

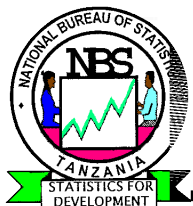
**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE 2019**

**JOINTLY PREPARED BY NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
AND  
KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**



**National Bureau of Statistics  
Dodoma**



**Kigamboni Municipal Council  
Dar es Salaam**

**October 2019**

## Table of Contents

|                                                                     |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| List of Tables.....                                                 | vii       |
| List of Figures.....                                                | xvi       |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms .....                                    | x         |
| PREFACE .....                                                       | 1         |
| <b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>                                            | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>LAND, CLIMATE, AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES<br/>    AND PEOPLE.....</b> | <b>4</b>  |
| 1.0 Introduction .....                                              | 4         |
| 1.1 Geographical Location .....                                     | 4         |
| 1.2 Spatial Connectivity .....                                      | 5         |
| 1.3 Land Area .....                                                 | 6         |
| 1.4 Administrative Units.....                                       | 7         |
| 1.5 Climatic Condition and Lowland .....                            | 8         |
| 1.5.1 Climatic Condition .....                                      | 8         |
| 1.5.2 Lowland.....                                                  | 9         |
| 1.6 Topography.....                                                 | 9         |
| 1.7 Slope Analysis .....                                            | 11        |
| 1.8 Geology and Soil .....                                          | 11        |
| 1.9 Population Characteristics .....                                | 11        |
| 1.10 Population Density and Spatial Distribution.....               | 12        |
| 1.11 Population Composition and Distribution .....                  | 13        |
| 1.12 Marital Status.....                                            | 15        |
| 1.13 Ethnicity.....                                                 | 15        |
| 1.14 Religion .....                                                 | 16        |
| <b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>                                            | <b>17</b> |
| <b>COUNCIL ECONOMY .....</b>                                        | <b>17</b> |
| 2.0 Introduction .....                                              | 17        |
| 2.1 Income Distribution and Composition .....                       | 17        |

|                                          |                                                                            |           |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2.2                                      | Employees in Key Sectors of Economy .....                                  | 18        |
| 2.3                                      | Economic Indicators (Regional/District GDP and Per<br>Capita Income) ..... | 19        |
| 2.3.1                                    | Revenue collection from Districts/Authority's Own Source .....             | 20        |
| <b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>               |                                                                            | <b>22</b> |
| <b>    PRODUCTION SECTORS .....</b>      |                                                                            | <b>22</b> |
| 3.0                                      | Introduction .....                                                         | 22        |
| 3.1                                      | Agriculture and Livestock .....                                            | 22        |
| 3.2                                      | Land under Cultivation .....                                               | 22        |
| 3.3                                      | Crop Production .....                                                      | 24        |
| 3.3.1                                    | Food Crops .....                                                           | 24        |
| 3.3.2                                    | Cash Crops .....                                                           | 25        |
| 3.4                                      | Irrigation Projects .....                                                  | 28        |
| 3.5                                      | Farm inputs .....                                                          | 30        |
| 3.6                                      | Livestock .....                                                            | 31        |
| 3.7                                      | Grazing Area, Livestock Morbidity and Mortality .....                      | 33        |
| 3.7.1                                    | Livestock Infrastructure .....                                             | 33        |
| 3.7.2                                    | Livestock Diseases .....                                                   | 33        |
| 3.8                                      | Marketing of Major Livestock .....                                         | 35        |
| 3.9                                      | Fisheries Resource, Facilities and Production .....                        | 35        |
| 3.9.1                                    | Number of Water Bodies as an Opportunity for Fisheries Activities ..       | 36        |
| 3.10                                     | Bee Keeping .....                                                          | 36        |
| 3.11                                     | Trade .....                                                                | 36        |
| 3.12                                     | Tourism .....                                                              | 39        |
| 3.13                                     | Industrial Development .....                                               | 40        |
| 3.13.1                                   | Large and Medium Scale industries by Activities .....                      | 40        |
| <b>CHAPTER FOUR .....</b>                |                                                                            | <b>42</b> |
| <b>    ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE .....</b> |                                                                            | <b>42</b> |
| 4.0                                      | Introduction .....                                                         | 42        |

|                        |                                                                      |           |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 4.1                    | Road Network.....                                                    | 42        |
| 4.2                    | Kigamboni Bridge .....                                               | 44        |
| 4.3                    | Marine services .....                                                | 45        |
| 4.4                    | Telecommunication .....                                              | 45        |
| 4.5                    | Energy.....                                                          | 46        |
| <b>CHAPTER FIVE</b>    | <b>.....</b>                                                         | <b>47</b> |
| <b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b> | <b>.....</b>                                                         | <b>47</b> |
| 5.0                    | Introduction .....                                                   | 47        |
| 5.1                    | Health Sector .....                                                  | 47        |
| 5.1.1                  | Health Facilities.....                                               | 47        |
| 5.1.2                  | Health Service Providers .....                                       | 48        |
| 5.1.3                  | Morbidity .....                                                      | 49        |
| 5.1.4                  | Blood Donors who tested Positive for HIV and Hepatitis B .....       | 51        |
| 5.1.5                  | Tuberculosis.....                                                    | 53        |
| 5.1.6                  | Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV .....                            | 54        |
| 5.1.7                  | Number of People Reported with HIV/AIDS.....                         | 56        |
| 5.1.8                  | Distribution of TT2 Vaccinations of Expectant Mothers.....           | 57        |
| 5.1.9                  | Distribution of BCG Vaccination of Children Under One Year .....     | 58        |
| 5.1.10                 | Distribution of DPT3 Vaccination to Children under one year .....    | 58        |
| 5.1.11                 | Distribution of PV3 Inoculation to Children under One Year .....     | 59        |
| 5.1.12                 | Rotavirus Illness .....                                              | 60        |
| 5.1.13                 | Pneumococcal Disease .....                                           | 61        |
| 5.1.14                 | Distribution of Measles vaccination to Children under One Year. .... | 62        |
| 5.1.15                 | Availability of Water.....                                           | 63        |
| 5.2                    | Education Sector.....                                                | 64        |
| 5.2.1                  | Pre Primary Education.....                                           | 64        |
| 5.2.2                  | Primary Education .....                                              | 66        |
| 5.2.2.1                | Standard I-VII Environment.....                                      | 66        |

|                                                |                                                                                                   |           |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 5.2.2.2                                        | Number of pupils sat for standard VII examinations in<br>Public and Private Primary Schools ..... | 70        |
| 5.2.2.3                                        | Number of examinees selected to join form one in<br>Government and Private Secondary Schools..... | 71        |
| 5.2.2.4                                        | Primary School Facilities.....                                                                    | 72        |
| 5.2.3                                          | Adult Education .....                                                                             | 77        |
| 5.2.4                                          | Secondary Education .....                                                                         | 77        |
| 5.2.4.1                                        | Total Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Ward and Sex .....                                 | 78        |
| 5.2.4.2                                        | Performance of Form Four Examination in Public Secondary<br>School .....                          | 79        |
| 5.3                                            | Water Supply and Sanitation .....                                                                 | 84        |
| 5.4                                            | Sanitation and Hygiene Services .....                                                             | 86        |
| 5.4.1                                          | Households Connected to Sewerage System .....                                                     | 87        |
| 5.4.2                                          | Key Actors in Waste Water Management .....                                                        | 87        |
| 5.4.3                                          | Household Expenditure in Waste Water Management .....                                             | 87        |
| 5.5                                            | Solid Waste Management .....                                                                      | 88        |
| 5.5.1                                          | Actors in Solid Waste Management .....                                                            | 89        |
| <b>CHAPTER SIX .....</b>                       |                                                                                                   | <b>91</b> |
| <b>ORGANIZATION SERVING THE COMMUNITY.....</b> |                                                                                                   | <b>91</b> |
| 6.0                                            | Introduction .....                                                                                | 91        |
| 6.1                                            | Women and Youth Economic Groups.....                                                              | 91        |
| 6.2                                            | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) .....                                           | 91        |
| 6.3                                            | Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) .....                                                         | 92        |
| 6.4                                            | Community Based Organizations .....                                                               | 93        |
| 6.5                                            | Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) .....                                                            | 93        |
| 6.6                                            | Development Partners.....                                                                         | 94        |
| 6.6.1                                          | Potential Development Partners in Kigamboni municipal<br>council .....                            | 94        |
| 6.7                                            | Kigamboni Police Force .....                                                                      | 95        |

|                           |                                                      |           |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 6.7.1                     | Crime Statics .....                                  | 95        |
| 6.7.2                     | Theft .....                                          | 96        |
| <b>CHAPTER SEVEN.....</b> |                                                      | <b>97</b> |
| <b>7.0</b>                | <b>POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT .....</b>          | <b>97</b> |
| 7.1                       | Introduction .....                                   | 97        |
| 7.2                       | Why Invest in Kigamboni Municipal .....              | 97        |
| 7.2.1                     | Strategic Location.....                              | 97        |
| 7.2.2                     | Neighbouring Airport and Port of Dar es Salaam ..... | 98        |
| 7.2.3                     | Rapid Growing Municipality .....                     | 99        |
| 7.2.4                     | Master Plan Development .....                        | 99        |
| 7.2.5                     | Infrastructure Development .....                     | 100       |
| 7.2.6                     | Good governance .....                                | 103       |
| 7.2.7                     | Conducive Local Investment Climate .....             | 103       |
| 7.2.8                     | Managed Social Transformation .....                  | 104       |
| 7.3                       | Priority Sectors .....                               | 105       |
| 7.3.1                     | Industries .....                                     | 105       |
| 7.3.2                     | Mining Sector .....                                  | 106       |
| 7.3.3                     | Trade and Logistics .....                            | 106       |
| 7.3.4                     | Fishing .....                                        | 107       |
| 7.3.5                     | Tourism .....                                        | 107       |
| 7.3.6                     | Commercial Horticultural Production .....            | 108       |
| 7.3.7                     | Forestry.....                                        | 108       |
| 7.4                       | Summary of Investment Opportunities.....             | 108       |
| 7.4.1                     | Water Projects .....                                 | 108       |
| 7.4.2                     | Electricity Projects .....                           | 109       |
| 7.4.3                     | Solid Waste Management Services .....                | 109       |
| 7.4.4                     | Sports and Water Sport Services.....                 | 110       |
| 7.4.5                     | Ship Building and Repair Services.....               | 111       |

|        |                                               |     |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| 7.4.6  | Establishment of Industrial parks .....       | 111 |
| 7.4.7  | Adding Value to Natural Resources .....       | 112 |
| 7.4.8  | Horticultural and Livestock Production .....  | 113 |
| 7.4.9  | Renewable Energy Production .....             | 114 |
| 7.4.10 | Biomass .....                                 | 114 |
| 7.4.11 | Solar Power .....                             | 114 |
| 7.4.12 | Wind .....                                    | 115 |
| 7.4.13 | Tidal and Waves .....                         | 115 |
| 7.4.14 | Capacity Development and Service Sector ..... | 115 |
| 7.4.15 | Real Estate Development .....                 | 116 |
| 7.4.16 | Planned Investments.....                      | 117 |
| 7.4.17 | Education.....                                | 119 |
| 7.3.18 | Healthcare.....                               | 119 |
| 7.3.19 | Sports and Performing Art.....                | 119 |

## List of Tables

|            |                                                                                                                                       |    |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1.1: | Land Use by Category and Area, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019.....                                                                         | 7  |
| Table 1.2: | Number of Administrative Units by Division, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019. ....                                                           | 8  |
| Table 1.3: | Population Distribution According to 2012 Population and Housing Census and 2018 Projections by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019. .... | 12 |
| Table 1.4: | Population Size and Population Density by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council; Previous and Most Recent Population Census.....          | 13 |
| Table 1.5: | Number of Births and Deaths for KGMC from 2015 – Sept. 2018.....                                                                      | 13 |
| Table 1.6: | Population Distribution by Age and Sex in Kigamboni Municipal, 2018 .....                                                             | 14 |
| Table 1.7: | Ethnicity of Indigenous people in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 .....                                                             | 16 |
| Table 2.1: | Number of Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy, Kigamboni Municipal , 2019. ....                                            | 19 |
| Table 2.2: | GDP at Current Market Prices in Million TZS. By to Five Regions for Recent Past Five Years .....                                      | 20 |
| Table 2.3: | Per Capita Income (TZS) for Tanzania Mainland by Regions for Recent Past Five Years .....                                             | 20 |
| Table 2.4: | Revenue in TZS collected from 2016/17 to 2018/19 in Kigamboni Municipal (Dar es Salaam), 2019. ....                                   | 21 |
| Table 3.1: | Land Area against Production of Cash and Food Crops, 2016 - 2018 .....                                                                | 23 |

|                                                                                                                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 3.2: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crop<br>By Ward from 2014/18 in Kigamboni Municipal .....                | 23 |
| Table 3.3: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crop<br>By Ward from 2014/18 in Kigamboni Municipal .....                | 24 |
| Table 3.4: Food Crops Produced in Kigamboni District (Mt),<br>2016 - 2018 .....                                               | 25 |
| Table 3.5: Estimated Production of Major Food Crop By Ward,<br>from 2014 to 2018 .....                                        | 25 |
| Table 3.6: Estimated Production in Tons of Major Cash Crop<br>by Ward, 2014 to 2018 .....                                     | 26 |
| Table 3.7: Estimated Amount and Value of each Food and<br>Cash Crops Sold by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2019. .... | 26 |
| Table 3.8: Production of Vegetables in Kigamboni in Mt,<br>2016 - 2018 .....                                                  | 27 |
| Table 3.9: Kigamboni District Production (Mt) of Fruits,<br>2016 – 2018.....                                                  | 27 |
| Table 3.10: Irrigation Projects By Ward in Kigamboni District,<br>2016 - 2018 .....                                           | 28 |
| Table 3.11: Land Area vs. Production of Cash & Food Crops,<br>2016 -2018 .....                                                | 29 |
| Table 3.12: Food Crops produce in Kigamboni District (Mt),<br>2016 - 2018 .....                                               | 29 |
| Table 3.13: Production of Vegetables in Kigamboni in Mt,<br>2016 - 2018 .....                                                 | 30 |
| Table 3.14: Kigamboni District Production (Mt) of Fruits in 2016,<br>2017 and 2018 .....                                      | 30 |

|                                                                                                                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 3.15: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs)<br>Distributed to Farmers, 2014 to 2018 .....                              | 31 |
| Table 3.16: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni<br>District Council, 2017.....                                           | 31 |
| Table 3.17: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni<br>District Council, 2018.....                                           | 32 |
| Table 3.18: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni<br>District Council, 2019.....                                           | 33 |
| Table 3.19: Five Major Cattle Diseases Reported by Ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three<br>Years, 2017 - 2019 ..... | 34 |
| Table 3.20: Three Major Goat Diseases Reported by Ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three<br>years, 2017 - 2019 .....  | 34 |
| Table 3.21: Three Major Sheep Diseases Reported by Ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past<br>Three years.....               | 34 |
| Table 3.22: Production of Milk in Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>Recent Past Three years, 2017 - 2019 .....                           | 35 |
| Table 3.23: Number of BMUs in the Municipality, 2018 .....                                                                             | 35 |
| Table 3.24: Business Situation in the Municipality, 2019 .....                                                                         | 37 |
| Table 3.25: Historical/Attractive Sites Potential for Tourism;<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2019.....                               | 39 |
| Table 3.26: Accommodation Facilities by Ward; Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council; 2019.....                                                | 40 |
| Table 3.27: Type of Medium Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council; 2019.....                                         | 40 |
| Table 3.30: Number of Large Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council; 2019.....                                        | 41 |
| Table 4.1: Road Network in Dar es Salaam, 2018.....                                                                                    | 43 |

|                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 4.2: Road network in Kigamboni, 2018.....                                                                                                                      | 43 |
| Table 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and<br>Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019 .....                                                       | 48 |
| Table 5.2: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service<br>Providers by Ward at Kigamboni Municipal, 2019.....                                                 | 49 |
| Table 5.3: List of Ten most commonly reported Causes of Morbidity<br>among Outpatients in Kigamboni, 2017 - 2018 .....                                               | 50 |
| Table 5.4: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of<br>Morbidity Among In-Patients for Kigamboni Municipal,<br>2017 – 2018.....                                  | 50 |
| Table 5.5: HIV Infections among Blood Donors and New HIV<br>Cases, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018.....                                                     | 52 |
| Table 5.6: Hepatitis B Infections among Blood Donors, Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018 .....                                                              | 53 |
| Table 5.7: Number of TB Cases by Sex and Ward Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council, 2017 and 2018.....                                                                     | 54 |
| Table 5.8: Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT<br>Service by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal, 2018.....                                                        | 55 |
| Table 5.9: Number of Mothers Infected with HIV/AIDS Who<br>Gave Birth with Respective HIV/AIDS Status of<br>Children by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council 2018. .... | 56 |
| Table 5.10: CTC Clients screened for HIV and subsequently treated<br>with ARV by Sex Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019 .....                               | 56 |
| Table 5.11: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Ward, Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council, 2017 to 2019.....                                                              | 57 |
| Table 5.12: Children Under 1 year vaccinated BCG by ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019 .....                                                          | 58 |
| Table 5.13: Children Under 1 Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by<br>Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019.....                                                     | 59 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 5.14: Total of targeted Children Under 1 Year vaccinated OPV3<br>by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019.....                                                      | 60 |
| Table 5.15: Total Targeted Children who received Second Dose of<br>Rotavirus by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019 .....                                            | 61 |
| Table 5.16: Children Under Two Years Vaccinated Pneumococcal<br>(PCV3) by Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019 .....                                                 | 61 |
| Table 5.17: Distribution of Measles vaccine Inoculation to Children<br>Below One Year in the Council, Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2017 - 2019.....                             | 62 |
| Table 5.18: Distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency<br>Campaigns by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2019.....                                                      | 63 |
| Table 5.19: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities by Ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal, 2017 - 2018.....                                                                   | 63 |
| Table 5.20: Number of Pre Primary School Classes by Ownership<br>and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019 .....                                                       | 65 |
| Table 5.21: Total enrolment in Government and Private Pre-Primary<br>Schools by Sex and Wards, Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2017 – 2019 .....                                   | 65 |
| Table 5.22: Total (Std I – VII) Enrollment by Sex and Wards for<br>Government Primary Schools – Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2017 to 2019.....                                  | 67 |
| Table 5.23: Total (Std I – VII) Enrollment by Sex and Wards for<br>Private Primary Schools, Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019.....                                       | 67 |
| Table 5.24: Number of Pupils enrolled Std I in 2011 & 2012<br>and completed Std VII in 2017& 2018 in Government<br>Primary Schools by Wards in Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council..... | 68 |

|                                                                                                                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 5.25: Number of Pupils enrolled Std I in 2011 & 2012 and completed Std VII in 2017& 2018 in Private Primary Schools by Wards in Kigamboni Municipal Council..... | 69 |
| Table 5.26: Drop Outs by Reasons in Government Primary Schools, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019 .....                                                         | 69 |
| Table 5.27: Number of Pupils in Government Primary Schools who sat and passed Std VII Examinations by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018 .....           | 70 |
| Table 5.28: Number of pupils who sat and passed Std VII Examinations Private Primary Schools in by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018.....                 | 71 |
| Table 5.29: Number of Pupils selected to join Form I in Government Secondary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018.....                            | 71 |
| Table 5.30: Availability of classrooms in Government Primary Schools by Wards – Kigamboni Municipal Council 2019.....                                                  | 72 |
| Table 5.31: Availability of Classrooms in Private Primary Schools by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                                     | 73 |
| Table 5.32: Availability of Pit-Latrines in Government Primary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                                | 73 |
| Table 5.33: Availability of Pit-Latrines in Private Primary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                                   | 74 |
| Table 5.34: Availability of Government Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                                | 74 |
| Table 5.35: Availability of Private Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                                   | 75 |
| Table 5.36: Availability of Desks in Government Primary School by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019 .....                                                        | 76 |

|                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 5.37: Availability of Government Primary Schools' Teachers<br>(Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters)<br>by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019 ..... | 76 |
| Table 5.38: Number of Adult Education Centres and Enrolments<br>by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2019 .....                                                  | 77 |
| Table 5.39: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward,<br>Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019 .....                                                          | 78 |
| Table 5.40: Total Form I enrolment in Government Secondary<br>Schools by Sex and Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2017 - 2019. ....                                 | 78 |
| Table 5.41: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations for<br>Public Secondary Schools by Sex for the recent past<br>Two years, Kigamboni Municipal Council .....       | 79 |
| Table 5.42: Availability of Classrooms in Government Secondary<br>Schools by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2019 .....                                           | 80 |
| Table 5.43: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Secondary<br>Schools by Sex and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council – 2019. ....                                   | 80 |
| Table 5.44: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Government<br>Secondary Schools by Ward – Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2019. ....                                   | 81 |
| Table 5.45: Availability of Libraries in Government Secondary<br>Schools by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                               | 81 |
| Table 5.46: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Government<br>Secondary Schools by Wards – Kigamboni Municipal<br>Council, 2019. ....                                    | 82 |
| Table 5.47: Availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary<br>Schools by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019. ....                                             | 83 |
| Table 5.48: Availability of Electricity Power for Secondary<br>Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council,<br>2019. ....                                                | 83 |

|                                                                                                                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Table 5.49: Availability of Water in Government Secondary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                      | 84  |
| Table 5.50: Availability of Toilet Facilities by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                                        | 86  |
| Table 5.51: Availability of Improved Toilet Facilities by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                               | 86  |
| Table 5.52: Household Sewerage Disposal Mechanisms, Kigamboni Municipal,2019 .....                                                                     | 87  |
| Table 6.1: Active Women and Youth Groups in the Council, 2019 .....                                                                                    | 91  |
| Table 6.2: Number of Active SACCOSs by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                                                    | 92  |
| Table 6.3: Active NGOs, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                                                                         | 92  |
| Table 6.4: Active CBOs in the Council, 2019.....                                                                                                       | 93  |
| Table 6.5: Active FBOs in the Council, 2019 .....                                                                                                      | 94  |
| Table 6.6: Total number of Crimes Reported in Police Stations and Number of People Jailed, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2018. .... | 95  |
| Table 6.7: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Ward/Business center for Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....                                | 95  |
| Table 6.8: Total of Accidents Reported at Police Stations and People Injured/Died, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2018.....          | 96  |
| Table 6.9 Total of Theft Cases Reported in the Police Station and Number of people Jailed, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2019. .... | 96  |
| Table 7.1: Existing Large Scale Factories, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019 .....                                                                             | 106 |

|             |                                                                                                          |     |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Table 7.2:  | Existing Factories (Mediums Scale), Kigamboni Municipal, 2019 .....                                      | 106 |
| Table 7.3:  | Oil and Gas Investment, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019 .....                                                  | 106 |
| Table 7.4:  | Investment Opportunities in Solid Waste Management.....                                                  | 110 |
| Table 7.5:  | Investment Opportunities in Ship Building and Repairwork, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019 .....                | 111 |
| Table 7.6:  | Investment Opportunities in the Industrial Parks Development, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019.....             | 112 |
| Table 7.7:  | Investment Opportunities in Adding Natural Resources Value, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019 .....              | 112 |
| Table 7.8:  | Investment Opportunities in Commercial Agriculture and Livestock, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019..... | 113 |
| Table 7.9:  | Investment Opportunities in the Capacity Building Sector, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....         | 115 |
| Table 7.10: | Investment Opportunities in Real Estate Development, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.....              | 116 |

## List of figures

|                                                                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Location of Dar es Salaam Region and Kigamboni District<br>in Tanzania .....               | 5  |
| Figure 2: Land Area by Ward in Sq Km, Kigamboni Municipal 2019 .....                                 | 6  |
| Figure 3: Terrains of all Kigamboni wards.....                                                       | 10 |
| Figure 4: Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2018.....                                          | 14 |
| Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status in Kigamboni<br>District, 2018.....              | 15 |
| Figure 6: Income Distribution and Composition in Kigamboni<br>Municipal, 2019 .....                  | 18 |
| Figure 4: Kigamboni Road Networks, 2019.....                                                         | 44 |
| Figure 8: Trend of Council Blood Donors (percent), Kigamboni<br>Municipal, 2014 - 2018.....          | 51 |
| Figure 9: Number of Blood Donors with Hepatitis B, Kigamboni<br>Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018 ..... | 52 |
| Figure 5: Average Household Disposal Expenses in KGMC, 2018.....                                     | 88 |

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

|           |                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| AFED      | - Ahadi for Excellent Development                     |
| AIDS      | - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome                  |
| AMO       | - Assistant Medical Officer                           |
| BBC       | - British Broadcasting Cooperation                    |
| BCG       | - Bacille Calmette Guerin                             |
| BRELA     | - Business Registration and Licensing Agency          |
| BUME-SEDI | - Bukoba Mpya Foundation Investments                  |
| CAMFED    | - Campaign for Female Education                       |
| CBO       | - Community Based Organization                        |
| CCF       | - Community Change Foundation                         |
| CNN       | - Cable News Network                                  |
| CO        | - Company                                             |
| COSUPED   | - Comprehensive Support to Persons with Disabilities  |
| CT        | - Computerized Tomography                             |
| CWT       | - Chama cha Walimu Tanzania                           |
| D4ID      | - Department For International Development            |
| DAWASA    | - Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority |
| DAWASCO   | - Dar es Salaam Water Supply Company                  |
| DC        | - District Commissioner                               |
| DPT 3     | - Diptheria Pertusis Tetanus                          |
| DRC       | - Democratic Republic of Congo                        |
| DSTV      | - Digital Satellite Television                        |
| EP4R      | - Education Program For Results                       |
| EWURA     | - Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority     |
| FINCA     | - Foundation For International Community Assis        |
| FYDP II   | - Five Years Development Plan II                      |
| GAP       | - Good Agricultural Practices                         |

|          |                                                                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GAVI     | - Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization                                   |
| GDP      | - Gross Domestic Product                                                          |
| GHI      | - Global Horizontal Irradiance                                                    |
| GN       | - Government Notes                                                                |
| GWh      | - Gigawatt hours                                                                  |
| HIV      | - Human Immunodeficiency Virus                                                    |
| IMR      | - Infant Mortality Rate                                                           |
| ITV      | - Independent Television                                                          |
| JHPIEGO  | - Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynaecology and Obstetrics |
| KCC      | - Kigamboni Community Centre                                                      |
| KGMC     | - Kigamboni Municipal Council                                                     |
| KINO     | - Key Intended Numeracy Outcomes                                                  |
| KIPENET  | - Kigamboni Peer Educators Network                                                |
| LAPF     | - Local Government Authority Pension Fund                                         |
| LED      | - Local Economic Development                                                      |
| LGAs     | - Local Government Authority                                                      |
| LTD      | - Limited                                                                         |
| MA       | - Medical Assistant                                                               |
| MC       | - Municipal Council                                                               |
| MCH      | - Maternal and Child Health                                                       |
| MDH      | - Management and Development for Health                                           |
| MMR      | - Maternal Mortality Rate                                                         |
| MO       | - Medical Officer                                                                 |
| MOHCDGEC | - Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children         |
| MP-SEDI  | - Mama Parenting for Social and Economic Development                              |
| MRI      | - Magnetic Resonance Imaging                                                      |
| MT       | - Metric Tonnes                                                                   |

|          |                                                                    |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAFCO    | - National Agriculture and Food Corporation                        |
| N/A      | - Not Available                                                    |
| NBS      | - National Bureau of Statistics                                    |
| NGO      | - Non-Government Organization                                      |
| NMB      | - National Micro Finance Bank                                      |
| NSSF     | - National Social Security Fund                                    |
| PO-RALG  | - President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government |
| PRIDE    | - Promotion of Rural Initiative and Development Enterprises        |
| PSPF     | - Public Sector Pension Fund                                       |
| PV3      | - Poliovirus                                                       |
| RAS      | - Regional Administrative Secretary                                |
| RC       | - Regional Commissioner                                            |
| ROW      | - Right of Way                                                     |
| SACCOS   | - Saving and Credit Co-operative Society                           |
| SAWA     | - Sanitation and Water Action                                      |
| SDGs     | - Sustainable Development Goals                                    |
| SIDO     | - Small Industries Development Organization                        |
| Star TV  | - Star Television                                                  |
| STD      | - Sexual Transmitted Diseases                                      |
| SWAP     | - Sector Wide Approach                                             |
| TADELO   | - Tanzania Development Light Organization                          |
| TALGWU   | - Tanzania Local Government Workers Union                          |
| TANCROCI | - Tanzania Cross Challenges Reduction                              |
| TANESCO  | - Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company                     |
| TANROADS | - Tanzania National Roads Agency                                   |
| TAZAMA   | - Tanzania Zambia Mafuta Pipeline                                  |
| TBS      | - Tanzania Bureau of Standards                                     |
| TBC      | - Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation                                |

|        |                                                            |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| TCCIA  | - Tanzania Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Association. |
| TDV    | - Tanzania Development Vision                              |
| TFDA   | - Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority                        |
| TRA    | - Tanzania Revenue Authority                               |
| TTCL   | - Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited               |
| TUCTA  | - Trade Union Congress of Tanzania                         |
| TUGHE  | - Tanzania Union of Government and Health Employees        |
| TV     | - Television                                               |
| TWACEO | - Tanzania Warrant Community Endeavour Organization        |
| TZS    | - Tanzanian Shilling                                       |
| U5MMR  | - Under Five Maternal Mortality Rate                       |
| UCI    | - Universal Child Immunization#                            |
| VETA   | - Vocational Education and Training Authority              |
| VICOBA | - Village Community Bank                                   |
| VIP    | - Ventilated Improved Pit                                  |
| VODEC  | - The Voice of Deliverance Church                          |
| WATED  | - Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development        |
| ZBC    | - Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation                        |

## PREFACE



The National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) designed a guiding document to assist the District Administration to collect data and prepare their District socio-economic profile. Regional and District Socio-Economic Profiles have been produced in response to the government's initiative through the President's

Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) in order to implement the Development by Devolution and Local Economic Development (LED). This approach empowers people to fully participate in their own development processes and practices. The plan proposes further decentralization of the Government system intended to respond to local needs in a timely manner. In this regard, the Local government must be increasingly empowered to make planning decisions at all levels. This is in line with the goals of the Second Five Years Development Plan (FYDP II), which cover the 2016/17 to 2020/21 period and outlines new interventions to enable Tanzania industrialize in a way that will transform rapidly its growing economy. The Plan is built on three pillars of accelerating transformation namely industrialization, human development, and implementation effectiveness. Relatively, the Plan aspires to build a base for transforming Tanzania into a semi-industrialized nation as stipulated in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025; Accelerate poverty-reducing economic growth that is broad-based and inclusive to allow shared benefits to the majority of the people through increased productive capacities and job creation especially for the youth and the disadvantaged groups; Improve quality of life and human wellbeing; Foster development of self-propelling domestic productive and exporting capacities; Promote requisite industrial human skills, production and trade management, operations and quality assurance; Consolidate Tanzania's strategic geographical location through improved environment of doing business to position itself as a regional trade and logistic hub; Foster and strengthen plan implementation effectiveness, including prioritization, sequencing, integration and alignment of interventions; Emphasize the role of local actors in planning and implementation; and Assimilate global and regional solidarity agreements,

specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa Development Agenda 2025 with the aim of mainstreaming them into the national development planning and implementation frameworks.

The council's profile covers a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, social-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure, productive sectors, investment opportunities and cross cutting issues. These statistics are vital to all policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers by providing them with accurate, reliable and timely data that reveal the weaknesses and progress made by the council in economic development and also provide power to people to participate fully in their own development processes in economic growth and service delivery to local level and households, the plan proposes further decentralization of the Government system in order to respond to local needs in a timely manner. The document also includes data that help to monitor progress as well as facilitate the delivery of quality social services to the people. It also includes descriptive statistics and indicators that measure the performance of sectors following Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and the FYDP II which includes goals that are in line with United Nation's SDGs and the Africa Development Agenda, 2025. The Tanzania's Development Vision, 2025 outlines five attributes to characterize Tanzania in 2025, namely high quality livelihoods; peace, stability and unity; good governance and the rule of law; an educated and learning society; a strong and competitive economy.

In order to monitor the progress made through implementing various activities for achieving these goals, there is need for ensuring quality data and timely information is available at all administrative levels. This is essential for preparing evidence based plans, making informed decisions and output oriented programs for realizing Big Results Now. Nevertheless there are several problems and challenges that are experienced particularly in rural areas that require proper allocation and utilization of adequate resources. Quality management of social and economic services needs a sustainable and continuous improvement of essential facilities from time to time. This is evidenced by high primary school enrolment rates, school completion rates and high pass rates after a successful completion of primary school education, followed by admission into Form One for subsequent and successful Secondary School education.

The other challenge which is common in several communities is attributed to proper use of nutritious food which often leads to prevalence of malnutrition among infants and children. Moreover, poverty, unemployment and economic hardship is another problem that exacerbates regular movements of people from Kigamboni to Dar es Salaam City centre in search of basic human needs such as food, clothing and shelter. This is then a major cause of mushrooming of unplanned human settlements and overcrowded urban settings. According to data, obtained through administrative records in hospitals, sentinel monitoring stations and routine surveys, HIV and AIDS is a problem of public health importance. This pandemic is common among the economically active population leading to an ever increasing number of orphans and other incidents.

The publication of Kigamboni Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile series by the President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) has been accomplished in collaboration with the Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department and Dar es Salaam Regional Administration Management Team of Statistics. This should be viewed as an encouraging attempt towards alleviating problems of data and information gap at the regional and council's level.

This report is the first edition of Kigamboni Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile. It's therefore contains useful information for our customers, various stakeholders and development partners, consequently constructive views and criticisms are invited from various stakeholders to improve this profile for facilitating planning processes and proper implementation of development programs at Municipal and Regional level. Last but not least, I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the National Bureau of Statistics for their guidance and technical support and staff of Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department of Kigamboni Municipal Council's Office who worked tirelessly to complete this task well.



**Arch. Ng'wilabuzu N. Ludigija**  
**Municipal Director**  
**Kigamboni Municipal Council**

October, 2019

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **LAND, CLIMATE, AGRO - ECOLOGICAL ZONES AND PEOPLE**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

Kigamboni Municipal Council was established by subdividing Temeke Municipal Council into two councils namely Temeke Municipal Council and Kigamboni Municipal Council. The Council was declared in 2015 by the Government notes (GN) Number 512 of 6<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and directed to start effectively from April, 2016. The establishment was executed under the local Government (Urban Authorities) Act. No. 8 Sections 8 and 9 of 1982.

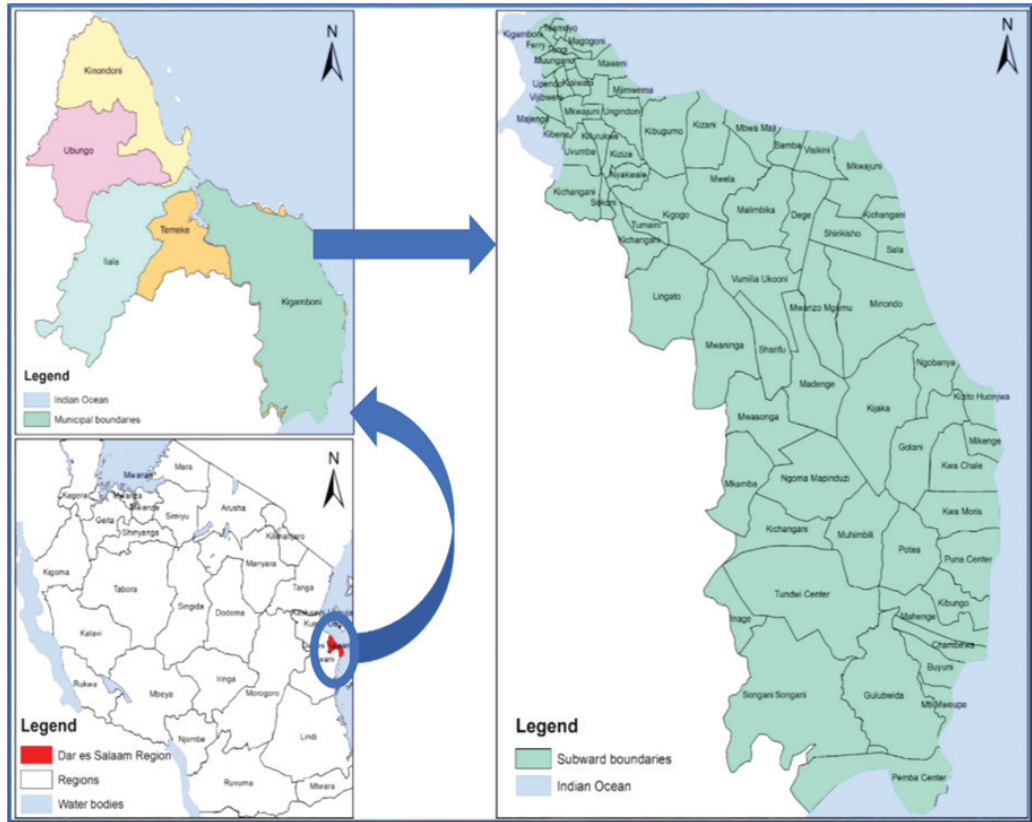
Kigamboni Municipal Council is among five Councils which form Dar es Salaam City in Tanzania, other Municipalities are Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke and Ubungu.

Admittedly, the establishment of this Council among other reasons was due to the population increase and to facilitate the aims of the Government to record comprehensively the major achievements in provision of social services. Likewise, to implement various interventions aimed at contributing to National strategies and policies for economic growth, improved quality of life as well as good governance and accountability at all administrative levels within the Government system.

