



MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017



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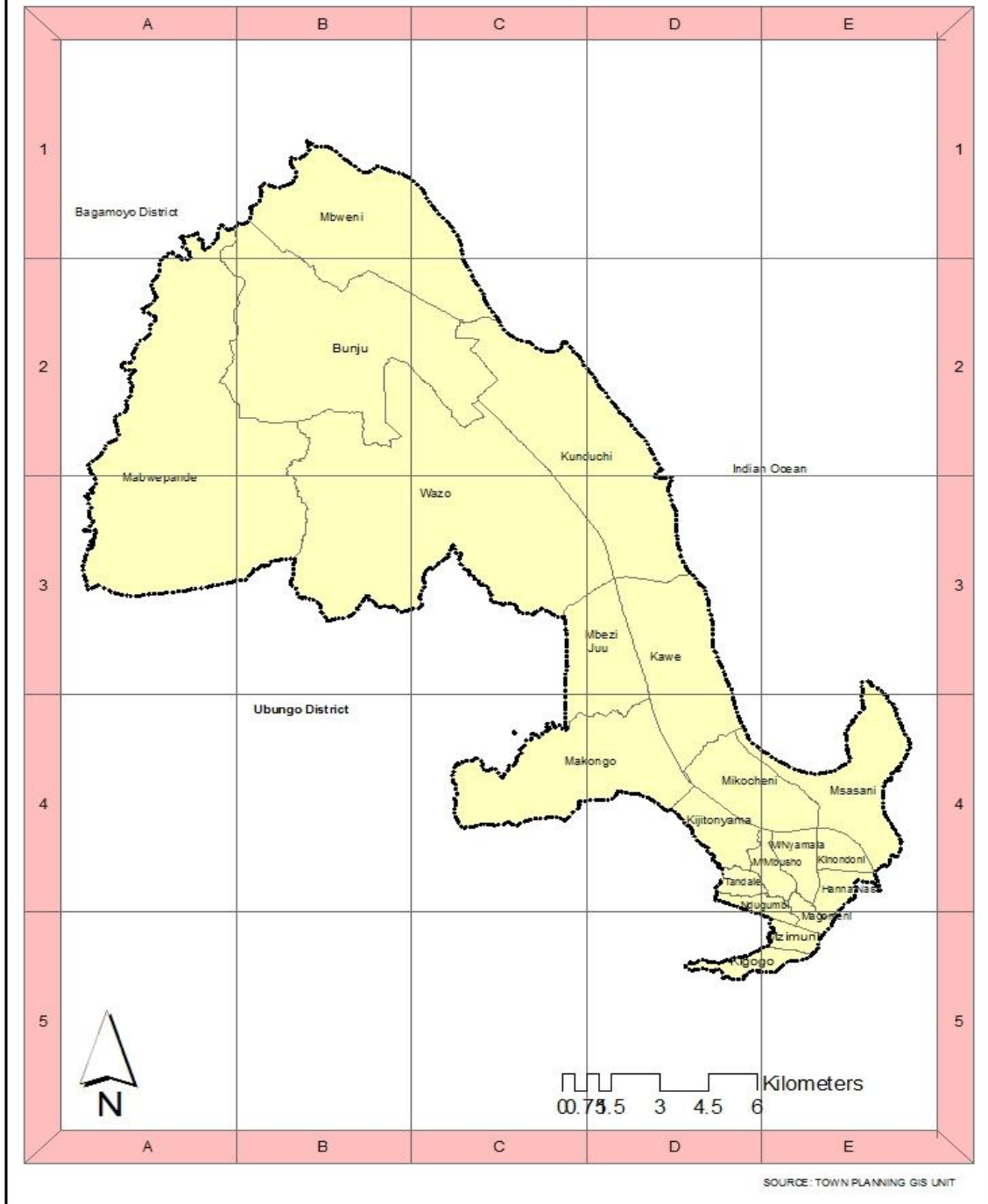
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KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY: WARD LOCATION

KINONDONI DISTRICT AND WARDS



SOURCE: TOWN PLANNING GIS UNIT

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1.1 VISION AND MISSION:

Vision:

'A community which is motivated, dynamic, with socio economic development'

Mission:

'Provision of quality services to the community through effective and efficient use of resources, capacity building, good governance and rule of law hence improve the living standard of people'

1.2 Legal framework

Kinondoni is a Municipality within the City of Dar es Salaam. The Government Notice No. 4 of the year 2000 issued by the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government established the Kinondoni Municipal Council (KMC) as an autonomous body. The move was part of the on-going Local Government Reforms in the Country.

1.3 Geographical Location

The Municipality is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the North East, Ilala District to the South, Ubungo District to the North. The Municipality is well linked by roads and other communication networks to the rest of the city and other parts of the country. Major road links are: - Morogoro Road, Bagamoyo Road, Kawawa Road, Ally Hassan Mwinyi and Mwai Kibaki road.

1.4 Climatic condition

Kinondoni Municipality experiences a modified type of equatorial climate. It is generally hot and humid throughout the year with an average temperature of 29°C. The hottest season is from October to March while it is relatively cool between May and August with temperature around 25°C. There are two rain seasons: - short rain from October to December and long rain season between March and May. The average annual rainfall is 1300mm. Humidity is around 96% in the mornings and 67% in the afternoons. The climate is also influenced by the Southwest monsoon winds from April to October and Northeast monsoon winds between November and March.

1.5 Land forms

Land units characterize Kinondoni Municipal, each with homogeneous characteristics potential for the future municipal development.

- (i) The shorelines immediately abutting the sea comprise sand dunes and tidal swamps.
- (ii) Hills are characterized by weathered slopes and well drained with unconsolidated clay bond sands. An occasional outcrop of raised coral limestone also occurs especially around the Wazo-Kunduchi area.
- (iii) A limestone coastal plain at Kawe rises in the North before falling to eight kilometres at Mpiji River. Lakes and Ponds are scattered throughout this landform with clay soils and Zero gradient impede natural drainage.
- (iv) River Valleys is another land Unit dissect the coastal plain in the series of the steep sided U- Shaped Valley culminating in cracks and Mangrove swamps before entering Indian Ocean. Valley soils are generally poorly drained silt clay soils enriched with clay matters.
- (v) The forests are natural and man-made. The natural forests are merely the natural vegetations of low land forest with scattered dominant trees bushes; tall grasses and mangrove forests especially along the coast and river estuaries while the man –made forests are trees planted by the forest Department and managed by village governments. Pande forest, which was declared a forest reserve in 1960s having about 3,030 Acres of land, located about 15km off Bagamoyo road, was then declared Pande Game reserve in 1990s accommodating various species of Wild animals like monkeys and birds.

1.6 Administrative Units

Kinondoni Municipal Council is divided into twenty (20) wards and **106** Sub-wards. The Municipal also has 2 electoral constituencies namely: Kawe and Kinondoni. The Municipal governing body is the Full Council which comprises 20 Councillors who are elected from each Ward, 2 are Members of Parliament elected from constituencies representatives (MPs), Members of Parliament (MPs) (women special seats) and Presidential Appointees.

The Municipality executes its administrative duties through:

- The Municipal Council,
- Ward Development Committees under the Chairmanship of the Councillor and
- Sub-Ward (Mitaa) Development Committees

1.7 Area and Population

The Municipality has a total area of **321** square kilometres. According to the 2012 population Census, the Municipality had a population of **929,681** where male was **451,653** and female was **478,028** and projection of total population of **1,134,211** in **2016** where by male are **551,019** and female **583,192** with a

growth rate of **5.0%** per annum. The municipal is estimated to have **283,552** households with an average of **4** persons per household.

1.8 Population density

The municipal had population density of **2,896** people per square kilometre in 2012 and projected population density estimated to be **3,533** people per square kilometre in 2016.

1.9 Population Structure by wards

Table: Showing Total population by wards.

S/N	WARD	MIT AA	Population by Sex 2012			Population by Sex 2016		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	Kawe	4	32,426	34,689	67,115	39,560	42,320	81,880
2	Mbezi juu	5	19,844	21,496	41,340	24,210	26,225	50,435
3	Makongo	4	21,289	22,507	43,796	25,973	27,458	53,431
4	Mikocheni	6	16,108	16,839	32,947	19,651	20,544	40,195
5	Mbweni	5	6,672	7,094	13,766	8,140	8,655	16,795
6	Kunduchi	6	36,610	38,406	75,016	44,665	46,855	91,520
7	Wazo	8	44,003	46,822	90,825	53,684	57,123	110,807
8	Msasani	5	24,123	24,797	48,920	29,430	30,252	59,682
9	Bunju	6	29,157	31,079	60,236	35,572	37,916	73,488
10	Mabwepande	5	12,500	12,960	25,460	15,250	15,811	31,061
11	Makumbusho	6	33,251	34,842	68,093	40,566	42,507	83,073
12	Hananasif	5	17,978	19,137	37,115	21,933	23,347	45,280
13	Magomeni	5	11,906	12,494	24,400	14,525	15,243	29,768
14	Ndugumbi	4	17,894	18,947	36,841	21,831	23,115	44,946
15	Kigogo	3	28,229	29,384	57,613	34,439	35,849	70,288
16	Kijitonyama	7	27,509	30,623	58,132	33,561	37,360	70,921
17	M'Nyamala	8	24,322	26,238	50,560	29,673	32,010	61,683
18	Mzimuni	4	10,326	11,160	21,486	12,598	13,615	26,213
19	Kinondoni	4	10,301	10,938	21,239	12,568	13,344	25,912
20	Tandale	6	27,205	27,576	54,781	33,190	33,643	66,833
	TOTAL	106	451,653	478,028	929,681	551,019	583,192	1,134,211

Source: 2012 National Population and Housing Census, growth rate 5%

1.10 Employment and Economic Activities

It is estimated that Kinondoni has a population of **1,134,211**, among of those 771,263 are manpower while the remainders are elders and children who are 22,684 and 340,263 respectively. Whereby 61% manpower are engaged in private sector, 35% are self-employed and 4% are employed in public sector. The activities engaged are private companies, institutions, business, petty traders, fishing, livestock keeping and agricultural activities.

WASTE COLLECTION

Solid waste collection in Kinondoni municipality is carried out by both the Municipal, some private companies, community based organizations and informal sectors.

Apart from collection activities, the Municipality is also responsible for supervising the franchisees involved in SWM

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Name of sw collector	Amount (tons/day)					
	2010/1 1	2011/1 2	2012/1 3	2013/1 4	2014/1 5	2015/1 6
• Municipality	-	-	553	998	998	998
• Contractors	-	-	401	562	562	562
Total SW collection	952.2	952.2	954	1,560	1,560	1,560

WASTE TRANSPORTATION

Currently the transportation of solid waste is done by both the Municipal council and the private sectors. The Municipal council have about ten Trucks for transportation of solid waste from different areas of the Municipal to the current dump site which is situated about 35 Km from the Centre of Kinondoni which makes the round trip to cover about 70Km. Other trucks are owned by the private sectors including contractors, Community groups and NGO's. Other equipment which are used to collect the waste and transportation is the Trailers owned by municipal Council and these are pulled by Municipal Tractors and other private owned tractors which are hired.

The following is the list of equipment owned by the Municipal.