#### **1.1 Geographical Location**

Kigamboni Municipal Council borders with Indian Ocean in the East, Mkuranga District in the South. In the Northern part Kigamboni Municipal Council borders with Indian Ocean and Temeke Municipal Council.

**Figure 1: Location of Dar es Salaam Region and Kigamboni District in Tanzania**



## 1.2 Spatial Connectivity

Kigamboni is easily accessible by Ferry, just two minutes from the city centre and through the iconic J.K. Nyerere Bridge located on the southern side of the Dar es Salaam Port. Kigamboni is as well accessed through Kibada – Kongowe and Kibada – Pembam Nazi roads from Temeke and Mkuranga Districts respectively. The new bridge is expected to provide a substantial potential for development and growth, unlocking a major transport and commuting corridor into other districts of Dar es Salaam Region.

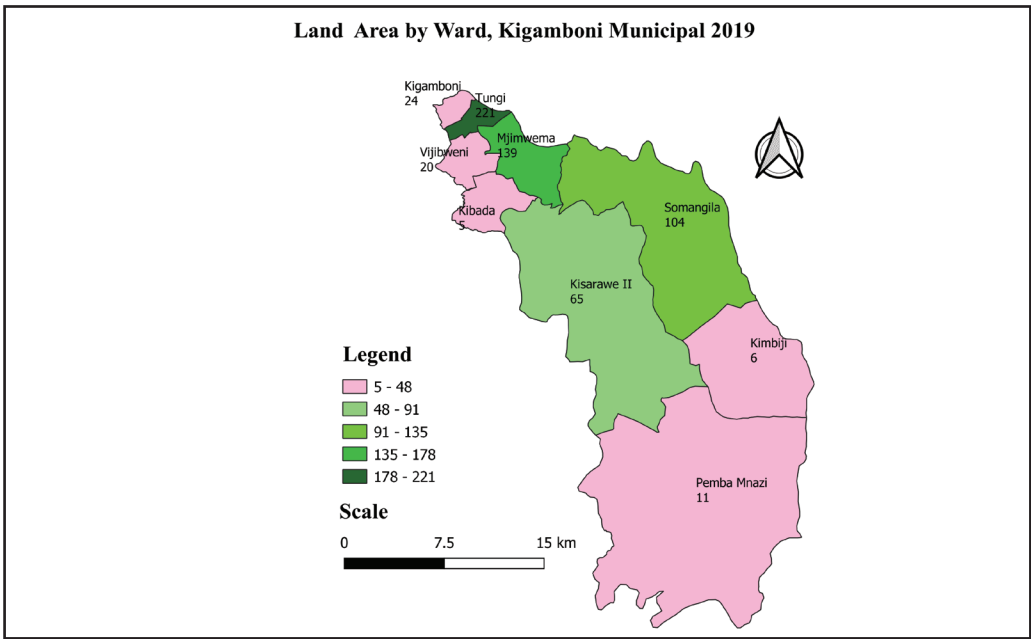
As regards to the locational advantage, Kigamboni offers great investment opportunities that will increasingly attract investors and visitors world wide. The upcoming Chalinze highway (110 m Right of Way (ROW), that will be constructed in the near future to link the Dar es Salaam port via the bridge and the

eastern/central/southern African Region in the near future. This will strengthen the connectivity of Kigamboni national wise and international wise to countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Malawi, Zambia, Uganda and Kenya via Chalinze. This highway will serve as an alternative route to oil storage tanks for trucks in Vijibweni and not through the recently used Mandela Road which is highly congested.

**1.3 Land Area**

Kigamboni Municipal Council has an area of 577.86 km<sup>2</sup> which is equivalent to 57,786.8 hectares with a coastal line of 65km length. It is one of the largest Municipal Councils in Dar es Salaam City. A Large part of Kigamboni Municipal Council is flat with an elevation ranging from 20m to 50m above sea level, it consists of swampy areas in the central part and nearby Sea shores. The total land area of the Municipal is classified as shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Land Area by Ward in Sq Km, Kigamboni Municipal 2019**



The Kigamboni Municipal Council has clear land use plan. Various land use activities have been identifies and planned accordingly as par prepared Kigamboni Master Plan document. Such activities are farming, industrial, residential and others as shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Land Use by Category and Area, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| SN                            | Land Use Category           | Area (Ha)         | Coverage (%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1                             | Planned Residential         | 16805.34          | 29.082       |
| 2                             | Airdrome                    | 1.77952           | 0.003        |
| 3                             | Agriculture                 | 8.818324          | 0.015        |
| 4                             | Borehole                    | 22.1989           | 0.038        |
| 5                             | Cemetery                    | 19.07024          | 0.033        |
| 6                             | Commercial                  | 31.79187          | 0.055        |
| 7                             | Automobile Zone             | 178.9709          | 0.31         |
| 8                             | Dar es Salaam Zoo           | 52.8153           | 0.091        |
| 9                             | Damping Site                | 64.172            | 0.111        |
| 10                            | Garden                      | 0.339801          | 0.001        |
| 11                            | Hazard Area                 | 3492.651          | 6.044        |
| 12                            | Health College              | 4.1086            | 0.007        |
| 13                            | Housing Estate              | 29.36929          | 0.051        |
| 14                            | Industrial Area             | 784.8463          | 1.358        |
| 15                            | Institutional Area          | 3224.216          | 5.58         |
| 16                            | Mangrove                    | 616.8427          | 1.067        |
| 17                            | Open space                  | 8.48443           | 0.015        |
| 18                            | Parking                     | 1.09789           | 0.002        |
| 19                            | Play Ground                 | 17.90342          | 0.031        |
| 20                            | Port Yard                   | 0.070678          | 0.001        |
| 21                            | Proposed Industrial Area    | 5489.438          | 9.499        |
| 22                            | Quarry Site                 | 64.331            | 0.111        |
| 23                            | Recreational Area           | 16.65989          | 0.029        |
| 24                            | Salt Pan                    | 47.88027          | 0.083        |
| 25                            | Small Scale Industrial Area | 7.33078           | 0.013        |
| 26                            | Tourism Area                | 216.4968          | 0.375        |
| 27                            | Unplanned Residential       | 26579.78          | 45.996       |
| <b>Total Area in Hectares</b> |                             | <b>57786.8039</b> |              |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

## 1.4 Administrative Units

Administratively, Kigamboni Municipal Council is comprised of three divisions. Furthermore, these divisions are divided into **9** wards; which are then divided into **67** sub wards (‘Mitaa’). The Municipal Council has **15** Councilors of whom **2** of them are Members of Parliament. Kigamboni ‘Mitaa’ distribution are as shown in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Number of Administrative Units by Division, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019.**

| <b>Division</b> | <b>Wards</b> | <b>Mitaa</b> | <b>Hamlets</b> |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Kigamboni       | 4            | 16           | 16             |
| Somangila       | 3            | 30           | 30             |
| Pembamnazi      | 2            | 21           | 21             |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>9</b>     | <b>67</b>    | <b>67</b>      |

The total land area for Kigamboni Municipal is 596.2km<sup>2</sup>, Tungi Ward has the largest land area compared with other wards while Kibada Ward has the smallest land area.

## **1.5 Climatic Condition and Lowland**

### **1.5.1 Climatic Condition**

The climatic condition of Kigamboni is tropical with high temperatures, modest winds, high humidity and absence of a cold season. The temperature of Kigamboni District ranges from a minimum of 18°C in July to a maximum of 32°C in February. The mean annual temperature is 26°C with a mean daily range of  $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Seasonal variations are slight with the mean seasonal range being  $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The humidity of air is related to the rainfall pattern and is higher during the long rains. Daily maximum humidity occurs at dawn, averaging 96 percent while minimum humidity is experienced in the afternoons, averaging 67 percent. Municipality receives moderate rainfall from November to December, and heavy rainfall between March and May. Rainfall patterns are however, extremely variable and unpredictable. The rainfall ranges over 1000 mm per year, and the temperature ranges from 18 to 32 centigrade. The peak temperatures occur during September/October and January/February prior to the onset of the rainy season; normally rains cease in early of June and the winds blow from east to west most of the year.

The micro climate in the Planning Area is highly influenced by monsoon winds. The wind system of the area is typical of the wind regime of the Western Indian Ocean, which is characterized by the south-easterly winds (SE monsoons) during the months of June to October, and the north-easterly winds (NE monsoons) from November to March. Winds in the region are quite weak, with a range of 1.4m/s to 7.8m/s. The SSE and SE monsoons are usually strong, the peak speeds occur in April and July. The northern monsoons are lighter and peak speed occurs in

February. This wind system is coupled with an almost complete clockwise current system that changes character with the changing wind.

In the course of northeast monsoons, wind speed varies between 1.4 to 7.8 m/s. During the southeast monsoons, the wind speed increases to approximately 8 m/s. The predominant wind direction in both the seasons is from south, a typical wind direction the East African Region.

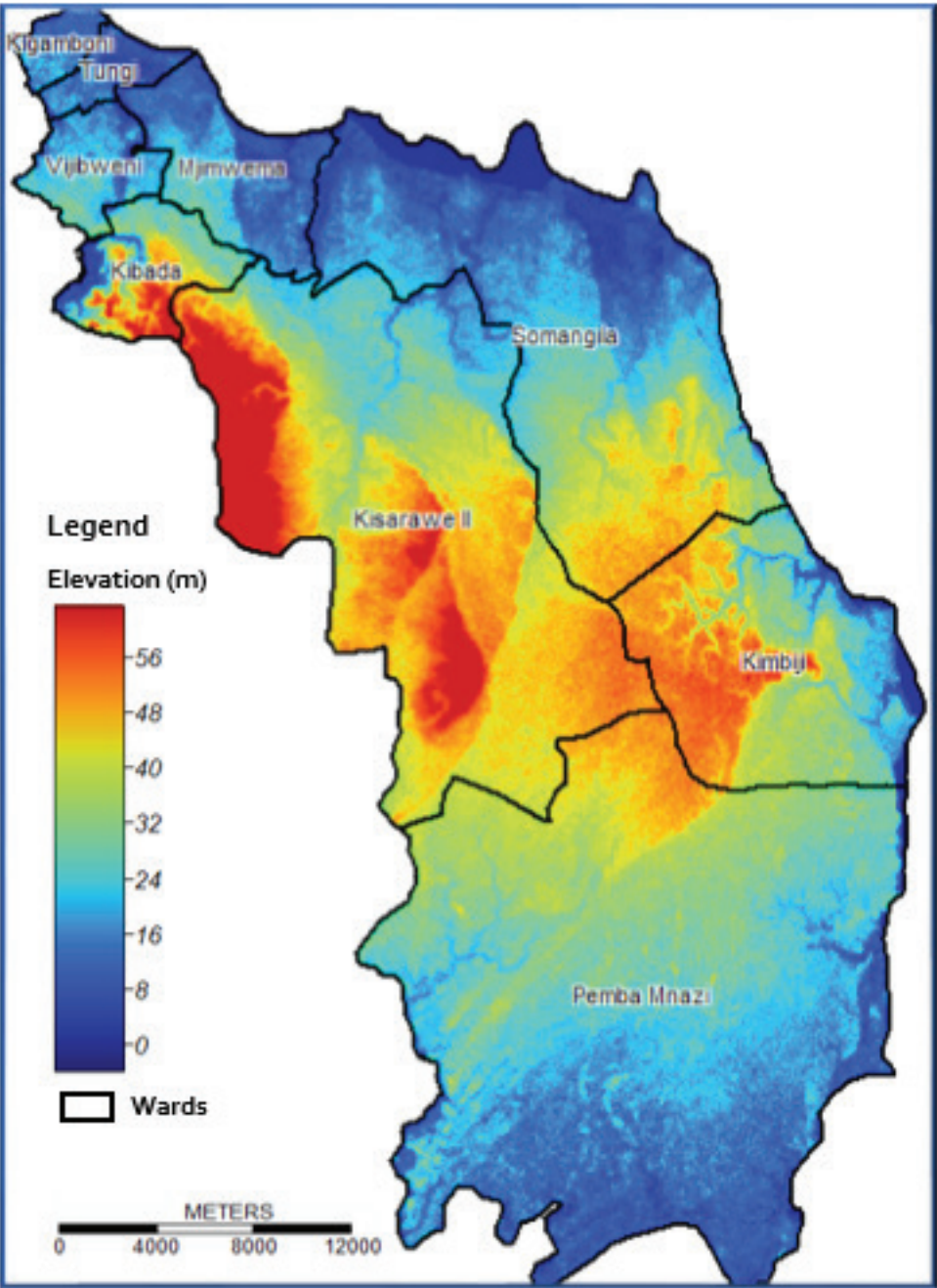
### **1.5.2 Lowland**

The land is found along flood plains of Migombani areas in the Municipality. The land is suitable for urban agricultural activities including gardening. However, the area is characterized by unplanned settlements which are prone to flash flooding. Southern low land parts of Kisarawe II, Amani Gomvu, Kimbiji and Chekeni Mwasonga. Most of the area is covered by sandy soil. The main natural vegetation is characterized by Coastal shrubs, Miombo woodland, Coastal swamps and mangrove trees.

### **1.6 Topography**

Similar to many other parts of Dar es Salaam Region, Kigamboni terrain is undulating. It ranges from flat to gently undulating plains, developed on old alluvial terrace. The terrain rises from the sea level in wards along the shore line to a maximum of 120 m above mean sea level in few areas of Kisarawe II and Kibada wards. The large part of Kigamboni has elevation between 20m to 50m, in areas such as Kimbiji Ward. The low lying areas range between 1m to 25m in Vijibweni, Kigamboni, Tungi, Mjimwema, Somangira and Pembamnazi wards.

Figure 3: Terrains of all Kigamboni wards



Source: SAGA GIS

The low lying part of the area is occupied by informal settlements making them prone to flooding during rain seasons. Proper storm drainage infrastructure in most of the area is paramount to minimize the impact of floods such as destruction of properties, death, and eruption of mosquito borne diseases, cholera and other water borne diseases. Further, the low lying areas are suitable for urban agricultural activities including flower gardening, horticulture and animal husbandry.

### **1.7 Slope Analysis**

The Municipal Area is generally flat, with a slope gradient ranging between 0 to 3 percent. About 80 percent of the area has less than 2 percent while only 20 percent has slope gradient between 2 to 3 percent in a few parts of Kisarawe II, Tundwi and Kibada wards. The area is suitable for planning of different social, physical infrastructures and low cost housing projects since there is no steep slope which may increase investment capital due to excavation and may require protection measures due to soil erosion. In addition, it is known that the direction of a slope faces the sun (aspect) and thus, has a profound influence on vegetation cover and thereof microclimate.

### **1.8 Geology and Soil**

Kigamboni is covered by geological formations of Neogene, Quaternary and Recent deposits. The Neogene sediments consist of interbedded sandy clay and clayey sand with places of pure sand, clay and limestone. The soil cover is predominantly sandy clay intercalated with weathered limestone. However, existing drill information suggest the underneath geology to be dominated with calcareous sand, sandy clay intercalated with limestone.

### **1.9 Population Characteristics**

According to the Population and Housing Census of the year 2012 the Council had a total population of 162,932 where 81,199 were males and females were 81,733. The population projection for the year 2018 is 225,938 where males are 112,597 and females are 113,341 at 5.4% annual growth rate. Kigamboni, Vijibweni and Mjimwema wards have relatively large population sizes compared to other wards. Kisarawe II has the least population compared to other wards. According to 2019 population projections, Kigamboni Municipal is expected to have a total population of 238,591 with 118,905 males and 119,686 females.

**Table 1.3: Population Distribution According to 2012 Population and Housing Census and 2018 Projections by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019.**

| Ward         | 2012          |               |                |                             | 2018           |                |                |                             | 2019                      |                             |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|              | Male          | Female        | Total          | Percent Share of Population | Male           | Female         | Total          | Percent Share of Population | Projected Population 2019 | Percent Share of Population |
| Kigamboni    | 15,262        | 15,234        | 30,496         | 18.7                        | 21,164         | 21,125         | 42,289         | 18.7                        | 36,364                    | 18.5                        |
| Vijibweni    | 14,221        | 14,789        | 29,010         | 17.8                        | 19,720         | 20,508         | 40,228         | 17.8                        | 35,184                    | 17.9                        |
| Kibada       | 4,241         | 4,344         | 8,585          | 5.3                         | 5,881          | 6,024          | 11,905         | 5.3                         | 10,361                    | 5.3                         |
| Kisarawe II  | 4,233         | 4,073         | 8,306          | 5.1                         | 5,870          | 5,648          | 11,518         | 5.1                         | 10,144                    | 5.2                         |
| Somangila    | 9,734         | 9,549         | 19,283         | 11.8                        | 13,498         | 13,242         | 26,740         | 11.8                        | 23,612                    | 12.0                        |
| Kimbiji      | 3,425         | 2,986         | 6,411          | 3.9                         | 4,749          | 4,141          | 8,890          | 3.9                         | 7,764                     | 3.9                         |
| Pembamnazi   | 4,904         | 4,768         | 9,672          | 5.9                         | 6,800          | 6,612          | 13,412         | 5.9                         | 11,692                    | 5.9                         |
| Mjimwema     | 13,740        | 14,049        | 27,789         | 17.1                        | 19,053         | 19,482         | 38,535         | 17.1                        | 33,573                    | 17.1                        |
| Tungi        | 11,439        | 11,941        | 23,380         | 14.3                        | 15,862         | 16,559         | 32,421         | 14.3                        | 28,165                    | 14.3                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>81,199</b> | <b>81,733</b> | <b>162,932</b> |                             | <b>112,597</b> | <b>113,341</b> | <b>225,938</b> |                             | <b>196,859</b>            |                             |

Source: NBS, 2012

### 1.10 Population Density and Spatial Distribution

The KGMC population is unevenly distributed with a population density of 1,733.2 persons per square kilometers in Kigamboni ward, 2011.4 in Vijibweni, 2381 in Kibada, 177.2 in Kisarawe II, 257.1 in Somangila, 1,481.7 in Kimbiji, 1,219.3 in Pembamnazi, 275.5 in Mjimwema and 146.7 in Tungi persons per square kilometer. Based on the above sq.km size it means that currently KGMC covers an area of 596.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Table 1.3 shows that there is huge variations in population density between 2012 during census and 2018. The average population density is 379.1 in 1sqm. Kibada, Vijibweni and Kigamboni have highest population density compared to other wards such as Kisarawe II, Somangila, Mjimwema and Tungi.

**Table 1.4: Population Size and Population Density by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council; Previous and Most Recent Population Census**

| Ward         | 2012 Population Census |               |                |                     |                    | 2018           |                |                |                     |                    |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|              | Number                 |               |                | Land Areas (Sq kms) | Population Density | Number         |                |                | Land Areas (Sq kms) | Population Density |
|              | Male                   | Female        | Total          |                     |                    | Male           | Female         | Total          |                     |                    |
| Kigamboni    | 15,262                 | 15,234        | 30,496         | 24.4                | 1,249.8            | 21,164         | 21,125         | 42,289         | 24.4                | 1,733.16           |
| Vijibweni    | 14,221                 | 14,789        | 29,010         | 20.0                | 1,450.5            | 19,720         | 20,508         | 40,228         | 20.0                | 2,011.40           |
| Kibada       | 4,241                  | 4,344         | 8,585          | 5.0                 | 1,717.0            | 5,881          | 6,024          | 11,905         | 5.0                 | 2,381.00           |
| Kisarawe II  | 4,233                  | 4,073         | 8,306          | 65.0                | 127.8              | 5,870          | 5,648          | 11,518         | 65.0                | 177.20             |
| Somangila    | 9,734                  | 9,549         | 19,283         | 104.0               | 185.4              | 13,498         | 13,242         | 26,740         | 104.0               | 257.12             |
| Kimbiji      | 3,425                  | 2,986         | 6,411          | 6.0                 | 1,068.5            | 4,749          | 4,141          | 8,890          | 6.0                 | 1,481.67           |
| Pembamnazi   | 4,904                  | 4,768         | 9,672          | 11.0                | 879.3              | 6,800          | 6,612          | 13,412         | 11.0                | 1,219.27           |
| Mjimwema     | 13,740                 | 14,049        | 27,789         | 139.9               | 198.6              | 19,053         | 19,482         | 38,535         | 139.9               | 275.45             |
| Tungi        | 11,439                 | 11,941        | 23,380         | 221.0               | 105.8              | 15,862         | 16,559         | 32,421         | 221.0               | 146.70             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>81,199</b>          | <b>81,733</b> | <b>162,932</b> | <b>596.3</b>        | <b>273.2</b>       | <b>112,597</b> | <b>113,341</b> | <b>225,938</b> | <b>596</b>          | <b>379.09</b>      |

Source: NBS, 2012

Population growth is determined by fertility rates and mortality rate. In and Out migration play a very negligible role. Crude Birth Rates and Death Rates are, in turn, determined by a combination of other factors. Table 1.5 shows how population increases due to a large increase of 18,805 children in just for four year (2015, 2016, 2017 and up to September, 2018) compared to deaths of 1,506 people (including 167 children) in the same period of four years.

**Table 1.5: Number of Births and Deaths for KGMC from 2015 – Sept. 2018**

| Year                  | Births        | Deaths       |            |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
|                       |               | Adult        | Infant     |
| <b>2015</b>           | 4,805         | 427          | 65         |
| <b>2016</b>           | 4,717         | 411          | 48         |
| <b>2017</b>           | 5,149         | 361          | 41         |
| <b>Jan-Sept. 2018</b> | 4134          | 140          | 13         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>18,805</b> | <b>1,339</b> | <b>167</b> |

Sources: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

### 1.11 Population Composition and Distribution

A population's composition may be described in terms of basic demographic features such as age, sex, family and household status and by features of the population's social and economic context, education, occupation, ethnicity, religion, income and wealth.

Population distribution in Kigamboni Municipal is as shown in Table 1.6 by sex, and all are living in urban areas. The structure of the population shows that 63.1

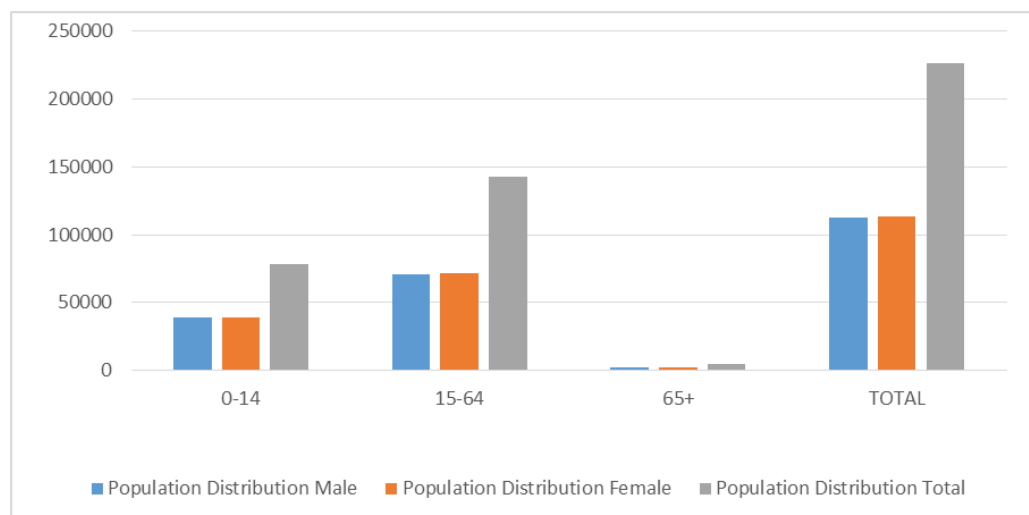
percent of the population in Kigamboni Municipal Council are falling at the age between 15 – 64, and children below 15 are 34.7 percent while the population above 65 years is 2.2 percent of the total population. This indicates that KGMC has a substantial workforce or productive age group which comprises 63.1 percent compared to dependent age groups which comprise 36.9 percent of the total population (children and elders). This population structure is almost similar to that of Tanzania where children below the age of 15 constituted 44.8 percent of the total population, with 52.0 percent aged 15–64 and 3.1 percent aged 65 and above.

**Table 1.6: Population Distribution by Age and Sex in Kigamboni Municipal, 2018**

| Age (years)  | Population Distribution |                |                |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | Male                    | Female         | Total          |
| 0-14         | 39,095                  | 39,351         | 78,446         |
| 15-64        | 71,005                  | 71,472         | 142,477        |
| 65+          | 2,499                   | 2,516          | 5,015          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>112,599</b>          | <b>113,339</b> | <b>225,938</b> |

*Source: NBS 2012 Population and Housing Census*

**Figure 4: Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2018**

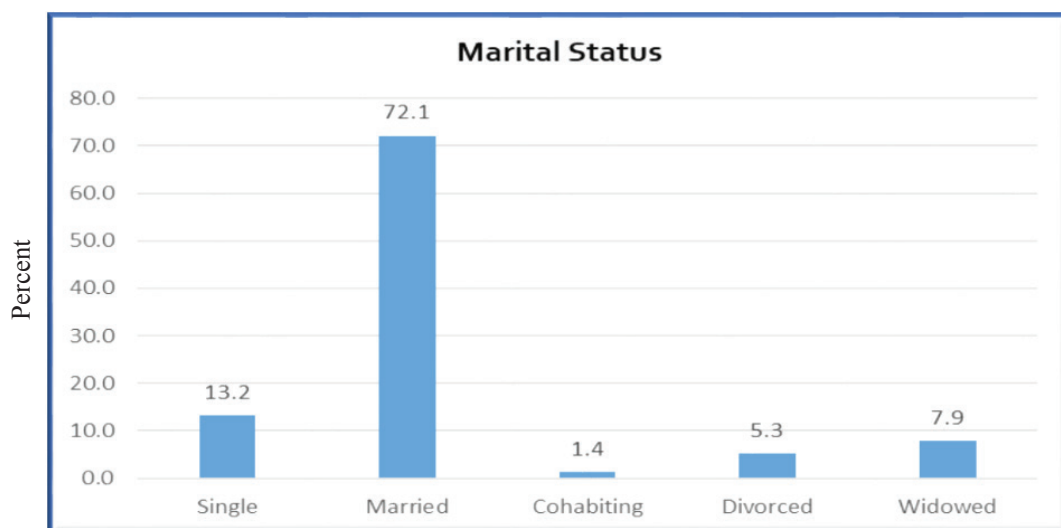


*Source: Projected Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2018*

### 1.12 Marital Status

Marital status of individuals is the most important factor in establishing population dynamics as it is directly associated with fertility, mortality, and migration. This tends to influence other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation (dependency ratio) in the society. It can be classified into four categories, which includes single persons (never married), married (currently in marriage unions), separated (persons married but legally separated) and the widowed (spouse died but not re-married). Figure 5 shows that 72.1 percent were in marital unions while 13.2 percent were single.

**Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Marital Status in Kigamboni District, 2018**



*Source: KILUP Household Survey, 2018*

### 1.13 Ethnicity

Indigenous people of KGMC are mainly of Bantu origin. The main dominant natives' ethnic groups in the Municipality are **Zaramo** and **Ndengereko**, but due to urbanization many people of different ethnicity have immigrated making a heterogeneous tribal composition where no single ethnic group accounts for more than 20 percent of the total district population. KGMC inherits a long established Swahili-Arab Culture that predates Arabs Settlers. The majority of Zaramo and Ndegereko speak Swahili, as a common language for communication and general trading.

**Table 1.7: Ethnicity of Indigenous people in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016**

| Council                | Groups                 | Ethnicity                                       |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Kigamboni Municipality | 2 Native<br>Immigrants | Zaramo and Ndengereko<br>Sukuma and many others |

**Sources:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018*

### **1.14 Religion**

Religion refers to a particular system of faith and worship based on belief, in this regard there are Muslims, Christians and others who believe in traditional or local customs. Apart from the traditional belief of the supreme God (Mulungu – The God who is associated with rainfall), the indigenous Zaramo tribe are also predominantly Muslim.

Two religious dominations were identified which include, Islam and Christianity. The results indicated that Islam is the dominant religion in the study area with 64.3 percent whereas Christians accounted for 35.8 percent.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **COUNCIL ECONOMY**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

Most of the Kigamboni Municipal economy comes from Business/Trade sector. The sector is managed by different types of business men and women from street vendors to general traders and investors. Main traders in the Municipality include Oil and Gas traders, Hotel owners, Plots' sellers and fish traders whereas almost 2.5% of all Household heads in Kigamboni Municipality rely on fishing activities.

Apart from business and trade sector, the second leading economic activity is farming which contributes significantly to the Kigamboni Municipal Council economy. The sector is managed by small scale-farmers and most of them do practice subsistence farming for survival by mainly depending on rainfed farming. As a result, yield per hectare is relatively low. According to agronomical factors, the council indulges more on food crops, which include cassava, maize, pads, legumes and various types of fruits including mangoes and water melons. Besides trade and mainly crop production, livestock and fisheries sector are also prominent sources of Municipal revenues. Though fishing industry is one of the key sources of Municipal revenues, it is done below optimal level and this is due to failure to adopt improved fishing gears. In addition, tourist attractions also generate income to the Municipal. Other economic activities that are prominent in the Council are mining and quarrying.

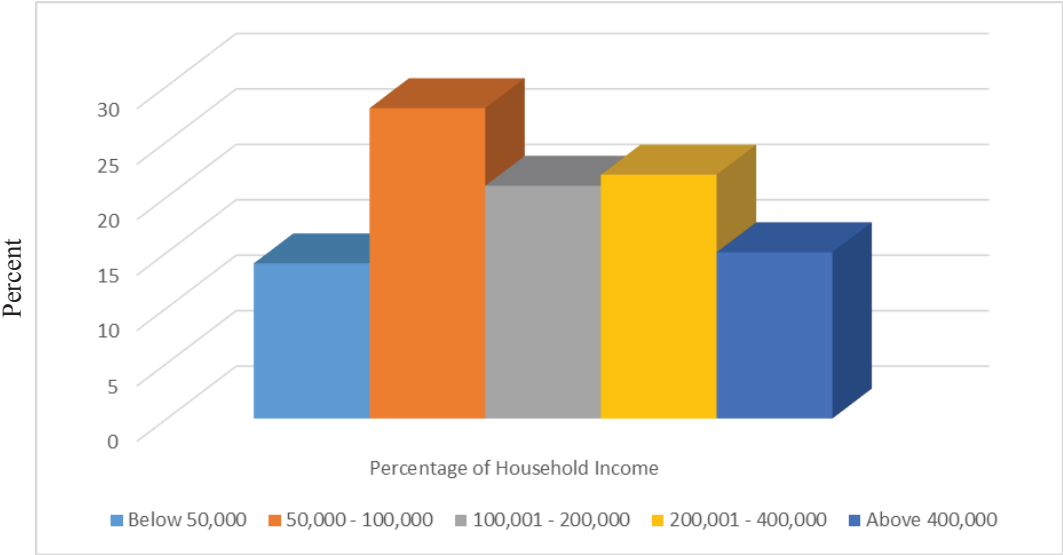
#### **2.1 Income Distribution and Composition**

The socio economic survey of October 2018 done by Ardhi University during preparation of Kigamboni Master Plan indicated that, in KGMC majority of interviewed citizens earns income between TZS 50,000 and 200,000 about 71% of which 28% earned monthly income ranging from TZS 50,000 to 100,000, 21% earn income between TZS 100,000 and 200,000 and 22% ranging between TZS 200,000 and 400,000. Only 15% of the interviewed residents earn income above TZS 400,000 and 14% earn income below TZS 50,000.

The results from socio economic survey indicate that about 91% of interviewed residents had a monthly income below TZS 600,000. Only 8% had monthly

income ranging from TZS 600,000 to TZS 1,500,000 and 1% had income above TZS 1,500,000. This is below the national average where the group earns income above TZS 1,500,000 is 3.8%, also the fact implies that majority of households in KGMC are low income households.

**Figure 6: Income Distribution and Composition in Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**



**2.2 Employees in Key Sectors of Economy**

Kigamboni Municipal employed 1,531 workers in key sectors in 2018, the number increased to have employed a total of 1,677 workers. Among those who were employed in 2017, there were 666 males (43.5 percent) and 865 females (56.5 percent). There were 677 male workers (40.4 percent) and 1,000 female workers (59.6 percent) in 2019 as indicated in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1: Number of Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy, Kigamboni Municipal , 2019.**

| Sector             | 2018       |            |              | 2019       |              |              |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | Male       | Female     | Total        | Male       | Female       | Total        |
| Primary Teacher    | 198        | 352        | 550          | 193        | 438          | 631          |
| Secondary Teacher  | 183        | 205        | 388          | 202        | 254          | 456          |
| Health Sector      | 117        | 187        | 304          | 115        | 187          | 302          |
| Agriculture Sector | 7          | 7          | 14           | 7          | 7            | 14           |
| Livestock Sector   | 5          | 7          | 12           | 5          | 7            | 12           |
| Natural Resources  | 0          | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0            |
| Land               | 17         | 5          | 22           | 17         | 5            | 22           |
| Bee Keeping        | 0          | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0            |
| Wild Animals       | 1          | 0          | 1            | 1          | 0            | 1            |
| Forest             | 1          | 0          | 1            | 1          | 0            | 1            |
| Minerals           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 0          | 0            | 0            |
| Fisheries          | 2          | 2          | 4            | 2          | 2            | 4            |
| Water Sector       | 1          | 1          | 2            | 1          | 1            | 2            |
| Infrastructure     | 9          | 2          | 11           | 9          | 2            | 11           |
| Other              | 125        | 97         | 222          | 124        | 97           | 221          |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>666</b> | <b>865</b> | <b>1,531</b> | <b>677</b> | <b>1,000</b> | <b>1,677</b> |

*Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

In KGMC the private sector employs majority of the residents than the public sector, the findings from socio economic survey reveal that, out of the employed households' members who participated in the exercise only 33% percent are employed by the public sector and 67% percent are employed by the private sector.

### **2.3 Economic Indicators (Regional/District GDP and Per Capita Income)**

Kigamboni Municipal does not have its own GDP therefore Dar es Salaam Regional GDP as a proxy indicator is used in this part. Dar es Salaam GDP has been growing fast as indicated in Table 2.2. The GDP at current market price has increased from TZS 14,207,783 in 2014 to TZS 22,577,225 in 2018. Dar es Salaam has highest GDP compared to other regions in Tanzania.

**Table 2.2: GDP at Current Market Prices in Million TZS. By to Five Regions for Recent Past Five Years**

| Region/Year              | 2014              | 2015              | 2016               | 2017               | 2018               |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dar -es salaam           | 14,207,783        | 16,231,329        | 18,425,324         | 20,546,951         | 22,577,225         |
| Mwanza                   | 7,748,198         | 8,776,242         | 10,497,937         | 11,622,525         | 12,731,454         |
| Shinyanga                | 4,898,381         | 5,596,034         | 6,438,007          | 6,936,110          | 7,540,589          |
| Mbeya                    | 6,145,692         | 5,303,679         | 6,091,395          | 6,663,158          | 7,314,302          |
| Morogoro                 | 4,006,264         | 4,624,041         | 5,202,454          | 5,700,918          | 6,191,343          |
| .                        | .                 | .                 | .                  | .                  | .                  |
| .                        | .                 | .                 | .                  | .                  | .                  |
| <b>Tanzania Mainland</b> | <b>82,603,388</b> | <b>94,349,316</b> | <b>108,362,324</b> | <b>118,744,498</b> | <b>129,364,353</b> |

Source: NBS, 2018

The Dar es Salaam per Capital Income has been increasing for the past 5 years, it increased from TZS 2,909,594 in 2014 to TZS 4,348,990 in 2018. Dar es Salaam has been having highest per capital income compared to other regions as shown in Table 2.3

**Table 2.3: Per Capita Income (TZS) for Tanzania Mainland by Regions for Recent Past Five Years**

| Region/Year              | 2014             | 2015             | 2016             | 2017             | 2018             |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Dar es salaam            | 2,909,594        | 3,138,377        | 3,369,642        | 4,096,858        | 4,348,990        |
| Mbeya                    | 2,150,338        | 2,882,915        | 3,233,353        | 3,322,819        | 3,506,101        |
| Iringa                   | 2,558,217        | 2,951,508        | 3,113,834        | 3,162,357        | 3,360,551        |
| Njombe                   | -                | -                | -                | 3,112,230        | 3,317,698        |
| Ruvuma                   | 2,191,216        | 2,505,569        | 2,818,851        | 2,924,491        | 3,112,316        |
| .                        | .                | .                | .                | .                | .                |
| .                        | .                | .                | .                | .                | .                |
| <b>Tanzania Mainland</b> | <b>1,793,387</b> | <b>1,990,492</b> | <b>2,225,099</b> | <b>2,327,395</b> | <b>2,458,496</b> |

Source: NBS, 2018

### 2.3.1 Revenue collection from Districts/Authority's Own Source

Efficient collection of revenues is a cornerstone of Municipal's survival. In three consecutive financial years there has been an increase in revenue collection from TZS 3,277,552,589 in 2016/17 to TZS 5,789,861,398.02 in 2018/19. This suggests an increased capacity of tax collection which implies considerable ability of the Kigamboni Municipal to provide public goods and services needed by the community. Table 2.4 shows some of the revenue source collections for past three years.