Existing equipment

- 1. Isuzu Truck -Grounded
- 3. Hyundai Trucks -Grounded
- 1.Tipper truck (Benz) -Grounded -On road
- 14 Trailers towed by hired tractors -On road
- 27 Trailers -Grounded
- 2 Cesspit emptier (Since 1987) -On and Off
- 8. Tipper trucks [TATA] - on road
- 2. Tractors - Owned by Municipal Council
- 10 Tractors -Owned by Contractors



Solid waste Transportation from the Market to the Dampo

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

MAJOR Stakeholders and their Roles

- **The Municipal council;** is responsible for managing the general waste, such as ensuring availability of sufficient services for refuse collection and night-soil removal from households.
 - **The government;** provides all necessary guidance (legislation and policy) to Municipal council and financial aid and other resources when available.
 - **Franchisees;** are required to promote more efficient wastes collections services to their respective areas as directed by the Mtaa Executive Officer, Ward Executive Officer and the Municipal council and as per contracts.
 - **Roles of residents;** Cooperate in the waste management programs and pay their refuse collection charges (RCC). Also, they will be required to keep their surroundings clean wherever they are.
- Supporting groups.** Community groups (including NGOs, CBOs etc), Academic institutions and donors also have their identified rolls to play. This includes financing, moral and promotional support, technological and marketing.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM/STORM WATER DRAINAGE

The public sewer systems in Dar es Salaam were constructed in between 1948 and 1950. The Mikocheni sewer system is the only one that was constructed after the independence (1961); this was constructed in 1976. The Mikocheni public sewer is also dilapidated the same due to poor construction. Generally the public sewer in Dar es Salaam is more than 48 years old. These sewers

provide services to only 7% of the Dar es Salaam residents. The rest of the residents (93%) use on site disposal services such as septic tank system and pit latrines. This situation imposes necessities for increasing the capacity of cesspit emptying services, which is being provided by both Municipal council and private sector.

Hydraulic Capacity:

The inadequacy for sewerage services in the city has lead to many infrastructure development problems including spontaneous flooding in the old and new developed areas. The increasing urban population and construction of the multistory buildings are the most pressurizing factors to improve the sewerage and drainage system in the city. The role of providing public sewer services has been given to DAWASA (Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority) through its Argent the City Water Co.

2.2 PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES

The Kinondoni Municipal Council in the primary education Department has 3 Units which are academic unit with 6 education officers whereby 1 is Male and 5 are female; Unit of statistic and logistics with 3 Education Officers whereby 2 are male and 1 female; Unit of Adult Education with 8 profession Education Officers whereby 1 is male and 7 are female. Also there are 34 ward education coordinators and 4 TRCs.

Kinondoni Municipal Council has **127** Pre -Primary Schools out of which **74** belongs to Government and **53** owned by private sector. Also Municipal Council has **135** Primary schools, whereby **76** are owned by Government and **59** primary Schools owned by Private Sector. All 76 Primary Schools has a total number of **84,252** pupils from STD I to STD VII and **1,855** teachers. The present school infrastructures include **823** classrooms, **12,962** desks, **622** pit latrines, **24** libraries and **51** staff quarters.

Also there are **10** classrooms of COBET with **585** pupils, ICBAE (Program balance between adult education and community) has 8 centers with 192 students , PESH (Secondary Education Open) has 7 centers with 850 students, ODL (Education through distance) has 4 centers with 222 students, Programme of "Yes I can" has 7 students 99 centers, 1 vocational centers with 52 students. Councils have also 1 special schools education units 1 and 13 inclusive education centers

Number of Teachers and their status. (Government owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	0	0	0
2	MASTERS DEGREE	2	0	2
3	FIRST DEGEREE	0	0	0
4	DIPLOMA	0	53	53
5	CERTIFICATES(GRADE III)	149	1,747	1,800
6	Others	0	0	0
	TOTAL	151	1,800	1,855

In **2014**, 17,920 pupils passed the National STD VII Examination out of 22,627 who sat for the Examination. 17,920 pupils selected examinees joined Secondary Schools Education (equal to 100%).

Standard one enrolment for the year **2015** was 27,353 whereby 13,368 were boys and 13,972 girls. In 2015 a total of 236 schools sat for national exams, pupils who accomplished exam were 20,013 and who performed well were 18,368 which was equivalent to 91.8% percent.

2.3 SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES:

In 1995, Kinondoni Municipal Council had only one secondary school known as Kiluvya. Currently the Municipal Council has a total number of 72 secondary schools, out of which 22 are registered community secondary schools and 50 are privately owned. In addition to that, 20 out of 50 private Secondary Schools are at Advanced Level. For the time being we are expected to have one Advanced Level secondary schools owned by the community which will enrol the first form v by July 2016 at Mabwepande Tumaini girl's secondary school. Nevertheless, the Municipal Council is trying to work on the necessary infrastructure for A-Level at Kiluvya, Mbezi Inn, Boko and Y. R. Makamba for of creasing A-level schools in our council.

All 22 Community Secondary Schools had a total number of **18,431** students from form I - IV and **784** teachers. Private schools have the total number **10,849** students from I-VI. and **1,031** teachers.

A. Number of Teachers and their status. (Government owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	0	0	0
2	MASTERS DEGREE	17	38	55
3	FIRST DEGEREE	121	305	426
4	DIPLOMA	105	186	291
5	Others	9	3	12
	TOTAL	524	1,053	784

B. Number of Teachers and their Status. (Private owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	3	0	3
2	MASTERS DEGREE	55	18	73
3	FIRST DEGEREE	511	143	654
4	DIPLOMA	235	40	275
5	Others	25	1	26
	TOTAL	829	202	1,031

Available secondary school infrastructures include 396 classrooms, 19,353 Desks, 389 pit latrines, 63 laboratories, 7 Administration blocks and 7 staff quarters.

Buildings and Furniture

NO	ITEM	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
1	Classrooms	488	396	92
2	Teachers Houses	702	7	695
3	Toilets(teachers)	104	40	64
4	Toilets Pupils(boys)	404	186	218
5	Toilets pupils(Girls)	486	203	283
6	Store	48	6	42
7	Pupils Desks	19,353	19,353	0
8	Cupboards	265	72	193
9	Teachers offices	83	7	76
10	Laboratories	95	63	32
11	Library	26	3	23
12	Dining Halls	13	0	13
13	Administrative Blocks	25	7	18



Construction of Laboratory at Mabwepande Secondary school

2.4 UNIVERSITIES

Kinondoni is also the educational centre of Tanzania, with famous Educational Institutions.

- **The Open University of Tanzania** is a fully fledged and accredited public institution of higher learning, mandated to conduct academic programmes leading to certificates, diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications. Since it was founded, the university has enrolled students from Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Namibia, Hungary, Burundi, Libya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Lesotho, Botswana and most of Tanzania.
- **The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University** is a private institution located on plot No. 322 Regent Estate in the Mikocheni area, some 7-km from the Dar es Salaam City centre, off Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Old Bagamoyo roads.
- **The International Medical and Technological University(IMTU)** is a privately owned institute of higher education institution located and operating at Mbezi beach off Bagamoyo road Dar es Salaam
- **Tumaini University** is a privately owned institute of higher education institution located at Mwenge off Coca cola road.

2.5 ROAD NETWORKS

Kinondoni Municipal Council has a total of **475.59** km of roads which are maintained by the Council out of which **134.4** km are tarmac roads, **221.79** km are gravel roads and **119.4** km are earth roads and 26 bridges/box culverts. The status condition of the entire network is as shown on the table bellow;

Paved			Gravel			Earth		
Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
113.55	3.2	17.65	18.4	86.93	116.46	2.3	86.35	30.75
134.4			221.79			119.4		
Total Length						475.59 Km		

Kinondoni Municipal Council is continuing to conduct rehabilitation, maintenance, upgrading and construction of roads and bridges/box culverts to improve its roads network within Municipality specifically by focusing routes which are decongesting traffic from main roads and routes accessing to services areas by using funds from Road Funds Board, own source and from other sources.

Also Kinondoni Municipal Council is using its own source funds to upgrade some gravel roads to tarmac roads at the average of 5 km every year depending on the availability of funds.

Storm Water Drainage/Disposal

The importance of construction and provision of lined drains along any Municipal road (paved/unpaved) can hardly be overlooked as they play a main role in discharging storm and foul water that would otherwise destroy the existing infrastructure and render them obsolete in no time.

Technically, the drains thus provided do help to spare the Council in expenses as far as routine road maintenance and subsequent rehabilitation is concerned.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE/DISPOSAL

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TYPES OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE

(A) Culverts

This is estimated to be about 45,000m and can be found at Mwananyamala wards, Kinondoni ward, Magomeni and Mzimuni wards.

(B) Open Channel(lined)

It is estimated that this kind of drains is about 75,000M and can be found at all 34 wards

(C) Open channels

These are estimated to be 20,000M in a peri-urban area and are not lined

Currently the existing network has a total of **110,000 m** of storm water drain. However this amount is not adequate to serve the purpose of drainage as major parts of the road network still need the system. The main problem which faces the construction of storm water drains during rehabilitation of roads is the discharge point. This could have easily been done if there could be a central storm water drainage system, which discharge its waters to the sea. Since the Municipality does not have this infrastructure, what is currently being done during rehabilitation of roads is that the surface water/run off are left to discharge randomly hence causing floods and nuisance, especially bonde la Mpunga, Old Bagamoyo road, Millenium Tower and Samaki Mbezi beach. Another reasons causing floods is the blockage of nature stream/drains by measuring plots and the existing of piped culverts diameter is not enough to allow storm water passing freely.

As it can be seen now, the Kinondoni Municipality is developing very drastically and in no time it will be having full of high-rise buildings and blocks of flats. This will result in much run off; hence many parts will always be flooded when it rains.

It is high time to call for the construction of central storm water system before the development has taken place.

2.6 SAFE AND WATER SERVICES

The main source of water for Kinondoni residents is from Lower and Upper Ruvu which managed by Dar-es-salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA). The water from DAWASA systems contributes 68% of water being consumed daily and the rest is contributed by shallow and deep wells which owned by both private and community. The estimated population of Kinondoni Municipality is 1,134,211 out of that only 68% have direct access to clean and safe water while the rest 32% have no smooth access.

This is the population the council is responsible to facilitate it in getting clean and safe water from other water sources such as deep and shallow wells.

Under WSDP - RWSSP the Council has drill 17 boreholes in which 4 borehole are dry among 17. The Construction of Mbuyuni water supply scheme as be done and extension of 2.5km Madale Kisauke water supply project completed.

Roles of Kinondoni Municipal Council:

Kinondoni Municipal facilitating the provision of clean and safe water to the population by doing the following:

- Investigation and locating water sources: surface water flow, springs, deep and shallow wells
- Exploration of water sources
- Determination of water quality and quantity
- Topographical surveys
- Designing of water schemes by considering means of extracting water from the water sources, its storage and distribution pattern.
- Water projects preparation, planning and implementation
- Operation and maintenance of the not yet handed over water projects
- Advocating on the implementation of the National Water Policy.
- Construction of water schemes where required and hand over the project to water committees.

2.7 HEALTH SERVICES:

Kinondoni Municipal council is responsible for providing health services to its people in collaboration with private sector service providers. The Council currently has a total of **126** health facilities of which **27** are government owned, while the remaining **99** are owned by Private. as shown in the table below:

HEALTH FACILITY LEVEL	OWNERSHIP		TOTAL
	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	
HOSPITAL	1	12	13
HEALTH CENTRES	1	9	10
DISPENSARIES	25	78	103
TOTAL	27	99	126

These health facilities provide services to an average of about 2 Million patients per annum. Major prevailing diseases in Kinondoni Municipal Council includes; Malaria, HIV/AIDS and Acute respiratory infections. For the year 2014, a total of **378,477** Malaria cases were reported from health facilities, among which under-five cases were **93,602**. Total reported deaths due to severe malaria were 5,981 (**1.58%**). Total maternal death was **39** whereby most cause of it was due post partum haemorrhage, anaemia and eclampsia and neonatal mortality is **1,605** due to septicemia.



2.8 URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Due to uncoordinated development, the Municipality is extremely poorly served, particularly in the unplanned, old and new planned residential areas, as the quality and quantity of utility services provision do not meet the demand. The infrastructure provision is inadequate, uncoordinated, and lags behind the pace of development activities. Urban expansion has continued to take place regardless of efforts to provide infrastructure and amenities. There are typical examples of areas along the Morogoro road that are being developed with either little or no infrastructure at all. Sometimes when it is provided, it is vividly haphazard and/or un-coordinated.

The rate of urban growth and population increase has outpaced the local authority's capacity.

Many of the social services that were erected in the past do not today seem to be improved nor extended to cater for the ever increasing municipal population and urban expansion.

To combat this, a new and different urban planning approach needs to be put in place.

Appropriate Urban Planning Approach

It is essential for planning to be sustainable. One of the reasons of the past failure of planning particularly at the municipal level as highlighted earlier is that in most cases the traditional urban planning approach has always been imposed from above, almost exclusively concerned with limitations and regulations. It has further un necessarily been complicated, unrelated to the needs of public agencies, ignoring the requirements of the formal, informal and the private sector; and rarely submitted for approval by those it was meant to serve. These drawbacks can be overcome by concentrating on a number of positive features.

Strategies:

It is important therefore, to consider these strategies while emphasizing the adoption of the EPM as a modern planning tool. The Environmental Planning and Management process is a broad based bottom-up, multi sectoral and participatory mechanism; based on enabling the participation and building commitment of all stakeholders. This approach has more advantages than the traditional urban planning process. It therefore the intention of the Municipality to see to it that this system be institutionalised, intergraded and anchored in so as to be able to accomplish the following:

- ✓ Ensure wider access for land to as many municipal residents as possible
- ✓ Enforce laws and regulations governing land in terms of tenure, access and utilization as appropriate
- ✓ Promote educational programmes on the appreciation of land conservation
- ✓ Mobilize community participation in plan making, implementation and monitoring
- ✓ Strengthen coordination between responsible parties concerned with land planning, development and management

- ✓ Revise building and planning standards (technical directives)

It is therefore evident that in order to overcome urban planning bottlenecks, the Municipality has a vital role in bringing together all stakeholders involved so that together they can discuss priority issues/problems that impede the municipality's sustainable environmental development by implementing friendlier urban planning programmes.

The Municipal Council has started effective development of a computerized urban management information system as a continuous process in supporting the local government reform process. The system will consist on one hand, a geographic based database that shows the existing urban environment profile; and on the other hand, a methodology to collect data and update database. The system is expected to contain spatial based environmental profile consisting of physical characteristics and location and other attribute data at ward level. Regardless of efforts of the Municipal authority and government policy to facilitate and coordinate the local community organizations to improve services provision in their areas as their living standards, the pace is too slow to meet the Municipal demand. Squatters have developed extensively due to rapid urbanization and poor service delivery on the path of both central and local government. The residents living in low laying areas like Mwananyamala, Mkwajuni, and Msimbazi valleys fall victims to serious floods during the rain season. Other problems facing squatter people apart from those living in the flood prone areas include poor accessibility, poor sanitation and drainage system, lack of safe water for domestic use, poor infrastructure distribution and other social services.

Population densities in the Municipality vary from settlement to settlement.

High populated areas are found in unplanned settlements such as the Manzese with 68.3% of housing stock are in unplanned areas consisting of 6.1% of the total Municipal population.

Low population densities are in peripheral localities such as the Sinza Ward with 3.3% Municipal population and Kibamba with 1.7% of the Municipal population. Development in unplanned settlements is viewed as the only solution to the housing problems where plots and rents are relatively inexpensive and therefore affordable to the majority.

The study indicates that by the year 2000 only 48.1% of housing stocks were in planned settlements.

The planned settlements adopted three housing densities which are: low, medium and high. The private sector contributes greatly to the building construction industries while parastatal and government play a role in housing and residential development trend in the Municipality. To involve communities and other stakeholders in the facilitation of availability of more surveyed plots.

Municipal Settlement Growth Pattern

The settlement hierarchy has three criteria. These include administrative, population and function criteria.

Administrative criteria

The Municipality is divided into division, wards and Mitaa. The Municipal headquarters is located at Magomeni area.

Existing Settlement pattern

The settlement pattern existing in Kinondoni Municipality is the one, which proposed by SUDPF graded on the bases of hierarchy of service centres

Grade i): Centred Business District and Kariakoo areas and function as the major service centre in the Municipality

Grade ii) District (Satellite) Centres that need to be established at Bunju

Grade iii) Sub District centers that need to be established at Mabwepande, Tegeta, Mwenge.

Grade iv) Intermediate centres that need to be established at Boko, Kunduchi, Msasani, Kinondoni shamba.

Grade v) Neighbourhood centres that need to be established to provide basic services/goods within residential neighbourhood.

Land and shelter development

Kinondoni Municipality is poorly served, particularly in the unplanned and un-serviced settlements. Old and new planned residential areas as the quality and quantity of utility services provided do not meet the demand. Inadequate and uncoordinated infrastructure provisions has caused slow pace of development in the Municipality. Thus, increase of un-serviced and unplanned shelter development.

The table below shows the population density distribution by Municipality

ZONE	POPULATION DENSITY	WARDS
1	More than 2000 persons per hector	Kinondoni, Hananasif, Kijitonyama, Tandale, Ndugumbi
2	100-200 persons per hectare	Makumbusho, Mwnanyamala, Magomenim Mzimuni, Kigogo
3	50-100 persons per hectare	Mikocheni, Msasani, Makaburini
4	Less than 50 persons per hectare	Kawe, Mbweni, Bunju, Kunduchi

Source: SUDP – DSM volume II – 1998

Plot densities

Housing is vital aspect for human survival and provides a means of livelihood. Kinondoni Municipality with both planned and unplanned settlements, Plot subdivisions differ from place to place. For example, planned areas like Msasani, Mbezi, which are low-density areas range between 1200, and 2000m². Plot sizes for areas like Sinza range between 400 and 800 m². In areas like Manzese ward, Hannanasif, Mlalakuwa, Kawe, Mzizima, Tegeta center area, Kimara, Kigogo, Magomeni etc plot sizes are not more than 200m². These areas lacks basic services and public utilities including piped water,

access road, storm water drainage channels and solid waste management services, However poor land survey results into insufficient surveyed plots for housing development.

Progressive Housing Improvement and best practice in the Municipality

Residents of Hananasif and Kijitonyama under their community based organisations have demonstrated to the world on how to improve the urban environment and the lives of households living in unplanned settlements. These communities have been able to show success in the following areas.

- Detailed engineering drawings for the infrastructure have been upgraded
- About 2.8 km of spine roads were upgraded in Kijitonyama
- Construction of 10kms of gravel standard neighbourhood has been completed in Hananasif
- Provision of community owned water system of the bore holes with reservoirs and 37 distribution points to cater for 40,000/= people is already commissioned.

Summary of problems and potentials in Urban Development in Kinondoni:

Problems

- Unequal spatial development in the Municipality
- Increasing squatter settlements
- Transition institutional set-up (i.e. villages Vs Urban Authority laws)
- Under settlement hierarchy in the Municipality
- Poor sector coordination
- Inadequate service provision
- Inaccessibility to service
- Poor information flow
- Transitional institutional set-up (i.e. sub ward and ward government)
- Land scarcity

Potentials

- 1 Presence of minor township proposed in SUDPF document
- 2 Presence of agricultural kind in peri-urban areas and commercial activities
- 3 Presence of service centres at Mwenge, Tegeta, Mbezi Luis, Boko, Goba etc.
- 4 Enrichment of land for housing
- 5 Existence of new institutions
- 6 Available land in the Peri-urban
- 7 SUDP vision to decongest the city through opening of satellite towns in the Municipality
- 8 Presence of civil & private sectors motivated for planning and management

Kinondoni is also home to many of the high-income suburbs. These include:

- **Masaki, Oysterbay and Ada Estate** is the posh suburbs located along the central beach. During the Colonial Era, they were the major European suburbs of the city. Now, similarly, many diplomats and expatriates reside in these areas. Oysterbay Beach, also known as Coco Beach, is the only

white sandy beach in Kinondoni and is the most famous in the area. Many newly built luxury apartments line the waterfront, accommodating the rapid growth of foreigners, mostly Europeans and Asians.

- **Mikocheni and Regent Estate** are also suburbs within the district. According to the 2012 census, the Mikocheni ward had a population of 32,947.^{[1]:page: 75} Mikocheni is the home of some major political figures, including the first president of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere and opposition party leader, Freeman Mbowe.
- **Msasani** is a peninsula to the northeast of the city center. It is home to many of the expatriates from the United Kingdom and other western countries that live in Dar es Salaam. Msasani contains a mixture of traditional shops and western-oriented resorts and stores.
- **Mbezi Beach** is the beachfront suburb located along the northern Dar es Salaam Beach. It is noted for its beautiful beaches with several tourist hotels, and also as the place of residence of many people of high social status and some politicians.
- **Kijitonyama, Magomeni, Kinondoni and Mwenge** are more ethnically mixed than the areas mentioned above. These were perhaps the earliest African suburbs to be occupied. The wards also have the most prosperous business climate outside of the central business district, with many shops, bars, restaurants and inexpensive hotels located here.
- **Tandale, Mwananyamala-Kisiwani and Kigogo** are considered low-income neighborhoods characterized by poor settlement planning, low quality housing and social services.

2.9 URBAN AGRICULTURE:

Kinondoni Municipal council has potentials that assist growth and wellbeing of most people who engage in Agricultural activities and is in line with the implementation of KILIMO KWANZA. Agriculture provides the Municipality with 1002.09 tons of food crops, which is only 0.59% of the total annual food requirement. There are existing potentials for agricultural practices such as presence of market (consumers), presence of local food market which is soon to be inaugurated for agricultural and livestock produce, improved infrastructures e.g. roads which reach the peripheral areas of production, presence of agricultural Training centre at Malolo which is now is at finishing stage and being inaugurated by '**Mbio za Mwenge wa Uhuru 2016,**' presence of three green houses which are among the training and production equipments, 20 potential private services provider who facilitate inputs accessibility to farmers and livestock keepers, Mpiji River which is the main source of water for irrigation practices and is estimated to cover about 100 hectares and 18 farmers' groups engaged in livestock production and horticultural crop production through irrigation. The group facilitated through provision of Power tillers, irrigation equipments and capacity building on agricultural practices.

About 2,604 farmers were advised on proper agricultural practices, 4 agricultural group members received training on keeping production and financial records. Also they were trained on monthly reporting and project management. Other services provided to livestock keepers were on how to vaccinate cattle, dogs and chicken.

The Municipal council has developed water distribution from deep well to Malolo resource centre and to domestic point community consumption which now is in use. Other ongoing interventions are refresher course / training to urban agriculture staffs on better and improved ways and technics of crop production. About 32 staffs have received training on nursery establishment and management, importance of drip irrigation application on an open field and in green house, application of proper crop spacing and all cultural

practices with the aim of improving crop productivity in terms of quality and quantity.

The major obstacles to agricultural productivity include

- ◆ Poor farming methods and implements.
- ◆ Non existence of data about farmers and crop yields
- ◆ Great increase of people especially youths heading to high food
- ◆ High rate of urban expansion leading to decrease of agricultural Land
- ◆ Land degradation due to soil erosion
- ◆ Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques by farmers
- ◆ Outbreak of crop pests and diseases affecting plants and crops
- ◆ Shortage of inputs including better quality seeds/fertilizers.



Construction of Administration Block Malolo Agricultural Centre

2.10 LIVESTOCK SERVICES: LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SERVICES

2.10.1 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

An urban livestock system is characterized by a large variation of livestock systems that occur in and around densely populated areas and that strongly interact with the surrounding wealthy as well as poor human communities in different ways, at several levels of system- hierarchy and with nearby and distant rural areas.

Intensive system is practiced in Kinondoni. It contributes to income of livestock keepers, provide food, waste management (manure for Farming), utilize products such as brewers spent grains, maize bran to convert to high quality protein.

Driving force to urban livestock keeping; is the growing demand for meat, eggs and milk in town and income generation.

Major stakeholders in urban livestock keeping are entrepreneurs, retired government employees, and women, unemployed, casual laborers, planners, policy makers and veterinarians and extension staff, shop keepers, leaders, feed and medicine merchants and consumers.

Animal types kept are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, backyard poultry, commercial layers and broilers.