**Table 2.4: Revenue in TZS collected from 2016/17 to 2018/19 in Kigamboni Municipal (Dar es Salaam), 2019.**

| S/N          | Type of Fee/Levy                    | 2016/17               | 2017/18               | 2018/19                 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1            | Building permit Fees                | 35,098,958.00         | 98,172,750.00         | 557,859,506.00          |
| 2            | Land survey Service Fees            | 124,401,685.00        | 319,261,988.79        | 235,132,976.70          |
| 3            | Market stalls/slabs Due             | 5,355,000.00          | 23,655,800.00         | 18,999,500.00           |
| 4            | Auction mart fees                   | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 5            | Meat inspection charges             | 20,000.00             | -                     | -                       |
| 6            | Building materials Extraction levy  | 1,050,000.00          | 49,007,659.60         | 198,288,609.40          |
| 7            | Forest produce Levy                 | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 8            | Fishing vessel License Fees         | 31,800,000.00         | 44,370,023.25         | 45,742,600.00           |
| 9            | Guest Houses levy                   | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 10           | Hunting license Fees                | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 11           | Bar & Restaurants Levy              | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 12           | Central bus stand Levy              | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 13           | Revenue from Renting of houses      | 209,900,000.00        | 143,608,734.40        | 201,902,400.00          |
| 14           | Revenue from sale or Renting Assets | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 15           | Parking fees                        | 104,009,500.00        | 215,358,500.00        | 36,121,700.00           |
| 16           | Fines, penalties and forfeitures    | -                     | -                     | 460,000.00              |
| 17           | Stray animals penalty               | -                     | -                     | -                       |
| 18           | Other fines and penalties           | 42,822,000.00         | 18,375,000.00         | 64,299,000.00           |
| <b>Total</b> |                                     | <b>554,457,143.00</b> | <b>911,810,456.04</b> | <b>1,358,806,292.10</b> |

*Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **PRODUCTION SECTORS**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

##### **3.1 Agriculture and Livestock**

There has been a significant variation in the production capacity of vegetables, fruits, coconut, cashew nuts and food crop in Kigamboni Municipal. Land area for production of vegetables has decreased from 974 Ha in 2016 to 713 Ha in 2018 this has concurrently been reflected in the production aspects where by vegetable production has also decreased from 3,144 Mt in 2016 to 2,944 Mt in 2018. Land area for production of fruits has decreased from 1,259 Ha in 2016 to 955 Ha in 2018 though there were noticeable variations in production of fruits. Land area for food crops has been increased from 1,853 Ha in 2016 to 28,748 Ha in 2018 this increase has simultaneously been associated with production of food crops which increased from 6,679 Mt in 2016 to 28,748 Mt in 2018.

##### **3.2 Land under Cultivation**

The District is endowed with 21,000 ha of arable land. However, only 4,955.9 ha (23.6%) of the arable land was utilized for cultivation of food and cash crops in 2016 also 19,341.94 ha (92.1%) in 2017, which was the highest in the 3 years. However, the cultivation dropped to 10,166 ha (48.4%) in 2018.

Generally, the kind of agriculture practices in the district is subsistence farming usually done by peasants (small holder farmers) who produce various crops namely fruits, vegetables, cereals, root crops and legumes. Other crops are coconut and cashew nuts. In 2016, the area under cultivation of food crops was 1,853.4 ha making it the largest cultivated area for food crops while the smallest was 869 ha. Fruit harvest of 10,869.6 Mt in 2017 was recorded as the bumper harvest grown on 8,331.2 ha followed by vegetables on 6,984.1 ha. Production of food crops was the highest making 21,691.2 Mt. There was a steady increase of fruits production for three consecutive years from 2016, a drop in cashew nut and coconut production and a booming production of food crops (Table 24). Generally, production of crops showed an increasing trend, with a consistent record; 25,338.8 Mt, 33,537.69 Mt and 42,693.3 Mt in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

There is an increasing trend of using fertilizers for farming. Both organic and inorganic fertilizers are used, an organic type taking the larger share in 2016, a total of 2,650.0 Mt and 18 Mt of organic and inorganic fertilizers were respectively used. The trend increased in 2017 to 2,782.5 Mt and 18.7 Mt while in 2018 it was 2,842.5 Mt and 19.1 Mt of organic and inorganic fertilizers respectively.

**Table 3.1: Land Area against Production of Cash and Food Crops, 2016 - 2018**

| S/N | Crop Type  | 2016           |                 | 2017           |                 | 2018           |                 |
|-----|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|     |            | Land Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Land Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Land Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) |
| 1.  | Vegetables | 974.5          | 23,144.2        | 6,984.1        | 1,248.3         | 713.8          | 2,944.2         |
| 2.  | Fruits     | 1,259.4        | 10,869.6        | 8,331.2        | 10,276.0        | 955.0          | 10,807.0        |
| 3.  | Coconut    | 568.0          | 2,840.0         | 45.0           | 225.0           | 38.8           | 194.0           |
| 4.  | Cashew nut | 301.0          | 1,806.0         | 16.0           | 97.19           | 21.0           | 0               |
| 5.  | Food crop  | 1,853.4        | 6,679.0         | 3,965.64       | 21,691.2        | 8,437.0        | 28,748.0        |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

There has been some notable variations in land area planted with major food crops in Kigamboni wards from 2014 to 2018. The land area for production of pads has been declining from 1,478.5 ha in 2014 to 1,131 Ha in 2018 as shown in Table 3.2 Table 3.2 indicates that Kisarawe 2 has largest area for producing pads which is 370 Ha compared to other wards.

**Table 3.2: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crop By Ward from 2014/18 in Kigamboni Municipal**

| S/N          | Ward        | Food Crop | 2014           | 2015         | 2016         | 2017         | 2018         |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1            | Pembamnazi  | Pad       | 300            | 250          | 400          | 400          | 250          |
| 2            | Somangila   | Pad       | 225            | 200          | 305          | 130          | 95           |
| 3            | Kisarawe II | Pad       | 220            | 340          | 410          | 590          | 370          |
| 4            | Kimbiji     | Pad       | 470            | 450          | 320          | 320          | 220          |
| 5            | Mjimwema    | Pad       | 210            | 132          | 124          | 124          | 124          |
| 6            | Kibada      | Pad       | 44             | 29           | 28           | 28           | 48           |
| 7            | Vijibweni   | Pad       | 6              | 5            | 4            | 12           | 5            |
| 8            | Tungi       | Pad       | 1.5            | 2            | 4            | 4            | 13           |
| 9            | Kigamboni   | Pad       | 2              | 2            | 0            | 0            | 6            |
| <b>Total</b> |             |           | <b>1,478.5</b> | <b>1,410</b> | <b>1,595</b> | <b>1,608</b> | <b>1,131</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

Okra is one among the major crops which has been produced in Kigamboni, though the land area for producing Okra has been decreasing due to current changes of land use from agricultural purposes to residential use. Table 3.3 shows that production of Okra declined from 1,846.5 Ha in 2014 to 880 Ha in 2018. In comparison to other wards Kisarawe 2 has largest area of 220 Ha for producing Okra compared to other ward as shown in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crop By Ward from 2014/18 in Kigamboni Municipal**

| S/N          | Ward       | Cash Crop | 2014           | 2015           | 2016       | 2017         | 2018       |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1            | Pembamnazi | Okra      | 279            | 221            | 160        | 350          | 200        |
| 2            | Somangila  | Okra      | 540            | 450            | 33         | 200          | 150        |
| 3            | Kisarawe 2 | Okra      | 330            | 230            | 99         | 220          | 220        |
| 4            | Kimbiji    | Okra      | 340            | 440            | 160        | 140          | 140        |
| 5            | Mjimwema   | Okra      | 230            | 150            | 106        | 106          | 110        |
| 6            | Kibada     | Okra      | 55             | 45             | 20         | 26           | 30         |
| 7            | Vijibweni  | Okra      | 65             | 30             | 50         | 21           | 12         |
| 8            | Tungi      | Okra      | 3.5            | 7              | 0          | 4            | 12         |
| 9            | Kigamboni  | Okra      | 4              | 2.5            | 3          | 2            | 6          |
| <b>Total</b> |            |           | <b>1,846.5</b> | <b>1,575.5</b> | <b>631</b> | <b>1,069</b> | <b>880</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 3.3 Crop Production

#### 3.3.1 Food Crops

Food crops produced in the district are maize, paddy, cassava, sweet potatoes and legumes. Indeed, there is an increasing trend in the area of production as a total of 1,853.4 ha of land was cultivated in 2016, 3,965.64 ha in 2017 and 8,437.0 ha in 2018. Correspondingly, there is an increasing production trend in all the food crops. The major crop produced in 2016 was sweet potato (3,173 Mt), 2017 (2,172.8 Mt) and 17,051.0 Mt of cassava in 2018 (Table 3.4)

**Table 3.4: Food Crops Produced in Kigamboni District (Mt), 2016 - 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name    | Year 2016 |                 | Year 2017 |                 | Year 2018 |                 |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
|     |              | Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) | Area (Ha) | Production (Mt) |
| 1.  | Maize        | 2,884.0   | 564.0           | 484.0     | 968.0           | 1,157.5   | 2,315.0         |
| 2.  | Paddy        | 1667.0    | 1166.9          | 1912.0    | 1338.9          | 2,715.0   | 1900.5          |
| 3.  | Cassava      | 503.0     | 2,515.0         | 507.84    | 2,539.2         | 3,410.2   | 17,051.0        |
| 4.  | Sweet potato | 635.0     | 3,173.0         | 2,172.8   | 17,383.0        | 794.3     | 6,356.0         |
| 5.  | Cowpea       | 102.0     | 71.4            | 357.0     | 250.0           | 357.0     | 250.0           |
| 6.  | Pigeon pea   | 115.0     | 92.0            | 61.0      | 48.8            | 30.0      | 24.0            |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

Production of major crops has been decreasing mainly attributed to decrease in land area, as a result production of pad has dropped from 1,183.8 tons in 2014 to 903.4 tons in 2018 as indicated in Table 3.5. The highest production of pads was observed in Kisarawe 2 (370 Tons) compared to least tons of pads in Vijibweni.

**Table 3.5: Estimated Production of Major Food Crop By Ward, from 2014 to 2018**

| S/N          | Ward       | Food Crop | Production (tons) |               |               |               |              |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
|              |            |           | 2014              | 2015          | 2016          | 2017          | 2018         |
| 1            | Pembamnazi | Pad       | 240               | 200           | 320           | 320           | 200          |
| 2            | Somangila  | Pad       | 180               | 160           | 152.5         | 160           | 76           |
| 3            | Kisarawe 2 | Pad       | 176               | 272           | 328           | 472           | 370          |
| 4            | Kimbiji    | Pad       | 376               | 360           | 256           | 256           | 176          |
| 5            | Mjimwema   | Pad       | 168               | 105.6         | 99.2          | 99.2          | 99.2         |
| 6            | Kibada     | Pad       | 36.2              | 36            | 1.6           | 22.4          | 38.4         |
| 7            | Vijibweni  | Pad       | 4.8               | 4             | 3.2           | 9.6           | 4            |
| 8            | Tungi      | Pad       | 1.2               | 1.6           | 3.2           | 3.2           | 10.4         |
| 9            | Kigamboni  | Pad       | 1.6               | 1.6           | 3.2           | 3.2           | 10.4         |
| <b>Total</b> |            |           | <b>1183.8</b>     | <b>1140.8</b> | <b>1166.9</b> | <b>1338.8</b> | <b>903.4</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

### 3.3.2 Cash Crops

In Kigamboni Municipal Council, the main cash crops grown includes a variety of vegetables such as amaranths, Chinese cabbages, spinach, egg plants, water melon, tomatoes and sweet peppers.

There has been a noticeable variation in the production of Okra since 2014 in Kigamboni. Production of Okra decreased from 1,846.5 tons in 2014 to 880 tons in 2018. During 2018, the largest production of Okra was observed in Kisarawe

II (220 tons), during same year the least production was in Kigamboni (6 tons) as shown in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Estimated Production in Tons of Major Cash Crop by Ward, 2014 to 2018**

| S/N          | Ward       | Cash crop | Production (Tons) |               |            |             |            |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|              |            |           | 2014              | 2015          | 2016       | 2017        | 2018       |
| 1            | Pembamnazi | Okra      | 279               | 221           | 160        | 350         | 200        |
| 2            | Somangila  | Okra      | 540               | 450           | 33         | 200         | 150        |
| 3            | Kisarawe 2 | Okra      | 330               | 230           | 99         | 220         | 220        |
| 4            | Kimbiji    | Okra      | 340               | 440           | 160        | 140         | 140        |
| 5            | Mjimwema   | Okra      | 230               | 150           | 106        | 106         | 110        |
| 6            | Kibada     | Okra      | 55                | 45            | 20         | 26          | 30         |
| 7            | Vijibweni  | Okra      | 65                | 30            | 50         | 21          | 12         |
| 8            | Tungi      | Okra      | 3.5               | 7             | 0          | 4           | 12         |
| 9            | Kigamboni  | Okra      | 4                 | 2.5           | 3          | 2           | 6          |
| <b>Total</b> |            |           | <b>1846.5</b>     | <b>1575.5</b> | <b>631</b> | <b>1069</b> | <b>880</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

A total of 3,123,000 kgs of maize and okra were sold for TZS 5,621,400,000 in 2019. The largest amount of maize and Okra was sold in Somangila Ward which was 720,000 kgs with a total of TZS 1,296,000,000. The least amount of Maize and Okra (56,000 kgs) was sold from Kigamboni ward which yield a total of 100,800,000 Tshs as shown in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Estimated Amount and Value of each Food and Cash Crops Sold by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| S/N          | Ward       | Crop           | Amount Sold (Kgs) | Price Per Kg (TZS) | Total Value in (TZS) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1            | Pembamnazi | Maize and okra | 519,000           | 1,800              | 934,200,000          |
| 2            | Somangila  | Maize and okra | 720,000           | 1,800              | 1,296,000,000        |
| 3            | Kisarawe 2 | Maize and okra | 506,000           | 1,800              | 910,800,000          |
| 4            | Kimbiji    | Maize and okra | 716,000           | 1,800              | 1,288,800,000        |
| 5            | Mjimwema   | Maize and okra | 398,000           | 1,800              | 716,400,000          |
| 6            | Kibada     | Maize and okra | 91,200            | 1,800              | 164,160,000          |
| 7            | Vijibweni  | Maize and okra | 69,800            | 1,800              | 125,640,000          |
| 8            | Tungi      | Maize and okra | 47,000            | 1,800              | 84,600,000           |
| 9            | Kigamboni  | Maize and okra | 56,000            | 1,800              | 100,800,000          |
| <b>Total</b> |            |                | <b>3,123,000</b>  |                    | <b>5,621,400,000</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

## i) Vegetables

Vegetables produced in Kigamboni include Amaranth spp, ('mchicha'), okra, sweet pepper, hot pepper, sweet potato leaves ('matembele'), Chinese, Cabbage and Pumpkin leaves. There was high production of Amaranth spp, with an increasing trend from 2016 – 2018. There was also a substantial production of okra in 2018 decreasing in 2017 and with a slight increase in 2018 (Table 3.8). Production of sweet pepper, hot pepper and sweet potato leaves revealed a decreasing trend. On the other hand there was an increase in production of Chinese, cabbage and pumpkin leaves.

**Table 3.8: Production of Vegetables in Kigamboni in Mt, 2016 - 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name           | Year 2016 |            | Year 2017 |            | Year 2018 |            |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|     |                     | Area (Ha) | Production | Area (Ha) | Production | Area (Ha) | Production |
| 1.  | Amarantspp          | 235.0     | 1,645.0    | 6,482.0   | 926.0      | 334.1     | 2,339.0    |
| 2.  | Okra                | 617.3     | 1,234.0    | 360.0     | 180.0      | 225.5     | 451.0      |
| 3.  | Sweet pepper        | 17.0      | 17.0       | 16.0      | 16.0       | 7.0       | 7.0        |
| 4.  | Hot pepper          | 143.0     | 143.0      | 21.0      | 21.0       | 5.0       | 5.0        |
| 5.  | Sweet potato leaves | 69.0      | 69.0       | 42.3      | 42.3       | 37.2      | 37.2       |
| 6.  | Pumpkin leaves      | 33.0      | 33.0       | 54.0      | 54.0       | 90.0      | 90.0       |
| 7.  | Chinese cabbage     | 3.2       | 3.2        | 9.0       | 9.0        | 19.0      | 15.0       |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

## ii) Fruits

Fruits produced in Kigamboni include mangoes, cucumber and water melons. Table 3.9 shows the area (ha) and production of fruits (Mt) from 2016 - 2018. Admittedly, the production of mangoes and cucumbers were in the declining trend while production of water melons was in the increasing trend, from 6,204 Mt to 10,290 Mt in 2018.

**Table 3.9: Kigamboni District Production (Mt) of Fruits, 2016 – 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name    | Year 2016 |            | Year 2017 |            | Year 2018 |            |
|-----|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|     |              | Area (Ha) | Production | Area (Ha) | Production | Area (Ha) | Production |
| 1.  | Mangoes      | 424.0     | 3,392.0    | 7,504.0   | 938.0      | 53.4      | 427.0      |
| 2.  | Cucumbers    | 318.4     | 1,273.0    | 73.5      | 294.0      | 45.0      | 90.0       |
| 3.  | Water melons | 517.0     | 6,204.0    | 753.7     | 9,044.0    | 857.5     | 10,290.0   |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

### iii) Other Crops

Other crops produced in the district are coconut and cashew nuts. The area under production of these crops has been declining since 2016.

### 3.4 Irrigation Projects

In this section, analysis of the wards that are carrying out irrigation schemes is presented. In a simple table, the names of the wards and estimated potential area for irrigation are presented in terms of hectares (Ha). In addition to the ward, the total land area that is covered by the irrigation scheme is an integral part of this presentation.

There is potential opportunity for undertaking irrigation activities in KGMC so as to maximize production of food crops. Findings have shown that the total area to be irrigated is 3,694 Ha while only 979.5 Ha (26.5%) are currently irrigated. Table 3.10 shows that almost 50% of the potential area of irrigation in Pembamnazi is irrigated, other wards have least area that are currently irrigated.

**Table 3.10: Irrigation Projects By Ward in Kigamboni District, 2016 - 2018**

| S/N          | Ward       | Estimated Potential Area (Ha) |                  | Major crops           |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|              |            | For Irrigation                | Under irrigation |                       |
| 1            | Pembamnazi | 2000                          | 850              | Paddy,okra,vegetables |
| 2            | Somangila  | 500                           | 50               | Paddy and vegetables  |
| 3            | Kisarawe 2 | 680                           | 25               | Paddy and vegetables  |
| 4            | Kimbiji    | 456                           | 30               | Paddy and vegetables  |
| 5            | Mjimwema   | 12                            | 3                | Vegetables and paddy  |
| 6            | Kibada     | 21                            | 16               | Vegetables            |
| 7            | Vijibweni  | 11                            | 2                | Vegetables            |
| 8            | Tungi      | 7                             | 3                | Vegetables            |
| 9            | Kigamboni  | 7                             | 0.5              | Vegetables            |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>3,694</b>                  | <b>979.5</b>     |                       |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

With exceptional of land area for food crops, findings have revealed that, land area for production of other crops has been declining in Kigamboni MC during the reference period. Production of food crops has been rising since 2016 compared to other cash crops which has shown a sharp decline. It has shown that, the total land area for food crops was 8,437 Ha which produced a total of 28,748.0 MT, this was the highest production realised during this period compared to other crops as shown in Table 3.11

**Table 3.11: Land Area vs. Production of Cash & Food Crops, 2016 -2018**

| S/N | Crop type  | Year 2016      |                 | Year 2017      |                 | Year 2018      |                 |
|-----|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|     |            | Land Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Land Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Land Area (ha) | Production (MT) |
| 1.  | Vegetables | 974.5          | 3,144.2         | 6,984.1        | 1,248.3         | 713.8          | 2,944.2         |
| 2.  | Fruits     | 1,259.4        | 10,869.6        | 8,331.2        | 10,276.0        | 955.9          | 10,807.0        |
| 3.  | Coconut    | 568.0          | 2,840.0         | 45.0           | 225.0           | 38.8           | 194.0           |
| 4.  | Cashew nut | 301.0          | 1,806.0         | 16.0           | 97.19           | 21.0           | N/A             |
| 5.  | Food crop  | 1,853.4        | 6,679.0         | 3,965.64       | 21,691.2        | 8,437.0        | 28,748.0        |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018*

Kigamboni MC has been producing food crops such as maize, paddy, cassava, sweet potatoes, cowpea, pigeon pea among others. In 2016, 2,884 Ha were cultivated for production of maize compared to other crops. Moreover, since 2016, a sizeable land area of 3,410 Ha was used for producing cassava. Land use for agriculture was changed from producing more maize, then in 2018 production of cassava dominated other crops in terms of land area. Similarly, this situation has been reflected in the current production process where by in 2018, 17,051 Mt of cassava were produced (Table 3.12).

**Table 3.12: Food Crops produce in Kigamboni District (Mt), 2016 - 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name    | Year 2016 |                 | Year 2017 |                 | Year 2018 |                 |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
|     |              | Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Area (ha) | Production (MT) |
| 1.  | Maize        | 2,884.0   | 564.0           | 484.0     | 968.0           | 1157.5    | 2,315.0         |
| 2.  | Paddy        | 210.0     | 147.0           | 383.0     | 268.0           | 2715.0    | 1900.5          |
| 3.  | Cassava      | 503.0     | 2,515.0         | 507.84    | 2539.2          | 3410.2    | 17,051.0        |
| 4.  | Sweet potato | 635.0     | 3,173.0         | 2,172.8   | 17383.0         | 794.3     | 6,356.0         |
| 5.  | Cowpea       | 102.0     | 71.4            | 357.0     | 250.0           | 357.0     | 250.0           |
| 6.  | Pigeon pea   | 115.0     | 80.5            | 61.0      | 42.7            | 30.0      | 21.0            |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018*

Amarath SPP, Okra, Sweet pepper, Hot pepper, sweet potato leaves., pumpkins leave and Chinese cabbage has been produced in Kigamboni. Production of respective vegetables has been proportional to the area in Ha planted. In 2016, 617.3 Ha of Okra produced 1,234 Mt which was the highest production during such period and the situation was quite different during 2018 where 334.1 Ha was planted Amarath SPP which yield 2,339.0 Mt followed by Okra where 451.0 Mt were produced in 225.5 Ha. Therefore, findings have shown that Amaranth SPP and Okra are highly produced in Kigamboni compared to other vegetables (Table 3.13).

**Table 3.13: Production of Vegetables in Kigamboni in Mt, 2016 - 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name           | Year 2016 |            | Year 2017 |            | Year 2018 |            |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|     |                     | Area (ha) | Production | Area (ha) | Production | Area (ha) | Production |
| 1.  | Amaranth SPP        | 235.0     | 1,645.0    | 6,482.0   | 926.0      | 334.1     | 2,339.0    |
| 2.  | Okra                | 617.3     | 1,234.0    | 360.0     | 180.0      | 225.5     | 451.0      |
| 3.  | Sweet pepper        | 17.0      | 85.0       | 16.0      | 80.0       | 7.0       | 35.0       |
| 4.  | Hot pepper          | 143.0     | 715.0      | 21.0      | 105.0      | 5.0       | 25.0       |
| 5.  | Sweet potato leaves | 69.0      | 276.0      | 42.3      | 169.2      | 37.2      | 148.8      |
| 6.  | Pumpkin leaves      | 33.0      | 132.0      | 54.0      | 216.0      | 90.0      | 360.0      |
| 7.  | Chinese cabbage     | 3.2       | 12.8       | 9.0       | 360.0      | 19.0      | 76.0       |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018*

Table 3.14 presents the production of fruits (in metric tons) in Kigamboni MC. The major fruits produced in Kigamboni are mangoes, cucumbers and water melons. However, water melons production has dominated since 2016 compared to other fruits. In 2018, 10,290 Mt of water melons were produced on 857.5 Ha, this was the highest figure in production compared to production of mangoes which was 427 Mt in 53.5 Ha and Cucumbers 90.0 Mt. which were also produced on 45.0 Ha.

**Table 3.14: Kigamboni District Production (Mt) of Fruits in 2016, 2017 and 2018**

| S/N | Crop Name    | Year 2016 |            | Year 2017 |            | Year 2018 |            |
|-----|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|     |              | Area (ha) | Production | Area (ha) | Production | Area (ha) | Production |
| 1.  | Mangoes      | 424.0     | 3,392.0    | 7,504.0   | 938.0      | 53.4      | 427.0      |
| 2.  | Cucumbers    | 318.4     | 1,273.6    | 73.5      | 294.0      | 45.0      | 90.0       |
| 3.  | Water melons | 517.0     | 6,204.0    | 753.7     | 9,044.0    | 857.5     | 10,290.0   |

### 3.5 Farm Inputs

Utilization of farm inputs has been managed and facilitated by Kigamboni Municipal Council in order to improve the production of food and cash production. The demand and supply for inputs and the distribution to farmers from 2014 to 2018 are shown in Table 3.15.

**Table 3.15: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers, 2014 to 2018**

| Type of Insecticides | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018  |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Profecron            | 755  | 800  | 760  | 550  | 1,000 |
| Dudual               | 0    | 0    | 450  | 245  | 450   |
| Farmguard            | 0    | 0    | 230  | 320  | 250   |
| Abamectin            | 0    | 0    | 115  | 125  | 550   |
| Duduba               | 0    | 0    | 250  | 20   | 150   |
| Mupaforce            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 150  | 250   |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

### 3.6 Livestock

Livestock keeping is usually done in rural areas. Major types of animals kept are dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, goats and pigs. Zero grazing is practised in urban areas and semi intensive to extensive method in peri urban. The available data reveal that Pembamnazi, Somangila and Kisarawe II wards are leading in livestock keeping.

The Kigamboni Municipal Council has a significant number of livestock, they are owned by individual families. The sector acts as an alternative source of income. By 2017 there were 15,766 cattle, 11,562 goats, 3,451 sheep, 1,296 pigs and 189,503 poultry. Table 3.16 shows estimated livestock population by wards at Kigamboni Municipal Council in 2017.

**Table 3.16: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni District Council, 2017.**

| S/No.        | Ward        | Cattle        | Goats         | Sheep        | Pigs         | Indigenous chicken | Chicken (Broilers and layers) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1            | Kibada      | 263           | 254           | 100          | 0            | 1,377              | 3,752                         |
| 2            | Kigamboni   | 205           | 200           | 37           | 82           | 996                | 3,246                         |
| 3            | Kimbiji     | 764           | 1,147         | 20           | 225          | 730                | 4,005                         |
| 4            | Kisarawe II | 2,814         | 5,489         | 1,302        | 151          | 22,244             | 2,790                         |
| 5            | Mjimwema    | 193           | 278           | 35           | 122          | 7,000              | 4,355                         |
| 6            | Pembamnazi  | 8,605         | 2,059         | 1,143        | 270          | 2,246              | 6,345                         |
| 7            | Somangila   | 2,073         | 1,213         | 160          | 102          | 3,100              | 8,013                         |
| 8            | Tungi       | 284           | 225           | 41           | 140          | 302                | 3,853                         |
| 9            | Vijibweni   | 565           | 453           | 152          | 40           | 4,521              | 29,446                        |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>15,766</b> | <b>11,318</b> | <b>2,990</b> | <b>1,132</b> | <b>42,516</b>      | <b>116,629</b>                |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

Livestock play a very important economic and socio-cultural roles for the wellbeing of households, such as food supply, source of income, asset saving, source of employment, soil fertility, livelihoods, transport, agricultural traction, agricultural diversification among others. There are 17,504 cattle, 11,509 goats, 3,193 sheep, 1,202 pigs, 45,610 indigenous chicken and 126,708 chicken (broilers and layers) in Kigamboni Municipal as indicated in Table 3.17.

**Table 3.17: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni District Council, 2018.**

| S/No.        | Ward        | Cattle        | Goats         | Sheep        | Donkeys | Pigs         | Indigenous chicken | Chicken (Broilers and layers) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.           | Kibada      | 260           | 262           | 109          |         | 0            | 1,400              | 4,132                         |
| 2.           | Kigamboni   | 207           | 193           | 43           |         | 95           | 1,000              | 4,189                         |
| 3.           | Kimbiji     | 816           | 1,195         | 25           |         | 234          | 736                | 2,539                         |
| 4.           | Kisarawe II | 3,162         | 5,561         | 1,350        |         | 158          | 23,965             | 4,855                         |
| 5.           | Mjimwema    | 197           | 291           | 40           |         | 127          | 7,600              | 6,981                         |
| 6.           | Pembamnazi  | 9,606         | 2,089         | 1,256        |         | 279          | 2,346              | 58,571                        |
| 7.           | Somangila   | 2,394         | 1,212         | 170          |         | 115          | 3,440              | 9,213                         |
| 8.           | Tungi       | 289           | 239           | 45           |         | 146          | 402                | 4,877                         |
| 9.           | Vijibweni   | 573           | 467           | 155          |         | 48           | 4,721              | 30,751                        |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>17,504</b> | <b>11,509</b> | <b>3,193</b> |         | <b>1,202</b> | <b>45,610</b>      | <b>126,708</b>                |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

In 2019, there were 19,925 cattle, 11,562 goats, 3,415 sheep, 1,296 pigs, 42,516 indigenous chicken and 139,961 chicken (broilers and layers) in Kigamboni Municipal as indicated in Table 3.18.

**Table 3.18: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward, Kigamboni District Council, 2019.**

| S/No.        | Ward        | Cattle        | Goats         | Sheep        | Donkeys | Pigs         | Indigenous chicken | Chicken (Broilers and layers) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.           | Kibada      | 264           | 278           | 119          |         | 0            | 1,377              | 4,432                         |
| 2.           | Kigamboni   | 204           | 200           | 55           |         | 115          | 996                | 4,500                         |
| 3.           | Kimbiji     | 1,193         | 1,199         | 30           |         | 250          | 730                | 3,871                         |
| 4.           | Kisarawe II | 3,165         | 6,567         | 1,414        |         | 166          | 22,244             | 5,255                         |
| 5.           | Mjimwema    | 203           | 296           | 48           |         | 135          | 7,000              | 7,715                         |
| 6.           | Pembamnazi  | 11,606        | 2,089         | 1,356        |         | 286          | 2,246              | 65,071                        |
| 7.           | Somangila   | 2,401         | 1,216         | 180          |         | 127          | 3,100              | 10,713                        |
| 8.           | Tungi       | 314           | 245           | 51           |         | 159          | 302                | 5,953                         |
| 9.           | Vijibweni   | 576           | 473           | 162          |         | 58           | 4,521              | 32,451                        |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>19,925</b> | <b>11,562</b> | <b>3,415</b> |         | <b>1,296</b> | <b>42,516</b>      | <b>139,961</b>                |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 3.7 Grazing Area, Livestock Morbidity and Mortality

#### 3.7.1 Livestock infrastructure

Delivery and provision of livestock health services depends on facilities such as dips and health centers. In reality, the livestock infrastructure included dips, veterinary centers, hides and skins sheds, slaughter slab and abattoirs. Available data indicates that dips and veterinary health centers which are the most important infrastructures are not adequately provided in the Municipal to meet the demand. Primary livestock infrastructures are only found in Pembamnazi Ward.

#### 3.7.2 Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases pose a serious problem in Kigamboni Municipal Council, leading to poor animal health and even death. Major livestock diseases and mortality cases for cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry reported from 2017 to 2019 are shown in Table 3.20. Number of morbidity cases has been decreasing from 9,378 in 2017 to 4,474 in 2019 also there is a noticeable decrease in mortality cases from 254 in 2017 to 141 cases in 2019 as shown in Table 3.19

**Table 3.19: Five Major Cattle Diseases Reported by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three Years, 2017 - 2019**

| Diseases         | Number of Morbidity cases reported |              |              | Number of Mortality cases reported |            |            |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                  | 2017                               | 2018         | 2019         | 2017                               | 2018       | 2019       |
| East Coast Fever | 7,673                              | 7,654        | 3,261        | 200                                | 157        | 105        |
| Anaplasmosis     | 432                                | 359          | 154          | 52                                 | 40         | 36         |
| Trypanosomosis   | 1,170                              | 876          | 762          | 2                                  | 0          | 0          |
| Helminthiasis    | 321                                | 254          | 215          | 0                                  | 0          | 0          |
| Mastitis         | 103                                | 89           | 82           | 0                                  | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>9,378</b>                       | <b>9,232</b> | <b>4,474</b> | <b>254</b>                         | <b>197</b> | <b>141</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

The number of morbidity cases reported vary by year, whereby 619 cases were reported in 2017, 491 cases in 2018 and 666 cases in 2019 also there is a decrease in number of mortality cases reported for goats. The number decreased from 6 goats in 2017 to 2 goats in 2019 as shown in Table 3.20

**Table 3.20: Three Major Goat Diseases Reported by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three years, 2017 - 2019**

| Diseases      | Number of Morbidity cases reported |            |            | Number of Mortality cases reported |          |          |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
|               | 2017                               | 2018       | 2019       | 2017                               | 2018     | 2019     |
| Mange         | 111                                | 100        | 88         | 2                                  | 0        | 0        |
| Helminthiasis | 456                                | 342        | 555        | 0                                  | 0        | 0        |
| Pneumonia     | 52                                 | 49         | 23         | 4                                  | 4        | 2        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>619</b>                         | <b>491</b> | <b>666</b> | <b>6</b>                           | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

Findings in Table 3.22 shows that there were 224, 320 and 124 morbidity cases for sheep reported in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively also there were 5 mortality cases reported in 2017, 7 cases in 2018 and 2 cases in 2019. There were no any mortality cases reported due to helminthiasis from 2017 to 2019 as shown in Table 3.21

**Table 3.21: Three Major Sheep Diseases Reported by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three years**

| Diseases      | Number of Morbidity cases reported |            |            | Number of Mortality cases reported |          |          |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
|               | 2017                               | 2018       | 2019       | 2017                               | 2018     | 2019     |
| Helminthiasis | 112                                | 200        | 65         | 0                                  | 0        | 0        |
| Pneumonia     | 78                                 | 99         | 43         | 5                                  | 7        | 2        |
| Mange         | 34                                 | 21         | 16         | 0                                  | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>224</b>                         | <b>320</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>5</b>                           | <b>7</b> | <b>2</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 3.8 Marketing of Major Livestock

Kigamboni Municipal has been producing milk from indigenous cattle and dairy cattle with a total of 178,878 litres in 2017 , 197,919 litres in 2018 and 165,690 litres in 2019 which lead to an earning of TZS 313 million in 2017, TZS 346 million in 2018 and TZS 306 million in 2019. The total earnings dropped from TZS 346 million in 2018 to TZS 306 million in 2019 as number of litres produced during similar period as shown in Table 3.22

**Table 3.22: Production of Milk in Kigamboni Municipal Council, Recent Past Three years, 2017 - 2019**

| Milk from         | Total Number of Litres |                |                | Total Value in TZS |                    |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                   | 2017                   | 2018           | 2019           | 2017               | 2018               | 2019               |
| Indigenous Cattle | 24,576                 | 26,550         | 65,690         | 43,008,000         | 46,452,500         | 131,380,000        |
| Dairy Cattle      | 154,302                | 171,369        | 100,000        | 270,028,500        | 299,895,750        | 175,000,000        |
| Dairy Goats       |                        |                |                |                    |                    |                    |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>178,878</b>         | <b>197,919</b> | <b>165,690</b> | <b>313,036,500</b> | <b>346,348,250</b> | <b>306,380,000</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 3.9 Fisheries Resource, Facilities and Production

The Municipal is located along the Indian Ocean. The ocean provides a vast potential especially for investors interested for large scale fishing and fish processing industry. On management of fisheries resources, Kigamboni Municipal has fully involved the community through establishment of Beach Management Units (BMUs). There are about 17 BMUs in 18 sub wards which touches the beach as shown in Table 3.23.

**Table 3.23: Number of BMUs in the Municipality, 2018**

| SN  | Name of BMU     | Subward         |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Magogoni        | Magogoni        |
| 2.  | Mji Mwema       | Mji Mwema       |
| 3.  | Gezaulole       | Mbwa Maji       |
| 4.  | Mwongozo        | Bamba Viskini   |
| 5.  | Sala Kichangani | Sala Kichangani |
| 6.  | Mkwajuni        | Mkwajuni        |
| 7.  | Mindondo        | Mindondo        |
| 8.  | Ngobanya        | Ngobanya        |
| 9.  | Kizito          | Kizito Huonjwa  |
| 10. | Mikenge         | Mikenge         |
| 11. | Kwa Chale       | Kwa Chale       |
| 12. | Kwa Moris       | Kwa Moris       |
| 13. | Puna            | Puna            |
| 14. | Kibungo         | Kibungo         |
| 15. | Buyuni          | Buyuni          |
| 16. | Pemba           | Pemba           |
| 17. | Ferry           | Ferry           |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

### **3.9.1 Number of Water Bodies as an Opportunity for Fisheries Activities**

Kigamboni Municipal has different water bodies including ocean, streams, rivers, wetlands and swamps. Kigamboni Municipal is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the Eastern part (Kigamboni, Tungi and Vijibweni Wards), the western part (Somangila, Kimbiji and Pembamnazi Ward) and the northern part (Mjimwema, Kigamboni and Tungi ward). The Municipal has three big wetlands which are found in nearby wards of Tungi, Vijibweni and Mjimwema, the names of these wetlands are Ubaka (Tungi), Boko or Chaboko (Vijibweni) and Mjimwema and Kimambani (Mjimwema). Kigamboni Municipal has two big swamps where the first swamp is located in Somangila while the second connects Kimbiji and Pembemnazi. It has five big rivers, namely Mwera (at Kisarawe II and Mjimwema wards), Ukooni (at Kisarawe II and Somangila wards), Mbalajangi (at Somangila ward), Mumani and Potea (at Pembamnazi ward). The number of man made ponds in the district are 84, these are allocated in several wards.

Water bodies offer several ecological and economic benefits to human livelihoods including access to water for human consumption, floods control, purification of water, habitats and breeding sites for aquatic organisms, water for irrigation and agricultural activities, provision of food, and others. Marine fishing (including fishing of parrot fish, rabbitfish, sardines, and mackerels) is one of the economic activities of Kigamboni residents (2.5 % of households heads rely on fishing).

### **3.10 Bee Keeping**

Kigamboni Municipality is involved in beekeeping activities at Mjimwema, Gezaulele and Kibugumo areas. With three groups of bee keepers, the council has 35 private bee heaves and 4 demonstration bee heaves owned by the Council. Apart from having large areas of forest reserves in the Council, on the contrary there are very few number bee keepers in the council, thus lot of efforts have to be made to sensitize the community on bee keeping as part of employment and income generation in the council.

### **3.11 Trade**

About 1.9% of Kigamboni Municipal Council residents earn their living from trading, especially from the informal sector trade activities. They occupy several places such as Magogoni and Kigamboni Ferry areas where there is a market, bus stand, bodaboda/bajaj parking lots and streets where vendors sell their goods.

There are 4,284 (Table 3.24) registered business men/women in the Municipal of whom 76.4% are located in the five main market areas (Tuamoyo, Urasa, Ungindoni, Tundwi Songani and Ferry). But only Ferry markets, Urasa market and Toamoyo market are doing well while Tundwi Songani and Ungindoni are not yet fully utilized. Furthermore, in order to increase market services in the council, the Municipal has signed the contract to start construction of new modern market at Kibada under sponsorship of the Central Government Strategic Project Fund.

**Table 3.24: Business Situation in the Municipality, 2019**

| S/N | Activities                             | Items |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 1   | Whole sale shops                       | 138   |
| 2   | Retail shops (Foods and Shoes)         | 531   |
| 3   | Restaurants                            | 196   |
| 4   | Guest Houses                           | 133   |
| 5   | Pharmacy                               | 29    |
| 6   | Medical Stores                         | 110   |
| 7   | Building Hardware shops                | 247   |
| 8   | Meal machines                          | 37    |
| 9   | Carpentry workshops                    | 32    |
| 10  | Bar/ Grocery                           | 220   |
| 11  | Fuel stations                          | 16    |
| 12  | Butcher                                | 145   |
| 14  | Garage workshops                       | 53    |
| 15  | Fish Selling                           | 8     |
| 16  | Motorcycle spare parts                 | 109   |
| 17  | Second hand clothes shops              | 53    |
| 18  | Textiles and Shoes                     | 232   |
| 19  | Cosmetics shops                        | 68    |
| 20  | Motor vehicle spare parts              | 40    |
| 21  | Oil and Lubricants                     | 22    |
| 22  | Bicycle spare parts shops              | 19    |
| 23  | Kitchenware shops                      | 31    |
| 24  | Bakery shops                           | 5     |
| 25  | Timber shops                           | 62    |
| 26  | Timber workshops                       | 25    |
| 27  | Saloons                                | 355   |
| 28  | Min supermarkets                       | 11    |
| 29  | Fisheries equipment shops              | 4     |
| 30  | Cafes                                  | 6     |
| 31  | Marine spare parts                     | 1     |
| 32  | Hostel                                 | 12    |
| 33  | Recruitment agents                     | 1     |
| 34  | Other Businesses                       | 244   |
| 35  | Gas shops for Domestic uses            | 118   |
| 36  | Music Recording studios                | 2     |
| 37  | Gravel selling Agents                  | 2     |
| 38  | IT- Equipment                          | 3     |
| 39  | Photo Studio                           | 18    |
| 40  | Car Tyre and Battery workshops         | 13    |
| 41  | Car tyre selling shops                 | 4     |
| 42  | Car wash                               | 21    |
| 43  | Seat cover                             | 1     |
| 44  | Distribution of petroleum and products | 3     |
| 45  | Ice Production                         | 2     |

|              |                                      |             |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 46           | Bricks making industry               | 136         |
| 47           | Poultry and Animal food industry     | 18          |
| 48           | Agricultural Inputs                  | 27          |
| 49           | Laboratories                         | 6           |
| 50           | Private Hospitals and Health Centres | 2           |
| 51           | Private Dispensaries                 | 11          |
| 52           | Tyloring shops                       | 108         |
| 53           | Tyloring materials shops             | 12          |
| 54           | Charcoal selling                     | 10          |
| 55           | Telephone Accessories                | 140         |
| 56           | Fisheries Equipment                  | 2           |
| 57           | Soft Drinks shops                    | 279         |
| 58           | Grain retail shops                   | 63          |
| 59           | Music recording studio               | 2           |
| 60           | Industrial spare parts shops         | 2           |
| 61           | Mattress selling shops               | 32          |
| 62           | Domestic electrical appliances       | 11          |
| 63           | Cold storage facility                | 1           |
| 64           | Furniture Shops                      | 21          |
| 65           | Glass shops                          | 4           |
| 66           | Medical advice services (NAVA)       | 1           |
| 67           | Poultry Food shops                   | 5           |
| 68           | Advocates Firms                      | 9           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                                      | <b>4284</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

There are opportunities to develop these informal markets to main markets, also there are possibilities to increase more registered business men/women due to ongoing plans and efforts to establish a new modern market at Kibada and construction of commercial centre at Pombe shop area at Kigamboni Ward.

A large number of shops are owned by retailers selling manufactured and industrial goods. Goods like rice, beans, maize, cassava, sardines and clothes are being sold at Kigamboni and other Regions of Tanzania from our internal and external industries.

There are seven commercial banks namely the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Micro Finance Bank (NMB), Community and Rural Development Bank (CRDB), Twiga Bank, Dar es Salaam Commercial Bank (DCB), Equity Bank and Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB) that are operating daily money transactions including money transfers, issuing loans to borrowers and money exchange among others.

The Council gets significant revenues in the form of taxes and license fees from the trade and business sector which is more than 8.6% of our own source budget. The small scale industrial sector employs a sizeable number of people and

manufactures several industrial products. There is need therefore for the council to continue improving trade and business environment.

### 3.12 Tourism

Tourism is one of Tanzania's leading economic sectors, providing employment, foreign exchange and international recognition. Tanzania has a long coastal line of about 800 kilometers of which 65 kilometers is found in KGMC. The Municipal is endowed with world-class coastal natural attractions and large expanses of unspoiled coastal habitats which is a potential for coastal tourism development if care is taken not to damage their ecological situation or reduce economic values.

Kigamboni Municipal Council has several recreation points, Indian Ocean being the main one. Several other points are evenly distributed throughout the Municipal. Among them include video show centers, beautiful golden beaches, swimming and diving bait as well as indoor games. Moreover, the Municipal has a modern gymnasium at the sunrise beach resorts.

Apart from that, the Municipal is also endowed with various tourist attractions, these include the mangrove forest reserve, small islands of Kendwa, Makatube, Fungu Baraka and Sinda Island.

**Table 3.25: Historical/Attractive Sites Potential for Tourism; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2019**

| Type of Historical Site available | Village/Mtaa                                   | Ward                                       | District  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Forest Visit                      |                                                |                                            | Kigamboni |
| Good Beach                        |                                                | Kigamboni, Mjimwema, Somangira and Kimbiji |           |
| Swimming                          |                                                |                                            |           |
| Speed Boat drive                  |                                                |                                            |           |
| Camping                           |                                                |                                            |           |
| Camping Site                      | Kendwa, Sinda,Makatube and Fungu Baraka Island |                                            |           |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

**Table 3.26: Accommodation Facilities by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2019**

| Name of Ward | Name of Hotels           | Hotel Ranking |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Mjimwema     | Sunrise Beach Hotel      |               |
|              | Kijiji Beach Hotel       |               |
|              | Kipepeo Beach Hotel      |               |
|              | South Beach Hotel        |               |
|              | African Heritage Resort  |               |
|              | Villa Darh Hotel         |               |
| Somangila    | Amani/Protea Beach Hotel |               |
|              | Ras Kutani Beach Hotel   |               |
|              | Nyangumi Villa           |               |

### 3.13 Industrial Development

Although there are still problems of power supply in Kigamboni Municipality, the council remains a strategic area with a big potential for industrial investment. Currently, there are various industries operating in Kigamboni that produce a variety of goods. There are industries for manufacturing food products, building materials, bags, domestic and gas filling industries as well as gas oil refinery industry.

#### 3.13.1 Large and Medium Scale Industries by Activities

Kigamboni Municipal has a number of large, medium and small scale industries. The most significant small scale industries include bricks making factory, tailoring, aluminium workshops, wood working, milling machines, bakery, electrical equipment and ice blocks making. Others include small scale industries which process a wide range of food stuffs for adding value to raw agricultural products. There are 365 types of small scale and 7 medium scale industries dealing with various commodities in Kigamboni Municipality. There are about 5 large industries in the Council as shown in Table 3.27 and Table 3.28.

**Table 3.27: Type of Medium Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2019**

| Ward         | Type of Industry | Number of Industries |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Vijibweni    | Manufacturing    | 7                    |
| Kisarawe II  | Manufacturing    | 6                    |
| Kibada       | Manufacturing    | 1                    |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>14</b>            |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

**Table 3.30: Number of Large Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2019**

| <b>Ward</b>  | <b>Type of Industry</b> | <b>Number of Industries</b> |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kimbiji      | Manufacturing           | 1                           |
| Kisarawe II  | Manufacturing           | 2                           |
| Kibada       | Manufacturing           | 1                           |
| Vijibweni    | Manufacturing           | 2                           |
| <b>Total</b> |                         | <b>6</b>                    |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives brief introduction about the existing economic infrastructure of the district. These economic infrastructures include road network, railway transport, marine services, air services, telecommunication services, and energy.

Kigamboni Municipal council has an enormous potential for initiating various development projects. However, the council still faces a lot of impediments mainly attributed to an unreliable economic infrastructure. There are evidently poor roads to reach then connect the Municipal to the nearest districts. Other constraints are exacerbated by poor marine infrastructures such as fishing harbour, docking stations and energy from the National grid Electricity System.

Issues of infrastructure and underlying issues are fundamental in almost all aspects of development in the Municipality. They have a major impact in economic growth, decisions to deliver health and education services as well as proper sanitation. The following sub-sections present details of each type of infrastructure.

Kigamboni Municipal transport is relying on two modes of transport namely roads and water (ferry) which connects Kigamboni with other Dar es Salaam Municipals. Roads connect Kigamboni with Temeke Municipal while water way (ferry) connects Kigamboni with Kinondoni Municipal (Road network map). The dominant mode of transport used in Kigamboni Municipal is the road network, whereby 76% of Kigamboni inhabitants reported to use roads which include Nyerere Bridge while 18% uses both road and ferry and the rest (6) use water (ferry) only.

#### **4.1 Road Network**

There is a total of 3,861.88 kilometers of the road network in Dar es Salaam Region of which 700.7 kilometers are tarmac roads by type. This section covers the road network development in terms of road classification. It gives detailed information on length of the road network; pass-ability of road network and length of road network by type of road surface in the ward or district.

**Table 4.1: Road Network in Dar es Salaam, 2018**

| Municipal /<br>TANROADS | Road Network in<br>Kilometres | Road Tyne     |                 |                 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                         |                               | Tamac         | Gravel          | Earth           |
| Ilala                   | 1.213                         | 91.51         | 155.14          | 966.43          |
| Kinondoni               | 611.64                        | 226.4         | 252.52          | 132.72          |
| Temeke                  | 552.02                        | 51.4          | 91.25           | 409.37          |
| Ubungo                  | 259.3                         | 22.4          | 137.15          | 99.75           |
| Kigamboni               | 624.87                        |               | 240.5           | 384.37          |
| TANROADS                | 600.97                        | 308.95        | 291.02          |                 |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>3,861.88</b>               | <b>700.66</b> | <b>1,167.58</b> | <b>1,992.64</b> |

Road transport is the leading mode of transport for accessing the Municipality as it predominates almost 100% of traffic movements in Kigamboni. Existing road network cover 292.7km, only 45.8km are tarmac and 246.9km are unpaved roads. All roads, bridges and culverts constitute a key resource of the council but most of the roads are in poor conditions require major repair, thus massive investments are needed.

**Table 4.2: Road network in Kigamboni, 2018**

| Class                 | Name (Start-End)                                              | Coverage (km) |              | Total (km)   |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|                       |                                                               | Paved         | Unpaved      |              |
| <b>Regional roads</b> | Kongowe – Kibada – Mjimwema – Tungi – Kivukoni                | 25.01         | 0.0          | 25.01        |
|                       | Mjimwema - Kimbiji - Buyuni II-Pembamnazi                     | 15.67         | 33.50        | 49.17        |
|                       | Kigamboni-Kibada-Kisarawe II-Checkeni                         | 5.12          | 38.07        | 43.19        |
|                       | Mwasonga-Kimbiji-Tundwi-Songatini (Dar/Coastal)               |               |              |              |
|                       | Kimbiji/Mwasonga JCT- Kimbiji                                 | 0             | 33.63        | 33.63        |
|                       | Buyuni II-Tundwi Songani                                      | 0             | 11.89        | 11.89        |
|                       | Roads link ward to ward centres and municipal Centre to wards | 0             | 149.81       | 149.81       |
| <b>District roads</b> |                                                               |               |              |              |
| <b>Total</b>          |                                                               | <b>45.8</b>   | <b>246.9</b> | <b>292.7</b> |

**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) & TANROAD, 2018

**Legend**

- Junction Points
- Earth Roads
- Coastal Road
- Tarmac Road
- Rivers
- District Boundary
- Ward Boundary
- Wetlands
- Ocean

**Scale**  
 Chetaniatic System UTM 37S  
 Datum: AFRC 1950  
 Scale: 1:50,000  
 0 50 100 Meters

**Data Source**  
 National Bureau of Statistics  
 Land Use Survey 2018  
 Tarmac Road  
 Google Earth

**KIGAMBONI MUNICIPALITY  
 ROAD NETWORK**

**Inset Map:** Dar Es Salaam Region  
 Kigamboni

**Projection:** UTM 37S  
 Datum: AFRC 1950  
 Scale: 1:50,000

The main objective of the council is to improve roads to at least 90% hence making them passable throughout the year. This will facilitate effective and efficient services of transportation and thereby promoting agricultural, tourism and other socio-economic activities then reduce poverty in the Municipality.

The new bridge presumably provides substantial potential for development and growth, unlocking a major transport and commuting corridor into other districts of Dar es Salaam. Likewise, the locational advantage offers heavy investment opportunities that will increasingly attract investors and visitors from various places Worldwide. However, the locational advantage of Kigamboni has not yet been utilized strategically to promote socio-economic development. As a result, the Municipality has been experiencing a low pace of development due to relatively weak or inconvenient transport links to other parts of the city and inadequate provision of amenities and public utilities.

The upcoming Chalinze highway (110m Right of Way (ROW), that will be constructed in the near future (Official Interview with TANROADS, 2018) to link the Dar es Salaam Port via the bridge and the eastern/central/southern African Region in the near future, will probably strengthen connectivity of Kigamboni national wise and international wise to countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Malawi and Zambia by Chalinze. This highway will provide new access to oil storage tanks for trucks in Vijibweni and not through the recently used Mandela Road which is highly congested.

### **4.3 Marine Services**

The Municipality has a coastline of about 65 kilometer which is lined with sandy beaches and connections to areas in close proximity with the Dar es Salaam Port and the Dar es salaam City centre. Its close proximity to Zanzibar and Mafia islands make an ideal launching ground for profitable water transport network. Currently, there are no large Marine transportation companies or fisheries in Kigamboni Municipality. Most Companies of the type are found on the other side of the ocean at Dar es Salaam harbour and at Magogoni fish market. There is a great demand of investment on marines' services in Kigamboni Municipality including building of vessels.

### **4.4 Telecommunications**

Communication network in the Municipality is managed and administered by big companies which are influenced to both social development and economic development in Kigamboni Municipality. Main communication companies operating in the Municipal are: Airtel, Vodacom, Halotel, Tigo and TTCL with more than 60 network towers. Almost all the newspapers and magazines are made available in the Municipality. Television stations are easily accessible in Kigamboni Municipality include ITV, TBC, Star TV, East Africa Television, DSTV, Azam TV, ZBC, Capital Television, Other International broadcasting Companies like CNN, BBC, Sky News and Aljazeera among others. Lots of radio stations are also vailable in Kigamboni Municipality both for entertaining and educating the community.

Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) still provides services in land based telephone services and internet. Postal services are available in the Municipal with one fully fledged postal office.

## 4.5 Energy

Kigamboni Municipality is connected to the National Grid with supplied capacity of 17MW against a peak demand of 18 to 20MW. About 56% of surveyed households were connected to TANESCO's electricity network. The remaining 44% are dependent on solar and generators as alternative sources of energy. The existing number of customers is 32,735 with 42 major customers and 32,687 minor ones.

Findings from the most recent survey indicate that Kigamboni, Mjimwema, and Vijibweni wards have many households connected to the national grid (TANESCO). This is mainly due to the fact that these wards accommodate the majority inhabitants in Kigamboni Municipality. On the contrary, Pembamnazi, Kimbiji and Somangila wards have fewer connections. These are sparsely populated and located far from the city. Therefore, long distance combined with low demand appears to be the main factors behind the observed low connection rate.

The demand for electricity in Kigamboni Municipality is growing very fast due to a rapid population growth hence, increasing the number of households as well as the number of large, medium and small scale industries. Since our Country is promoting an Industrial Economy, KGMC is the only district in the City of Dar es Salaam with large virgin areas for industrial establishment and construction of major residential apartments. Meeting with the expected demand of electricity from these industries and households at large, management of TANESCO Kigamboni in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mining is implementing a project for constructing a large electricity production plant at Dege area with capacity of providing 48MW per day. This project will have a special feeder for industrial purposes and investment activities.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SOCIAL SERVICES**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

Social services among others, deals with health, education, water and sanitation. In this chapter analysis focuses on delivery of health services in Kigamboni Municipality including morbidity, mortality, availability of health facilities and provision of MCH services such as vaccination and immunization. Education sector discusses primary schools, enrolment and dropouts of primary school pupils and facilities. As well as secondary schools teachers and their houses. Moreover, issues related to rural and urban water supplies and Sanitation. This section deals with the way social services are also discussed in the Municipal.

#### **5.1 Health Sector**

Health Sector entails its administrative structure, availability of resources, provision of services, performance and dynamics. Service provision or delivery is an immediate output of the inputs into the health system, such as workforce, procurement and supplies and finances. Hence increased inputs should lead to improved service delivery and enhanced access to services so ensuring availability and access to health services.

##### **5.1.1 Health Facilities**

Health facilities include hospitals, Health Centres and Dispensaries plus other places where health workers provide health services to the community.

In Kigamboni there is only one hospital that operates in the Municipal which is publicly owned and located at Vijibweni, 4 health centers, 3 of them are owned by the Government, 34 dispensaries are operating in the Municipal, 19 of them are publicly owned and 15 owned by Private Sector. The findings suggest that the purposive effort is required to either build health centers or increase number of dispensaries in Kigamboni Municipality. Similarly private health facilities need to be increased in the council because they serve the community effectively. The table on the next page shows the availability of Kigamboni Health Facilities by Ownership and Ward (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward Name            | No. of Hospitals |          |          | No. of Health Centres |          |          | No. of Dispensaries |           |           |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                      | Public           | Private  | Total    | Public                | Private  | Total    | Public              | Private   | Total     |
| Vijibweni            | 1                | 0        | 1        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 1                   | 3         | 4         |
| Kigamboni            | 0                | 0        | 0        | 2                     | 0        | 2        | 1                   | 2         | 3         |
| Kimbiji              | 0                | 0        | 0        | 1                     | 0        | 1        | 2                   | 0         | 1         |
| Mjimwema             | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 2                   | 1         | 3         |
| Tungi                | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 0                   | 2         | 2         |
| Kibada               | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 1        | 1        | 1                   | 3         | 4         |
| Somangila            | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 4                   | 4         | 8         |
| Kisarawe II          | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 4                   | 0         | 4         |
| Pembamnazi           | 0                | 0        | 0        | 0                     | 0        | 0        | 4                   | 0         | 4         |
| <b>Total Percent</b> | <b>1</b>         | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b>              | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>19</b>           | <b>15</b> | <b>34</b> |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council.*

### 5.1.2 Health Service Providers

Doctors are key personnel in main hospitals and Specialist clinics. In 2019, the Municipal had 15 Medical Doctors, 12 Assistant Medical Officers with average population per doctor of 15062.5 (Doctor Patient Ratio 1:15062) when excluding Assistant Medical Officers. National Doctor Patient Ratio now is 1:18982. This means Kigamboni Municipal requires 29 more doctors at least to reach the national doctor patient ratio. To complement the work of doctors at hospitals and at health centers, Medical Assistants (MAs) are urgently needed. There are X ray services without CT scan or MRI services. Apart from Doctors there are also other service providers available in different areas including rural areas.

community health practitioners essentially try to prevent problems from happening or re-occurring through implementation of educational programs, administration of health care services, and conduct of research, in contrast to clinical professionals, such as doctors and nurses, who focus primarily on provision of diagnosis and treatment. Below is Table 5.2 that shows number of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA), Village Health Workers (VHW), Community Health Worker (CHW), Village Health Post and Traditional Medical Practitioners by Ward. There is no TBA in Kigamboni Municipal. In Kigamboni CHWs has been promoting access to health services, providing health education, supporting care delivery and promoting advocacy. Findings have shown that there are 5 male CHWs whereby 2 of them are from Mjimwema and 3 from Pembamnazi Ward, also there are 70 female CHWs whereby most of them are working in Kibada Ward. At least each ward has a female CHW in Kigamboni Municipal. There are 27 registered TMP whereby 21 are males and 6 are females as indicated in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service Providers by Ward at Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| Ward         | No. of TBAs (Trained) |          | No. of VHWs |          | No. of CHW |           | No. of TMP (Registered) |          |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
|              | Male                  | Female   | Male        | Female   | Male       | Female    | Male                    | Female   |
| Kigamboni    | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 6         | 5                       | 1        |
| Kimbiji      | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 8         | 0                       | 0        |
| Mjimwema     | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 2          | 6         | 2                       | 3        |
| Tungi        | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 5         | 0                       | 0        |
| Kibada       | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 11        | 3                       | 0        |
| Somangila    | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 9         | 0                       | 0        |
| Kisarawe II  | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 8         | 6                       | 0        |
| Pembamnazi   | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 3          | 9         | 0                       | 0        |
| Vijibweni    | 0                     | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 8         | 5                       | 2        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b>              | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>5</b>   | <b>70</b> | <b>21</b>               | <b>6</b> |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council.*

Note: TBA: Traditional Birth Attendants

VHW: Village Health Workers

CHW: Community Health Worker

TMP: Traditional Medical Practitioners

### 5.1.3 Morbidity

Morbidity means sickness and the extent to which population gets sick from diseases define its rates of morbidity whereas currently mortality is expressed as number of deaths that occur in a population or community. Most common cause of morbidity for less than five years is acute diarrhea which is 33% while morbidity for the post five years is due to Hypertension. The most common disease that cause mortality to less than five years is neonatal asphyxia at 33.3% while cause of mortality to more than five years is head injury at 11.8%.

The following table shows top commonly reported diseases that caused morbidity among Outpatients and their respective number of Occurrences for two years.

**Table 5.3: List of Ten most commonly reported Causes of Morbidity among Outpatients in Kigamboni, 2017 - 2018**

| No. | 2017                          |                       | 2018                               |                       |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|     | Disease                       | Number of Occurrences | Disease                            | Number of Occurrences |
| 1   | Upper respiratory Infection   | 41,939                | Upper respiratory Infection        | 59,587                |
| 2   | Urynary tract Infection       | 35,941                | Urynary tract Infection            | 51,085                |
| 3   | Malaria                       | 13,194                | Diarrhoea with no dehydration      | 13,817                |
| 4   | Diarrhoea with no dehydration | 9,855                 | Malaria                            | 13,467                |
| 5   | Pneumonia, Non -severe        | 9,573                 | Intestinal worms                   | 12,155                |
| 6   | Intestinal worms              | 8,476                 | Hypertension                       | 11,790                |
| 7   | Skin Infection, Non Fungal    | 8,041                 | Mild/moderate Anaemia              | 10,575                |
| 8   | Mild/moderate Anaemia         | 6,617                 | Pneumonia, Non -severe             | 9,721                 |
| 9   | Skin Infection, Fungal        | 6,616                 | Skin Infection, Non Fungal         | 9,028                 |
| 10  | Hypertension                  | 6,504                 | Other Non –Infectious GIT Diseases | 8,786                 |
|     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>146,756</b>        |                                    | <b>200,011</b>        |

Source: *MoHCDGEC*

For the case of in patient morbidity ten most common causes that affect patients admitted in the health facilities in Kigamboni Municipal for two years are shown in Table 5.4. For two consecutive years (2017 and 2018), several cases of diarrhea were observed in Kigamboni. Diarrhoeal disease is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old (WHO, 2017). There is an urgent need for the District Health Management Team (DHMT) to prepare a comprehensive plan so as to reduce occurrences of diarrhea cases in Kigamboni Municipal. Interventions to prevent diarrhoea, including safe drinking-water, use of improved sanitation and hand washing with soap can reduce (WHO, 2017).

**Table 5.4: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity Among In-Patients for Kigamboni Municipal, 2017 – 2018**

| No. | 2017                      |                       | 2018                      |                       |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
|     | Disease                   | Number of Occurrences | Disease                   | Number of Occurrences |
| 1   | Acute Diarrhoea           | 473                   | Acute Diarrhoea           | 372                   |
| 2   | Hypertension              | 255                   | Hypertension              | 326                   |
| 3   | Urynary tract Infection   | 208                   | Urynary tract Infection   | 231                   |
| 4   | Pneumonia, Non severe     | 172                   | Severe anaemia            | 163                   |
| 5   | Pneumonia, Severe         | 125                   | Diabetic Mellitus         | 156                   |
| 6   | Severe anaemia            | 99                    | Pneumonia, Non severe     | 146                   |
| 7   | Diabetic Mellitus         | 93                    | Symptomatic Hiv Infection | 132                   |
| 8   | Peptic ulcers             | 88                    | Gynaecological Diseases   | 120                   |
| 9   | Gynaecological Diseases   | 86                    | Pneumonia, Severe         | 98                    |
| 10  | Symptomatic Hiv Infection | 72                    | Burn                      | 95                    |
|     | <b>Total</b>              | <b>1,671</b>          |                           | <b>1,839</b>          |

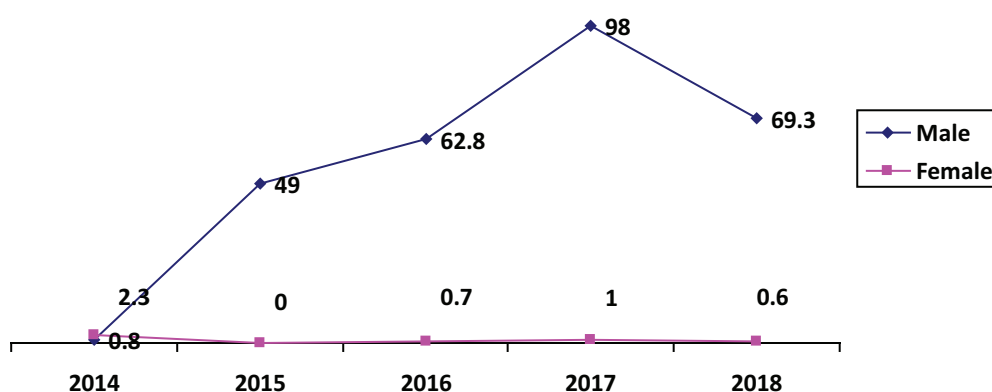
Source: *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

#### 5.1.4 Blood Donors who tested Positive for HIV and Hepatitis B

Blood is an important requirement in different medical and surgical conditions. Lack of eligibility among blood donors who present for blood transfusion, called blood donor deferral is associated with the unsustainable and inadequate amount of blood collected by blood banks (Valerian, 2017) However, blood safety remains an issue of major concern in transfusion medicine in Tanzania where national blood transfusion services and policies, appropriate infrastructure, trained personnel and financial resources are inadequate. The number blood donors has been increased over years in Kigamboni Municipal. Table 5.5 shows that the number of blood donors increased from 695 in 2014 to 865 in 2018 for males while female blood donors also increased form 88 in 2014 to 171 in 2018.

Most of the donated blood is screened for HIV and Hepatitis B (Matee, Magesa, & Lyamuya, 2006). According to Tanzania National Blood Transfusion Services (TNBT), More than 15% (30,297) of all blood units donated were discarded in 2016 due to TTIs (14.8%) and non-conformities (0.7%) (Drammeh et al., 2018). Likewise, the percentage of male blood donors with HIV increased from 2.3 percent in 2014 to 98 percent in 2017 and then dropped to 69.3 percent in 2018. During same period, female blood donors with HIV were less than 2 percent as indicated in Figure 8.

**Figure 8: Trend of Council Blood Donors (percent), Kigamboni Municipal, 2014 - 2018**



*Source: Kigamboni Municipal council, 2018*

The incidence of HIV among blood donor has been almost the same from 2014 to 2018 as indicated in Table 5.5. It has been lower among females compared to males during same period.

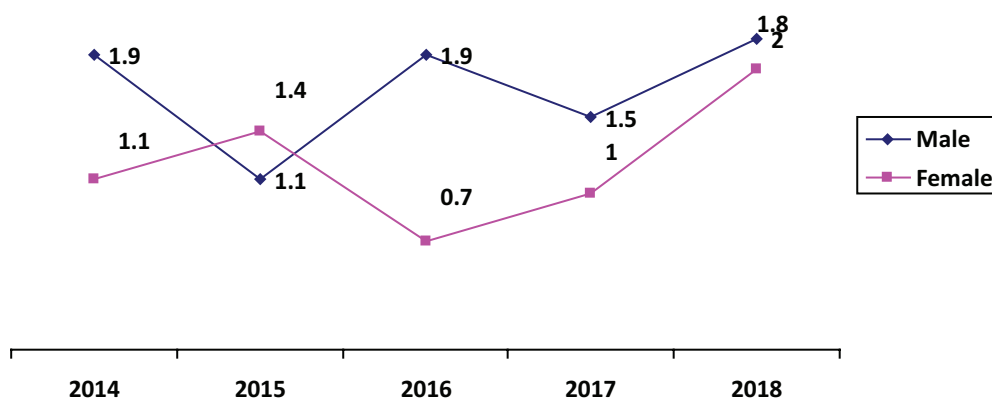
**Table 5.5: HIV Infections among Blood Donors and New HIV Cases, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018**

| Year         | Blood Donor            |            |              |                |          |           |             |             |             | New HIV Cases       |          |           |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
|              | Number of Blood Donors |            |              | Number of HIV+ |          |           | % of HIV+   |             |             | Number of New Cases |          |           |
|              | Male                   | Female     | Total        | Male           | Female   | Total     | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male                | Female   | Total     |
| 2014         | 695                    | 88         | 783          | 6              | 2        | 8         | 0.008       | 2.27        | 2.28        | 6                   | 2        | 8         |
| 2015         | 803                    | 138        | 941          | 4              | 0        | 4         | 0.49        | 0           | 0.49        | 4                   | 0        | 4         |
| 2016         | 795                    | 147        | 942          | 5              | 1        | 6         | 0.628       | 0.68        | 1.31        | 4                   | 1        | 5         |
| 2017         | 816                    | 192        | 1,008        | 8              | 2        | 10        | 0.98        | 1.041       | 2.02        | 7                   | 2        | 9         |
| 2018         | 865                    | 171        | 1,036        | 6              | 1        | 7         | 0.693       | 0.584       | 1.28        | 6                   | 1        | 7         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,974</b>           | <b>736</b> | <b>4,710</b> | <b>29</b>      | <b>6</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>0.73</b> | <b>0.81</b> | <b>0.74</b> | <b>27</b>           | <b>6</b> | <b>33</b> |

**Source:** MoHCDGEC

The number of blood donors with Hepatitis B increased for both sexes in 2017 and 2018 but remained high among males compared to females as shown in Figure 9.

**Figure 9: Number of Blood Donors with Hepatitis B, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018**



Total number of male blood donors for reference period was 3,974 for males and 736 for females, the number of male blood donors was higher as indicated in Table 5.6. The number of male blood donors with hepatitis B infections was also higher than female blood donors. This also applies to the percentage distribution of male blood donors was consistently higher than that of female blood donors.

**Table 5.6: Hepatitis B Infections among Blood Donors, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2014 - 2018**

| Year         | Blood Donors           |            |              |               |          |           |             |             |             |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | Number of Blood Donors |            |              | Number of HBV |          |           | % of HBV    |             |             |
|              | Male                   | Female     | Total        | Male          | Female   | Total     | Male        | Female      | Total       |
| 2014         | 695                    | 88         | 783          | 13            | 1        | 14        | 1.87        | 1.13        | 3.00        |
| 2015         | 803                    | 138        | 941          | 9             | 2        | 11        | 1.12        | 1.44        | 2.56        |
| 2016         | 795                    | 147        | 942          | 15            | 1        | 16        | 1.88        | 0.68        | 2.56        |
| 2017         | 816                    | 192        | 1,008        | 12            | 2        | 14        | 1.47        | 1.04        | 2.51        |
| 2018         | 865                    | 171        | 1,036        | 17            | 3        | 20        | 1.96        | 1.75        | 3.71        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,974</b>           | <b>736</b> | <b>4,710</b> | <b>66</b>     | <b>9</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>1.70</b> | <b>1.20</b> | <b>2.90</b> |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.5 Tuberculosis

TB has continued to be among the top ten causes of death and among admissions aged five years and above in the country, suggesting even a greater degree of urgency to fight the disease. A total of 65,902 cases of all forms were notified in 2016, which shows an increase of 5.6% or 3507 cases compared to 2015. Among the cases notified, new and relapse cases were 64,404 (95.5%) of which 27,655 (39%) were bacteriologically confirmed (MOHCDGEC, 2016). Dar es Salaam City has remained as the major contributor of TB cases notification contributing 20% of all cases notified (MOHCDGEC, 2016).

TB Cases include number of persons who receive any services to prevent, diagnose or treat tuberculosis including treatment follow-up services.

With regard to Kigamboni Municipal, the number of detection rate for all forms of tuberculosis is increased from the baseline 409 in 2017 to 622 in 2018. For both years the number of males with TB remained high compared with females. Number of TB cases ranged from 0 in Tungi Ward to 104 in Vijibweni Ward. Table 5.7 shows number of TB Cases by Wards and Sex from different hospitals and health centres in Kigamboni Municipal from 2017 – 2018.

**Table 5.7: Number of TB Cases by Sex and Ward Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 and 2018.**

| Ward         | 2017       |            |            | 2018       |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | Male       | Female     | Total      | Male       | Female     | Total      |
| Kigamboni    | 128        | 68         | 196        | 161        | 69         | 230        |
| Vijibweni    | 41         | 46         | 87         | 85         | 104        | 189        |
| Mjimwema     | 22         | 13         | 35         | 29         | 21         | 50         |
| Kibada       | 14         | 9          | 23         | 26         | 19         | 45         |
| Somangila    | 23         | 13         | 36         | 33         | 19         | 52         |
| Kimbiji      | 5          | 4          | 9          | 10         | 7          | 17         |
| Pembamnazi   | 6          | 1          | 7          | 5          | 3          | 8          |
| Kisarawe II  | 10         | 6          | 16         | 16         | 15         | 31         |
| Tungi        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>249</b> | <b>160</b> | <b>409</b> | <b>365</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>622</b> |

Source: *MoHCDGEC*

### 5.1.6 Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

The prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV covers a package of interventions summarized as 4 prongs, which should be implemented simultaneously:

- i. Primary prevention of HIV infection among women of childbearing age;
- ii. Preventing unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV;
- iii. Preventing HIV transmission from a woman living with HIV to her infant; and
- iv. Providing appropriate treatment, care and support to mothers living with HIV and their children and families.

All listed categories have been summarized by using table showing number of ANC attendants, Number of those who were screened, number of those who were found positive and number of those who were given Niverapine by the name of health facility and ward for the current year.