Estimated Livestock Population

ANIMAL/FISH TYPE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
Dairy cattle	3,630
Indigineous chicken	411
Goats	2,933
Dairy goats	349
Sheep	495
Pigs	9,678
Commercial broiler	100,089,689
Commercial layers	3,599,658
Back yard chicken	49,391
Ducks	2,278
Sea fish catch	3995.86 tonnes
Fish (From fish ponds)	2.8 tons
Horses	5
Dogs	5,472

Problems and Challenges are;

- Potential hazard to public health due to poor hygiene, dung, flies and parasites
- Potential hazard to animal health due to ignorance and inadequate veterinary services
- Pollution from manure effluent and abattoir wash
- Perception that urban livestock systems are unproductive or have low productivity and in efficient.
- Population growth in the city hence minimal land for livestock keeping
- Insufficient livestock staff

Intervention to challenges

Urban livestock systems face problems but they also offer opportunities. To overcome challenges is to provide training and awareness creation to the community and livestock keepers, construct standard housing/shed systems that control smell, stocking animals/ birds per area capacity, improve husbandry and veterinary issues, proper waste management through biogas and gardening, construct standard abattoirs and control of illegal slaughter.

2.10.2 FISHERIES SECTOR

Kinondoni Municipal council posses a coastline of about **143** km long along the Indian Ocean. There are about 1393 fishermen and the total number of fishing vessels is about **373**. The estimated amount of fish catch per year is about **3995.86** tonnes. There are about six (**6**) landing sites, among these only three landing sites are sheltered and those include Msasani, Kunduchi, and Ununio. There are about five (**5**) Beach Management Units (BMU's). These are Msasani, Kawe, Mbweni, Maputo and Mpiji. The Municipal also posses about 7 fishers associations found at Msasani, Kunduchi, Kawe and Ununio.

FISH FARMING AND FISH PROCESSING

There are approximately **23** fish ponds. The most common fish species being farmed includes Tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) and Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). There are about **30** fish butchers mainly located at Kijitonyama, Mwenge, Mwananyamala, Bunju, Kunduchi and Tegeta areas. Also some fisheries stakeholders are engaged in export and import of fisheries products. The most common fisheries products exported among others include crustaceans (crabs, prawns, lobsters) and the most imported fish species among others includes Tilapia and salmon (finfish).

CHALLENGES FACING THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inadequate modern fishing vessels to most fishermen, this has caused prolonged poverty among the coastal fisheries community.
- ii. Lack of modern fish landing sites i.e. the available landing sites do not possess important facilities such as cold rooms, fish processing zones, supply of water etc.
- iii. Little knowledge to the fishing and coastal community on sustainable conservation and protection of the coastal and marine resources and the Fisheries Act.
- iv. Inadequate number of Fisheries staff hence little fisheries extension services.
- v. Lack of modern vessels (boats) for conducting Marine control and Surveillance in curbing dynamite fishing.
- vi. Inadequate supply of water to support fish farmers. Most people are interested in fish farming but they cannot make it in absence of water supply.
- vii. Lack of modern equipments for measuring of different parameters of water and food for sustainable fish farming.
- viii. Lack of demonstration pond, quality fish seeds production center and quality food for sustainable aquaculture.
- ix. Destruction of mangroves forests.

Intervention to challenges

- i. To construct modern fish landing sites at Mbweni, Kawe and Mbezi beach and to rehabilitate the available fish landing sites at Kunduchi, Ununio and Msasani
- ii. To educate the fishing and coastal community on sustainable conservation and protection of the coastal and marine resources and the Fisheries Act.
- iii. To increase the number of Fisheries staff to 25.
- iv. To get modern vessels (boats) for conducting Marine control and Surveillance in curbing dynamite fishing.
- v. To get modern equipments for measuring of different parameters of water and food for sustainable fish farming.
- vi. To construct demonstration pond, quality fish seeds production center and quality food for sustainable aquaculture.

- vii. To mobilize the coastal community to plant mangroves and protect mangrove forests.
- viii. To mobilize groups formation and registration so as they can be assisted easily and get support from different organizations like the government grants and bank loans.

2.11 NATURAL RESOURCES:

Forestry activities

The forestry activities in Kinondoni Municipal Council were to raise tree seedlings in Magomeni and Kawe tree Nurseries.

The main Forestry activities in the Municipal Council are;

- Raising tree seedlings in Magomeni and Kawe Nursery
- Distribution of tree seeds and polythene tubes to the Community Based Organisations
- Distribution of the tree seedlings to the planting sites
- Providing extension services to the community based on forestry activities
- Protection of soil erosion and Landscaping activities
- Planting flowers and grasses in median space along double roads of the major city highways

Normally trees were planted on the following land categories;

- a. Hazardous land –i.e. Sea beach
- b. River valleys – i.e. Mbezi, Tegeta, Nyakasangwe and Mpiji rivers
- c. Open spaces and agricultural land
- d. Industrial and settlement areas
- e. Institutions - i.e. Primary schools, secondary schools, Health centres Dispensaries and military areas

The tree planted on the land always varies in category depending on the purposes, such as;

- I. Shade trees - i.e. *Peltophorum spp*, *Azadirachta indica*, *senna siamea*, *Trechilia spp* etc
- II. Ornamental trees - i.e. *Cordia spp*, *Terminalia spp*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Ashok Tree*.etc
- III. Fruit trees - i.e. *Mangifera indica*, *Annona spp*, *Carica papaya* etc
- IV. Water conservation trees - i.e. *Ficus spp*, *Mangrove spp* etc
- V. Timber trees - i.e. *Teak*, *Terminalia invorensis* etc

The forest are Natural and Manmade, Natural forests are merely vegetation (naturally) of lowland forest with scattered dominant trees and bushes, tall grasses and mangrove forests especially along the coast and river estuaries .While the manmade forests are trees planted by Village/Mtaa government.

Trees Planting In Kinondoni Municipal Council

Year	Number of trees planted
2009/2010	1,075,000
2010/2011	1,369,823
2011/2012	1,096,149
2012/2013	815,738
2013/2014	800,500
2014/2015	800,400

Natural Vegetation

The Kinondoni municipal Council has approximately 1,226.742 Hectares of natural vegetation this include Pande Forest which declared a forest reserve in 1950's. The area is located 15Km off Bagamoyo road. It was changed into Pande Game reserve in 1990's. The forest accommodates various species of wild games like monkeys, birds and others. The forest is surrounded by several settlements like Mpiji magohe, Mpopo, Mabwepande and Msumi.

The Mangrove forest along the Indian Ocean shoreline and river estuaries offer ecosystem to the city and its vegetation provide good scenery and Attraction to the tourists.

The area of Mangrove forest is 189.5 Hectares.

The forests product like charcoal, firewood, timber and building poles are good sources of income to the residents but on the other hand these activities have led to the encroachment of Pande Game Reserve and mangrove forest. The Wildlife Division and Forestry division are carrying on regular patrol to enforce laws and offenders are sent to the court or paying sum of money to the Government as a fine

2.12 BEEKEEPING

Kawe, Mbweni and Kunduchi are the potential areas in beekeeping practices. There are about more than 300 beehives, among which more than 200 are modern bee hives and the rest are traditional beehives that produce honey and wax. Beekeeping staff is responsible for extension services and maintenance of law and order. The municipality through KICAMP Project supported Mbweni and Kunduchi CBOS with 106 modern Beehives

2.13 MINING ACTIVITIES

Sand, gravel stone/boulders, aggregate, limestone and salt extraction are common mining activities. The last is non-finite while others are finite resources, which are exhaustible, thus their efficient extraction is essential. Mining activities are carried out under the provisions of Mining Act of 1998, which prohibits reconnaissance, prospecting or mining without mineral rights and without a written consent from the relevant authority.

A good score of Municipal residents engage in various mining activities including salt extraction, limestone, sand and coral, which are sold to different consumers in large and in small quantities. Such activities offer much of the needed employment opportunities and generate income.

- ◆ The sector reduces unemployment to youth, women and citizens in general.

- ◆ It encourages self-help employment, by providing domestic building material

Women, Youths and Children are involved in excavation of aggregates.

2.14 RECREATIONAL AND TOURISMS

The Municipal Council has gardens at Malolo areas. These gardens together with individual growers are centres for agro-extension services and selling of vegetables, tree seedlings and flowers to the community.

Culture, Sports and Games.

The overall activities done by Kinondoni Municipal Council under cultural section include:

- Arts groups, entertainment halls, sports association and bodies' registration.
- Supervision of community entertainment by providing entrainment permit.
- Supervision and mobilization of youth groups formation.

The major recreational and sports areas are scattered throughout the Municipality. Some are found in schools, institutions and community organizations. The young and old attend discotheques over the weekends and during public holidays. To deal with recreation, the Municipal Cultural Office has five important divisions: Arts, Youth, Game and sports, Antiquities and Arches.

The municipality has the following **Sports** bodies; such as Kinondoni Football Association(KIFA), Kinondoni Netball Association(CHANEKI), Kinondoni Traditional Games Association, Kinondoni District Basketball Association, Kinondoni District Volleyball Association, Kinondoni District Boxing Association, Kinondoni District Karate Association, Kinondoni District Referees Association, Kinondoni District Pool Association,

Sports fields

The main sports fields include the CCM Msasani and Makurumla, Bora Kijitonyama and Baraza Sports field Mburahati,Roman Catholic Church Manzese, where netball grounds are found, and other educational and Public institutions play grounds such as University of Dar es Salaam, People's Defence Force and Makongo Secondary School,Social Welfare institute,Postal Institute however thadee Municipality lacks a sports stadium of its own.

Social Halls

Social halls where people enjoy music in the Municipality.Kinondoni Municipal allocates more than 82 social halls categorised in three groups include group A which carries soundproof hall,Group B carrier social hall with no sound proof but operates in normal entertainment in the community,and C grade categorised within the community allocated around social services point,all of these social halls have been operates according to government instructions.Some halls categories in group A includes Double tree hall,Sleep way Hotel,Kunduch beach Hotel,Bahari beach hotel , Budget hotel, Pecolo

hote Jangwani see breez,and Maisha clubl. In addition to that,halls categorised in B grade are Makumbusho village, mawela social club, Mbezi Garden,New Vijana social Hall, , Mango arden, New Msasani Club, FM Kinondoni, Kilamuu hall, Smokies Tavern Msasani village,Stud Barber,Sun set flamingo hall,Sunset twiga and tembo hall, Msasani Beach Club,Dar live,Cine club,Belinda resolt,,Sinza Delux hall,Neighbony and Traveltine etc.

Arts section, deals with theatre arts, music and fine art. Theatre arts include Traditional Dances, Drama and film, as well as Music group include Choirs, Taarab , groups, Jazz Bands, Brass bend, Bongo fleva Hiphop etc .fine art include Handcraft, weaving, painting, welding, hair salon,sculpture etc. Some of Jazz bands and Taarab Music residing in Kinondoni Municipal include ;

Jazz bands;

i.FM Academy (Wazee wa ngwasuma) ii.Acudo Impact iii.Diamond Music Entertainment iv.Twanga Pepeta Entertainment v. Bwagamoyo Sound vi.Stone music Sound,

Taarab Music;

i.East Africa Mellody ii.New Zanzibar Stars iii.Jahazi iv.Dar. modern Taarab and v..Wana East Coast.



Culture Group Entertainment at Makumbusho Ground

Inspite of having all the activities above, Kinondoni Municipal council has a team |called Kinondoni Municipal Council Sports Club (KMC Sport club)

which is in a First Division in the Tanzania Football Federation.(TFF). Not only that in 2014, Kinondoni Municipal Council participated in the Council's Competition held in Morogoro, These competition called (shimisemita). These competition includes all Local government Authority such as Councils, and Cities all over our Country. Where by Kinondoni Municipal Council were represented by three clubs which are Football, netball and volleyball.

2.15 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development is a process where people who live in proximity to each other come together into an organization to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. It ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community. or it is a grassroots process by which communities become more responsible, organize and plan together, develop healthy lifestyle options, empower themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, create employment and economic opportunities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Community Development, Gender and Children is one of the sectors below Kinondoni Municipality of the Department of Community Development, Social Welfare and Youth. Community Development section is responsible for implementing the following policies: -

- The Community Development Policy
- Child Development Policy
- Gender Development Policy
- Policies to reduce poverty
- National policy to control AIDS

In implementing the daily work of the Social Development Unit depth following responsibilities

- Social awareness and identify opportunities and barriers to development in their areas.
- Provide clarity and coordinate the implementation of the policy of the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children.
- Facilitate the implementation of policies and programs for development projects in various sectors
- Collecting and analyzing various social, economic and geographic data and distribute them to various stakeholders in the development of the Community.
- Providing education for community leaders on leadership and good governance.
- Educate the community about the traditions and eradication of distorted customs to create a moral society.
- Encourage and educate the community on the utilization of local available resources they have to get rid of economic
- Encourage and educate the community about the conservation and preservation of the environment and natural resources.
- Manage subscriptions and coordinate the activities of NGOs
- To educate the public to know the roles and rights of children that shall contribute to their development.