**Table 5.8: Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal, 2018.**

| Ward         | Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | No. of ANC Attendants | No. of Screened HIV+ | No. of Niverapine/Duovir N | No. of given Percent of given Niverapine/Duovir N | given        |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Kigamboni    | Kigamboni Hc                              | 1,666                 | 1,599                | 16                         | 22                                                | 137          |
| Vijibweni    | Nunge disp.                               | 343                   | 342                  | 6                          | 6                                                 | 100          |
|              | Vijibweni Hosp                            | 1,996                 | 1,946                | 42                         | 46                                                | 109          |
| Kibada       | Kibada Disp.                              | 765                   | 755                  | 21                         | 20                                                | 95           |
| Mjimwema     | Mjimwema disp.                            | 1,038                 | 1,005                | 22                         | 21                                                | 95           |
|              | Kibugumo disp.                            | 245                   | 237                  | 6                          | 11                                                | 183          |
| Somangila    | Gezaule disp                              | 151                   | 148                  | 1                          | 1                                                 | 100          |
|              | Mwongozo                                  | 202                   | 197                  | 3                          | 3                                                 | 100          |
|              | Mbutu                                     | 97                    | 96                   | 2                          | 2                                                 | 100          |
|              | Gomvu                                     | 204                   | 199                  | 1                          | 1                                                 | 100          |
| Kimbi        | Kimbi Hc                                  | 326                   | 313                  | 4                          | 4                                                 | 100          |
|              | Kijaka                                    | -                     | -                    | -                          | -                                                 | -            |
| Kisarawe II  | Kisarawe II disp.                         | 266                   | 261                  | 4                          | 4                                                 | 100          |
|              | C/mwasonga                                | 295                   | 287                  | 1                          | 1                                                 | 100          |
|              | Mkamba                                    | 87                    | 87                   | 2                          | 1                                                 | 50           |
| Pembamazi    | Buyuni                                    | 85                    | 84                   | -                          | -                                                 | -            |
|              | Yaleyale Puna                             | 179                   | 175                  | 5                          | 5                                                 | 100          |
|              | T/ Songani                                | -                     | -                    | -                          | -                                                 | -            |
| <b>Total</b> |                                           | <b>912</b>            | <b>912</b>           | <b>1,824</b>               | <b>3,648</b>                                      | <b>7,296</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

Table 5.9 shows a total number of expectant mothers with HIV+ status, number of children born with negative HIV status and number of children born with positive HIV status by the name of health facility and ward in 2018. There were a total of 5,430 expectant mothers in Kigamboni Municipal for the year 2018, whereby a big number of them were reported at Vijibweni Hospital. Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is the spread of HIV from a woman living with HIV to her child during pregnancy. Among 5,430 expectant mothers, 232 (4.3 percent) had HIV infections and a total of 5 children were born with positive HIV status.

**Table 5.9: Number of Mothers Infected with HIV/AIDS Who Gave Birth with Respective HIV/AIDS Status of Children by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council 2018.**

| Ward         | Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | Total No. of Expectant Mothers | Number of Expectant Mothers with HIV+ | Percent of Expectant Mothers with HIV+ | With Positive HIV Status |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Kigamboni    | Kigamboni HC                              | 633                            | 32                                    | 5.1                                    | 2                        |
| Vijibweni    | Vijibweni Hosp                            | 3283                           | 137                                   | 4.2                                    | 2                        |
|              | Nunge Disp                                | 0                              | 0                                     | 0.0                                    | 0                        |
| Kibada       | Kibada Disp.                              | 222                            | 5                                     | 2.3                                    | 0                        |
| Mjimwema     | Mjimwema Disp.                            | 252                            | 12                                    | 4.8                                    | 0                        |
| Somangila    | Gezaulole                                 | 38                             | 2                                     | 5.3                                    | 1                        |
|              | Mwongozo                                  | 83                             | 4                                     | 4.8                                    | 0                        |
|              | Mbutu                                     | 45                             | 3                                     | 6.7                                    | 0                        |
|              | Gomvu                                     | 102                            | 3                                     | 2.9                                    | 0                        |
| Kimbiji      | Kimbiji HC                                | 216                            | 14                                    | 6.48                                   | 0                        |
| Kisarawe II  | Kisarawe II Disp                          | 56                             | 3                                     | 5.36                                   | 0                        |
|              | C/mwasonga                                | 189                            | 6                                     | 3.17                                   | 0                        |
|              | Mkamba Disp                               | 26                             | 0                                     | 0.00                                   | 0                        |
| Pembamnazi   | Buyuni                                    | 67                             | 0                                     | 0.00                                   | 0                        |
|              | T/Songani                                 | 98                             | 4                                     | 4.08                                   | 0                        |
|              | Puna                                      | 120                            | 7                                     | 5.8                                    | 0                        |
| <b>Total</b> |                                           | <b>5,430</b>                   | <b>232</b>                            | <b>4.3</b>                             | <b>5</b>                 |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.7 Number of People Reported with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a killer disease in all the regions including Kigamboni. Table 5.10 reveals reported cases resulting from HIV/AIDS in Kigamboni Municipal from 2015 to 2018. According to the data, a total of 31,404 persons were tested in 2015 to June , 2019. The same table reveals that the number of people tested and found with HIV/AIDS positive status decreased from 2,248 (853 males and 1,395 females) in 2017 to 996 (males 465 and females 531) in June, 2019.

**Table 5.10: CTC Clients screened for HIV and subsequently treated with ARV by Sex Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Year         | No. of Screened |                |                | No. of HIV+  |              |              |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | Male            | Female         | Total          | Male         | Female       | Total        |
| 2017         | 41,126          | 61,068         | 102,194        | 853          | 1,395        | 2,248        |
| 2018         | 51,337          | 69,353         | 120,690        | 834          | 1,325        | 2,159        |
| 2016         | 13,393          | 18,011         | 31,404         | 465          | 531          | 996          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>105,856</b>  | <b>148,432</b> | <b>254,288</b> | <b>2,152</b> | <b>3,251</b> | <b>5,403</b> |

### 5.1.8 Distribution of TT2 Vaccinations of Expectant Mothers

An essential component of preventative health care, immunization reduces the incidence and severity of vaccine-preventable diseases. Vaccination in pregnancy provides maternal protection through active immunization, while passive maternal antibody transfer across the placenta to the developing foetus has the potential to protect neonates and infants (MedScape, 2016). Kigamboni Municipal through DHMT has been implementing distribution of TT2 Vaccinations among expectant mothers for protecting them from tetanus and to protect their newborn infants against Neonatal Tetanus (NT). For three consecutive years from 2017 to June, 2019 expected mothers were vaccinated with TT2. Results in Table 5.11 indicate that the increased from 53% in 2017 to 91 percent in 2019. Pembamazi Dispensary was established in 2018, therefore there were no data for the year 2017. The highest performance in 2017 was over coverage of 490% recorded at Nunge Dispensary while the lowest coverage of 12% was recorded at Tundwi Songani Dispensary. Gomvu Dispensary recorded a high percent of over coverage (234%) in 2018 while the lowest performance was recorded at Tundwi Songani Dispensary (31%). In 2019, Mkamba Dispensary had over coverage of 967% while the lowest coverage was recorded at Nunge Dispensary with 30% coverage against the target expected.

**Table 5.11: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 to 2019**

| Ward         | Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | By June, 2019  |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | 2017           |                  |                  |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              |                                           | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | Vijibweni hosp                            | 1,022          | 355              | 70               | 911            | 824              | 90               | 1,530          | 863              | 57               |
|              | Nunge disp                                | 650            | 96               | 30               | 577            | 380              | 66               | 81             | 353              | 490              |
| Kigamboni    | Kigamboni h/c                             | 1,120          | 990              | 177              | 1,022          | 1,375            | 134              | 1,660          | 972              | 59               |
|              | Navy h/c                                  | 332            | 198              | 122              | 295            | 383              | 130              | 409            | 346              | 85               |
| Tungi        | Efatha disp                               | 72             | 52               | 144              | 50             | 54               | 108              | 36             | 41               | 114              |
| Mjimwema     | Mjimwema disp                             | 738            | 315              | 86               | 744            | 510              | 66               | 980            | 366              | 38               |
|              | Kibugumo dis                              | 246            | 82               | 68               | 231            | 139              | 60               | 369            | 164              | 46               |
| Somangila    | Gezaule disp                              | 218            | 52               | 48               | 239            | 88               | 37               | 338            | 98               | 29               |
|              | Mwongozo disp                             | 280            | 58               | 42               | 250            | 149              | 60               | 392            | 117              | 30               |
|              | Mbutu disp                                | 148            | 34               | 47               | 136            | 55               | 40               | 144            | 49               | 34               |
|              | Gomvu disp                                | 84             | 93               | 221              | 79             | 185              | 234              | 178            | 214              | 127              |
| Kimbiji      | Kimbiji h/c                               | 298            | 97               | 67               | 281            | 135              | 48               | 431            | 93               | 22               |
| Pembamazi    | Yale yale puna disp                       | 292            | 107              | 74               | 275            | 172              | 63               | 459            | 150              | 33               |
|              | Buyuni disp                               | 48             | 21               | 88               | 30             | 34               | 113              | 85             | 46               | 55               |
|              | Pembamazi disp                            | 16             | 10               | 167              | 6              | 10               | 167              | 0              | 0                | 0                |
|              | T/songani disp                            | 264            | 48               | 36               | 235            | 73               | 31               | 374            | 43               | 12               |
| Kisarawe     | Kisarawe II disp                          | 226            | 79               | 73               | 206            | 159              | 77               | 297            | 201              | 70               |
|              | c/mwasonga disp                           | 192            | 112              | 117              | 171            | 187              | 109              | 254            | 128              | 51               |
|              | Mkamba disp                               | 21             | 58               | 967              | 13             | 71               | 546              | 22             | 34               | 154              |
| Kibada       | Kibada disp                               | 446            | 192              | 86               | 420            | 353              | 84               | 765            | 346              | 46               |
| <b>Total</b> |                                           | <b>6,713</b>   | <b>3,049</b>     | <b>91</b>        | <b>6,708</b>   | <b>5,336</b>     | <b>80</b>        | <b>8,804</b>   | <b>4,624</b>     | <b>53</b>        |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.9 Distribution of BCG Vaccination of Children Under One Year

Immunisation for children is one of the most important public health interventions, in terms of potential health impact and cost effectiveness, and has been universally recommended. Children are most at risk during the first month followed by first six months and then during the first five years. The target group for vaccination against the six immunisable childhood diseases is the under one year group. The most likely childhood diseases which children may suffer are tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles. These diseases are preventable by vaccination. Table 5.19 shows the distribution of Vaccination with BCG of children less than one year from 2017 to 2019. There has been a noticeable increase in the coverage of vaccination of BCG in Kigamboni Municipal. The coverage increased from 95% in 2017 to 136% in 2019. During 2017, Tungi Ward had a highest coverage of 339% compared to other wards while Mjimwema ward had a least coverage of 40%. The status changed in 2018 where by the coverage ranged from 52% in Mjimwema Ward to 217% in Vijibweni Ward. Kisarawe II recorded a high coverage of 331% compared to other wards, Somangira Ward had the lowest coverage of BCG vaccination (78%) as indicated in Table 5.12

**Table 5.12: Children Under 1 year vaccinated BCG by ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | 2019 by June   |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1,611          | 3,445            | 213              | 1,587          | 3,451            | 217              | 1,672          | 1,750            | 209              |
| Kigamboni    | 2,069          | 1,871            | 90               | 1,440          | 2,202            | 153              | 1,452          | 854              | 118              |
| Tungi        | 36             | 122              | 339              | 110            | 101              | 92               | 72             | 46               | 128              |
| Mjimwema     | 1,349          | 536              | 40               | 1,013          | 528              | 52               | 984            | 411              | 84               |
| Somangira    | 1,052          | 560              | 53               | 768            | 590              | 77               | 730            | 285              | 78               |
| Kimbiji      | 431            | 266              | 62               | 307            | 275              | 90               | 298            | 167              | 112              |
| Pembamazi    | 918            | 526              | 57               | 598            | 491              | 82               | 620            | 278              | 90               |
| Kisarawe II  | 573            | 630              | 110              | 426            | 817              | 192              | 439            | 726              | 331              |
| Kibada       | 765            | 386              | 50               | 459            | 511              | 111              | 446            | 205              | 92               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>8,804</b>   | <b>8,342</b>     | <b>95</b>        | <b>6,708</b>   | <b>8,966</b>     | <b>134</b>       | <b>6,713</b>   | <b>4,555</b>     | <b>136</b>       |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.10 Distribution of DPT3 Vaccination to Children under One Year

With Universal Child Immunization (UCI) – a multi-sectoral approach to boost immunization – Tanzania’s DPT3 coverage increased from 67% in 1985 to 85% in 1988. Coverage averaged around 80% in the 1990s, with additional support for immunization from DANIDA and other partners.

However, it dropped after the implementation of Health Sector Reform in 1996 and the creation of the SWAP. In 2001, the country began receiving GAVI support which contributed to increasing coverage from 79% in 2000 to 94% in 2004. However, due to challenges in securing dedicated funding for immunization, notably recurrent operational costs, coverage has not reached 90% as planned.

The DPT3/HBE vaccination coverage was increased from 106% in 2017 to 122% in 2019 in Kigamboni Municipal as indicated in Table 5.13 During 2017, the highest coverage of 233 percent was recorded at Tungi while the least coverage of 80 percent was Mjimwema ward. The coverage ranged from 218 percent in Tungi to 72 percent in Kimbiji ward during 2018. The results further indicated the highest coverage of 206 percent in 2019 and 84 percent in Kigamboni Ward which was the least coverage compared to other wards.

**Table 5.13: Children Under 1 Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by Ward - Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | By June 2019   |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1,639          | 1,771            | 108              | 1,488          | 1,842            | 124              | 1,524          | 956              | 125              |
| Kigamboni    | 1,534          | 1,283            | 84               | 1,317          | 1,270            | 96               | 1,334          | 562              | 84               |
| Tungi        | 90             | 210              | 233              | 50             | 109              | 218              | 66             | 68               | 206              |
| Mjimwema     | 1,018          | 816              | 80               | 975            | 966              | 99               | 900            | 581              | 129              |
| Somangira    | 672            | 596              | 89               | 704            | 622              | 88               | 668            | 377              | 113              |
| Kimbiji      | 96             | 155              | 161              | 281            | 201              | 72               | 272            | 140              | 103              |
| Pembamnazi   | 509            | 545              | 107              | 546            | 489              | 90               | 560            | 360              | 129              |
| Kisarawe II  | 331            | 702              | 212              | 390            | 611              | 157              | 390            | 270              | 138              |
| Kibada       | 422            | 591              | 140              | 420            | 713              | 170              | 408            | 416              | 204              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,311</b>   | <b>6,669</b>     | <b>106</b>       | <b>6,171</b>   | <b>6,823</b>     | <b>110</b>       | <b>6,122</b>   | <b>3,729</b>     | <b>122</b>       |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.11 Distribution of PV3 Inoculation to Children under One Year

PV3 Inoculation is provided to children under 1 year old to prevent them from Polio. The National coverage for PV3 inoculations was observed to have increased from 89% in 2006 to 94% in 2010. However the trend of PV3 Inoculation in Kigamboni Municipal shows a declining trend from 2017 when 6,586 children were vaccinated to 3,707 in 2019 (Table 5.14)

**Table 5.14: Total of targeted Children Under 1 Year vaccinated OPV3 by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | By June 2019   |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1639           | 1758             | 107              | 1488           | 1749             | 118              | 1524           | 959              | 126              |
| Kigamboni    | 1534           | 1283             | 84               | 1317           | 1349             | 102              | 1334           | 562              | 84               |
| Tungi        | 90             | 210              | 233              | 50             | 109              | 218              | 66             | 68               | 206              |
| Mjimwema     | 1018           | 816              | 80               | 975            | 941              | 96               | 900            | 560              | 124              |
| Somangira    | 672            | 594              | 88               | 704            | 625              | 89               | 668            | 371              | 111              |
| Kimbiji      | 96             | 155              | 161              | 281            | 184              | 84               | 272            | 140              | 103              |
| pembamnazi   | 509            | 542              | 106              | 546            | 490              | 90               | 560            | 359              | 128              |
| Kisarawe II  | 331            | 637              | 192              | 390            | 552              | 141              | 390            | 272              | 139              |
| Kibada       | 422            | 591              | 140              | 420            | 733              | 175              | 408            | 416              | 204              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6311</b>    | <b>6586</b>      | <b>104</b>       | <b>6171</b>    | <b>6732</b>      | <b>109</b>       | <b>6,122</b>   | <b>3,707</b>     | <b>121</b>       |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.12 Rotavirus Illness

Rotavirus is a virus that spreads easily among infants and young children. The virus can cause severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever and abdominal pain. Children who get Rotavirus become dehydrated and may need to be hospitalized.

Rotavirus vaccine is the best way to protect your child against rotavirus illness, children should receive all doses of rotavirus vaccine before they turn 8 months old. There has been a considerable achievement on the coverage provision of second dose of Rotavirus in Kigamboni Municipal from 2017 to 2019. Table 5.15 indicate that the coverage increased from 107 percent in 2017 to 122 percent in 2019.

In 2017, the highest coverage of 215 percent was recorded at Kisarawe II while the least coverage of 77 percent was at Kigamboni Ward. The coverage ranged from 236 percent in Tungi Ward to 90 percent in Kimbiji Ward during 2018. The results further indicated the highest coverage of 185 percent in 2019 and 90 percent in Kigamboni Ward which was the least coverage compared to other wards as indicated in Table 5.15.

**Table 5.15: Total Targeted Children who received Second Dose of Rotavirus by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | By June 2019   |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1639           | 1833             | 112              | 1488           | 1856             | 125              | 1524           | 1059             | 139              |
| Kigamboni    | 1534           | 1187             | 77               | 1317           | 1366             | 104              | 1334           | 623              | 93               |
| Tungi        | 90             | 187              | 208              | 50             | 118              | 236              | 66             | 61               | 185              |
| Mjimwema     | 1018           | 928              | 91               | 975            | 935              | 96               | 900            | 567              | 126              |
| Somangira    | 672            | 600              | 89               | 704            | 651              | 92               | 668            | 350              | 105              |
| Kimbiji      | 96             | 196              | 204              | 281            | 197              | 90               | 272            | 123              | 90               |
| pembamnazi   | 509            | 502              | 99               | 546            | 471              | 86               | 560            | 319              | 114              |
| Kisarawe II  | 331            | 713              | 215              | 390            | 625              | 160              | 390            | 295              | 151              |
| Kibada       | 422            | 592              | 140              | 420            | 681              | 162              | 408            | 342              | 168              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6311</b>    | <b>6738</b>      | <b>107</b>       | <b>6171</b>    | <b>6900</b>      | <b>112</b>       | <b>6122</b>    | <b>3,745</b>     | <b>122</b>       |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.13 Pneumococcal Disease

Pneumococcal disease is highly contagious, meaning it spreads spontaneously from person to person. It can lead to different kind of health problems—including serious infections in the lungs, lining of the brain and spinal cord and blood.

There has been a noticeable increase in the coverage of vaccination pneumococcal disease in Kigamboni Municipal. The coverage increased from 106 percent in 2017 to 125 percent 2019. In 2017, Tungi Ward had a highest coverage of 233 percent compared to other wards while Mjimwema Ward had a least coverage of 79 percent. In 2018 the coverage ranged from 218 percent in Tungi Ward to 89 percent in Somangila Ward. Tungi Ward recorded high coverage of 206 percent compared to other Wards, Kigamboni Ward had a lowest coverage of pneumococcal vaccination (84%) as shown in Table 5.16.

**Table 5.16: Children Under Two Years Vaccinated Pneumococcal (PCV3) by Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | 2019           |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1,639          | 1,787            | 109              | 1,488          | 1,864            | 125              | 1,524          | 954              | 125              |
| Kigamboni    | 1,534          | 1,285            | 84               | 1,317          | 1,270            | 96               | 1,334          | 563              | 84               |
| Tungi        | 90             | 210              | 233              | 50             | 109              | 218              | 66             | 68               | 206              |
| Mjimwema     | 1,018          | 808              | 79               | 975            | 940              | 96               | 900            | 581              | 129              |
| Somangira    | 672            | 607              | 90               | 704            | 627              | 89               | 668            | 371              | 111              |
| Kimbiji      | 96             | 155              | 161              | 281            | 199              | 91               | 272            | 140              | 103              |
| pembamnazi   | 509            | 554              | 109              | 546            | 484              | 89               | 560            | 359              | 128              |
| Kisarawe II  | 331            | 630              | 190              | 390            | 561              | 144              | 390            | 262              | 134              |
| Kibada       | 422            | 591              | 140              | 420            | 715              | 170              | 408            | 416              | 204              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,311</b>   | <b>6,627</b>     | <b>106</b>       | <b>6,171</b>   | <b>6,769</b>     | <b>110</b>       | <b>6,122</b>   | <b>3,811</b>     | <b>125</b>       |

Source: MOHCDGEC

### 5.1.14 Distribution of Measles vaccination to Children under One Year.

Measles, a highly infectious viral disease is still continues to be an important cause of death among young children in Kigamboni Municipal. Distribution of Measles vaccine inoculation to children less than one year in the council is shown in Table 5.17. Findings revealed an increase in the coverage of measles vaccine in Kigamboni Municipal. The coverage increased from 111 percent in 2017 to 157 percent 2019. During 2017, Kimbiji Ward had a highest coverage of 292 percent compared to other wards while Kigamboni Ward had a least coverage of 87 percent. In 2018 the coverage ranged from 354 percent in Tungi Ward to 76 percent in Kimbiji ward. Tungi Ward recorded high coverage of 427 percent compared to other Wards, Vijibweni Ward had a lowest coverage of measles vaccination (129 percent) as shown in Table 5.17.

**Table 5.17: Distribution of Measles vaccine Inoculation to Children Below One Year in the Council, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017           |                  |                  | 2018           |                  |                  | By June 2019   |                  |                  |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Vijibweni    | 1639           | 1544             | 94               | 1488           | 1753             | 118              | 1524           | 984              | 129              |
| Kigamboni    | 1534           | 1340             | 87               | 1317           | 1644             | 125              | 1334           | 1022             | 153              |
| Tungi        | 90             | 191              | 212              | 50             | 177              | 354              | 66             | 141              | 427              |
| Mjimwema     | 1018           | 913              | 90               | 975            | 1227             | 126              | 900            | 755              | 168              |
| Somangila    | 672            | 722              | 107              | 704            | 835              | 119              | 668            | 474              | 142              |
| Kimbiji      | 96             | 280              | 292              | 281            | 213              | 76               | 272            | 200              | 147              |
| Pembamnazi   | 509            | 565              | 111              | 546            | 625              | 114              | 560            | 416              | 149              |
| kisaraweII   | 331            | 914              | 284              | 390            | 889              | 228              | 390            | 439              | 225              |
| Kibada       | 422            | 559              | 132              | 420            | 598              | 142              | 408            | 364              | 178              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,311</b>   | <b>7,028</b>     | <b>111</b>       | <b>6,171</b>   | <b>7,961</b>     | <b>129</b>       | <b>6,122</b>   | <b>4,795</b>     | <b>157</b>       |

Source: MOHCDGEC

A total of 26,411 children 0 – 15 years were vaccinated in 2019. Vijibweni Ward had 5,700 vaccinated children which was the highest one compared to other wards. Tungi Ward had least number of vaccinated children as shown in Table 5.18

**Table 5.18: Distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward         | 0 to 15 Years Children in 2019 | Percent      |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Vijibweni    | 5,700                          | 21.6         |
| Kigamboni    | 4,116                          | 15.6         |
| Tungi        | 1,170                          | 4.4          |
| Mjimwema     | 3,280                          | 12.4         |
| Somangila    | 3,217                          | 12.2         |
| Kimbiji      | 1,200                          | 4.5          |
| Pembamnazi   | 2,778                          | 10.5         |
| Kisarawe     | 2,890                          | 10.9         |
| Kibada       | 2,060                          | 7.8          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>26,411</b>                  | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: MoHCDGEC

### 5.1.15 Availability of Water

Water services in health facilities is probably the most important among basic requirements of infection prevention and control, and of quality care. Workers in health care facilities need sufficient quantities of safe water to provide quality health care services. Water is also essential for cleaning rooms, beds, floors, toilets, sheets and laundry (UNICEF, 2019). Availability of adequate clean and safe water in public health facilities is among essential determinant components of providing basic health services in Kigamboni Municipal. Water has been stored in water tanks and water wells. In totality Kigamboni Municipal had 18 health facilities in 2017. One health facility was built in Pemba Mnazi which led to a total of 19 health facilities in 2018. The number of water tanks increased from 17 in 2017 to 18 in 2018 while number of water wells also increased from 15 in 2017 to 16 in 2018 as shown in Table 5.19

**Table 5.19: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal, 2017 - 2018**

| Ward        | Total<br>Number of<br>Health<br>Facilities | 2017                                     |                |                | Total<br>Number<br>of Health<br>Facilities | 2018                                     |                |                |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|             |                                            | No. of Health Facilities with<br>Working |                |                |                                            | No. of Health Facilities with<br>Working |                |                |
|             |                                            | Water<br>Tanks                           | Water<br>Wells | Water<br>Tanks |                                            | Water<br>Tanks                           | Water<br>Wells | Water<br>Tanks |
| Kigamboni   | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              |
| Mjimwema    | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              |
| Kisarawe II | 3                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              | 3                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              |
| Vijibweni   | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              | 2                                          | 2                                        | 2              | 2              |

|              |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pembamnazi   | 3         | 3         | 3         | 3         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 4         |
| Somangila    | 4         | 4         | 2         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 2         | 4         |
| Kimbiji      | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         |
| Kibada       | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>18</b> |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019*

## 5.2 Education Sector

The Education and Training Policy of 2014 expanded compulsory basic education in Tanzania to include one year of pre-primary, six years of primary and four years of secondary education. Advanced secondary education and tertiary education remain optional and are not included in the programme for free basic education. Under the new policy, children are required to start education between the age of four and six (UNICEF, 2018). Therefore, in Tanzania education sector covers Pre – Primary, Primary, Secondary, Vocational Educational Education and Colleges/ Universities.

### 5.2.1 Pre Primary Education

The condition set by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology that, Enrolment in Primary Education should be for those who have graduated from Pre – Primary Education has influenced the increase of Pre – Primary classrooms.

Findings indicate that there is a good participation of the private sector in pre-primary schools. However, more efforts need to be taken to ensure that the private sector participates fully in this important level of education for children under six years. Table 5.20 shows the trend of number of pre-primary schools in Kigamboni Municipality for five years whereby there are slight changes in number of schools by ownership. The number of Government Pre Primary schools have increased from 31 in 2017 to 33 in 2019. All wards have at least one preprimary school. The minimum number of preprimary schools is one and the maximum is 7 as indicated in Table 5.20.

**Table 5.20: Number of Pre Primary School Classes by Ownership and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017      |           | 2018      |           | 2019      |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | Gov       | Private   | Gov       | Priv      | Gov       | Priv      |
| Kibada       | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         |
| Kigamboni    | 4         |           | 4         | 1         | 4         | 1         |
| Kimbiji      | 3         | -         | 3         | -         | 4         | -         |
| Kisarawe II  | 4         |           | 4         |           | 5         | 2         |
| Mjimwema     | 4         | 2         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 4         |
| Pembamazi    | 7         | -         | 7         | -         | 7         | -         |
| Somangila    | 4         | 3         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 7         |
| Tungi        | 1         | 2         | 1         | 2         | 1         | 3         |
| Vijibweni    | 2         | 2         | 2         | 3         | 2         | 4         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>23</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

The number of pupils enrolled in government pre-primary schools has been varying since 2017. Table 5.21 indicated that a total of 1,440 male pupils were enrolled in 2017. The number increased by 16.6 percent up to 1,679 male pupils in 2018 and then dropped to 1,543 in 2019. The number of female pupils enrolled in government pre-primary schools were 1,315 in 2017. The number increased to 1,608 pupils in 2018 and 1,495 in 2019. Results show a total of 470 male pupils were enrolled in 2017 in private schools. The number increased to 587 male pupils in 2018 and 676 male pupils in 2019. A total of female pupils enrolled in private pre-primary schools as 480 in 2017. The number increased to 618 pupils in 2018 and 660 in 2019.

**Table 5.21: Total enrolment in Government and Private Pre-Primary Schools by Sex and Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 – 2019**

| Ward         | 2017         |              |            |            | 2018         |              |            |            | 2019         |              |            |            |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|              | Gov          |              | Priv       |            | Gov          |              | Priv       |            | Gov          |              | Priv       |            |
|              | M            | F            | M          | F          | M            | F            | M          | F          | M            | F            | M          | F          |
| Kibada       | 85           | 85           | 184        | 190        | 107          | 87           | 214        | 204        | 123          | 95           | 242        | 232        |
| Kigamboni    | 256          | 254          | 0          | 0          | 315          | 296          | 6          | 10         | 272          | 271          | 8          | 8          |
| Kimbiji      | 83           | 58           | 0          | 0          | 107          | 125          | 0          | 0          | 85           | 99           | 0          | 0          |
| Kisarawe II  | 196          | 136          | 0          | 0          | 195          | 175          | 0          | 0          | 203          | 170          | 4          | 7          |
| Mjimwema     | 210          | 207          | 57         | 82         | 235          | 201          | 120        | 161        | 229          | 207          | 124        | 150        |
| Pemba mnazi  | 129          | 141          | 0          | 0          | 127          | 149          | 0          | 0          | 161          | 184          | 0          | 0          |
| Somangila    | 195          | 154          | 49         | 45         | 149          | 118          | 79         | 83         | 144          | 151          | 117        | 105        |
| Tungi        | 122          | 125          | 111        | 93         | 140          | 146          | 104        | 85         | 137          | 137          | 123        | 91         |
| Vijibweni    | 164          | 155          | 69         | 70         | 304          | 311          | 64         | 75         | 189          | 181          | 58         | 67         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,440</b> | <b>1,315</b> | <b>470</b> | <b>480</b> | <b>1,679</b> | <b>1,608</b> | <b>587</b> | <b>618</b> | <b>1,543</b> | <b>1,495</b> | <b>676</b> | <b>660</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

M-Males F-Females T-Total

### **5.2.2 Primary Education**

The right to primary school education belongs to each eligible child in the country. The introduction of education Performance for Results (EP4R) airmailed at making Primary education available to every Tanzanian child of the school going age. These enabled children of age group between 7 and above, to be enrolled in standard one.

Primary education is delivered at least in every ward in the municipality according to the Education Policy of 1995. In 2018 the Municipal had 55 primary schools, where 33 schools were government owned and 22 were private owned. In 2019 a total of 33,557 (17,060 boys and 16,479 girls) pupils in those 55 Primary schools, in both Government and private schools was from the Government schools and in Private schools there were 6,761 pupils (3,387 boys and 3,374 girls). The total of 40,318 pupils were in both government and private schools. In Kigamboni Municipal Council 631 teachers are needed, however the Council has total of 109 teachers which makes a deficit of 522 teachers.

#### **5.2.2.1 Standard I – VII Enrolment**

Looking at the total number of pupils from standard I to VII by sex, there was an increase in number of pupils from 26,421 in 2017 to 30,100 in 2019 who were enrolled in government primary schools. The number of boys enrolled in 2017 ranged from 700 pupils in Kimbiji ward to 2,516 pupils in Mjimwema Ward also the least number of girls were enrolled at Kimbiji Ward and highest were at Mjimwema (2,598 girls). In 2018, Mjimwema Ward enrolled the largest number compared to other wards in 2018 for both sexes while Tungi enrolled least number of boys (849 pupils) in 2018 while Kimbiji Ward enrolled 778 girls which was the least number compared to other wards during the same year. The maximum number of enrolled boys was 3,027 at Mjimwema Ward and the minimum was 772 at Kimbiji Ward in 2019, more girls were enrolled at Mjimwema Ward compared to other wards during same year as indicated in Table 5.22. Therefore analysis has shown that with regard to sex, the number of boys was higher compared to girls in two consecutive years (2018 and 2019). This shows that, apart from number of girls being higher in Kigamboni Population but still number of girls who are going for primary schools is still very low due to various reasons including poor community poor perception on the importance of education to girls as they grow up to become mothers and not otherwise.

**Table 5.22: Total (Std I – VII) Enrollment by Sex and Wards for Government Primary Schools – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 to 2019.**

| Ward         | 2017          |               |               | 2018          |               |               | 2019          |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              | Boys          | Girls         | Total         | Boys          | Girls         | Total         | Boys          | Girls         | Total         |
| Kigamboni    | 2,226         | 2,287         | 4,513         | 2,411         | 2,432         | 4,843         | 2,494         | 2,383         | 4,877         |
| Tungi        | 729           | 719           | 1,448         | 849           | 782           | 1,631         | 846           | 778           | 1,624         |
| Vijibweni    | 2,259         | 2,379         | 4,638         | 2,464         | 2,574         | 5,038         | 2,507         | 2,595         | 5,102         |
| Mjimwema     | 2,516         | 2,598         | 5,114         | 3,050         | 2,818         | 5,868         | 3,027         | 2,936         | 5,963         |
| Kibada       | 887           | 881           | 1,768         | 1,118         | 1,095         | 2,213         | 1,109         | 1,029         | 2,138         |
| KisaraweII   | 1,099         | 1,124         | 2,223         | 1,531         | 1,495         | 3,026         | 1,478         | 1,448         | 2,926         |
| Somangila    | 1,637         | 1,658         | 3,295         | 1,939         | 1,878         | 3,817         | 1,866         | 1,772         | 3,638         |
| Kimbiji      | 700           | 633           | 1,333         | 856           | 778           | 1,634         | 772           | 702           | 1,474         |
| Pembamnazi   | 1,026         | 1,063         | 2,089         | 1,226         | 1,114         | 2,340         | 1,184         | 1,174         | 2,358         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>13,079</b> | <b>13,342</b> | <b>26,421</b> | <b>15,444</b> | <b>14,966</b> | <b>30,410</b> | <b>15,283</b> | <b>14,817</b> | <b>30,100</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

It has to be noted that, some wards in Kigamboni Municipal do not have private primary schools, therefore whenever N/A is found in Table 5.23 it reveals that there was no private primary school in the respective ward in that particular year. The total number of pupils enrolled in private primary schools have been increased from 2,961 in 2017 to 5,425 in 2019. During reference period, the number of boys enrolled was large compared to number of girls as indicated in Table 5.23.

**Table 5.23: Total (Std I – VII) Enrollment by Sex and Wards for Private Primary Schools, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019.**

| Ward         | 2017         |              |             | 2018         |              |              | 2019         |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|              | Boys         | Girls        | Total       | Boys         | Girls        | Total        | Boys         | Girls        | Total       |
| Kibada       | 318          | 323          | 641         | 442          | 447          | 889          | 564          | 556          | 1120        |
| Kigamboni    | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         | 47           | 53           | 100          | 81           | 93           | 174         |
| Kimbiji      | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         |
| Kisarawe II  | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | 12           | 8            | 20          |
| Mjimwema     | 193          | 165          | 358         | 342          | 341          | 683          | 397          | 430          | 827         |
| Pemba Mnazi  | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A          | N/A         |
| Somangila    | 374          | 293          | 667         | 611          | 546          | 1157         | 752          | 720          | 1472        |
| Tungi        | 392          | 373          | 765         | 414          | 380          | 794          | 479          | 459          | 938         |
| Vijibweni    | 267          | 263          | 530         | 4001         | 3820         | 7821         | 426          | 448          | 874         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,544</b> | <b>1,417</b> | <b>2961</b> | <b>5,857</b> | <b>5,587</b> | <b>11444</b> | <b>2,711</b> | <b>2,714</b> | <b>5425</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

N/A – Not Available

In 2011 3,130 pupils were enrolled in government schools of whom 2,809 (89.7 percent) completed standard VII in 2017 and 3,462 pupils were enrolled in 2012 among them only 3,157 pupils (91.2 percent) completed standard VII in 2018. In addition to that among those who were enrolled in 2011 and completed primary school in 2017, 1,691 girls were enrolled in 2011 and 1,485 completed standard VII, this drop is equivalent to 12.2 percent. 1,725 girls were enrolled in 2012 while only 1,650 (95.6 percent) of whom completed their standard VII. Results show that the number of girls who were enrolled in 2012 in government schools and completed their standard VII in 2018 have increased as indicated in Table 5.24.

**Table 5.24: Number of Pupils enrolled Std I in 2011 & 2012 and completed Std VII in 2017& 2018 in Government Primary Schools by Wards in Kigamboni Municipal Council.**

| Ward         | 2011 to 2017  |              |               |              | 2012 to 2018  |              |                |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|              | Enrolled 2011 |              | Finished 2017 |              | Enrolled 2012 |              | Completed 2018 |              |
|              | Boys          | Girls        | Boys          | Girls        | Boys          | Girls        | Boys           | Girls        |
| Kibada       | 80            | 93           | 94            | 95           | 116           | 102          | 86             | 126          |
| Kigamboni    | 248           | 383          | 273           | 300          | 384           | 374          | 319            | 337          |
| Kimbiji      | 80            | 84           | 78            | 83           | 87            | 82           | 71             | 64           |
| Kisarawe II  | 92            | 114          | 101           | 108          | 102           | 110          | 99             | 117          |
| Mjimwema     | 291           | 302          | 255           | 296          | 295           | 308          | 291            | 292          |
| Pemba mnazi  | 117           | 159          | 78            | 123          | 128           | 134          | 97             | 103          |
| Somangila    | 182           | 165          | 165           | 161          | 249           | 212          | 217            | 209          |
| Tungi        | 126           | 130          | 67            | 74           | 112           | 73           | 73             | 95           |
| Vijibweni    | 223           | 261          | 213           | 245          | 264           | 330          | 254            | 307          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,439</b>  | <b>1,691</b> | <b>1,324</b>  | <b>1,485</b> | <b>1,737</b>  | <b>1,725</b> | <b>1,507</b>   | <b>1,650</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

Result shows that 233 pupils were enrolled in 2011 in private schools of whom 274 (117.6 percent) completed standard VII in 2017 and 343 pupils were enrolled in 2012 of whom 310 pupils (90.3 percent) completed standard VII in 2018. Similarly among those who were enrolled in 2011 and completed primary school in 2017, 108 girls were enrolled in 2011 and 123 completed standard VII in 2017, this increase is equivalent to 113.8 percent. Moreover 153 girls were enrolled in 2012 while 138 (90.2 percent) of whom completed standard VII. Results show that a total number of girls who were enrolled in 2012 in private schools and completed their standard VII in 2018 decreased as indicated in Table 5.25.

**Table 5.25: Number of Pupils enrolled Std I in 2011 & 2012 and completed Std VII in 2017& 2018 in Private Primary Schools by Wards in Kigamboni Municipal Council.**

| Ward         | 2011 to 2017  |            |               |            | 2012 to 2018  |            |                |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|              | Enrolled 2011 |            | Finished 2017 |            | Enrolled 2012 |            | Completed 2018 |            |
|              | Boys          | Girls      | Boys          | Girls      | Boys          | Girls      | Boys           | Girls      |
| Kibada       | 15            | 14         | 15            | 14         | 22            | 20         | 32             | 42         |
| Kigamboni    | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A            | N/A        |
| Kimbiji      | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A            | N/A        |
| Kisarawe II  | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A            | N/A        |
| Mjimwema     | 14            | 8          | 14            | 8          | 23            | 22         | 19             | 9          |
| Pemba mnazi  | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A           | N/A        | N/A            | N/A        |
| Somangila    | 21            | 20         | 32            | 25         | 47            | 38         | 37             | 32         |
| Tungi        | 63            | 55         | 67            | 51         | 69            | 52         | 48             | 31         |
| Vijibweni    | 12            | 11         | 23            | 25         | 29            | 21         | 36             | 24         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>125</b>    | <b>108</b> | <b>151</b>    | <b>123</b> | <b>190</b>    | <b>153</b> | <b>172</b>     | <b>138</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

N/A – Not Available

There has been a noticeable dropout among pupils in Kigamboni Municipal. The number of pupils who left school due to different reasons were 55 pupils in 2017 as well as 37 pupils in 2018 and 29 pupils in 2019. It has revealed that higher dropouts were found among girls. Table 5.26 indicates reasons for dropout among enrolled pupils. In 2017, a total of 39 pupils left school due to truancy the number decreased to 25 pupils and 23 pupils in 2017 and 2019 respectively. Pregnancy among girls was also among the main reasons for dropouts. The number of girls who left school due to pregnancy were less than 3 during the reference period as indicated in Table 5.26

**Table 5.26: Drop Outs by Reasons in Government Primary Schools, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Reason     | 2017 |       |       | 2018 |       |       | 2019 |       |       |
|------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
|            | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Truancy    | 23   | 16    | 39    | 14   | 11    | 25    | 12   | 11    | 23    |
| Pregnancy  | NA   | 3     | 3     | NA   | 2     | 2     | NA   | 1     | 1     |
| Death      | 2    | 0     | 2     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 2    | 0     | 2     |
| Indispline | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     |
| Other      | 5    | 5     | 10    | 5    | 5     | 10    | 2    | 1     | 3     |

|                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Drop Outs | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Total Enrolment | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |           | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| <b>Percent</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>29</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 5.2.2.2 Number of pupils sat for standard VII examinations in Public and Private Primary Schools

Pupils who sat for standard VII in two years is as shown in Table 5.27 and 5.28. The table indicates that the number of standard VII who sat for examinations in government primary schools increased from 2,803 pupils in 2017 to 3,139 pupils in 2018. Likewise 2,529 (90.2 percent) pupils passed in among those who sat for examination in 2017 while 2,871 pupils (91.5 percent) passed among those who sat for standard VII examination in 2018.

Then, findings indicated that the number of boys increased more than girls during such periods. The survey results suggest that efforts must be done to make sure that all students who are enrolled in STD I Completes STD VII.

**Table 5.27: Number of Pupils in Government Primary Schools who sat and passed Std VII Examinations by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018**

| Ward         | Pupils who sat for Std VII Examinations |              |              |              |              |              | Pupils Passed Std VII Examinations |              |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | 2017                                    |              |              | 2018         |              |              | 2017                               |              |              | 2018         |              |              |
|              | Boys                                    | Girls        | Total        | Boys         | Girls        | Total        | Boys                               | Girls        | Total        | Boys         | Girls        | Total        |
| Kibada       | 94                                      | 95           | 189          | 86           | 124          | 210          | 79                                 | 75           | 154          | 76           | 105          | 181          |
| Kigamboni    | 273                                     | 300          | 573          | 317          | 337          | 654          | 266                                | 270          | 536          | 307          | 308          | 615          |
| Kimbiji      | 77                                      | 83           | 160          | 71           | 63           | 134          | 64                                 | 69           | 133          | 57           | 57           | 114          |
| Kisarawe II  | 101                                     | 107          | 208          | 97           | 117          | 214          | 93                                 | 90           | 183          | 87           | 106          | 193          |
| Mjimwema     | 254                                     | 296          | 550          | 289          | 289          | 578          | 235                                | 283          | 518          | 274          | 259          | 533          |
| P. mnazi     | 77                                      | 122          | 199          | 97           | 102          | 199          | 66                                 | 95           | 161          | 84           | 96           | 180          |
| Somangila    | 165                                     | 161          | 326          | 217          | 209          | 426          | 158                                | 140          | 298          | 205          | 173          | 378          |
| Tungi        | 67                                      | 74           | 141          | 73           | 94           | 167          | 59                                 | 66           | 125          | 70           | 77           | 147          |
| Vijibweni    | 212                                     | 245          | 457          | 251          | 306          | 557          | 200                                | 221          | 421          | 240          | 290          | 530          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,320</b>                            | <b>1,483</b> | <b>2,803</b> | <b>1,498</b> | <b>1,641</b> | <b>3,139</b> | <b>1,220</b>                       | <b>1,309</b> | <b>2,529</b> | <b>1,400</b> | <b>1,471</b> | <b>2,871</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

Table 5.28 indicates that the number of standard VII pupils who sat for examinations in private primary schools increased from 274 pupils in 2017 to 309 pupils in 2018. All pupils who sat for examination in 2017 and 2018 passed their standard VII examination.

**Table 5.28: Number of pupils who sat and passed Std VII Examinations Private Primary Schools in by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018**

| Ward         | Pupils who sat for Std VII Examinations |            |            |            |            |            | Pupils Passed Std VII Examinations |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | 2017                                    |            |            | 2018       |            |            | 2017                               |            |            | 2018       |            |            |
|              | Boys                                    | Girls      | Total      | Boys       | Girls      | Total      | Boys                               | Girls      | Total      | Boys       | Girls      | Total      |
| Kibada       | 15                                      | 14         | 29         | 32         | 42         | 74         | 15                                 | 14         | 29         | 32         | 42         | 74         |
| Kigamboni    | N/A                                     | N/A        | 0          | N/A        | N/A        | 0          | N/A                                | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | 0          |
| Kimbiji      | N/A                                     | N/A        | 0          | N/A        | N/A        | 0          | N/A                                | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | 0          |
| Kisarawe II  | N/A                                     | N/A        | 0          | N/A        | N/A        | 0          | N/A                                | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | 0          |
| Mjimwema     | 14                                      | 8          | 22         | 19         | 9          | 28         | 14                                 | 8          | 22         | 19         | 9          | 28         |
| Pemba mnazi  | N/A                                     | N/A        | 0          | N/A        | N/A        | 0          | N/A                                | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | 0          |
| Somangila    | 32                                      | 25         | 57         | 37         | 31         | 68         | 32                                 | 25         | 57         | 37         | 31         | 68         |
| Tungi        | 67                                      | 51         | 118        | 48         | 31         | 79         | 67                                 | 51         | 118        | 48         | 31         | 79         |
| Vijibweni    | 23                                      | 25         | 48         | 36         | 24         | 60         | 23                                 | 25         | 48         | 36         | 24         | 60         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>151</b>                              | <b>123</b> | <b>274</b> | <b>172</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>309</b> | <b>151</b>                         | <b>123</b> | <b>274</b> | <b>172</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>309</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018

N/A – Not Available

### 5.2.2.3 Number of examinees selected to join form one in Government and Private Secondary Schools

Table 5.29 indicate the number of pupils selected and joined Form I in 2017 and 2018. The findings have revealed that 100% of those who were selected to join Form I in government schools managed to join to their respective secondary schools.

**Table 5.29: Number of Pupils selected to join Form I in Government Secondary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2018**

| Ward         | Pupils Selected to Join Form I |             |             |             |             |             | Pupils Joined Form I |             |             |             |             |             |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | 2017                           |             |             | 2018        |             |             | 2017                 |             |             | 2018        |             |             |
|              | Boys                           | Girls       | Total       | Boys        | Girls       | Total       | Boys                 | Girls       | Total       | Boys        | Girls       | Total       |
| Kibada       | 79                             | 75          | 154         | 76          | 105         | 181         | 79                   | 75          | 154         | 76          | 105         | 181         |
| Kigamboni    | 266                            | 270         | 536         | 307         | 308         | 615         | 266                  | 270         | 536         | 307         | 308         | 615         |
| Kimbiji      | 64                             | 69          | 133         | 57          | 57          | 114         | 64                   | 69          | 133         | 57          | 57          | 114         |
| Kisarawe II  | 93                             | 90          | 183         | 87          | 106         | 193         | 93                   | 90          | 183         | 87          | 106         | 193         |
| Mjimwema     | 235                            | 283         | 518         | 274         | 259         | 533         | 235                  | 283         | 518         | 274         | 259         | 533         |
| Pemba mnazi  | 66                             | 95          | 161         | 84          | 96          | 180         | 66                   | 95          | 161         | 84          | 96          | 180         |
| Somangila    | 158                            | 140         | 298         | 205         | 173         | 378         | 158                  | 140         | 298         | 205         | 173         | 378         |
| Tungi        | 59                             | 66          | 125         | 70          | 77          | 147         | 59                   | 66          | 125         | 70          | 77          | 147         |
| Vijibweni    | 200                            | 221         | 421         | 240         | 290         | 530         | 200                  | 221         | 421         | 240         | 290         | 530         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1220</b>                    | <b>1309</b> | <b>2529</b> | <b>1400</b> | <b>1471</b> | <b>2871</b> | <b>1220</b>          | <b>1309</b> | <b>2529</b> | <b>1400</b> | <b>1471</b> | <b>2871</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 (B = Boys, G = Girls, T = Total)

### 5.2.2.4 Primary School Facilities

With regard to Primary School infrastructure, the Municipal has a total of 33 government primary schools, 30,100 pupils and 279 permanent classrooms. Classroom to pupils' ratio is 1:108, which suggests each classroom can accommodate more than 108 pupils instead of 45 (1:45) as the Education Policy directs. There is a deficit of 480 classrooms in Kigamboni Municipal as indicated in Table 5.30. Therefore the council needs to build more classrooms in order to improve the current status subjects to availability of adequate resources.

**Table 5.30: Availability of classrooms in Government Primary Schools by Wards – Kigamboni Municipal Council 2019.**

| Ward         | Number of Schools | Total Pupils  | Available Classrooms | Classroom Pupil Ratio (CPR) | Required Classrooms | Deficit of Classrooms |           |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|              |                   |               |                      |                             |                     | Number                | Percent   |
| Kibada       | 2                 | 2,138         | 18                   | 1:119                       | 52                  | 34                    | 65        |
| Kigamboni    | 4                 | 4,877         | 53                   | 1:92                        | 122                 | 69                    | 57        |
| Kimbiji      | 4                 | 1,474         | 23                   | 1:64                        | 44                  | 21                    | 48        |
| Kisarawe II  | 5                 | 2,926         | 31                   | 1:94                        | 74                  | 43                    | 58        |
| Mjimwema     | 4                 | 5,963         | 39                   | 1:153                       | 143                 | 104                   | 73        |
| Pemba mnazi  | 7                 | 2,358         | 42                   | 1:56                        | 74                  | 32                    | 43        |
| Somangila    | 4                 | 3,638         | 30                   | 1:121                       | 87                  | 57                    | 66        |
| Tungi        | 1                 | 1,624         | 14                   | 1:116                       | 42                  | 28                    | 67        |
| Vijibweni    | 2                 | 5,102         | 29                   | 1:176                       | 121                 | 92                    | 76        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>33</b>         | <b>30,100</b> | <b>279</b>           | <b>1:108</b>                | <b>759</b>          | <b>480</b>            | <b>63</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

The Municipal has a total of 23 private schools with a total of 5,425 pupils. Currently there are 206 rooms while there is a deficit of 3 rooms only. Therefore there is adequate number of classrooms in private primary schools to fulfill their current needs.

**Table 5.31: Availability of Classrooms in Private Primary Schools by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | Number of Schools | Total Pupils | Available Classrooms | Classroom Pupil Ratio (CPR) | Required Classrooms | Deficit of Classrooms |           |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|              |                   |              |                      |                             |                     | Number                | Percent   |
| Kibada       | 2                 | 1120         | 28                   | 1:40                        | 35                  | 7                     | 20        |
| Kigamboni    | 1                 | 174          | 7                    | 1:24                        | 8                   | 1                     | 13        |
| Kimbiji      | N/A               | N/A          | N/A                  | N/A                         | N/A                 | N/A                   | N/A       |
| Kisarawe II  | 2                 | 20           | 6                    | 1:3                         | 8                   | 2                     | 25        |
| Mjimwema     | 4                 | 827          | 34                   | 1:24                        | 32                  | -2                    | -6        |
| Pemba mnazi  | N/A               | N/A          | N/A                  | N/A                         | N/A                 | N/A                   | N/A       |
| Somangila    | 7                 | 1472         | 57                   | 1:26                        | 57                  | 0                     | 0         |
| Tungi        | 3                 | 938          | 36                   | 1:26                        | 35                  | -1                    | -3        |
| Vijibweni    | 4                 | 874          | 38                   | 1:23                        | 34                  | -4                    | -12       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>23</b>         | <b>5425</b>  | <b>206</b>           | <b>1:26</b>                 | <b>209</b>          | <b>3</b>              | <b>37</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

#### a) Pit Latrines

There is a total of 15,283 boys in government primary schools who use 200 latrines from which a pit latrine pupils ratio of 1:76 is derived. Therefore there is a deficit of 480 boys latrine in Kigamboni Municipal. Also there is a total of 14,817 girls in government primary schools who use 238 latrines which reveals a pit latrine pupils ratio of 1:62. Therefore there is a deficit of 587 girls latrines. In totality there is a deficit of 1,067 latrine for both boys and girls in Kigamboni Municipal. A detailed deficit of pit latrine by ward in government schools is presented in Table 5.32

**Table 5.32: Availability of Pit-Latrines in Government Primary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | Total Pupils  |               | Available Pit Latrine |            | Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio |             | Required Pit Latrine |            | Deficit of Pit Latrine |            |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
|              | Boys          | Girls         | Boys                  | Girls      | Boys                     | Girls       | Boys                 | Girls      | Boys                   | Girls      |
| Kibada       | 1,109         | 1029          | 17                    | 23         | 1:65                     | 1:45        | 50                   | 56         | 33                     | 33         |
| Kigamboni    | 2,494         | 2383          | 43                    | 48         | 1:58                     | 1:50        | 112                  | 134        | 69                     | 86         |
| Kimbiji      | 772           | 702           | 11                    | 13         | 1:70                     | 1:54        | 35                   | 40         | 24                     | 27         |
| Kisarawe II  | 1478          | 1448          | 19                    | 23         | 1:78                     | 1:63        | 68                   | 82         | 49                     | 59         |
| Mjimwema     | 3027          | 2936          | 37                    | 48         | 1:82                     | 1:61        | 133                  | 161        | 96                     | 113        |
| Pemba mnazi  | 1184          | 1174          | 28                    | 34         | 1:42                     | 1:35        | 53                   | 68         | 25                     | 34         |
| Somangila    | 1866          | 1772          | 19                    | 19         | 1:98                     | 1:93        | 81                   | 97         | 62                     | 78         |
| Tungi        | 846           | 778           | 10                    | 10         | 1:85                     | 1:78        | 39                   | 46         | 29                     | 36         |
| Vijibweni    | 2507          | 2595          | 16                    | 20         | 1:157                    | 1:130       | 109                  | 141        | 93                     | 121        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15,283</b> | <b>14,817</b> | <b>200</b>            | <b>238</b> | <b>1:76</b>              | <b>1:62</b> | <b>680</b>           | <b>825</b> | <b>480</b>             | <b>587</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

There is a total of 2,711 boys in private primary schools who use 140 latrines which indicates a pit latrine pupils ratio of 1:19. Therefore there is a surplus of 4 latrines for boys in Kigamboni Municipal. Also there is a total of 2,714 girls in private primary schools who use 147 latrines which have a pit latrine pupils ratio of 1:18. Therefore there is a deficit of 20 girls latrines. In totality there a deficit of 16 latrines for both boys and girls in Kigamboni Municipal. The detailed deficit of pit latrines by ward is common in private schools as presented in Table 5.33

**Table 5.33: Availability of Pit-Latrine in Private Primary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | Total Pupils |              | Available Pit Latrine |            | Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio |             | Required Pit Latrine |            | Deficit of Pit Latrine for |           |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|              | Boys         | Girls        | Boys                  | Girls      | Boys                     | Girls       | Boys                 | Girls      | Boys                       | Girls     |
| Kibada       | 564          | 556          | 15                    | 16         | 1:38                     | 1:35        | 32                   | 39         | 17                         | 23        |
| Kigamboni    | 81           | 93           | 5                     | 5          | 1:16                     | 1:19        | 4                    | 5          | -1                         | 0         |
| Kimbiji      | N/A          | N/A          | N/A                   | N/A        | N/A                      | N/A         | N/A                  | N/A        | N/A                        | N/A       |
| Kisarawe II  | 12           | 8            | 5                     | 6          | 1:2                      | 1:1         | 1                    | 1          | -4                         | -5        |
| Mjimwema     | 397          | 430          | 22                    | 23         | 1:18                     | 1:19        | 22                   | 29         | 0                          | 6         |
| Pembamnazi   | N/A          | N/A          | N/A                   | N/A        | N/A                      | N/A         | N/A                  | N/A        | N/A                        | N/A       |
| Somangila    | 752          | 720          | 49                    | 49         | 1:15                     | 1:15        | 35                   | 41         | -14                        | -8        |
| Tungi        | 479          | 459          | 21                    | 20         | 1:23                     | 1:23        | 24                   | 27         | 3                          | 7         |
| Vijibweni    | 426          | 448          | 23                    | 28         | 1:19                     | 1:16        | 18                   | 25         | -5                         | -3        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2,711</b> | <b>2,714</b> | <b>140</b>            | <b>147</b> | <b>1:19</b>              | <b>1:18</b> | <b>136</b>           | <b>167</b> | <b>-4</b>                  | <b>20</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

#### b) Primary School Teachers' houses.

Kigamboni Municipal has a total of 104 teachers' houses in government schools while the total requirement is 631 houses, therefore there is a deficit of 527 houses. Table 5.34 indicates the percentage distribution of teachers houses deficit by ward in Kigamboni Municipal. The deficit ranges from 71 percent in Kisarawe II to 99 percent in Kigamboni ward.

**Table 5.34: Availability of Government Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward        | Required Teachers | Number of available Teachers | Actual Requirement of Houses | Available Houses | Deficit of Houses |    | Surplus/Deficit Based on HTR | Percent of Deficit Based |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----|------------------------------|--------------------------|
|             |                   |                              |                              |                  | No.               | %  |                              |                          |
| Kibada      | 48                | 49                           | 49                           | 10               | 39                | 80 | 1:5                          | 20                       |
| Kigamboni   | 108               | 106                          | 106                          | 1                | 105               | 99 | 1:106                        | 1                        |
| Kimbiji     | 42                | 39                           | 39                           | 8                | 31                | 79 | 1:5                          | 21                       |
| Kisarawe II | 65                | 65                           | 65                           | 19               | 46                | 71 | 1:3                          | 29                       |

|              |            |            |            |            |            |           |            |           |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Mjimwema     | 133        | 115        | 115        | 13         | 102        | 89        | 1:9        | 11        |
| Pemba Mnazi  | 69         | 63         | 63         | 26         | 37         | 59        | 1:2        | 41        |
| Somangila    | 81         | 83         | 83         | 22         | 61         | 73        | 1:4        | 27        |
| Tungi        | 36         | 32         | 32         | 1          | 31         | 97        | 1:32       | 3         |
| Vijibweni    | 113        | 79         | 79         | 4          | 75         | 95        | 1:20       | 5         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>695</b> | <b>631</b> | <b>631</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>527</b> | <b>84</b> | <b>1:6</b> | <b>16</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

Kigamboni Municipal has a total of 41 teachers' houses in private schools while the total requirement is 344 teachers, therefore there is a deficit of 303 houses. Table 5.35 indicates the percentage distribution of teachers houses deficit by ward in Kigamboni Municipal. The deficit of houses is above 70 percent. This suggests the council is advised to allocate enough resources to improve the current situation.

**Table 5.35: Availability of Private Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | Required Teachers | Number of available Teachers | Actual Requirement of Houses | Available Houses | Deficit of Houses |           | Surplus/ Deficit Based on HTR | Percent of Deficit Based on HTR |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|              |                   |                              |                              |                  | No.               | %         |                               |                                 |
| Kibada       | 35                | 51                           | 51                           | 10               | 41                | 80        | 1:5                           | 20                              |
| Kigamboni    | 8                 | 12                           | 12                           | 0                | 12                | 100       | 1:0                           | 0                               |
| Kimbiji      | N/A               | N/A                          | N/A                          | N/A              | N/A               | N/A       | N/A                           | N/A                             |
| Kisarawe II  | 2                 | 7                            | 7                            | 0                | 7                 | 100       | 1:0                           | 0                               |
| Mjimwema     | 31                | 74                           | 74                           | 20               | 54                | 73        | 1:4                           | 27                              |
| Pemba mnazi  | N/A               | N/A                          | N/A                          | N/A              | N/A               | N/A       | N/A                           | N/A                             |
| Somangila    | 48                | 103                          | 103                          | 11               | 92                | 89        | 1:9                           | 11                              |
| Tungi        | 34                | 50                           | 50                           | 0                | 50                | 100       | 1:0                           | 0                               |
| Vijibweni    | 27                | 47                           | 47                           | 0                | 47                | 100       | 1:0                           | 0                               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>185</b>        | <b>344</b>                   | <b>344</b>                   | <b>41</b>        | <b>303</b>        | <b>88</b> | <b>1:8</b>                    | <b>12</b>                       |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### c) Availability of Desks

Kigamboni Municipal has a total of 8,767 desks in government schools while total requirement is 11,009 desk therefore there is a deficit of 2,242 desks (20%) in all government primary schools. The number of required desks range from 505 desks in Kimbiji Ward to 2,215 desks in Mjimwema Ward. The detailed distribution of available and deficit of desks in Kigamboni Municipal is presented in Table 5.36.

**Table 5.36: Availability of Desks in Government Primary School by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward         | Total Pupils  | Available Desks | Desk Pupils Ratio | Required Desks | Deficit of Desks |           | Deficit based on DPR | Percent Of Deficit based on DPR |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
|              |               |                 |                   |                | No.              | Percent   |                      |                                 |
| Kibada       | 2138          | 614             | 1:3               | 694            | 80               | 12        | 80                   | 12                              |
| Kigamboni    | 4877          | 1648            | 1:3               | 1839           | 191              | 10        | 191                  | 12                              |
| Kimbiji      | 1474          | 531             | 1:3               | 505            | -26              | -5        | -26                  | 12                              |
| Kisarawe II  | 2926          | 783             | 1:4               | 1119           | 336              | 30        | 336                  | 12                              |
| Mjimwema     | 5963          | 1545            | 1:4               | 2215           | 670              | 30        | 670                  | 12                              |
| Pemba mnazi  | 2358          | 834             | 1:3               | 892            | 58               | 7         | 58                   | 12                              |
| Somangila    | 3638          | 1095            | 1:3               | 1267           | 172              | 14        | 172                  | 12                              |
| Tungi        | 1624          | 491             | 1:3               | 634            | 143              | 23        | 143                  | 12                              |
| Vijibweni    | 5102          | 1226            | 1:4               | 1844           | 618              | 34        | 618                  | 12                              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>30,100</b> | <b>8767</b>     | <b>1:3</b>        | <b>11009</b>   | <b>2242</b>      | <b>20</b> | <b>2242</b>          | <b>12</b>                       |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

#### d) Availability of Primary School Teachers

There is a total of 695 teachers required in government schools in Kigamboni Municipal. The number of teachers required vary by ward whereby the requirement ranges from 36 teachers in Tungi Ward to 133 in Mjimwema Ward. The detailed information on the availability of teachers is presented in Table 5.37.

**Table 5.37: Availability of Government Primary Schools' Teachers (Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters) by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward         | Total Pupils  | Teachers required | Available Teachers | Deficit   | Percent Deficit | Teacher Pupils Ratio | Deficit Based on TPR | Percent Deficit based on TPT |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Kibada       | 2138          | 48                | 49                 | -1        | -2              | 1:44                 | -1                   | -2                           |
| Kigamboni    | 4877          | 108               | 106                | 2         | 2               | 1:46                 | 2                    | 2                            |
| Kimbiji      | 1474          | 42                | 39                 | 3         | 7               | 1:38                 | 3                    | 7                            |
| Kisarawe II  | 2926          | 65                | 65                 | 0         | 0               | 1:45                 | 0                    | 0                            |
| Mjimwema     | 5963          | 133               | 115                | 18        | 14              | 1:52                 | 18                   | 14                           |
| Pemba mnazi  | 2358          | 69                | 63                 | 6         | 9               | 1:37                 | 6                    | 9                            |
| Somangila    | 3638          | 81                | 83                 | -2        | -2              | 1:44                 | -2                   | -2                           |
| Tungi        | 1624          | 36                | 32                 | 4         | 11              | 1:51                 | 4                    | 11                           |
| Vijibweni    | 5102          | 113               | 79                 | 34        | 30              | 1:65                 | 34                   | 30                           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>30,100</b> | <b>695</b>        | <b>631</b>         | <b>64</b> | <b>9</b>        | <b>1:48</b>          | <b>64</b>            | <b>9</b>                     |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 5.2.3 Adult Education

Various initiatives have been made to eradicate illiteracy. Along with expansion of Primary and Secondary education, adult Education is also expanded using Primary schools as centres and the adult education campaigns through the MEMKWA programme. The recruitments of adults into training centres and the MEMKWA programme had influenced significant adult enrolment into centres. Number of adults enrolled in adults education centres has increased by 27 percent from 329 in 2018 to 418 adults in 2019. The number of enrolled adults ranged from 0 in Tungi Ward to 166 adults in Mjimwema Ward during 2018 while the minimum enrollment was 3 adults in Tungi Ward and maximum was 157 adults in Mjimwema Ward in 2019. The detailed information on the number of Adult Education Centres and Enrolments by Wards is presented in Table 5.38

**Table 5.38: Number of Adult Education Centres and Enrolments by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2019**

| Ward         | MEMKWA     |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
|              | 2018       | 2019       |
| Kibada       | 14         | 25         |
| Kigamboni    | 38         | 42         |
| Kimbiji      | 24         | 28         |
| Kisarawe II  | 18         | 41         |
| Mjimwema     | 116        | 157        |
| Pemba mnazi  | 9          | 9          |
| Somangila    | 33         | 55         |
| Tungi        | 0          | 3          |
| Vijibweni    | 77         | 58         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>329</b> | <b>418</b> |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 5.2.4 Secondary Education

Kigamboni Municipal has got a total of 21 Secondary Schools, out of which 14 are public community based Secondary Schools and 7 are Private owned Secondary Schools. For the past three years consecutively the Council has experienced no increasing number in secondary schools concerning both government and those private owned. There is a new government secondary school being built in Kigamboni Ward, then soon after completion there will be 15 government secondary school in this Council.

**Table 5.39: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019**

| Ward         | 2017      |          | 2018      |          | 2019      |          |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|              | Gov       | Private  | Gov       | Private  | Gov       | Private  |
| Kigamboni    | 0         | 1        | 0         | 1        | 0         | 1        |
| Tungi        | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        |
| Vijibweni    | 2         | 0        | 2         | 0        | 2         | 0        |
| Mjimwema     | 4         | 0        | 4         | 0        | 4         | 0        |
| Kibada       | 2         | 2        | 2         | 2        | 2         | 2        |
| Kisarawe II  | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        |
| Somangila    | 2         | 2        | 2         | 2        | 2         | 2        |
| Kimbiji      | 1         | 0        | 1         | 0        | 1         | 0        |
| Pembamnazi   | 1         | 0        | 1         | 0        | 1         | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>7</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

#### 5.2.4.1 Total Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Ward and Sex

With regard to enrolment in government secondary schools, there were 2,989 students who were enrolled in secondary schools in 2017, and 2,829 students were enrolled in 2018 while 2,840 students were enrolled in 2019. The number of students enrolled from 2017 to 2019 has decreased as indicated in Table 5.40. The number of boy students enrolled in 2017 was higher than girl students, the situation was different during 2018 and 2019 whereby number of girls enrolled was higher compared to number of boy students enrolled in both years in government secondary schools.

**Table 5.40: Total Form I enrolment in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2017 - 2019.**

| Ward         | Number of Enrolled Students |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | 2017                        |              |              | 2018         |              |              | 2019         |              |              |
|              | Boys                        | Girls        | Total        | Boys         | Girls        | Total        | Boys         | Girls        | Total        |
| Kigamboni    | -                           | -            | -            | -            | -            | -            | -            | -            | -            |
| Tungi        | 68                          | 73           | 141          | 67           | 74           | 141          | 107          | 75           | 182          |
| Vijibweni    | 271                         | 268          | 539          | 155          | 249          | 404          | 217          | 280          | 497          |
| Mjimwema     | 464                         | 504          | 968          | 374          | 476          | 850          | 406          | 407          | 813          |
| Kibada       | 237                         | 238          | 475          | 172          | 260          | 432          | 147          | 211          | 358          |
| Kisarawe II  | 134                         | 139          | 273          | 141          | 176          | 317          | 125          | 127          | 252          |
| Somangila    | 140                         | 138          | 278          | 154          | 146          | 300          | 194          | 175          | 369          |
| Kimbiji      | 81                          | 87           | 168          | 104          | 123          | 227          | 86           | 110          | 196          |
| Pembamnazi   | 117                         | 30           | 147          | 119          | 39           | 158          | 130          | 43           | 173          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,512</b>                | <b>1,477</b> | <b>2,989</b> | <b>1,286</b> | <b>1,543</b> | <b>2,829</b> | <b>1,412</b> | <b>1,428</b> | <b>2,840</b> |

#### 5.2.4.2 Performance of Form Four Examination in Public Secondary Schools

Table 5.41 shows the number of students who completed Form IV in public secondary schools from year 2017 to year 2018. Results indicate that 1,358 students passed form IV out of 2,332 who completed form IV in 2017 which is 58.2%. In year 2018, 1,791 passed form IV examination out of 2,701 which is 66.3% of those who completed form IV. This result suggests that the pass rates increased from 58.2 percent in 2017 to 66.3 percent in 2018. This has been contributed by the fact that the government is making lot of efforts on rising the pass rate and improving the quality through the policy of free education provision.

**Table 5.41: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations for Public Secondary Schools by Sex for the recent past Two years, Kigamboni Municipal Council**

| Year  | Category | Boys     |     |     |      |     |       |   | Girls    |     |      |     |       |      |      | Total Percent |  |
|-------|----------|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|---|----------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|------|---------------|--|
|       |          | DIVISION |     |     |      |     |       |   | DIVISION |     |      |     |       |      |      |               |  |
|       |          | I        | II  | III | IV   | O   | Total | I | II       | III | IV   | O   | Total |      |      |               |  |
| 2017  | Science  | 3        | 25  | 8   | 90   | 120 | 246   | 1 | 10       | 11  | 86   | 80  | 188   | 434  | 53.9 |               |  |
|       | Arts     | 1        | 47  | 80  | 405  | 332 | 865   | 0 | 15       | 78  | 498  | 442 | 1033  | 1898 | 59.2 |               |  |
| 2018  | Science  | 15       | 25  | 44  | 103  | 91  | 278   | 2 | 19       | 40  | 79   | 55  | 195   | 473  | 51.3 |               |  |
|       | Arts     | 9        | 47  | 124 | 502  | 404 | 1086  | 1 | 24       | 80  | 677  | 360 | 1142  | 2228 | 65.7 |               |  |
| Total |          | 28       | 144 | 256 | 1100 | 947 | 2475  | 4 | 68       | 209 | 1340 | 937 | 2558  | 5033 | 62.5 |               |  |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

There are 14 government secondary schools in Kigamboni Municipal with 286 classrooms, total requirement is 251 rooms . The available classrooms ranges from 0 in Kigamboini Ward to 92 class rooms in Mjimwema Ward as indicated in Table 5.42

**Table 5.42: Availability of Classrooms in Government Secondary Schools by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward         | Number of Schools | Required   | Number of class room |          | Percent Deficit |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------|
|              |                   |            | Available            | Deficit  |                 |
| Kigamboni    | 0                 | 0          | 0                    | 0        | 0               |
| Tungi        | 1                 | 20         | 18                   | 2        | 10              |
| Vijibweni    | 2                 | 43         | 40                   | 3        | 6.9             |
| Mjimwema     | 4                 | 67         | 92                   | 0        | 0               |
| Kibada       | 2                 | 34         | 38                   | 0        | 0               |
| Kisarawe II  | 1                 | 28         | 25                   | 3        | 10.7            |
| Somangila    | 2                 | 26         | 41                   | 0        | 0               |
| Kimbiji      | 1                 | 18         | 17                   | 1        | 5.5             |
| Pembamnazi   | 1                 | 15         | 15                   | 0        | 0               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b>         | <b>251</b> | <b>286</b>           | <b>9</b> | <b>3.5</b>      |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

There are 203 pit latrines in Government Secondary Schools in Kigamboni Municipal while the total requirement is 469 pit latrines which led to a deficit of 266 pit latrines. Among other wards, Mjimwema ward have highest requirement of pit latrine compared to other wards, it has a deficit of 84 pit latrines as indicated in Table 5.43.

**Table 5.43: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council – 2019.**

| Ward         | Required   |            |            | Available |            |            | Deficit    |            |            | Percent Deficit |             |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
|              | Boys       | Girls      | Total      | Boys      | Girls      | Total      | Boys       | Girls      | Total      | Boys            | Girls       | Total      |
| Kigamboni    | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A       | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A        | N/A             | N/A         | N/A        |
| Tungi        | 15         | 20         | 35         | 9         | 8          | 17         | 6          | 12         | 18         | 2.3             | 4.5         | 6.8        |
| Vijibweni    | 33         | 45         | 78         | 15        | 23         | 38         | 18         | 22         | 40         | 6.6             | 8.4         | 15.0       |
| Mjimwema     | 59         | 78         | 137        | 27        | 26         | 53         | 32         | 52         | 84         | 12.0            | 19.5        | 31.6       |
| Kibada       | 23         | 38         | 61         | 10        | 10         | 20         | 13         | 28         | 41         | 5.1             | 10.5        | 15.6       |
| Kisarawe II  | 22         | 29         | 51         | 5         | 8          | 13         | 17         | 21         | 38         | 6.4             | 7.9         | 14.3       |
| Somangila    | 21         | 27         | 48         | 18        | 25         | 43         | 3          | 2          | 5          | 1.1             | 0.6         | 1.7        |
| Kimbiji      | 13         | 20         | 33         | 4         | 5          | 9          | 9          | 15         | 24         | 3.4             | 5.6         | 9.0        |
| Pembamnazi   | 19         | 7          | 26         | 8         | 2          | 10         | 11         | 5          | 16         | 4.1             | 1.9         | 6.0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>205</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>469</b> | <b>96</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>203</b> | <b>109</b> | <b>157</b> | <b>266</b> | <b>41</b>       | <b>58.9</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

The total capacity of hostels is 890 students in government schools while there are 1,132 students available. Also there are 10 dormitories available while the requirement is 14 dormitories, which yields a deficit of 4 dormitories as indicated in Table 5.44

**Table 5.44: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Government Secondary Schools by Ward – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | No. of Schools | Dormitory/Hostel Capacity | No of Students Available | Required  | Number of Dormitories/Hostels Available | Deficit  | Percent Deficit | Ranking Deficit |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kigamboni    | N/A            | N/A                       | N/A                      | N/A       | N/A                                     | N/A      | N/A             | N/A             |
| Tungi        | 1              | 0                         | 0                        | 0         | 0                                       | 0        | 0               | 0               |
| Vijibweni    | 2              | 0                         | 0                        | 0         | 0                                       | 0        | 0               | 0               |
| Mjimwema     | 4              | 0                         | 0                        | 0         | 0                                       | 0        | 0               | 0               |
| Kibada       | 2              | 0                         | 0                        | 0         | 0                                       | 0        | 0               | 0               |
| Kisarawe II  | 1              | 240                       | 335                      | 4         | 2                                       | 2        | 50              | 1               |
| Somangila    | 2              | 160                       | 60                       | 2         | 2                                       | 0        | 0               | 4               |
| Kimbiji      | 1              | 250                       | 360                      | 4         | 3                                       | 1        | 25              | 3               |
| Pembamnazi   | 1              | 240                       | 377                      | 4         | 3                                       | 1        | 25              | 2               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b>      | <b>890</b>                | <b>1132</b>              | <b>14</b> | <b>10</b>                               | <b>4</b> | <b>28.5</b>     | <b>10</b>       |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

There are 14 secondary schools in Kigamboni MC whereby each school is required to have one library, unfortunately there is no any government secondary school with a school library. This led to a deficit of 100 percent in each ward as indicated in Table 5.45. Kigamboni MC should encourage the establishment of libraries in all schools to promote the reading of books then raise the pass rates among students.