2.16 COOPERATIVES

The Municipality has several types of cooperatives. These include: housing cooperative societies, rural primary society, industrial cooperatives, savings and credit societies (SACCOS), fisheries cooperative societies and service providers which are registered according to the Cooperative Act No. 20 of 2003.

Currently the Municipality had **121** cooperative societies, out of which **80** are active and **41** are dormant.

Types of cooperative Societies

Na	PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES		
		ACTIVE	DORMANT	TOTAL
1.	SACCOS	73	37	110
2.	SMALL COOPERATIVES	0	0	0
3.	HOUSING	0	3	3
4.	SERVICE COOPERATIVES	7	1	8
	TOTAL	80	41	121

2.17 SOCIAL WELFARE

Is the section under Community development department dealing with integrated and comprehensive systems of social services, facilities, programmes and social security to promote social development, social justice and social functioning of the people

The services provided under this section have been classified into three major sections

a) **Family, Child welfare and early childhood development services** (The Law of marriage Act No. 5 of 1971, The Law of child Act No. 21 of 2009, The Ant-trafficking in persons Act No. 6 of 2008.)

Some functions.

- To help the people to identify family related problems
- To provide professional counselling and guidance to families with matrimonial conflicts
- To receive and scrutinize applications for running children's homes

- To help communities to identify most vulnerable children for care, support and protection.
- To plan for resettlement and /or reunification of displaced children with parents or Guardians.
- To conduct rapid needs assessment for most vulnerable children (MVC).
- To scrutinize applications for foster care and adoption services

b)People with disability and Elderly Services(National Ageing policy 2003,National policy on disability 2004,The disabled persons Employment Act, The disabled persons (care and maintenance) Act

Some functions.

- To help communities to identify social problems related to disability and ageing
- To identify key actors who are responsible for provision of basic social services in the area.
- To receive and scrutinize applications for registration of homes for elderly and people with disabilities

c)Juvenile Justice and Correctional services (Behavioural change and correctional services Act chapter 247,The of child Act No. 21 of 2009,The anti-trafficking in person Act No. 6 of 2008,Sexual offence and special provision(SOSPA) Act No 4 of 1998,Community services Act No 6 of 2002)

Some functions .

- To help communities to identify potential situations that influence children to become in conflict with the law.
- To conduct seminars and training workshops to Urban and Rural communities with emphasis of juvenile justice.
- To supervise and offer technically/professional advice to institutions that deal with street children and drug abusers
- To contact with parents /guardian and other interested parties who may be helpful in the process of bail/custody where the accused person is child
- To prepare and write social inquiry reports and submit to the court

- To undertake continued counselling and guidance to juvenile delinquents and children in conflict with the law
- To advocate for fundamental human and children's rights specifically those who are in conflict with the law;
 - Provision
 - Protection
 - Participation

2.18 HIV/AIDS SECTOR

Kinondoni Municipal Council is implementing HIV and AIDS interventions guided by the National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001) and the Tanzania third National Multisectoral strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS 2013/14-2017/18 (NMSFIII). This provides a common understanding for all HIV and AIDS stakeholders and reflects current normative guidance in the national response effort. The Council aims towards the long term goals of "three zeros," "000" – zero elimination of new HIV infection, zero stigma and discrimination and zero HIV related death .

HIV and AIDS interventions within the Council are coordinated by Mult-sectoral AIDS Committees which are: Council Mult-sectoral AIDS Committees (CMAC), Ward Mult-sectoral Aids Committees (WMACs) and Mtaa Mult-sectoral AIDS Committees (MMACs).

The HIV and AIDS services are provided by both public and private health facilities. Such services include:

- voluntary counselling and testing (VCT),
- Treatment for AIDS patient with ARVs,
- Providers initiating testing and counselling (PITC),
- prevention from mother to child transmission (PMTCT),
- TB and HIV services,
- sexual Transmitted infection (STI) treatment,
- Home Based Care services (HBC) ,
- Support to Orphans and Most Vulnerable Children (MVC),
- Support to People living with HIV(PLHIV) ,
- Expansion of workplace intervention,

- In and out of school youth programmes
- Reduction of HIV risk among the vulnerable population like
- Condom promotion and distribution
- HIV/AIDS education to community through sensitization meetings, seminars and workshops.
- Development and distribution of IEC materials

2.19 TRADE, MARKETING & INDUSTRIES;

The department is made up by 4 sections: namely: trade, Industries, Marketing and informal sector.

TRADE SECTION:

The trade section is mainly concerned with the following activities:-

- I. To issue business licenses under section ii(l) of the business licensing Act No. 25 of 1972
- II. To issue liquor license under Act No. 28 of 1968.
- III. To do inspection activities in retail shops, guest houses and other business place, under the respective laws and regulations.
- IV. To collect hotel levy (Guest house) under Act no 23 of 1972
- V. To run seminar to business stake holders to enable them run their business in a good and conducive manner.
- VI. To register taxis and Bajaji and motorcycle

Market information by wards

NO.	WARD	MARKET NAME	2015		
			STALLS	KIOSKS	NO OF PETTY TRADERS
1	Mzimuni	Magomeni	124	549	673
2	Mikocheni	Mikocheni	29	20	49
3	Kunduchi	Tegeta	610	314	924
4	Kinondoni	Mtambani	176	192	368
5	Kawe	Kawe	76	289	365
6	Msasani	Msasani B/P	40	240	280
7	Tandale	Tandale	75	550	625
8	Hananasifu	Mkunguni	17	50	67
9	Kijitonyama	Mwenge	22	45	67
10	Kijitonyama	Makumbusho	118	236	354
11	Makumbusho	Kisiwani	3	60	63
12	Ndugumbi	Babati	0	45	45
13	M/nyamala	Msufini	21	50	71
15	Kijitonyama	Sinza II	95	34	129
16	Msasani	Msasani samaki	0	20	20

NO.	WARD	MARKET NAME	2015		
			STALLS	KIOSKS	NO OF PETTY TRADERS
	TOTAL		1,406	2,694	4,100

For the time being the Municipal council has the strategies of constructing modern and improving the existing markets



Tegeta nyuki market shed

2.19.1 INDUSTRIAL SECTION:

Industrialization on small and large scales is a common feature in the Municipality. Small-scale industry concentrates in domestic production sectors scattered throughout the Municipal and allocated mostly in residential areas. Individuals and groups of Tanzanians are engaged in production of a wide range of goods in this sector. Large-scale industries are located in the designated industrial areas of Mikocheni, Kunduchi, Kijitonyama and Wazo.

Number of Industries in Kinondoni Municipal Council by type and category

No	CATEGORY	TYPE	2012	2013	2014	2015
			No	No	No	No
1	Category "A'	Food processive	40	45	45	45
2	Category 'B'	Metal products & building aggregates	22	22	22	22
3	Category 'C'	Wood (Furniture)	16	24	24	24
4	Category 'D'	Leather/Plastics products	8	11	11	11
5	Category' E'	Coton products, textiles, garments	8	8	8	8

6	Category F	Medicines & other	10	14	14	14
	TOTAL		104	124	124	124

Functions

- I. To supervise both small and big Industries in the Municipal
- II. To advise the government professionally areas for new development of Industries.
- III. To keep record in a good manner of Industries within the Kinondoni Municipal Council.

2.19.2 INFORMAL SECTOR:

Informal sector development:

Kinondoni Municipal Council is one of the Municipal Council in the City of DSM attracting a lot of immigrants from the Regions who flock in the Council in search of employment and trading opportunities. Most of them are primary and Secondary School leavers, graduates of higher learning Institutions and retired ones. As employment opportunities are few, most of these people are engaged in petty trade mostly in used clothes, bags, shoes, fruits, vegetable fresh and dried foods vendors.

They operate on road sides pavements of buildings and in illegal stalls and kiosks contrary to Kinondoni Municipal Council by laws and health regulations.

In 1995/1996 Kinondoni municipality's informal sector survey showed that 325,869 people were employed in the informal sector. One in every three households was involved in an informal sector activity in 2000/2001 as compared to one in every four households in 1990/1991. It also showed that 61 percent of the total households in urban areas are engaged in informal sector activities compared to 42 percent in 1990/1991.

Functions

- I. To supervise the running of business of the petty traders.
- II. To supervise production in the informal sector
- III. To run seminars to the business community.

Informal Sector business experience:

In most cases, the entrepreneurs have little experience and exposure to the challenging business regime and or export markets. As it is now, most of them have resorted to conduct businesses in their homes, streets and in open spaces.

The majority engage in the informal economic activities out of sheer necessity with social safety nets unavailable and family based safety nets stressed thin few of options for survival exist. At the same time, many business owners, which have the skills and finances for formalise, choose a strategy of remaining informal, as complying with laws, obtaining liceses,being exposed to formal regulation is seen as too costly,timconsuming and complex for most consider it worth their while.

As public entity, the Kinondoni Municipal Council is responsible for provision of various public goods and services within its jurisdiction. The Municipality's strategic objectives include provision of decent, acceptable and good business premises to traders and their customers,while on the other hand we continue on pull-out of management,operation and maintenance of markets to improve lines/lives including alleviating poverty of traders by increasing sales and profits

Petty traders Development

The Kinondoni Municipal Councils in a bid to alleviate the problem of petty traders as well as in its effort of recognizing and respecting the economic contributions organized and allocated Petty in 24 markets.

Informal Sector Services:-

The services delivered to the informal sector actors within the Municipality are not sufficient, as such there is ever increasing need for storage facilities, market power leverage (market support) management assistance, training, purchasing/supply power, organizational, technology and advocacy for better and improved performance.

Facilities;

The municipal council has constructed new modern markets at Makumbusho and Kawe, however the municipal plan is to improve the available markets by building more sheds and stools and increase the number of these modern markets

The challenges in developing the informal sector include:

- Inadequate knowledge in the dynamics of the informal sectors.
- Inadequate strategically located areas for allocating to the informal sector operators.
- Inadequate capital, which is easily accessible by the informal sector.
- Inadequate capital to develop the few available areas.
- Provide necessary facilities; insure hygiene and better health to users.

2.20 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

One of the key functions of the Municipality is to attain a revenue level, which matches the costs levels in service delivery.

The major sources include:

- City Service Levy
- Business license fees
- Land rent
- Central bus stand fees
- Revenue from renting of houses
- Market stalls/slabs dues
- Guest Houses Levy
- Building permit Fees
- Parking Fee
- Taxi license fee
- Health facility user charges
- Revenue from renting of assets
- Billboards

MUNICIPAL OWN SOURCES REVENUE COLLECTION FROM 2017/8 – 2015/16

YEAR	ESTIMATES/PROJECTIONS	ACTUAL COLLECTION	PERCENTAGE
2007/2008	8,200,000,000.00	8,804,893,323.63	107
2008/2009	10,730,400,000.00	9,661,147,331.00	90
2009/2010	12,789,200,000.00	11,098,882,853.00	87
2010/2011	16,977,332,000.00	13,582,608,208.00	86
2011/2012	18,272,798,000.00	19,148,645,851.00	105
2012/2013	20,712,491,590.00	21,262,670,115.00	103
2013/2014	36,165,880,537.00	35,504,988,267.79	98
2014/2015	37,627,797,677.00	39,021,664,926.47	104
2015/2016	46,106,705,000.00	48,237,934,164.85	104

The two sources of revenue namely property tax and business license contribute more than (50%) of the revenue budget. Despite of the above, some of the revenue sources have been abolished.

The Municipality need to increase its efforts to improve property tax collection and identify other potential area for investment purpose in order to generate more income. Under collection indicates the need to identify a comprehensive list of revenue payers and a more accurate system of projecting the magnitude of collectable revenue as well as developing a computerized tax collection system that is integrated with spatial based information for the purposes of easily identification and follow-ups of the taxpayers.