**Table 5.45: Availability of Libraries in Government Secondary Schools by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | No. of Schools | Number of Libraries |           |           |                 |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
|              |                | Required            | Available | Deficit   | Deficit Percent |
| Kigamboni    | N/A            | N/A                 | N/A       | N/A       | N/A             |
| Tungi        | 1              | 1                   | 0         | 1         | 100             |
| Vijibweni    | 2              | 2                   | 0         | 2         | 100             |
| Mjimwema     | 4              | 4                   | 0         | 4         | 100             |
| Kibada       | 2              | 2                   | 0         | 2         | 100             |
| Kisarawe II  | 1              | 1                   | 0         | 1         | 100             |
| Somangila    | 2              | 2                   | 0         | 2         | 100             |
| Kimbiji      | 1              | 1                   | 0         | 1         | 100             |
| Pembamnazi   | 1              | 1                   | 0         | 1         | 100             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b>      | <b>14</b>           | <b>0</b>  | <b>14</b> | <b>100</b>      |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

Tables and chairs are among important facilities which enhance a conducive learning environment. There is a requirement of 10,401 chairs and tables while there are only 8,940 tables and 8,891 chairs in government secondary schools. This leads to a deficit of 1,461 tables and 1,510 chairs. Among wards, Kimbiji Ward has a high deficit of chairs and tables as shown in Table 5.46.

**Table 5.46: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Government Secondary Schools by Wards – Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward        | No. of<br>Schools | Number of Tables and Chairs |        |           |        |         |        |                 |        | Ranking<br>Deficit |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|
|             |                   | Required                    |        | Available |        | Deficit |        | Deficit Percent |        |                    |
|             |                   | Tables                      | Chairs | Tables    | Chairs | Tables  | Chairs | Tables          | Chairs |                    |
| Kigamboni   | N/A               | N/A                         | N/A    | N/A       | N/A    | N/A     | N/A    | N/A             | N/A    |                    |
| Tungi       | 1                 | 781                         | 781    | 683       | 683    | 98      | 98     | 12.5            | 12.5   | 5                  |
| Vijibweni   | 2                 | 1,720                       | 1,720  | 1,426     | 1,466  | 294     | 254    | 17              | 14.7   | 4                  |
| Mjimwema    | 4                 | 3,064                       | 3,064  | 2,933     | 2,888  | 131     | 176    | 2.5             | 5.7    | 8                  |
| Kibada      | 2                 | 1,345                       | 1,345  | 1,250     | 1245   | 95      | 100    | 7.1             | 7.4    | 7                  |
| Kisarawe II | 1                 | 1,117                       | 1,117  | 928       | 911    | 189     | 206    | 16.9            | 18.4   | 3                  |
| Somangila   | 2                 | 1,055                       | 1,055  | 847       | 968    | 208     | 87     | 19.7            | 8.2    | 6                  |
| Kimbiji     | 1                 | 710                         | 710    | 448       | 355    | 262     | 355    | 36.7            | 50     | 1                  |
| Pembamnazi  | 1                 | 609                         | 609    | 425       | 375    | 184     | 234    | 30.2            | 38.4   | 2                  |
| Total       | 14                | 10,401                      | 10,401 | 8,940     | 8,891  | 1,461   | 1,510  | 14              | 14.5   | 36                 |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

Access to science laboratories is essential for grounding science knowledge in practical experience, promoting critical and creative thinking, and providing access to higher educational opportunities. Kigamboni Municipal has been careful in making sure that each secondary schools have laboratories. Results indicate that there are 42 laboratories which is equivalent to the required number of laboratories in Kigamboni Municipal, this makes a zero deficit of laboratories in all Wards as shown in Table 5.47.

**Table 5.47: Availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary Schools by Wards, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | No of Schools | No. of Laboratories |           | Deficit Percent | Ranking Deficit |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
|              |               | Required            | Available |                 |                 |
| Kigamboni    | N/A           | N/A                 | N/A       | N/A             | N/A             |
| Tungi        | 1             | 3                   | 3         | 0               | N/A             |
| Vijibweni    | 2             | 6                   | 6         | 0               | N/A             |
| Mjimwema     | 4             | 12                  | 12        | 0               | N/A             |
| Kibada       | 2             | 6                   | 6         | 0               | N/A             |
| Kisarawe II  | 1             | 3                   | 3         | 0               | N/A             |
| Somangila    | 2             | 6                   | 6         | 0               | N/A             |
| Kimbiji      | 1             | 3                   | 3         | 0               | N/A             |
| Pembamnazi   | 1             | 3                   | 3         | 0               | N/A             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b>     | <b>42</b>           | <b>42</b> | <b>0</b>        | <b>N/A</b>      |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

Electrification of secondary school is necessary for improving overall performance of students in schools. Among 14 secondary schools in Kigamboni Municipal, 11 of them are connected with national grid electricity while 3 of them are using other sources of energy as shown in Table 5.48.

**Table 5.48: Availability of Electricity Power for Secondary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward         | No of Schools | No. Secondary Schools Using |            |             |            | Other Sources | Total     |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
|              |               | National Grid Electricity   | Biogas     | Solar Power | Generator  |               |           |
| Kigamboni    | N/A           | N/A                         | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | N/A       |
| Tungi        | 1             | 1                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 1         |
| Vijibweni    | 2             | 2                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 2         |
| Mjimwema     | 4             | 2                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | 2             | 4         |
| Kibada       | 2             | 1                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | 1             | 2         |
| Kisarawe II  | 1             | 1                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 1         |
| Somangila    | 2             | 2                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 2         |
| Kimbiji      | 1             | 1                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 1         |
| Pembamnazi   | 1             | 1                           | N/A        | N/A         | N/A        | N/A           | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>14</b>     | <b>11</b>                   | <b>N/A</b> | <b>N/A</b>  | <b>N/A</b> | <b>3</b>      | <b>14</b> |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

During 2018 there were 10 water tanks, one water well and 3 other sources of water. 3 in government secondary schools. All schools are now having at least one water tank for water storage. Availability of water in schools is very important for general health management of the school and among adolescent girls particularly during menstruation periods.

**Table 5.49: Availability of Water in Government Secondary Schools by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward        | 2018                                     |                |               |       | Total<br>No. of<br>Schools | 2019                                           |                |               |       | Total<br>No. of<br>Schools |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|
|             | No. of Secondary Schools with<br>working |                |               |       |                            | Total No. of Secondary Schools with<br>Working |                |               |       |                            |
|             | Water<br>Tanks                           | Water<br>Wells | Water<br>Tape | Other |                            | Water<br>Tanks                                 | Water<br>Wells | Water<br>Tape | Other |                            |
| Kigamboni   | N/A                                      | N/A            | N/A           | N/A   | N/A                        | N/A                                            | N/A            | N/A           | N/A   | N/A                        |
| Tungi       | 0                                        | 0              | 0             | 1     | 1                          | 1                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          |
| Vijibweni   | 0                                        | 0              | 0             | 2     | 2                          | 2                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 2                          |
| Mjimwema    | 3                                        | 1              | 0             | 0     | 4                          | 4                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 4                          |
| Kibada      | 2                                        | 0              | 0             | 0     | 2                          | 1                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          |
| Kisarawe II | 1                                        | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          | 1                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          |
| Somangila   | 2                                        | 0              | 0             | 0     | 2                          | 2                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 2                          |
| Kimbiiji    | 1                                        | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          | 1                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          |
| Pembamnazi  | 1                                        | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          | 1                                              | 0              | 0             | 0     | 1                          |
| Total       | 10                                       | 1              | 0             | 3     | 14                         | 14                                             | 0              | 0             | 0     | 14                         |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Councils, 2019

### 5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

The average water demand consumption in Kigamboni Municipality is 17.4 m<sup>3</sup> Million per day (80 litres per person a day). On average, water wells owned by the government have the capacity of producing 8.89m<sup>3</sup> million per day equivalent to 51.1%. The remaining population is served by privately owned wells, water vendors, and water boozers. The Municipal has a total of 88 deep wells, among them 27 wells are for public use, 61 are owned by government institutions (35-primary schools, 9-secondary schools, 17-dispensaries).

Generally, the municipal has water scarcity due to shortage of water infrastructures, population increase (5.6 growth rate per annum) as a consequence of poor water distribution system within the district.

Challenges facing the water sector in Kigamboni Municipality include the following: -

- High cost involved in establishing water infrastructures
- Irregular supply of electricity and low voltage that lead to frequent destruction of water electrical tools
- Environmental destruction around water sources and vandalism
- Extravagancy involved in water user groups

- Some communities are poor to some extent that they can't afford to pay for water services.

The municipal Council has strategies to ensure that the challenges are solved to meet the country's water distribution and availability to all people at least 95% in 2020. However through water sector and sanitation programme, the Municipal Council continues with construction of new water infrastructures at Malimba Street-Somangila Ward, Chambewe Street-Pembamnazi Ward and Kibene Street-Vijibweni Ward. These three projects when completed will have the capacity to serve 8,144 people (4,644 people from Kibene Street, 2,518 people from Malimba – Street and 982 people from Chambewa Street) which is equivalent to increase of 3.7% of Kigamboni Municipality residents.

Nonetheless, the Council in collaboration with Temeke Municipal Council is finalizing completion of water distribution project of Mwasonga –Kisarawe II Ward and Minondo-Somangila Ward which will serve 7,500 people at Mwasonga Street and 5,000 people at Minondo Street. It is expected, availability of water in Kigamboni Municipality will increase by 9.5% soon after a successful completion of the project.

Furthermore, the Municipal Council with the aid from DAWASA is implementing an off grid and Sanitation water Project financed by the World Bank. The project is aimed at extending in areas where DAWASA hasn't yet covered. The Council has suggested 10 projects that have the capacity to serve 35,250 people which is equivalent to 16.2 % of all people living in Kigamboni. Also DAWASA is implementing water distribution scheme from Ruvu Juu water source whereby the water service from Ruvu is now made available at Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy , TPDC housing and Navy.

The Council in collaboration with DAWASA is in a process of engaging experts to rehabilitate the Gezaulole and Mkwajuni deep wells that will have the capacity to serve 13,750 people which is equivalent to 6.3% of all people of Kigamboni Municipality.

DAWASA has also completed the drilling of 20 deep wells at Kimbiji and Kisarawe II Wards which are approximated to be between 450 and 600 meters deep and this

project will be having the capacity to generate 260 million cubic meters. This 20 deep well scheme project will enable Kigamboni Municipal Council to maintain an abundant supply of clean and safe water for daily consumption by residents.

#### 5.4 Sanitation and Hygiene Services

For ensuring good health and a favourable living environment in any community, sanitation facilities are essential. Total number of households with toilets vary by wards. The households with toilets ranged from 1,282 to 3,182 households as indicated in Table 5.50.

**Table 5.50: Availability of Toilet Facilities by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward        | Estimated Total No. of Households | Total No. of Households with Toilets | % of Households with Toilets | Total Number of Households without Toilets | % of Households without Toilets |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Kigamboni   | 42,989                            | 2,100                                | 5                            | 4                                          | 0.2                             |
| Vijibweni   | 40,895                            | 3,182                                | 7.7                          | 27                                         | 0.85                            |
| Kibada      | 12,103                            | 2,754                                | 23                           | 19                                         | 0.69                            |
| Kisarawe II | 11,708                            | 2,544                                | 22                           | 13                                         | 0.51                            |
| Somangila   | 27,182                            | 5,331                                | 19.6                         | 83                                         | 1.56                            |
| Kimbiji     | 9038                              | 1,282                                | 14.2                         | 62                                         | 4.83                            |
| Pembamnazi  | 13,634                            | 1,521                                | 11.2                         | 21                                         | 1.38                            |
| Mjimwema    | 39,173                            | 2,103                                | 5.4                          | 9                                          | 0.34                            |
| Tungi       | 32,958                            | 2,155                                | 6.5                          | 6                                          | 0.24                            |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

The number of households with improved toilets ranged from 562 in Pembamnazi to 3,484 in Somangila. Results shows that, the highest number of households without improved toilets (1,849) was in Somangila ward as shown in Table 5.51

**Table 5.51: Availability of Improved Toilet Facilities by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019.**

| Ward        | Estimated Total No. of Households | Total No. of Households with Improved Toilets | % of Households with Improved Toilets | Total No. of Households without Improved Toilets | % of Households Without Improved Toilets |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Kigamboni   | 42,989                            | 1,638                                         | 3.81                                  | 462                                              | 28.2                                     |
| Vijibweni   | 40,895                            | 2,082                                         | 5.09                                  | 1,100                                            | 52.8                                     |
| Kibada      | 12,103                            | 1,909                                         | 15.7                                  | 849                                              | 44                                       |
| Kisarawe II | 11,708                            | 1,768                                         | 15                                    | 776                                              | 43.9                                     |
| Somangila   | 27,182                            | 3,482                                         | 12.8                                  | 1,849                                            | 53                                       |
| Kimbiji     | 9038                              | 576                                           | 6.37                                  | 706                                              | 122.6                                    |
| Pembamnazi  | 13,634                            | 562                                           | 4.12                                  | 959                                              | 171                                      |
| Mjimwema    | 39,173                            | 985                                           | 2.51                                  | 1,118                                            | 113.5                                    |
| Tungi       | 32,958                            | 1143                                          | 3.47                                  | 1012                                             | 88.5                                     |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 5.4.1 Households Connected to Sewerage System

According to the available data 1.4% of Kigamboni residents are connected to the central sewerage system, the remaining majority manage waste onsite through either pit latrines or WC systems. The MoHCDGEC (2017) reports that majority of residents in Kigamboni Municipal use pit latrines to manage their waste water or sewage. The report was in consistent with congruent to findings from household surveys which indicated that about half of the households [15,851(48.07%)] in the Municipality use pour flush latrines which include septic tank and soak away pit.

On-site sanitation system entails disposal of effluent typically within or near the household. This is regarded as the most common type of sanitation system among developing societies and particularly Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 5.52: Household Sewerage Disposal Mechanisms, Kigamboni Municipal,2019**

| Discharge mechanisms | Percent (%) |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Semi onsite system   | 54          |
| Onsite system        | 28          |
| Centralized system   | 15          |
| Other                | 2           |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>100</b>  |

Source: Household Survey, 2018

### 5.4.2 Key Actors in Waste Water Management

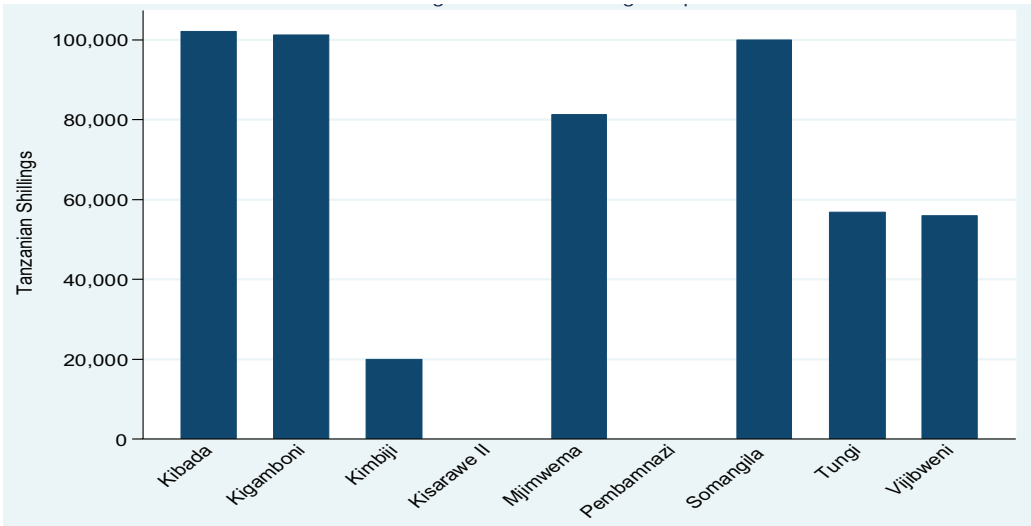
Management of liquid waste in Kigamboni Municipal is one of the responsibilities of DAWASA, which is also regulated by EWURA. In the meantime, DAWASA manages less than 1.5% of waste water produced in Kigamboni. Individuals have been engaged in waste water management using methods which are eventually hazardous to the environment leading to wide spread underground water pollution.

### 5.4.3 Household Expenditure in Waste Water Management

The average household expenses on effluent disposal are summarized in Figure 10. Households in Kibada, Kigamboni and Somangila wards pay up to TZS 100,000/= as charges for effluent disposal. Kibada and Kigamboni wards are relatively densely populated which does not allow for on-site disposal. Similarly, building standards in these wards e.g. use of soak-pits or septic tanks necessitates

disposal of waste water away from the household. On the contrary, Somangila Ward is not as densely populated as the other two wards. For the case of Kimbiji, Kisaware II and Pembamnazi ward it is apparent that the most common type of effluent disposal is on-site as very few households (in Kimbiji Ward) incur very little expenses and others (Kisarawe and Pembamnazi) none at all

**Figure 5: Average Household Disposal Expenses in KGMC, 2018**



**Source:** Household Survey, 2018

There are several challenges which residents of Kigamboni Municipal face in managing liquid waste which include poor road networks to enable trucks to reach households in order to collect wastewater, with inadequate emptying trucks. In addition to that high cost charged for emptying latrines, eruption of diseases due to environmental pollution (air, land and water pollution), as well as lack of specific treatment and disposal areas in Kigamboni. This situation is exacerbated by overflow of latrines during rainy seasons due to lack of proper stations where to find trucks for emptying can be accessed.

**5.5 Solid Waste Management**

Kigamboni Municipality generates 210 tonnes of solid waste per day which is composed of plastic, organic waste and scraps. These wastes are generated from industries, commercial areas, institutions and households. Household Survey, 2018 indicated that more than 80% of waste generated from households is organic

waste. Most of solid waste produced according to 64% of surveyed households was reportedly dumped on-site i.e. within household premises. The remaining 36% noted that they dispose waste off-site that is away from household premises.

The current solid waste management practices in Kigamboni Municipal involve open dumping, collection and disposal where 55% of households dump their waste onsite while 45% collect them and dispose elsewhere. About 44% of households handle the waste at the household level by collecting and storing them using available facilities such as bags, buckets, bins and others which later are collected by private companies contracted by the Municipal to collect waste at an average cost of Tzs. 3000 per month. The Municipal has no trucks for collection and disposal of solid waste, but it has contracted private companies in five urban wards, namely Kigamboni, Tungi, Vijibweni, Mjimwema and Kibada. The remaining wards dispose their solid waste onsite or hire local waste collectors to dispose them elsewhere at the cost of Tzs. 1000 - 2000 per bag. KGMC had an area delineated as transfer site at Muungano street specifically for collection of solid waste and subsequently transfer of the wastes to Pugu Kinyamwezi dump site. Unfortunately, the area was turned into a dumping site and thereafter, the Municipal prohibited the disposal of waste at Muungano transfer site. In addition, illegal dumping has been practised in other areas in Kigamboni Municipal including Chamgoi-Dege (Somangila), along Nguwa River, and Bwafuru-Kizito Huonjwa(Kimbiji). This is due to lack of a proper place designated for solid waste disposal.

Currently, Kigamboni has designated an area of about 539 acres which is located at Lingato, Kisarawe II Ward. However the designated area has not yet been fully developed then in future it will be used for modern sanitation landfill according to Municipal plan.

### **5.5.1 Actors in Solid Waste Management**

Collection and disposal of solid waste in Kigamboni Municipal carried out by Kigamboni Municipal under the Department of Environment and Sanitation in collaboration with Ward Executives and Subward Executive Officers. This Department is responsible for collecting all solid wastes generated in Kigamboni by mobilizing Municipal trucks or contractors, who identify areas to be used as transfer station and set solid waste collection charge.

Waste handling is mainly done at community level, according to 56% of surveyed households. Households play an active role (19%) in managing solid waste, likewise the Private sector plays its role (17%) in solid waste management. Here is a need to rise the performance of both private households and the private sector to at least 50%, this should be improved regularly, probably up to 90% or more.

## CHAPTER SIX

### ORGANIZATION SERVING THE COMMUNITY

#### 6.0 Introduction

The organization serving community discussed in this section includes women development, youth, cooperatives, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Gender. Other cross cutting issues such as environment, good governance, HIV/AIDS and poverty have been discussed sufficiently in previous sections.

#### 6.1 Women and Youth Economic Groups

Table 6.1 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council has registered and supports **714** women and youth economic groups. Where **18%** (or **1560**) of members are males and **82%** (or **7196**) are females respectively. This indicates that females are more engaged in community economic groups than males. In case of economic groups per ward, Mjimwema Ward has more groups (**29.7%**) followed by Kigamboni Ward (**15.4%**) while Kimbiji Ward has the smallest (**3.1%**) number of groups.

**Table 6.1: Active Women and Youth Groups in the Council, 2019**

| S/N          | Ward Name   | No. of Groups | Total Membership |             |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
|              |             |               | Male             | Female      |
| 01           | Kigamboni   | 110           | 242              | 1208        |
| 02           | Tungi       | 68            | 224              | 1104        |
| 03           | Vijibweni   | 69            | 151              | 757         |
| 04           | Mjimwema    | 212           | 431              | 1600        |
| 05           | Kibada      | 95            | 196              | 801         |
| 06           | Somangila   | 68            | 132              | 891         |
| 07           | Kisarawe II | 29            | 78               | 384         |
| 08           | Kimbiji     | 22            | 28               | 182         |
| 09           | Pembamnazi  | 41            | 78               | 269         |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>714</b>    | <b>1560</b>      | <b>7196</b> |

*Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

#### 6.2 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS)

The Government and stakeholders encourage people to form SACCOSs to alleviate poverty. SACCOSs are perceived as appropriate organizations for micro financing outlets for rural and middle income people because they (SACCOSs) are simple form of institutions suitable especially for rural communities. Table

6.2 summarizes data on the number of SACCOSs (Registered) either active or dormant, Total members, Total value of Shares (TZS) as at 31.12.2018, Total Money loaned to members Jan-Dec 2018 (TZS) ABD Total loans recovered from members Jan-Dec, 2018 (TZS).

**Table 6.2: Number of Active SACCOSs by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward         | No. of SACCOS<br>(Registered) |          | Total Members |            | Total value<br>of Shares<br>(TZS) AS<br>AT<br>31.12.(Year) | Total Money<br>loaned to<br>members<br>Jan-Dec,<br>(Year) (TZS) | Total loans<br>recovered<br>from<br>members<br>Jan-Dec,<br>(Year) (TZS) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | Active                        | Dormant  | Male          | Female     |                                                            |                                                                 |                                                                         |
| Kigamboni    | 2                             | 2        | 134           | 111        | 23,125,000                                                 | 1,775,950,000                                                   | 306,589,890                                                             |
| Vijibweni    | 3                             | 0        | 391           | 156        | 168,180,000                                                | 3,170,971,000                                                   | 4,526,768,580                                                           |
| Somangila    | 3                             | 1        | 63            | 104        | 24,155,000                                                 | 184,200,000                                                     | 109,147,000                                                             |
| Kibada       | 0                             | 2        | 28            | 14         | 10,300,000                                                 | 10,500,000                                                      | 8,200,000                                                               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>8</b>                      | <b>5</b> | <b>616</b>    | <b>385</b> | <b>225,760,000</b>                                         | <b>5,141,621,000</b>                                            | <b>4,950,705,470</b>                                                    |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

### 6.3 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs are among the official stakeholders supporting rural development through LGAs (Act No. 7 and 8 of 1982). Table 82 reports that 17 NGOs are active in the Council. It is interesting to note that, all NGOs are involved in environmental issues, HIV/AIDS, human right and poverty reduction. Moreover, no records were given on beneficiaries.

**Table 6.3: Active NGOs, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Ward      | No. and name of Organisation                                            | Types of programmes/Activities                                                                                                |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kigamboni | Kigamboni Community Centre (KCC)                                        | To assist the Kigamboni community and the peripheral areas in the social education and economic needs                         |
|           | Ahadi for Excellent Development (AFED)                                  | To promote gender equity<br>To raise awareness on environmental conservation                                                  |
|           | Special Needs Solution (SNS)                                            | To empower special needs people to engage in wealth creation for development                                                  |
|           | Kigamboni Light Development Organization                                | To create awareness on reproductive health, Sexual bribe and HIV/AIDS                                                         |
|           | Mama Parenting for social and economic Development Initiative (MP-SEDI) | To assist and improve socio-economic standards of the women through encouraging them to participate in development activities |
| Tungi     | Bukoba Mpya Foundation Inventiveness (BUMEI)                            | Fight against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse                                                                                         |

|              |                                                             |                                                                                                              |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VIJIBWENI    | Tanzania Gender Entrepreneurship Development                | To provide training on tailoring mart for youth                                                              |
|              | Lightness Tanzania Organization                             | To advocate for the rights of people with disabilities, vulnerable children and women                        |
|              | Tanzania Development Light Organization(TADELO)             | To provide education, training ,seminar on how to grasp various development opportunities                    |
| Mjimwema     | Amani Foundation for ORPHNAGES                              | To mobilize resources for furnishing children necessities                                                    |
|              | Tanzania Warrant Community Endeavour Organization (TWACEO)  | To provide training on quality health for children and eradication of Malnutritional death                   |
|              | Tanzania Cross Challenges Reduction Initiative(TANCROCI)    | To create capacity building on development activities to Community members                                   |
| Kibada       | Comprehensive Support to persons with Disabilities(COSUPED) | To sensitize communities and establish orphanage centre for people with disabilities                         |
|              | Mwanamke Amka Kijana Wajibika                               | To promote gender equity and equality<br>To increase public awareness on the rights of women and adolescents |
| Kisarawe Ii  | -                                                           |                                                                                                              |
| Somangila    | Community Change Foundation (CCF)                           | To promote modern agriculture, animal husbandry and entrepreneurship to raise income of the people           |
|              | Kigamboni Peer Educators Network (KIPENET)                  | Provision of education on life skills to youths                                                              |
| Kimbiji      | -                                                           |                                                                                                              |
| Pembamnazi   | Dunia ya Heri African and Family Care                       | To Assist orphanage                                                                                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>17</b>                                                   |                                                                                                              |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

## 6.4 Community Based Organizations

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operate in the Council. Table 6.4 shows that by 2019, there were **8** CBOs operating in Kigamboni Municipality Council. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that existing CBOs indulge on outstanding matters such as poverty and HIV/AIDS. The number of beneficiaries is relatively higher in Kigamboni Municipality. This could be due to the fact there are several CBOs in the area.

**Table 6.4: Active CBOs in the Council, 2019**

| Ward Name    | No. of Organisation                          | Types of programmes/Activities |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kigamboni    | 1. Mechanical Technician Organisation        | Social group                   |
|              | 2. Women neighbourhood Organisation          | Social group                   |
|              | 3. Technician Entrepreneurship Organisation  | Social group                   |
| Tungi        | 1. Social group                              | Social group                   |
|              | 2. Women partners Organisation               | Social group                   |
|              | 3. Tungi Secondary school Women Organisation | Social group                   |
|              | 4. Tungi Entrepreneurship Organisation       | Social group                   |
| Somangila    | 1. Two shops Development Organisation        | Social group                   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>8</b>                                     |                                |

Source: Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

## 6.5 Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)

Kigamboni Municipal had 3 registered FBOs by 2019. Table 6.5 indicates that as with NGOs, FBOs also concentrate on maor issues. These include poverty,

environmental protection and HIV/AIDS. However, the numbers of beneficiaries are not analyzed due to insufficient data. Therefore, there is a need to enhance record keeping capacity to ensure availability of data.

**Table 6.5: Active FBOs in the Council, 2019**

| Ward Name    | No. of Organisation                                       | Types of programmes/Activities                                                         |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mjimwema     | The Mount Zion – Prayers and Deliverance Centre           | Child counselling for various problems                                                 |
| Tungi        | The voice of deliverance Church (VODEC)                   | To provide spiritual service                                                           |
|              | Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development (WATED) | To facilitate Women on Economic Opportunity issues, leadership, human right and health |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b>                                                  |                                                                                        |

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

## 6.6 Development Partners

### 6.6.1 Potential Development Partners in Kigamboni Municipal Council

Development partners play an important role in different areas of development in the Council. The names and areas of Cooperation are appended here below:-

- SIDO-Small Industries Development Organization
- SIDO (Small Industries Development Organization) - The Development Objective of SIDO is to contribute to poverty eradication and enterprise development thereby contributing to economic development through provision of demand driven services such as agricultural farm inputs.
- TCCIA (Tanzania Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Association) - The association has been active for organization of industries and farmers on training and advisory services.
- Property International – The association has been active for land survey and mapping to ensure better land use in the Municipality
- CAMFED – Helps on different projects including provision of pads to female secondary school students
- JHPIEGO – Facilitating provision of better health services to the community
- Global Fund - Facilitating provision of better health services to the community

## 6.7 Kigamboni Police Force

### 6.7.1 Crime Statistics

The growth of towns, population increase, the development of science and technology have to some extent, led to the increase of crime as well as incidents in a given community that is a result of the erosion of morals or behaviour that is generally accepted in the country. The statistics on the rate of crime and the type of offences committed reveal that the erosion of morals within the society has been increasing day by day. Table 6.6 provides an insight into the state of crime and incidents recorded/reported to respective authorities from January to December 2018

**Table 6.6: Total number of Crimes Reported in Police Stations and Number of People Jailed, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2018.**

| Total<br>no. of<br>Police<br>in<br>Statio<br>ns | Total Number of                   |                                        |                          |                      |                                | Total Number of People Jailed due to |                        |                          |                      |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|                                                 | Violent<br>Crimes<br>Report<br>ed | Proper<br>ty<br>Crimes<br>Report<br>ed | Murd<br>er<br>Crime<br>s | Armed<br>Robbe<br>ry | Drug<br>Crimes<br>Report<br>ed | Viole<br>nt<br>Crim<br>es            | Proper<br>ty<br>Crimes | Murd<br>er<br>Crime<br>s | Armed<br>Robbe<br>ry | Drug<br>Crim<br>es |
| 9                                               | 15                                | 26                                     | 19                       | 1                    | 61                             | 7                                    | 9                      | -                        | 2                    | 29                 |

Source: Kigamboni Officer Commanding District (OCD/POLICE) Reports, 2018

**Table 6.7: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Ward/Business center for Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| District  | Number of Bodaboda<br>operators | Estimated Income earned per<br>Bodaboda operator in a month<br>(Tzs) |
|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kigamboni | 200                             | 400,000.00                                                           |

Source: Kigamboni Officer Commanding District (OCD/POLICE) Reports, 2019

The Statistics on crime entails all incidents by including road accidents reported at police stations in the respective localities. Of recent majority of road accidents have been involving, or cause by the motorcycle (bodaboda) drivers. The number of bodaboda operators/drivers has been on increase hence an increase in the

cumulative number of road accidents involving the same. Table 6.8 requires filling the Number of motorcycle operators (BodaBoda) at district level.

**Table 6.8: Total of Accidents Reported at Police Stations and People Injured/Died, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2018.**

| Total of Accidents involving |                                    |                   |                                                    | Total people Died/injured from Accidents involving |                                    |                   |                                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Motor Vehicles Only          | Motor Vehicles Against Motorcycles | Motor Cycles Only | Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycles Against Pedestrians | Motor Vehicles Only                                | Motor Vehicles Against Motorcycles | Motor Cycles Only | Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycles Against Pedestrians |
| 21                           | 19                                 | 39                | 13                                                 | 9 injured                                          | 11 injured                         | 18 injured        | 10 injured                                         |
|                              |                                    |                   |                                                    | 3 died                                             | 3 died                             | 4 died            | 3 died                                             |

*Source: Kigamboni Officer Commanding District (OCD) POLICE Reports, 2018*

### 6.7.2 Theft

Theft is another type of crime, it can be defined as an act of possessing an asset/ item that belongs to someone else without a wilful consent of the owner .The table below presents incidents of theft for a selected items/assets. They are presented by total of theft cases Reported at police Stations and total of people Jailed from January to December 2019 at Kigamboni Municipal council.

**Table 6.9 Total of Theft Cases Reported in the Police Station and Number of people Jailed, Kigamboni Municipal Council, January to December 2019.**

| Total of Police Posts in the Council | Total of              |                     |                 |                  | Total of People Jailed due to stealing of |              |          |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
|                                      | Motor Vehicles stolen | Motor cycles stolen | Bicycles Stolen | Livestock stolen | Motor vehicles                            | Motor cycles | Bicycles | Livestock |
| 9                                    | 2                     | 24                  | -               | 4                | -                                         | 9            | -        | 2         |

*Source: Officer Commanding District (OCD) POLICE Reports, 2019*

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **7.0 POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Kigamboni Municipality is set to undergo a rapid economic transformation so as to cope with changes in economic, political and social environment. The Municipality through its three years Strategic Plan has set an ambitious vision which is described as “To be the best council in providing quality social services and economic wellbeing to the community”. The vision will be attained by having healthy, energetic and committed staff under good governance and leadership of Municipal Director and Councilors whereby available resources will be fully utilized so as to provide best and sustainable socio-economic services for economic wellbeing of residents.

#### **7.2 Why Invest in Kigamboni Municipal?**

##### **7.2.1 Strategic location**

The Kigamboni District Council borders with Indian Ocean to the eastern part, Mkuranga District to the south. To the northern part Kigamboni District Council borders with Indian Ocean and Temeke District Council to the far west.

The Municipal has a climate essentially influenced by one factor, which is being ideally located in the coastal area zone. Thus being along the coastal zone of the Indian Ocean with only 5m altitude (height above sea level). The climatic condition of Kigamboni is tropical with high temperatures, modest winds, high humidity and absence of a cold season. The temperature of Kigamboni District ranges from a minimum of 18°C in July to a maximum of 32°C in February. The mean annual temperature is 26°C with a mean daily range of  $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Seasonal variations are slight with the mean seasonal range being  $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The humidity of air is related to the rainfall pattern and is higher during the long rains. Daily maximum humidity occurs at dawn, averaging 96% while minimum humidity is experienced in the afternoons, averaging 67%. The Municipality experiences two rain seasons, with short rains falling between November and January and long and heavy rains between March and June, with an average

annual rainfall of 100 mm. Moreover being situated along the Indian Ocean has made Kigamboni to be surrounded by beautiful beaches and Hotels where people visit for vacation, fishing recreation and research on marine among others.

Similar to many other parts of Dar es Salaam, Kigamboni terrain is undulating. It ranges from flat to gently undulating plains, developed on old alluvial terrace. The terrain rises from the sea level in wards along the shore line to a maximum of 120m above mean sea level in few areas of Kisarawe II and Kibada wards. The large part of Kigamboni has an elevation between 20m to 50m, in areas such as Kimbiji Ward. The low lying areas range between 1m to 25m in Vijibweni, Kigamboni, Tungi, Mjimwema and Somangira and Pemba Mnazi wards.

Nevertheless, Kigamboni is endowed with various natural resources as potentials for its growth. These include the beach, in which the Indian Ocean stretched 65km in Kigamboni Municipality. The beach area has a high potential for multipurpose uses including tourism, recreation, and historical features like buildings, caves and ruins. Kigamboni has plenty of underutilized fertile land for urban agriculture and horticulture, quarry sites for sand and gravel extraction, providing potentials for availability of building materials and increasing revenue collections to the Municipal.

### **7.2.2 Neighbouring Airport and Port of Dar es Salaam**

The Julius Nyerere International Airport serves transportation of Business men and individuals from one place to another and Kigamboni residents are among of beneficiaries. The District is much closer to the Port of Dar es Salaam whereby goods and raw materials from different countries are transported via this port. Bearing in mind that all fuel tanks reserves are located in Kigamboni Municipality where there is a fuel transportation point to other landlocked countries such as Zambia through TAZAMA pipeline which carries refined oil from Tanzania (TIPER refinery) to Zambia and other countries like Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo and other goods including oil are transported to Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda from the Port of Dar es Salaam.

The Kigamboni Municipality is also very close to the Dar es Salaam Railway Station which is the starting point of central railway to Kigoma and Mwanza with length of almost 1,200km. These means of transportation are vital to the growth of investment industry in Kigamboni Municipality.

### **7.2.3 Rapid Growing Municipality**

According to the Population and Housing Census of the year 2012 the Council had a total population of 162,932 residing in 40,133 Households were 81,199 were males and females were 81,733. The population projection as of December, 2018 is 225,938 (males 112,599 and females 113,339), in which there is increment of 63,006 people under 5.6% annual growth rate.

However, there are numerous factors justifying rapid population increase in Kigamboni Municipality includes the following;-

- Rapid increase in number of Ferry users amounting to 55,000 per day
- Increased number of building permits amounting to 112 each month from April 2018 especially for the land that were abandoned a long time ago.
- Increased number of immigrants (new comers) approximately 509 who were registered in 2018

Increased youth population in the Municipality will increase labour force and hence number of consumers of various commodities.

### **7.2.4 Master Plan Development**

Kigamboni Municipal Council is currently in a final stage of preparing a Master Plan using its own source revenues and with the help of D4ID as a development partner. After completion it will provide the road map through which every individual aspiring to live in Kigamboni will follow as a guiding tool for spatial, social and economic development. The main issues incorporated in a Master Plan will be as follows;-

- Integrating sporadic survey plans in the current and future land uses.
- Promoting Inclusive Urbanization whereby many factors will be considered such as public spaces, locations and organizations for association, leisure and recreation, which also encourage the growth of safe communities with strong social fabric, economic exclusion (through lack of jobs, economic opportunities and cluster effects in easy reach of growing populations), spatial exclusion (access to essential physical infrastructure and social services).
- The Master Plan will take into consideration the gender and social inclusion disparities, which in most cases make urban development

challenges mainly for women and girls and the socially excluded such as youth.

- Protection and Effective Utilization of Natural Resources Potential.
- Unguided land use planning which have resulted to over provision of planned and surveyed residential plots which are not proportional to infrastructure, services, job creating uses and institutional uses), and Social exclusion (through opportunities for building social capital and for all community members to have equal voice and prioritization over future development plans and decisions). Environmental exclusion (through haphazard dumping of solid waste as a result of poor waste management strategies, unsustainable management of gravel and sand quarrying sites which have led to serious land degradation). Urban penalty where in informal settlements people exhibit notable inequalities in various aspects of life relative to urban residents in planned areas. The Master Plan will address all kinds of exclusion in the plan.

### **7.2.5 Infrastructure Development**

The Government of Tanzania has increased its world class infrastructure spending for which makes Kigamboni Municipality connected to the rest of the districts and regions, this has and will open up Kigamboni for the much-delayed economic boom. Issues with infrastructure, including roads and other transport, electrical power, and telecommunications are fundamental and underlying issues in almost all aspect of development in Municipality. They have a major impact on economic growth, decisions to migrate, health, education and sanitation.

#### **a) Roads**

Roads transport is the predominant access mode of transport to the Municipality as it shares almost 100% of traffic movements to the Municipality. The existing road network is 292.7km, of which only 45.8km are tarmac and 246.9km are unpaved roads.

Admittelly roads are the most important means of transport within Municipality and other parts of the region and national wide. Henceforth strategies of improving road network condition includes:-

- Improved planning and coordination of stakeholders (Tanzania Roads

Authority – TANROADS), DAWASCO, TANESCO, Regional Authority and Municipal Council.

- Integration of investment promotions through Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Improved assessment of infrastructure priority.

However, the condition of the roads in Kigamboni currently is not good hence some of the regional and most of the district roads especially collector roads are unpaved, lack drainage channels, road signs, bus bays, security lights, diagonal parking, and pedestrian sidewalks/corridors. In addition, some roads have not provided along with areas for non-motorized transport such as bicycles.

### **b) Kigamboni Bridge**

The new bridge presumably provides substantial potential for development and growth, unlocking a major transport and commuting corridor into other districts of Dar es Salaam. Likewise, the locational advantage offers heavy investment opportunities that will increasingly attract investors and visitors from various places Worldwide. However, the locational advantage of Kigamboni has not yet been utilized strategically to promote socio-economic development. As a result, the Municipality has been experiencing a low pace of development due to relatively weak or inconvenient transport links to other parts of the city and inadequate provision of amenities and public utilities.

The upcoming Chalinze highway (110m Right of Way (ROW), that will be constructed in the near future (Official Interview with TANROADS, 2018) to link the Dar es Salaam Port via the bridge and the eastern/central/southern African Region in the near future, will probably strengthen connectivity of Kigamboni national wise and international wise to countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Malawi and Zambia by Chalinze. This highway will provide new access to oil storage tanks for trucks in Vijibweni and not through the recently used Mandela Road which is highly congested.

### **c) Electricity**

About 56% of surveyed households in Kigamboni are connected to TANESCO's electricity network. The remaining 44% are dependent on solar and generators as alternative sources of energy. Findings from the survey indicate that Kigamboni,

Mjimwema, and Vijibweni wards have more households connected to the national grid (TANESCO). This is mainly due to the fact that the wards accommodate the majority inhabitants in Kigamboni Municipality. On the contrary, Pembamnazi, Kimbiji and Somangila wards have fewer connections. These are sparsely populated and located far from the city. Therefore, long distance combined with low demand appears to be the main factors behind low observed connection rate.

#### **d) Water**

The Municipality has plenty of underground water sources, in which DAWASA has a plan to drill six large bore holes in Kimbiji ward to supply water all over Dar es Salaam City. The ground water quality is prone to degradation. The extent of encroachment and devise mechanisms to protect water sources is already identified in an integrated land use plan within the Master plan. The Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam Water Authority with other stakeholders has a role to play so that by designating environmentally friendly that are free from possible pollutants land uses close to the water sources and vice versa. This will ensure the society free from waterborne diseases.

#### **e) Sanitation Infrastructure and Sewerage management**

Only 1.42% of Kigamboni residents are connected to the central sewerage system, the remaining majority manage waste onsite through either pit latrines or WC systems. The MoHCDGEC (2017) reports that majority of residents in Kigamboni use pit latrines to manage their waste water. The report was in agreement to findings from household surveys which indicated that about half of the households [15,851(48.07%)] in the Municipality use pour flush latrines which include septic tank and soak away pit; (31.79%) use improved pit latrine, 107 (0.032) use Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines, and 6,525 (19.7%) use traditional pit latrine while only 0.03% of households have no latrines. The distribution regarding type of latrines per ward is indicated in Table 7.7 where 52% and more than 30% of households in Pembamnazi and Kimbiji wards are still using traditional pit latrines. Surprisingly, about 5% of the households had no any waste water handling mechanism in place.

#### **f) Banking**

Individuals in Kigamboni Municipality are served with various financial Institutions such National Micro Finance Bank (NMB) located at Kigamboni

Ferry with 4 ATM Machines (one at Kigamboni Ferry, one at Navy, one at Oil Com -Mjimwema, and one at Full Shangwe), CRDB Bank (Kibada Branch) with 3 ATM Machines (one at Kibada, one at Oil Com- Mjimwema and one at Ferry) and Tanzania Postal Bank at Kigamboni Ferry Area. Also there are ATM machines from Exim Bank at Oil Com-Mjimwema, FNB at Oil Com - Mjimwema.

#### **7.2.6 Good governance**

Since its establishment in 2015, the Kigamboni Municipality has consistently obtained unquestionable opinion certificate due to committed leadership of the Honourable Mayor and Kigamboni Municipal Director, mostly following sound financial management systems as a potentially powerful instruments for preventing, discovering, or facilitating the punishment of fraud and corruption. Important elements are the organization and employment of the strong local revenue administration, the effectiveness of auditing systems empower citizens through provision of zero interest rate loans to Women, Youth, and Disables groups implementing different development projects as a tool of realization of budgets in the Council.

#### **7.2.7 Conducive Local Investment Climate**

About 61% land of Kigamboni is planned and surveyed, the Municipal Council considers this as a huge achievement, particularly because other Municipalities not only in Dar es Salaam but also country wise have been seriously facing the problem of informality, in which at least 70% of their urban areas are informal.

The Municipality still has a substantial amount of undeveloped land, which gives great opportunity to develop low cost housing programs for the urban poor, and also for the Municipal Council to secure land for future investment and public services. If well utilized all these potentials will catalyze economic development and improve quality of life in the Municipality.

The Management is working hard to improve its investment climate in order to stimulate private sector driven growth within the municipality and the region at large. It has made an endeavour to prepare write ups as a first move to Public Private Partnership in different sectors of the economy.

Further more, in Kigamboni Municipality there are probably no bureaucratic constraints of starting business and hence the Council welcomes in an open hand any interested Investor who wishes to come and invest in Kigamboni Municipal given that there is plenty of land for investment as well there are clear and demarcated areas owned by Kigamboni Municipal Council allocated for Investments. These areas include; Kibada area with 5664 sqm) allocated for a Modern Market, Gezaule area (Mbwamaji Street) demarcated for Fish market, Capacity building project at Gezaule area such as Secondary School, Vocational Training Institute, Sports Centre, District Library, and a Modern Agricultural Centre Project at Gezaule area.

There are other areas allocated for investment which are outside Kigamboni locality but owned by Kigamboni Municipal Council that they have been dedicated for apartment projects; these areas are Mtoni Sabasaba, Chang'ombe and Masaki.

Nevertheless, Kigamboni Municipal Council is working closely with private sector to ensure that Kigamboni is updated and surveyed compared to other Municipalities. The district has already identified about 10,000 plots of varying sizes for different uses at Kisarawe II including industrial plots (Industrial Park), one stop center, research and development centers, special skills development centers as well as residential plots for factory workers.

#### **7.2.8 Managed Social Transformation**

Kigamboni Municipal Council has the strategy of supporting efforts of women and youths as small entrepreneurs in undertaking their business. Among the issues that are part of the support from Kigamboni Municipal Council includes provision of loans to support their business and linking them to the relevant Institutions such as BRELA for registering their business, TFDA for acquiring certificate of quality of goods, TBS for standards and work together with SIDO for giving training.

## **7.3 Priority Sectors**

### **7.3.1 Industries**

The current assessment and evaluation revealed that Kigamboni District ranks fifth (least) in comparison with Temeke, Kinondoni, Ilala and Ubungo districts in terms of number of large scale manufacturing industries in the region.

In response to Industrial economy in Tanzania, there are 456 plots demarcated as industrial zone whereas 240 plots were surveyed by the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements while as 216 were surveyed by private company namely Property International.

In addition, the Kigamboni District has twelve investments in oil and gas tank farms and services. All major oil and gas tank industries and the associated pipeline that receives the oil and gas from ship yard are located in Kigamboni. This makes Kigamboni a unique hub for oil and gas in Tanzania. However, the economic, health and safety engagement of Kigamboni District Authority is negligible. Thus this infrastructure is not reflected in the socio-economic development of the District. Furthermore, the safety issues in relation to the presence of this infrastructure to the Kigamboni community are not controlled by the District Authority. This is happening despite the fact that the Kigamboni District community is the first affected one of any kind of oil and gas disaster happen.

Generally, the district's industrial economy is dominated by medium scale industries (58.3%), followed by large scale industries (41.7%) as shown in table 5 and 6. There are 7 medium-scale industries most of them located in Kisarawe II Ward. In Kigamboni Municipal Council there are 472 industries, out of which 4 are Large Industries, 7 Medium and 366 Small Industries whereby according to 2002 SME Policy and according to 2012 UNIDO report mostly these fall into the category that starting the capital of Zero Tanzanian Shillings to 5 million Tanzania Shillings also capable of employing people starting from 1 to 5 employees. Further more, there are 13 Oil and Gas Industries Operating within Kigamboni.

**Table 7.1: Existing Large Scale Factories, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| S/N | Factory                     | Location              |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Lake cement                 | Kimbiji - Golani      |
| 2.  | Water Com (T) Limited       | Kisarawe II - LINGATO |
| 3.  | Mhc Com Diaries (T) Limited | Vijibweni             |
| 4.  | Lake Lubes                  | Vijibweni             |
| 5.  | Insiginia Co. Limited       | Vijibweni Mkwajuni    |

Source: *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

**Table 7.2: Existing Factories (Mediums Scale), Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| S/N | Factory                  | Location              |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Ital Shoe Ltd            | Tungi - Mtungano      |
| 2.  | Tanzania Ruidar Co. Ltd  | Kisarawe II - Lingato |
| 3.  | TECO Plastic Co. Ltd     |                       |
| 4.  | FSM Investment           | Kibada                |
| 5.  | Bontio Plastics Co. Ltd  | Kisarawe II Lingato   |
| 6.  | Beautiful forest Limited | Kisarawe II Lingato   |
| 7.  | Ever Growing Company Ltd | Kisarawe II Lingato   |

Source: *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

**Table 7.3: Oil and Gas Investment, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| S/N | Investment Type                                       | Location  |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | Tanzania Interventional Petroleum Reserve Ltd (TIPER) | Vijibweni |
| 2.  | Manjis gas – under constructions                      | Vijibweni |
| 3.  | Mihan GAS                                             | Vijibweni |
| 4.  | ORYX GAS                                              | Vijibweni |
| 5.  | Lake GAS                                              | Vijibweni |
| 6.  | Lake Oil                                              | Vijibweni |
| 7.  | Mass Petroleum -Depot                                 | Vijibweni |
| 8.  | Mount Meru Petroleum - Depot                          | Vijibweni |
| 9.  | World oil - Depot                                     | Vijibweni |
| 10. | Kobil - Depot                                         | Vijibweni |
| 11. | MOIL - Depot                                          | Vijibweni |
| 12. | Sahara Tanzania Ltd-Depot                             | Vijibweni |

Source: *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

### 7.3.2 Mining Sector

Mineral resources available include; sand, clay, limestone and gravel. Sector based investments in the area include cement production by Lake Cement Ltd at Kimbiji, and public mining of limestone and gravel at Somangira and Kimbiji wards.

### 7.3.3 Trade and Logistics

In Kigamboni Municipality there are about 4231 registered businessmen/women selling a variety of commodities for home consumption among them include wholesale shops, retail shops selling goods like rice, beans, maize, sardines,

clothes, pharmacy, restaurants, guest house, hardware shops, bars, meal machines, fuel stations and butcheries.

The Municipality has four main markets selling home based goods namely Tuamoyo, Kwa Urasa, Tundwisongani, Ferry and one market of Ungindoni that is privately owned which makes five market within district. Among all mentioned markets, the Tundwisongani market is not well utilized and the next financial year there is plan to build a state of art modern market at Kibada.

#### **7.3.4 Fishing**

In Kigamboni Municipality there are about 3294 fishermen and 432 fish vessels that are operating within the District of which creates a huge volume supply of fish at Ferry area compared to other places like offshore of Bagamoyo and other places. With its long coastline and abundant in different species of fish, Kigamboni is a natural destination for any investor in fishing industry. Fish are for direct human consumption and processing for export. The Targeted areas are Kimbiji, Pemba Mnazi, Somangila, Mjimwema and Kigamboni wards and all beaches along Kigamboni Coastal area, The Council recommends various type of Investors interested in fishing Industry such as;-

1. Large scale investor in fish processing industry and Modern Fish Market
2. Investor in large scale and medium scale fishing with ability to train other small scale fishermen on good ways of fishing and preserving the environment of Kigamboni Coastal line.

#### **7.3.5 Tourism**

Kigamboni District is a tourist destination holding an unparalleled diversity of fauna, flora and many natural features, most of which have not been invested in to attract tourism. Tourist attraction centers include the pristine coastline with a stretch of white sand, a wide coastline with beautiful hotels located along the sea shore of Indian Ocean, Mwalimu Nyerere Bridge, the mangrove forest, the Dar es Salaam Port and Dar es Salaam Zoo where wild animals are kept.

However, the vast beach has not been effectively developed to attract recreational services in developing more hotels, water sport and resorts. Most of the existing recreational centres are congested and have not diversified available recreational services.

### **7.3.6 Commercial Horticultural Production**

In order for agro-processing to thrive, it will be important to invest in production of products such as cassava, horticulture (using green-houses and drip irrigation), poultry and dairy farms. This is supported by the existing arable land and irrigation scheme which calls for promotion of agricultural activities and specifically invitation of investors who can invest on large production of crops with the application of good agricultural practices (GAP) including greenhouse farming and drip irrigation, thus increasing production of horticultural crops. Products can be packed for the export market.

### **7.3.7 Forestry**

The demand for forestry products is increasing rapidly, particularly due to a rapid population increase and increasing demand of the city of Dar es Salaam. Timber cutting and sale of wood is an important activity for various communities. The revenue for timber and charcoal licenses are also an important source of Kigamboni Municipality. Forest are cut for fire woods mainly for domestic uses, production of lime, salt and charcoal production, boat building, crafts and for agriculture activities. Wood and charcoal are the major source of energy for majority of residents of Kigamboni Municipality. Hardwood species are exploited for wood carvings and wood works too.

In order to control these trends, Kigamboni Municipal Council has prepared a vigorous tree planting programme with a target of planting 1,500,000 trees both at communities' level, government institutions and private institutions. High achievements have been realized annually, whereby planted trees exceeded 100% of the target annually whereas in 2015, a total of 1,683,313 trees were planted. There is an awareness creation among the public against setting bush fires and unproportioned tree harvesting.

## **7.4 Summary of Investment Opportunities**

### **7.4.1 Water Projects**

Water is a key driver of sustainable growth and poverty alleviation initiatives as an input to almost all production, in agriculture, industry, energy, transport, by healthy people in healthy ecosystems. Enough investment needed to ensure the availability of bulk water infrastructure. Bearing in mind that, Kigamboni

District is very rich in underground water to the extent that is capable of serving the whole city of Dar es Salaam.

#### **7.4.2 Electricity Projects**

Power or energy is a crucial input into all economic activities and therefore a rapid economic growth envisaged for Kigamboni is possible only if adequate and quality power is made available. It is essential not only for growth of industry, agriculture, real estate and commercial purposes but also for social services (such as hospitals, schools, and water pumping) including domestic use.

In order to meet a rapidly increasing demand due to growth of Kigamboni, TANESCO has prepared a plan to reinforce the power infrastructure by constructing a gigantic substation at a voltage level of 132/33kV with 60MVA, starting with 48MW capacity. This will be expandable in future to 60MVAx4 with transformation capacity up to 192MW. The project is foreseen to have the 132kV transmission line crossing Ferry Area to Mbagala, being terminated at Kibada Kwa Mwafrika and constructing a line from Kibada to Dege Beach where a 132/33kV substation is going to be constructed. This power capacity, however, will need the basic installation of necessary power distribution network to end use investments.

#### **7.4.3 Solid Waste Management Services**

Solid waste management can go hand in hand with utilization of the waste for various purposes including recycling and reprocessing into value added products, biogas and organic fertilizer production. The Municipality in collaboration with Dar es Salaam City Council have a plan to construct a new modern landfill at Kisarawe II Ward, the landfill is expected to have several activities including sorting and processing of undecomposed materials like metals, nylon etc, processing decomposed wastes to various types of products like gas and manures. This will reduce environmental destruction and provide employment opportunities to the community.

**Table 7.4: Investment Opportunities in Solid Waste Management**

| Opportunity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Plastic and Metal Recycling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Plastic recycling centres where plastic waste can be processed in order to add value to useful products</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce plastic pollution which has been a challenge for decades</li> <li>Income generation for youths and women</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         |
| <b>2. Waste to Energy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farm residues as well as by-products from agro-processing all do generate thousands of tonnes of organic matter that could be transformed into: Electricity generation through combustion and steam driven turbines; Biogas and Charcoal briquettes (from farm waste).</li> <li>Waste to Energy plants that utilize municipal waste can be constructed to generate electricity while reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. This will also save on landfill space.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative source of energy for domestic and commercial uses</li> <li>Initiative to reduce climate change effects</li> <li>Increase the life span of landfill</li> <li>Reduce greenhouse effects; and</li> <li>Employment opportunity.</li> </ul> |
| <b>3. Bio fertilizer production</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This can be produced as bio slurry from biogas plants or through composting. The fertilizer can be sold to local farmers to increase production of horticultural crops</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

#### 7.4.4 Sports and Water Sport Services

Kigamboni is a favourable destination for various recreational services particularly during weekends and public holidays, because there are beaches where hotels and other recreational services are located. The fact that such services are limited and not well developed in response to the increasing demand, this presents endless investment opportunities. However, the flourishing of these investments is dependent on availability of a reliable road infrastructure and organized public transport. Furthermore, other necessities such as clean and safe water as well as electricity are essential.

Another investment opportunity for promoting further recreation services, will be realized following the constructing a modern sports complex ground in Kigamboni Municipality. Ever since Kigamboni was part of Temeke Municipality till today, all major sports, games and festivals have been conducted at Uhuru Stadium and National Stadium (which are owned by the Government) and Chamazi Stadium which is owned by Bakhressa group of companies. Therefore, by establishing new sports complex which will be owned by the Kigamboni Municipality it will generate more own source revenues and provide better recreation area for youth and be part of tourist attractions.

### 7.4.5 Ship Building and Repair Services

Kigamboni has an enormous potential for investment in ship construction and repair work. The area is close to the Port of Dar es Salaam and has a vast coastline of almost 65 kilometres. Investments in ship building and repair will provide better services to fishing boats, and other marine vessels. This kind of service is not well-developed in Tanzania and in the whole of East Africa region, most ship inspection, testing, repair and ship building is done in South Africa.

These facilities will enable construction of different types of ships and other vessels such as cargo ships, fishing boats, passengers ships, ferries, speed boats, yachts and other recreational vessels. Moreover, the facility will perform repairs and maintenance tasks for ships like repairs of engines and propulsion, pumps, fans, compressors, winches and cranes. In addition, other repair and maintenance tasks are ship hull blasting and painting, steel works repairs, pipe works, electric and electronics, and storage facilities repairs.

**Table 7.5: Investment Opportunities in Ship Building and Repairwork, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| Opportunity/Investment                                                                                                               | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Ship building and repair</b><br>Investment in shipyards and docks for shipbuilding and repair along the coastline of Kigamboni | • Limited facilities for ship construction and repair business at major Eastern African ports of Djibouti, Mombasa, Madagascar, and Maputo along the coast of the Indian Ocean. |

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

### 7.4.6 Establishment of industrial parks

It is part of national industrial development policy that each Local Government Authority must allocate land for the development of industrial parks. This opportunity is currently being spearheaded by the Dar es Salaam Regional Administration in collaboration with all Districts in identifying land area for the purpose. Kigamboni District have already identified and allocated land at Kisarawe II Ward for establishment of industries. This area will be used as car yards as well as other manufacturing industries.

The district has already identified about 10,000 plots of varying sizes for different uses including industrial plots, one stop centre, research and development centres, special skills development centres as well as residential plots for factory workers.

**Table 7.6: Investment Opportunities in the Industrial Parks Development, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| Investment Opportunity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The industrial park could host different types of industries including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Automotive zone</b><br/>About 100 Investors have shown interest in investing in Industrial Park (Car Yards) where all car dealerships will be located.</li> <li><b>2. Agro processing industries for</b> (value addition of horticultural products, meat processing and packaging, grain mills,</li> <li><b>3. Manufacturing industries</b> (Drinking water bottling, cement manufacturing etc.)</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2. Pharmaceutical industries</b> (Drugs and medical equipment manufacturing)</li> <li><b>3. Packaging materials</b><br/>Factory for Packaging Materials for both Primary and Secondary Processing Industries may be established</li> <li><b>4. Recovery and Recycling of Solid Wastes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industries for recovery and recycling of solid waste can be established to reduce the cost of raw materials as well as environmental protection</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need for a well-designed and participatory planned sustainable development approach where government supports to provide public goods such as electricity, communication facilities, water, roads and security are easily provided to investors</li> </ul> |

### 7.4.7 Adding Value to Natural Resources

Adding value to minerals and forest products is an opportunity, which is backed by the recent Government directive that stipulates none of the country's natural resources and minerals should be exported without processing to semi-finished goods, finished goods or secondary products from the raw materials. The value addition opportunities are detailed in the Table 7.7

**Table 7.7: Investment Opportunities in Adding Natural Resources Value, Kigamboni Municipal, 2019**

| Investment Opportunity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Mining</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Cement manufacturing</b><br/>Demand of cement for the construction industry in the country is rapidly increasing. In order to meet such demand, Kigamboni Municipal Council (KGMC) can utilize existence of one cement factory (Lake Cement Ltd) and available limestone to attract more local/foreign companies to invest in the cement industry</li> <li><b>2. Glass manufacturing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KGMC can collaborate with the Resident Mines Office in Dar es Salaam to earmark potential areas for sand mining with specific focus on glass manufacturing.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Production of stone aggregates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With on-going construction activities around Kigamboni and other areas in Dar es Salaam Region, the Council can sensitize potential local residents to engage in the production of stone aggregates</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raw materials required for cement production are available such as limestone</li> <li>Sand which is in abundant quantities in the area, is the main raw material for glass production.</li> <li>Other required materials in the manufacturing of glass include limestone which is also available in the area.</li> </ul> |

## Forestry

### 1. Bee keeping

- Mangroves are among the most important nectar producing vegetation in the world, hence potential for beekeeping industry development.
- Honey and its by-products are highly demanded in both local and international markets as food, medicine and as ingredients in various industrial products

## Fisheries

### 1. Commercial fishing and fish processing

- To establish a new fish market that will have a landing sites for fish vessels, offloading, cold storage facilities, and processing facilities, personnel supportive facilities like toilets, bathroom, pray rooms, changing rooms, loading bay, relevant government offices including health facility provision as well as well-defined waste management collection and disposal facility
- Raw fish can be processed into multi products such as whole fresh fish products, fish fillet products, fish cuts products, smoked fish products packed into their appropriate packages to national and international standards.
- Wastes and losses can be transformed into animal feeds such as chicken feeds, or be transformed into bio-fertilizers or other useful products
- The current market does not have modern fish processing facilities including cold storage
- Few variety of fish products available
- Poor waste management practices leading to awful odours at the market and nearby areas

---

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

## 7.4.8 Horticultural and Livestock Production

Kigamboni Municipality has an arable land for practicing commercial agriculture by growing crops such as cassava, horticultural (applying green house and drip-irrigation schemes), poultry and dairy farms. The Council calls for interested investors who can be able to invest on large farms with application of good agricultural practices and use of proper packaging system for both internal market as well as for exporting abroad. The following table summarizes potential investment opportunities in commercial agriculture.

**Table 7.8: Investment Opportunities in Commercial Agriculture and Livestock, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Investment Opportunity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Irrigation and contract farming</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investment in irrigation farming can increase productivity</li><li>• Contract farming with local farmers to raise yield per unit area and also raise the quality of horticultural produce</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are untapped irrigation potentials in the district, small farmers have not been able to fully utilize the irrigation potentials mostly due to lack of financial and technical capacities</li><li>• High yield per unit area and hence higher profits to investors</li><li>• Assured markets: Will likely stimulate more investment in commercial farming of horticultural products</li></ul> |

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>2. Improved stock of beef and dairy cattle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beef fattening</li> <li>• Breeding of High Quality Young Stock (Beef and Dairy)</li> <li>• Establishment of dairy farms to increase milk productivity and hence potential for establishing milk processing industries.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Poultry farming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of poultry farms</li> <li>• Establishment of chick hatcheries for supply to poultry farms</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High demand for quality meat in the region by both domestic consumers and tourists</li> <li>• It is a better breeding practice and better genetic approach of cross breeding</li> <li>• High milk productivity rate</li> <li>• Increasing urban population and demand for chicken and chicken products such as sausages</li> </ul> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
- 

**Source:** Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019

## 7.4.9 Renewable energy production

Renewable energy potential for Kigamboni District lies in biomass, solar, wind including tidal and wave (from sea water). These renewable energy resources can be harnessed into commercial energy and therefore, forms a niche investment area. The generated energy can be utilized locally within Kigamboni or sold to the National grid by signing a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) under the current small power producers (SPP) framework.

### 7.4.10 Biomass

Due to limited plantation forests and agricultural waste products in Kigamboni, the biomass energy potential can only be estimated from Municipal waste. With the current population of 225,938, the overall waste generation per day is 210 tones and the capacity of waste collection is 70 – 85% per day. Therefore for this waste to be applied in energy generation there is a need to put in place more organized waste collection, management procedures and appropriate development of infrastructure.

### 7.4.11 Solar Power

Kigamboni lies along the eastern coastal area of Tanzania, which has long hours of sunshine. The average daily global horizontal irradiance (GHI) is about 4.5 – 5.0 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>d (Figure 1). This insolation provides an opportunity for installing solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal energy systems. By dedicating 577.9km<sup>2</sup> of Kigamboni District area, a total ranging from 1800 to 2000 kWh per sun day.

### 7.4.12 Wind

The annual average wind speed for Dar es Salaam coastal area, which includes Kigamboni, reaches over 4 m/s. This strong wind pattern can be harnessed to generate grid connected wind electricity. In this respect, the Kigamboni offshore area has higher wind energy potential. The approximated net annual energy production that would be obtained through a single generic wind turbine is about 6.5 GWh per annum. The total power generation will therefore be dependent on the number of installed wind turbines.

### 7.4.13 Tidal and Waves

Kigamboni owns about 65 km coastal strip along the Indian Ocean. This strip constitutes a potential energy source for tidal, wave, and ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) technologies. Such technologies will be adopted to generate electricity for Kigamboni use and for exporting extra energy to the National grid.

### 7.4.14 Capacity Development and Service Sector

Socio-economic development in Kigamboni District must be supported by capacity building for uplifting the necessary skills to the community. Skills development must be able to meet the demanded jobs created by the perceived investments. Table 96 below summarizes the potential investment in the skills sector.

**Table 7.9: Investment Opportunities in the Capacity Building Sector, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Investment Opportunity                                |                                                                                                                                                       | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Kindergarten, Primary and secondary schools</b> | Construction of early learning, primary and secondary schools offering alternative quality education to complement government facilities              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Human resources is a central element in agricultural and industrial development</li><li>Lack of adequately trained workforce may impede attraction of investors</li><li>Quality education at primary and high school level is a potential investment area</li><li>There are investment opportunities in privately owned primary and secondary schools</li></ul>                                                                                                                            |
| <b>2. Vocational Training Centres</b>                 | Establishment of vocational training centres for provision of training in vocational skills needed in running factories, farms and other investments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Demand for skills development is high, particularly in the areas of primary value addition of horticultural and honey products</li><li>The district produces huge amounts of horticultural products but with no any skills for value addition of the products</li><li>There is also high demand for well graded and well packed fresh vegetables and fresh fruits; and</li><li>There is also a high demand by secondary processors for quality and graded horticultural products</li></ul> |

- |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3. Health Centres</b><br>Establishment of health centers, specialized Hospitals and modern laboratory facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increasing population that requires medical care</li> <li>▪ The pace of public investments in expanding health facilities is slower compared to the increasing human population</li> <li>▪ Kigamboni is a newly created district therefore there is a huge demand for health service facilities</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
- 

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

#### 7.4.15 Real Estate Development

Yet, the real estate sector provides numerous opportunities for investment. Some of the investment opportunities are detailed in Table 7.10.

**Table 7.10: Investment Opportunities in Real Estate Development, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019**

| Investment Opportunity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Real estate development</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of residential houses, (NSSF, NHC)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available undeveloped residential area is 16,805.3ha all over Kigamboni Municipality</li> </ul>                                                                                    |
| <b>2. Tourist hotels</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of tourist hotels and restaurants along the coastline</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population increase due to migration from other parts of the region</li> </ul>                                                                                                     |
| <b>3. Sports and recreation centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of sports stadium, golf course, cultural centre and museum</li> <li>• Investment in modern recreational and entertainment facilities specifically in cultural, sports and eco-tourism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district is one of the tourist sites in the region</li> <li>• Population increase and in need of recreational facilities that are not available within the district</li> </ul> |
| <b>4. Shopping centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Shopping malls and offices, Conference Halls and Cinema halls</li> <li>• Markets for agricultural food products</li> </ul>                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchasing power increase and therefore can afford to pay entry fees for entertainment.</li> </ul>                                                                                 |
| <b>5. Commercial Business and Trade Services Centre</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Business centres, Financial and Insurance Centre; Trade Centre with an agro-commodity exchange; and Supply Chain Services Centre</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality is expanding very fast attracting more business transactions with the other districts in the region.</li> </ul>                                                       |
| <b>6. Bus stations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Modern Bus stand to facilitate long distance passenger transportation and their regular movements within the council.</li> </ul>                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

---

**Source:** *Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2019*

#### **7.4.16 Planned Investments**

Kigamboni Municipality has identified potential areas of investments, the land owned by the Municipal Council demarcated purposely for investment, these include the following:-

**i. Construction of Daladala Terminal**

Daladala Terminal at Kibada Ward, Kiziza Street on a plot with an area of 4590m<sup>2</sup>. The planned bus stand will be able to accommodate 320 cars at a time.

**ii. Construction of a Modern Whole sale Market**

A Modern whole sale Market to be constructed on a plot with an area size of 5664m<sup>2</sup> near Kibada Centre. The planned area is surrounded by Residential houses and hence social and utility services are in place. This project is in line with Country's strategic plan in which the Municipal has already signed a contract with the Ministry of Finance and Planning for implementing State of art Market. When this is fully operational, all burdens will be reduced and troubles encompassed by people dwelling in Kigamboni Municipality due to routine trips to other districts searching for goods and services.

**iii. Construction of Heavy Trucks Parking Area**

Heavy trucks parking is planned to be located at Kibada with an estimated 100 acres piece of land. Kibada Ward is bounded by Vijibweni Ward where most oil and gas tank are found. Therefore there is high demand for parking space for the vehicles transporting Gas and Oil within and outside the country.

**iv. Construction of a Modern Landfill**

A Modern landfill project that will be established at Lingato Street -Kisarawe II Ward. All waste products produced in Kigamboni Ward and other nearby Municipalities will be damped at Lingato landfill because the whole Dar es Salaam Region depends on Pugu damping site where is recognized to be far from the city centre.

**v. Modern Agriculture Practice**

Modern Agriculture practice and recreational centre is planned to be

established at Gezaulole. A total of 23 acres is reserved for the modern agriculture establishment and recreational activities.

**vi. Construction of a Modern Fish Market**

A fish market will be established at Mbwamaji Street – Gezaulole in Somangila Ward. The current Magogoni fish market as it is unsafe for it being very close to the Presidential residence by emitting odour and noise that also cause inconvenience to incoming and outgoing ships in Dar es Salaam Port by frequent crossing of fishing vessels. It is inevitable, these factors makes it necessary shift the current fish market from Ferry Area to Gezaulole in Somangila Ward.

**vii. Industrial and Car Yard Parks**

The industrial and car yard park will be established at Kisarawe II Ward. The area has been proposed as a centre for all car yards in Dar es Salaam Region.

**viii. Commercial Centre**

The area previously owned by NAFCO, after being taken over by the Government, has been planned for investments of various commercial as well as non-commercial uses such as business park/one stop centre with 24ha whereby there will be services like shopping mall, commercial zone and agricultural market, fish market with 68ha. Hi - tech industries, tourist hotels, district hospital, district court, daladala terminal and hotel site.

**ix. Capacity Building Project**

The non – commercial activities (capacity development) planned in the area include government primary school (3.60ha), secondary school (5ha), Vocational Education and Training Authority-VETA (3.30 ha), sports centre, district library. All plans will be implemented at NAFCO farm which is at Gezaulole - Somangila Ward.

**x. Residential Buildings**

Other areas owned by Kigamboni but located outside Kigamboni District reserved for Constructing Residential apartments are Chang'ombe, Masaki, and Mtoni Sabasaba. These areas are very potential for apartment investment hence increasing revenue collrection.

#### **7.4.17 Education**

The Education Sector in Tanzania has greatly developed over the last few years resulting from heavy investments in the sector by both public and private sectors. The emerging middle class has also contributed to the increase in expenditure on education as they are able to spend more on the education. The number of private schools at all levels as well as training institutions have also increased making the education sector ideal for private investment.

#### **7.4.18 Healthcare**

Public health delivery in the Coastal Regions in general is somehow affordable, accessible and quality though it is marred by limited human resource capacity and is understaffed in the face of many pressing public health issues, including the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Municipal Council is currently constructing a district Hospital in order to reduce the number of people seeking health services to other major Hospitals in Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke districts. Apart from the council to build a district Hospital, there is need to develop a modern international hospital under a major international hospital group such as the Apollo and the Agha Khan Hospital networks that focuses on specialty in Heart, Kidney, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Orthopaedics, Gastroenterology, Cancer, Nephrology and Urology that account for lion's share of medical tourism from East African States.

#### **7.4.19 Sports and Performing Art**

It is envisaged to develop a Youth Park and modern sports complex aimed at providing sports and healthy lifestyle as well as education opportunities for young girls and boys in Kigamboni Council, by providing sports entertainments and major music performances. KGMC has embarked on an ambitious plan to establish very modern sport complex at Gezaulele that will accommodate all kind of sports and music festivals for community entertainment. This is expected to increase the Council Revenue hence deliver better services to Kigamboni Municipal residents. provision.

## Reference

- Drammeh, B., De, A., Bock, N., Pathak, S., Juma, A., Kutaga, R., ... Marfin, A. A. (2018). Estimating Tanzania's National Met and Unmet Blood Demand From a Survey of a Representative Sample of Hospitals. *Transfusion Medicine Reviews*, 32(1), 36–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmr.2017.07.004>
- Matee, M. I., Magesa, P. M., & Lyamuya, E. F. (2006). Seroprevalence of human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B and C viruses and syphilis infections among blood donors at the Muhimbili National Hospital in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. *BMC Public Health*, 6(1), 21. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-6-21>
- MedScape. (2016). Vaccinations/Immunizations During Pregnancy: Practice Essentials, Influenza, Tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis (Tdap). *Medline*, 15(11), 1347–1349. Retrieved from <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/2500098-overview#showall>
- MOHCDGEC. (n.d.). TB Prevalence in Tanzania - National Tuberculosis & Leprosy Programme. Retrieved October 12, 2019, from <https://ntlp.go.tz/tuberculosis/tb-prevalence/>
- UNICEF. (2018). *EDUCATION BUDGET BRIEF 2018 Tanzania; Key Messages and Recommendations*. 1–12.
- UNICEF. (2019). Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities: Global baseline report 2019 - UNICEF DATA. Retrieved October 14, 2019, from <https://data.unicef.org/resources/wash-in-health-care-facilities/>
- Valerian. (n.d.). Prevalence and causes of blood donor deferrals among clients presenting for blood donation in northern Tanzania | [kcri.ac.tz](http://kcri.ac.tz). Retrieved October 12, 2019, from <http://www.kcri.ac.tz/publications/prevalence-and-causes-blood-donor-deferrals-among-clients-presenting-blood-donation-nor>
- WHO. (2017). Diarrhoeal disease. Retrieved October 12, 2019, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/diarrhoeal-disease>