2.21 FINANCIAL SERVICES

The major financial services available in the Municipality are the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Micro Finance bank (NMB), Tanzania Postal Bank, Akiba Commercial Bank, Access Bank, Azania Bank, Efatha Bank Ltd. Kinondoni Municipal Council operates some credit facilities targeted to women and youths. These include, Kinondoni Women and Youth Development Funds (KWYDF), Women Development Funds (WDF) and (Village Community Bank)VICOBA through Kinondoni Youth Employment Network for Urban Renewal (K-YEN-UR) . The credits are provided to individuals as well as groups.

Financial Institutions by Location.

Na	Institution	Location	Ward
1	NBC	Mbezi Beach	Kawe
2	NBC	Kawe	Kawe
3	NMB	Magomeni	Mzimuni
3	NMB	Mwenge	Kijitonyama
4	Postal Bank	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
5	CRDB	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
6	Akiba Commercial Bank	Makumbusho	Kijitonyama
7	Stanbic Bank	Mikocheni	Mikocheni
8	Dar es Salaam Community Bank	Usalama(Magomeni)	Magomeni
9	Exim Bank	Tegeta	Kunduchi
10	Access Bank	Kijitonyama	Kijitonyama
11	Azania Bank	Mwenge	Mikocheni
12	Efattha Bank	Mwenge	Mikocheni
13	NMB	Tegeta	Kunduchi
14	Barclays	Hananasif	Hananasif
15	BOA	Mwenge	Kijitonyama
16			
17	CONVENANT	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
18	NMB	Tegeta	Kunduchi

2; Other financial institutions

Na	Institution	Location	Ward
1	FINCA	Magomeni	Mzimuni
2	PRIDE	Magomeni	Magomeni

2.22 INVESTMENT

Investment refers to any physical or tangible assets or sometimes is the utilization of resources in order to increase income or production output in the future

The Kinondoni Municipal Council has many interesting assets (area/land) with favourable indicators for further development, by developing these areas the council could generate big income and as a result could modernize its social services and eradicates all problems concerning with social services within the Municipality. There are various Areas which can be used for Investment as mentioned bellow:

- 1) Magomeni and Kinondoni Areas.
- 2) Bus terminals at Makumbusho and Morocco.
- 3) Beaches in Oysterbay and Msasani.
- 4) Gardens in Kawe and Magomeni.
- 5) Africa Sana new market and Mwenge Jeshini New Market areas.
- 6) Areas in the 20,000 Plots Project which are reserved for social services i.e. Markets, open spaces, play grounds etc.
- 7) Residential houses at Oysterbay.
- 8) Areas in Tandale, Magomeni, and Msufini Markets.
- 9) Auction activities Areas.
- 10) Car parking areas, for example at Namanga, Oysterbay beach and area Near Commission for Science and Technology building.
- 11) Kunduchi quarries for minor settlement proposal.
- 12) Stock shares in business companies e.g. TBL, TCC.
- 13) Hotels: Zanzibar (beach plot).
- 14) Mbudya, Fungu Yasin, Pangavin and Bagamoyo Islands.
- 15) Mabwepande Satellite Town



Old Magomeni Area

Areas which are given first priority:

Although there are many interesting areas for investment within the Municipality, the council foresees tangible areas which if first invested could bring quick economic returns to the Municipality.

Such areas are as follows:

1. Old areas in Magomeni and Kinondoni.
2. Mwenge, Makumbusho and Morocco.
3. Oysterbay and Msasani beaches.
4. Kawe and Magomeni Gardens.
5. Areas for Tandale, Magomeni and Msufini Markets.
6. Parking areas.
7. Oyster bay residential houses
8. Mabwepande Satellite Town



Oysterbay residential houses



Investment Buildings at Makumbusho

Strength of Kinondoni Municipal Council on Investments

- It has sample land that can support investment of various types from Real Estate to Manufacturing.
- It hosts some national symbols such as one of the oldest and largest East African universities; the University of Dar es Salaam, residents of the largest proportion of civil servants and industrial workers of Tanzania.
- It is the main entry point of Dar es Salaam whereby the Morogoro Road now transports the largest portion of cargo and passengers within and outside Tanzania.
- The Municipal has a well established information technology (IT) program and is the leading Municipality in the country to invest in IT application. Major initiatives are from its own revenue sources. The district has a website(www.kinondoni_municipality.go.tz); most senior officers in the Municipality are now computer literate and have access to at least a desktop computer.

2.23 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The Kinondoni Municipal Council realized the effectiveness and potentials of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to be used in supporting quality service delivery. The Municipality decided to use ICT and integrate in its organization structure for the need of moving from manual papers to digital (soft copies) aimed at reducing cost and time for service delivery. The implementation of the ICT as a strategic element was done initially 1999 like a project but in 2000 was integrated into the organization as a Unit reporting to Municipal Director dealing with crosscutting issues of information Communication Technology (ICT).

Objective of ICT at Kinondoni Municipal Council

The Objective of ICT is building KMC as an information community and to support the process that requires a technology infrastructure to reach out all parts of KMC offices and community. The idea of strengthening ICT came after facing a number of problems in delivering services to the communities. The problems include:

1. lack of proper and accurate data
2. poor record keeping
3. lack of transparency on major revenue resources and weak information sharing among the department
4. unstable electricity that makes unstable service delivery
5. computer they are still expensive basing on Gipsa prices makes other department to cut off the use of computers as the tool for doing work
6. lack of enough budget for network repair and upgrading
7. lack of initiatives for other heads of department on the proper and effective use of ICT in service delivery to the community
8. office environment in our municipal is not friendly to ICT tools since it contains dusts, heat, and office is crowded
9. Barrier to adoption the use of online systems especially for payments, and inventory systems
10. Interference from other department of ICT technique issues
11. Lack frequent training due to Technological change`
12. Lack of incentives to ICT staff

Who support ICT at Kinondoni Municipal Council sponsorship of IICD (

Like other Departments ICT is highly supported by KMC authority, however during initialization of ICT unit at KMC, The Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (**COSTECH**) was support us technically indifferent issues such as developing, maintenance and hosting our Website and other networking issues under the International Institute for Communication Development in The Netherlands), the KMC staff, Citizens and other Government Institutions are eager to support positively the use of CT tools in daily activities at KMC.

Nowadays, ICT department at KMC run under its own feet with well qualified staffs who supports develops simple applications, database systems, and other ICT activities such as networking, website maintenance and

updating also supporting all systems from central governments such as LAWSON, LGHRMIS EPICOR and MOLIS. Also we support the departments such as town planning and construction on the issues of spatial technology using – GIS and land sales

ICT department supported by Tanzania government agency for internet delivery in which now we have joined in lowest internet price (Regional infrastructure network – RCIP) in which municipal now can afford to purchase **4mbps** bandwidth for internet service

For electronic payment systems MAXCOM AFRICA through maxmalipo collects all taxes through their integrated systems which connected to all banks and all cellular companies such as Vodacom (payment through M-PESA), tiGO (payment through tiGO-PESA) and Aitel (payment through Airtel-money)

Also maxcom Africa has equipped EFD for all 34 wards, streets and all market places .

Municipal network

Initially 1999, KMC network was able to serve 10 to 50 clients but now it can serve up 7

00 clients due to effective network infrastructure available

KMC has two network infrastructure Local area network (LAN) and Wide area network (WAN). KCM LAN connects all offices to make sure there is internal information dissemination and availability of all systems hosted within Municipal server (local systems and make easy accessibility of services to all staffs.

Local area network of KMC made up with two technologies OPTIC FIBRE PATH and using UTP CABLES, all these two routes join to establish giant and effective LAN with our municipal . The LAN accessories used includes one Cyberoam security system ,Cisco router, 10 switch of Trend net, 16 Patch panel, 2 telephones Panasonic and one wireless equipment that cover a radius of 2 kilometer. The Municipal also has two rack cabinet one is for switch and other network devices and other is for servers.

Also KMC connected through Wide area via TTCL using optic fibre in which we can access others simply and easily, systems such as LAWSON and EPICOR reach municipal through dedicated optic fiber direct from TTCL .

ICT DEPLOYMENT

Many staff has been trained in basic computers to enable simple operations and use of computer systems, about 6,776 employees has been attended computer courses out of about **8,254** employees.

Also ICT unit has conducted different workshops on effective use of ICT in reducing cost and quality delivering of service.

COMPUTER AND SYSTEM MAINTANANCE

We offer maintenance services for all computers and ICT tools to insure there is effective use of those tools. At this moment

Having a strong network, the council has Internet service of currently 4.Mbps obtaining from TTCL, the distribution is done by a Cisco router(Cyberoam security) comparing to six years ago which was 128Kbps from COSTECH and distribution was done by hub.

The use of ICT in KMC is growing quickly looking on functions which has been employed in ICT technologies. Presently there is a well organized website that made of PHP and Joomla technology, the domain name has been changed from www.kmc.go.tz to www.kinondonimc.go.tz. Email address is available in a good server configured using Ubuntu (Linux) and other database software like MYSQL and java script. The server for website is shared with email Address.

Municipal systems

The Kinondoni Municipal Council has managed to computerize most of its revenue sources and integrated in one server called Municipal revenue Collection Manager (MRECOM) in this server there are following systems:

- Billboards
- Property tax
- Business license
- City service Levy
- Geographical Information System and
- Land sales Information system

Hotel Levy

There also other systems which are used by Municipal economists for budgeting and data collection from Wards, which are PlanRep and Local government Monitoring Development (LGMD) respectively

In collaboration with Ministry of Land Housing and Human settlement the Municipal has MOLIS for land rent and EPICOR for financial transactions under facilitation of Ministry of finance. There also employees' database of LAWSONS connected direct to Presidents Office Department of Civil servants Management and Government Human Resource Information System which has been prepared by TAMISEMI.

Having the mentioned systems the Council have electronic back up system and some of back up devices that are used like tape drive, and external hard disk. And also has power back up system of generator and UPS 3000KV.

KMC servers

The Kinondoni Municipal Council store data in servers where employees access data through application servers. There are thirteen (13) servers , eleven (11) are kept at the server room in server cabinet at KMC headquarter. , one server hosted at COSTECH for email and website, one server is in ICT

room used for the purpose of anti virus updates in the network.

Services offered electronically by KMC

Bank payments from CRDB

Billing system of MRECOM system

Community suggestions received through electronic box within website

Spatial identification (GIS) of tax payers

Information sharing among Departments due to presence of LAN and internet communication

Guidelines for ICT management at KMC.

The ICT policy and ICT strategic plan has been prepared in order to guide the council operations and management of ICT systems and equipments. Inventory of ICT equipments and maintenance is done after every three months and cross check devices that are always connected to UPS. The programs for computer security applied to Kinondoni are Kaspersky and E-scan.

3 SECTORAL STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE DELIVERY OVER THE NEXT TEN (10) YEARS:

This section focuses on some of the strategies, which Kinondoni Municipal Council will use in order to improve the services delivery as its core objectives.

Strategic Objectives and Strategies:

Under the Local Government Reform process the Kinondoni Municipal Council involved its stakeholders in the formulation of strategies and key result areas. A number of strategic objectives to be reached were set in each of the key result areas. The key result areas classified into four categories: -

- Good governance
- Revenue enhancement
- Capacity building
- Service delivery.

Good governance:

This strategic objective will be achieved through

- o Strengthening the administration of human resources and put in place a new organization structure and effective human resources systems.
- o Creating an environment, which is conducive to good governance, which will be implemented through reviewing the current administration arrangements?
- o Conducting seminars on good governance for councillors, management team and staff at all levels.
- o Making the council more effective through improving the relationship between councillors and management team and the staff in general.

Revenue enhancement:

The major focus on revenue enhancement will be towards increasing the amount of revenue collected through:

- Widening the revenue base
- Maximizing donor assistance
- Utilizing the benefits and potentials of Information and Communication Technology in revenue planning, collection and management as an e-commerce and e-business model.

Capacity Building:

Capacity building will aim at equipping the council with capabilities, which will match the demand for quality services through:

- Equipping staff and councillors with skills required making decisions and managing service delivery.
- Purchasing the essential tools and equipment
- Establishing good relationship between the Municipal Council and:
 - The three Authorities in the City of Dar es Salaam
 - The Central Government
 - Mass media
 - Donor agencies
 - Community and
 - Key Stakeholders and other development partners.

Coordination of Municipal Councils functions and Stakeholders participation:

The Municipal Council will coordinate the services that are provided by other service providers:

- Setting Standards
- Monitoring compliance to Government Standards.
- Introducing the state of the art in performance.
- Putting in place Mechanisms for facilitating effective and meaningful participation of the Stakeholders in the service delivery.
- Establishing an institutional framework for working out mechanisms for cooperation between the Municipal Council and other service providers and public at large as an e-governance model.

Service Delivery:**◆ Waste Management:**

- Construction of a sanitary landfill in Kisopwa and provision of necessary equipment for final disposal operations
- Promotion of more public cooperation through awareness creation programmes
- Supply of more appropriate equipments for streets/road sweeping, refuse collection and transportation
- Organization of intermediate treatment and recycling activities programs
- Construction and rehabilitation of storm water drainage
- Rehabilitation and expansion of public sewerage systems
- Capacitating cesspit emptying services

◆ **Road Services:**

- Improvement of Road Services by 80%
- To make the Municipal Roads passable throughout the year by 80%
- To install street lights by 80%
- To cultivate maintenance culture by providing adequate funds.
- To enhance bus terminal services
- Strengthening the private sector investment in transportation services

◆ **Fire and Rescue Services:**

- Cooperation with the Dar es Salaam City Council and other Municipalities in improving Fire and Rescue Services in the Municipality by establishing Fire Brigade capable of handling fire and rescue emergencies.

◆ **Planning Management & Coordination of Municipal Plans:**

- Modernize Planning by integrating environmental issues into the overall planning and development process.
- Data Collection, processing, Analyzing, storage and Dissemination.
- Improvement of Services Coordination
- To build and strengthen the capacity at Municipal level to address urban violence, delinquency and crime prevention.

◆ **Markets:**

- To improve market services by involving other stakeholders
- To have a modern market rendering quality services to the Residences

◆ **Health:**

- Improved community health services and education through health committees.
- Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases such as Malaria, HIV, TB.
- Control of Epidemics and Endemics
- Improved maternal and child health services.

◆ **Education:**

- Improvement of Teaching and learning environment
- Increase of pre-primary schools
- Provision of equal education opportunities to male and female
- Improvement of pupils welfare
- Improved vocation education
- Improved adult education
- Improved cultural and sports activities
- Expanded secondary education

◆ **Urban Planning:**

- Existence of Sustainable land use plans through participatory planning approaches
- Increase the number of Planned and Surveyed areas.
- Improve un-planned settlements through Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programmes
- To establish and strengthen the geographic information system (GIS)
- Increased capacity in property valuation and management
- Redevelopment of Magomeni and Kinondoni Government quarters

◆ **Natural Resource:**

- Improvement of green belt and development of Beaches for tourist attractions
- Improvement of sustainable fishing techniques
- Sustainable forest harvesting methods
- Management of conservation of Coastal Zones
- General Sustainable methods of Natural resources management.

◆ **Legal Services:**

- Existence of Ward tribunals and en-forcement of by-laws
- Raised Stakeholders awareness on Ward tribunals
- Reviewed Municipals by – laws.
- Compliance of by-laws in all transactions

◆ **Water Supply:**

- Management and improvement of clean and safe water supply
- Construction of more deep wells in the peri-urban areas.
- Proper utilization of water committees' liasing with City Water.

◆ **Community Development:**

- Functioning CBO's addressing Community needs
- Increased capital and loans
- Improved Day care services
- Improved social welfare

◆ **Informal Sector development**

- To improve and develop economic activities in the informal sector.
- To uplift the living standards of households through income generation activities.
- To enhance the capabilities of informal groups in terms of women empowerment and assured access to regional and world markets.
- To collect and disseminate possible data and information to support the informal sector

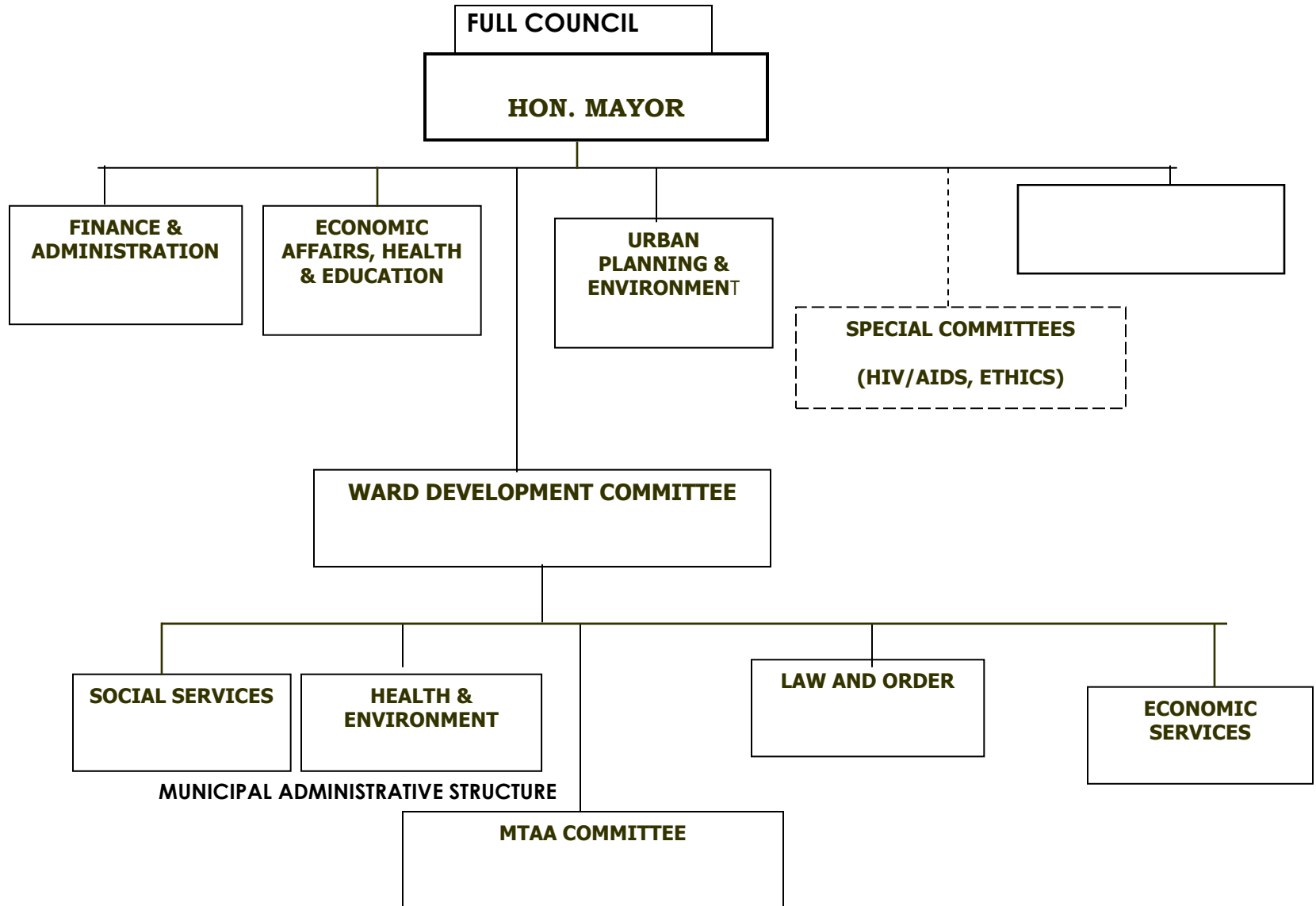
◆ **Cooperatives:**

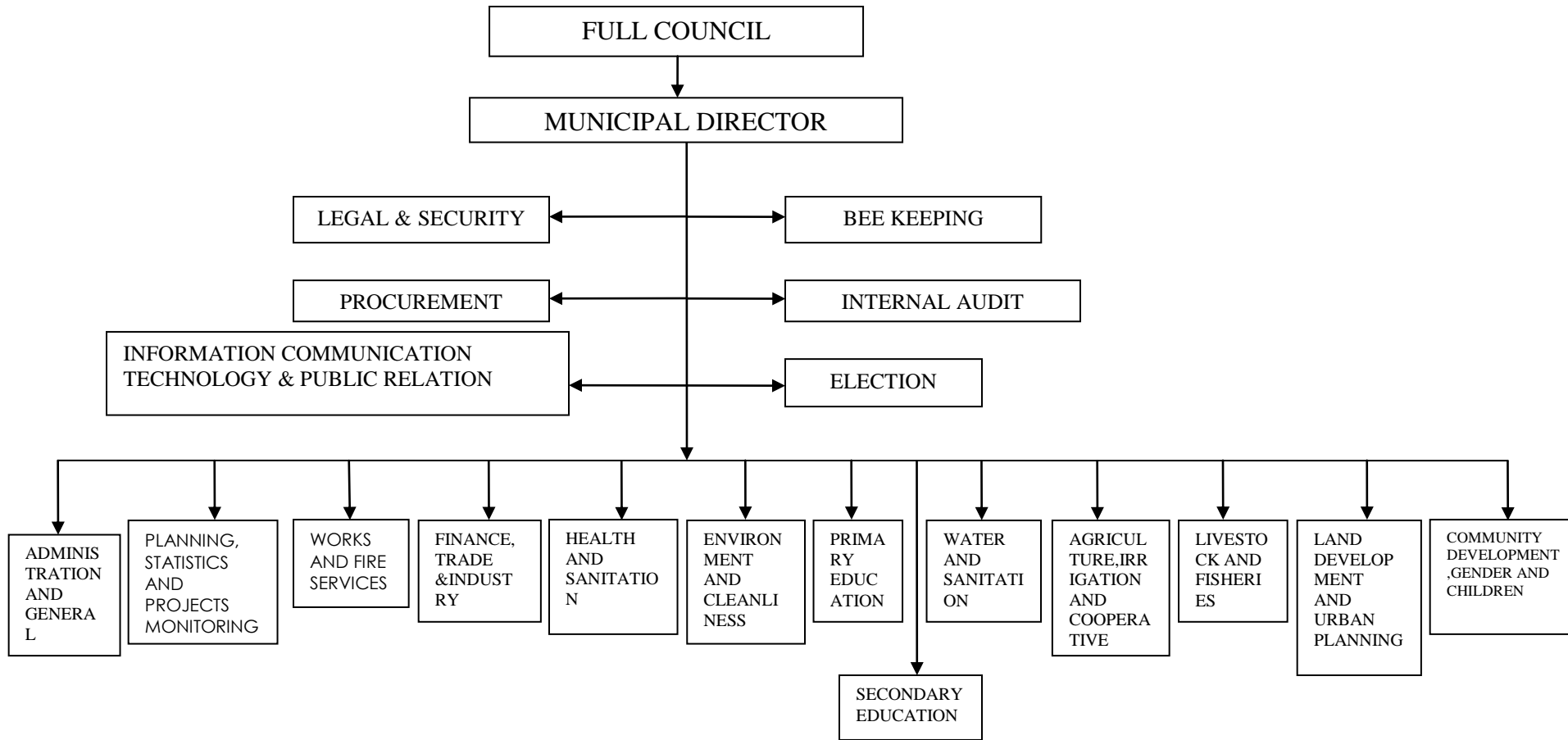
- Expanded Capital and Markets
- Strengthened and modernized Cooperative Societies and increase of new ones.

◆ **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development:**

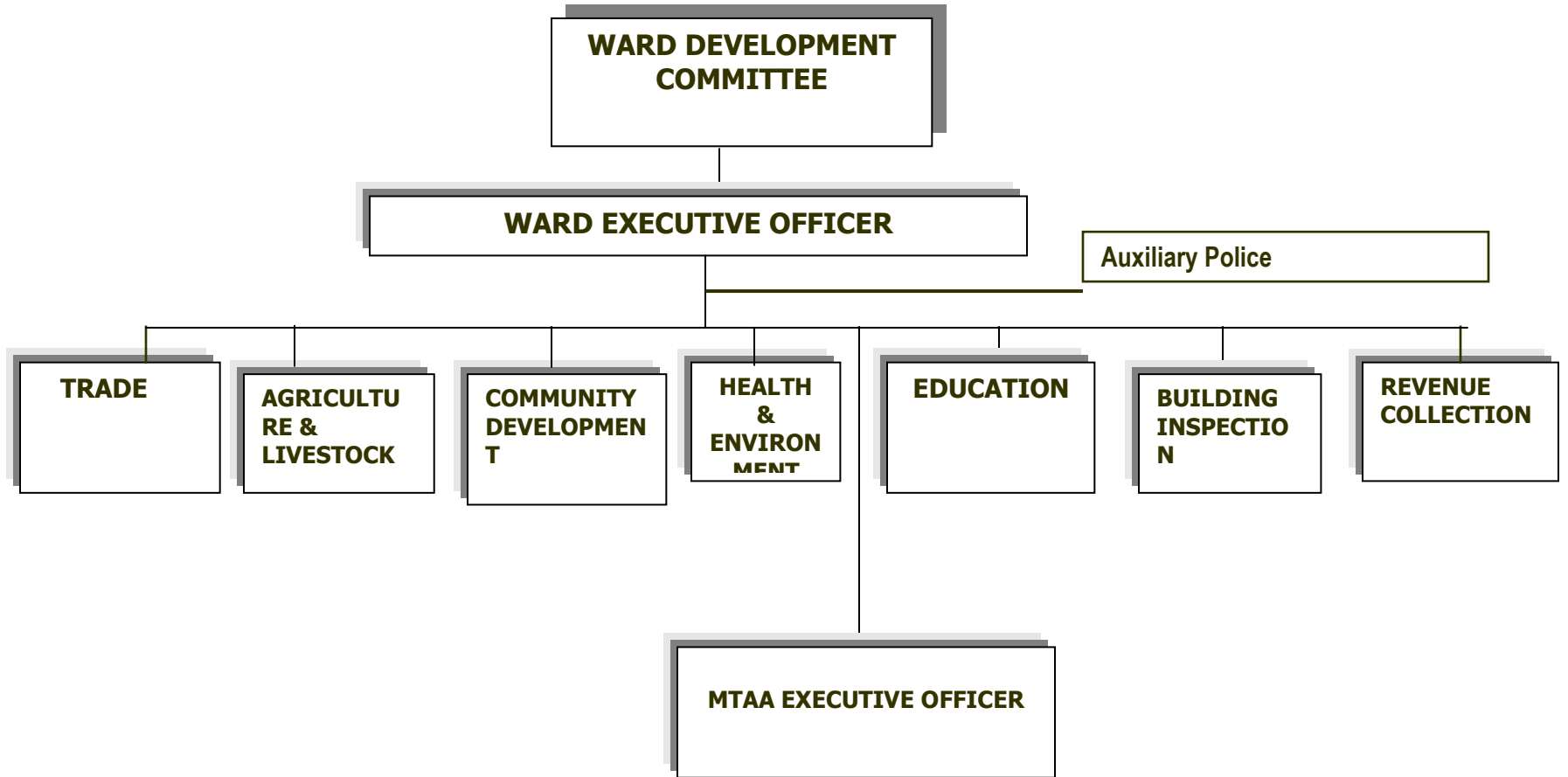
- Establish the technical infrastructure to facilitate communication, dissemination of information electronically and automation of key business functions.
- Establishment and implementation of Customer Service system to handle inquiries, requests, complaints etc. as an e-governance model
- Improve and implement sound financial management system to include Expenditure Accounting and Revenue collection and Billing systems.
- Establish a Geographic Information System
- Provide ICT training to Municipal Employees and awareness sessions to other stakeholders.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of Health information to support-e-governance.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of Health information to support-e-governance.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of education information to support e-governance.

MUNICIPAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:

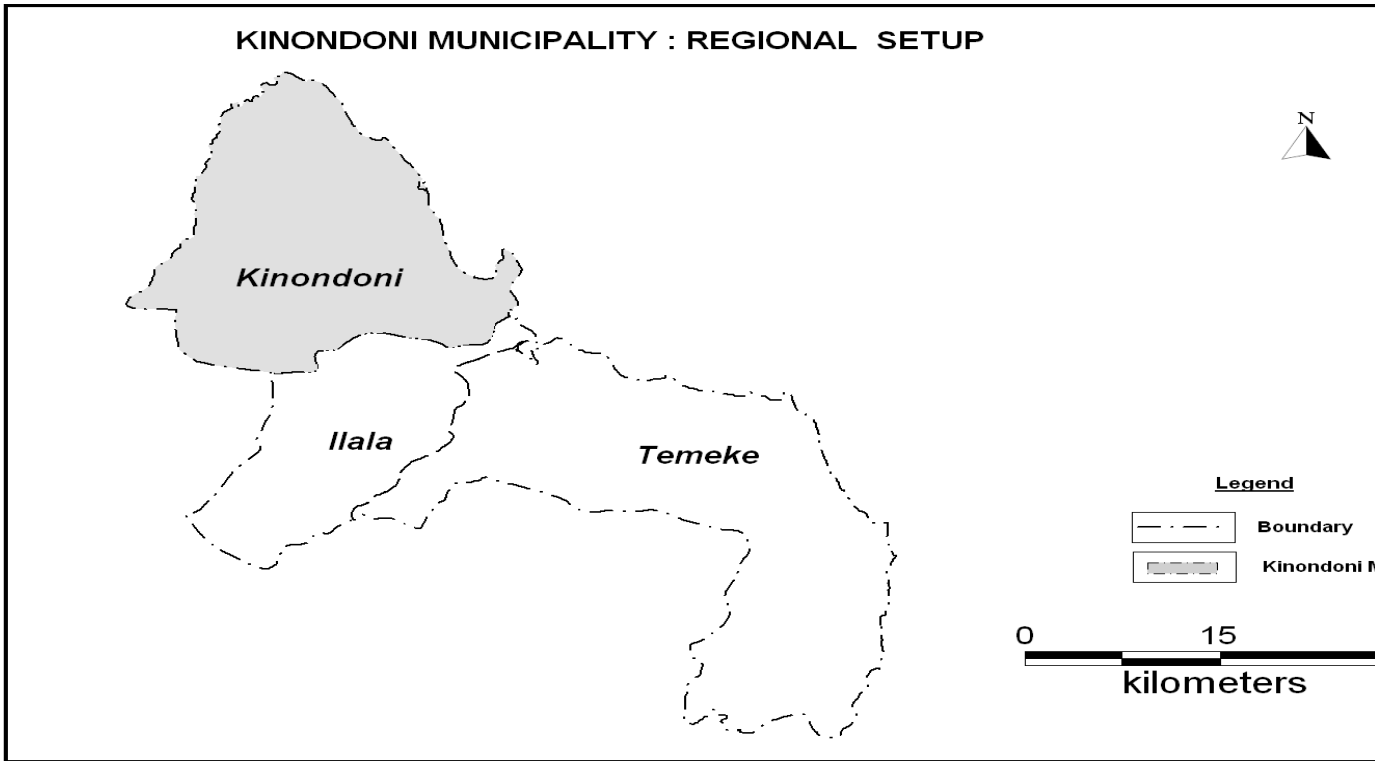




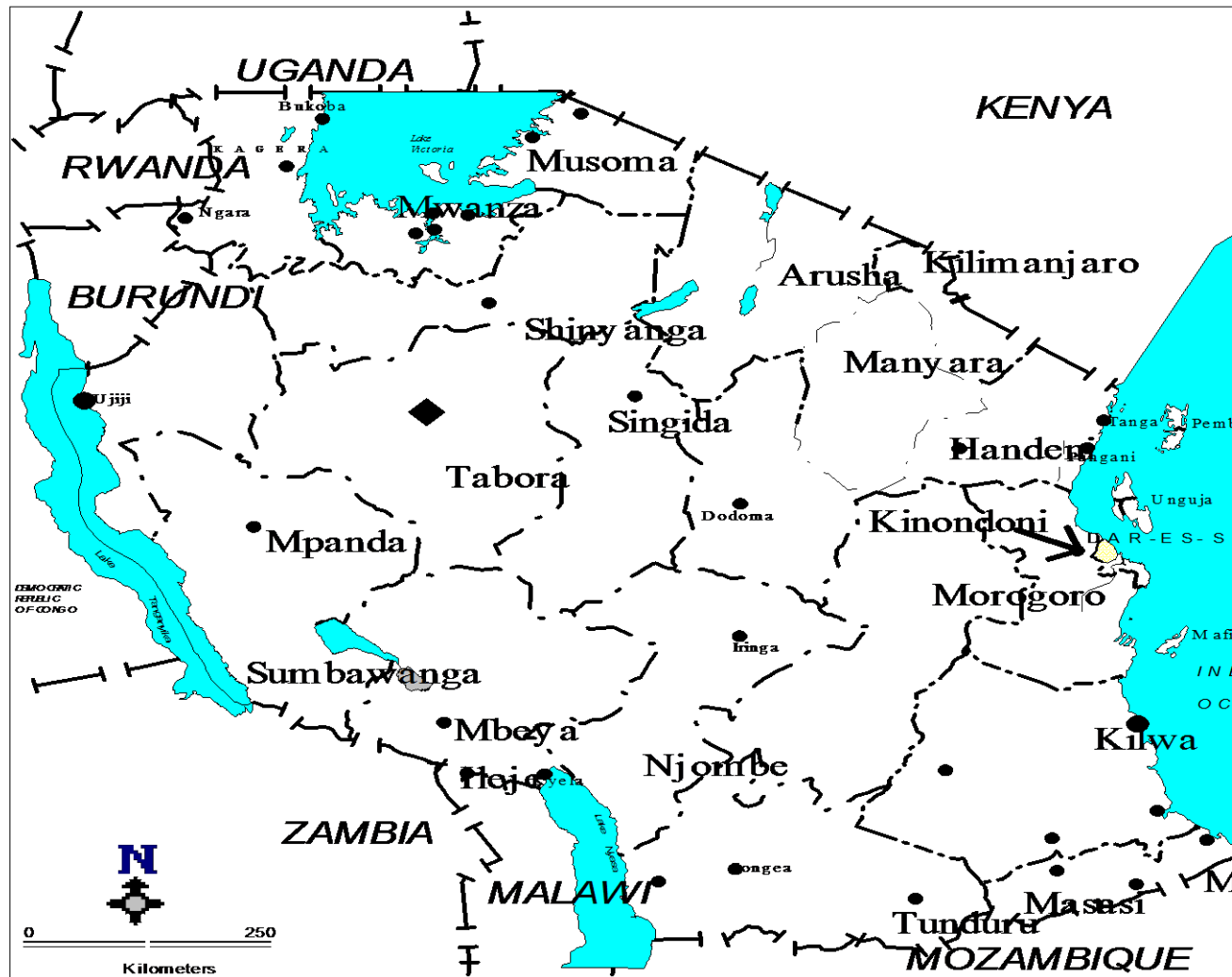
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT WARD LEVEL



KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY : REGIONAL SETUP



Kinondoni In the context of Metropolitan city of Dar es Salaam :National S



NO.	WARD	AREA (KM ²)
		STAT.EST
1	MSASANI	11.2
2	MZIMUNI	1.1
3	KIGOGO	1.7
4	KINONDONI	1.8
5	HANA NASSIF	1.7
6	MAGOMENI	0.8
7	MWANANYAMALA	2.3
8	NDUGUMBI	1.2
9	MAKUMBUSHO	1.6
10	TANDALE	1.0
11	KIJITONYAMA	3.7
12	WAZO	45.0
13	KUNDUCHI	29.5
14	MABWEPANDE	75.2
15	MBEZI JUU	8.9
16	MAKONGO	15.9
17	Kawe	14.5
18	MBWENI	15.7
19	BUNJU	30.2
20	MIKOCHENI	7.4
	TOTAL	270.4