United Republic of Tanzania

KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2020

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KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2020

Jointly Prepared by

National Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Finance and Planning

and

Kigamboni Municipal Council Management Team

**National Bureau of Statistics
Dodoma**

**Kigamboni Municipal Council
Dar es Salaam Region**

September, 2022

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List of Acronym and Abbreviations

ACSEE	Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
ADO	Assistant Dental Officers
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMOs	Assistant Medical Officers
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARV	Antiretroviral
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CO	Clinical Officers
CRDB	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
CSEE	Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
DC	District Council
DDS	Doctor of Dental Surgery
ECF	East Coast Fever
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
Govt.	Government
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTR	House Teacher Ratio
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOs	Medical Officers
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	New Castle Disease
NER	Net Enrolment Rate

NMB	National Micro Finance Bank
OPV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 3rd Doze
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHCDP	Primary Health Care Development Programme
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometre
Std VII	Standard Seven
TC	Town Council
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TPR	Teacher to Pupils Ratio
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWF	Village Water Fund
WUG	Water Users Associations
WUG	Water User Group

Foreword

The publication of Kigamboni Municipal Council Socio Economic Profile has been made in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Kigamboni Municipal Council Management Team. This activity should be viewed as a modest attempt towards finding a solution to the existing problem of data and information gap at Municipal and regional level. The report covers a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, socio economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure, productive sectors and cross cutting issues. Such data are vital to many policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

The 2021 Socio Economic Profile with data basing on year 2020 is very current in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Five-year Development Plan 2021/2022 - 2025/26. The Report will also provide information for the evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030 and The Africa Development Agenda 2063.

Several core indicators for poverty monitoring, enrolment and literacy rates in Primary and Secondary education, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and others socio economic indicators has been discussed in the report.

The success of the completion of the report depended upon the cooperation and contributions from the Municipal Management Team, Supporting Staffs, Data providers and stakeholders from various institutions and the country at large.

A special word of thanks should go to the District Data Collection Team and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) team for their commitment and dedication made significant contribution to the overall efficiency of the report preparation.

We would also like to convey our appreciation to all other Government Officials including Regional Secretariat and NBS Regional Office (Dar es Salaam Region) who worked tirelessly to ensure successful preparation of the 2020 District Socio Economic Profile.

Erasto N. Kiwale
Municipal Director
September, 2022

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 An Overview

Chapter One gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones of Kigamboni Municipal. Information about ethinic groups, population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics is also briefly explained in this Chapter.

1.1   Geographical Location

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

Kigamboni Municipal Council was established by subdividing Temeke Municipal Council into two councils namely Temeke and Kigamboni Municipal Councils. The Council was declared in 2015 by the Government notes (GN) Number 512 of 6th 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.

Map 1. 1: Geographical Location of Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020
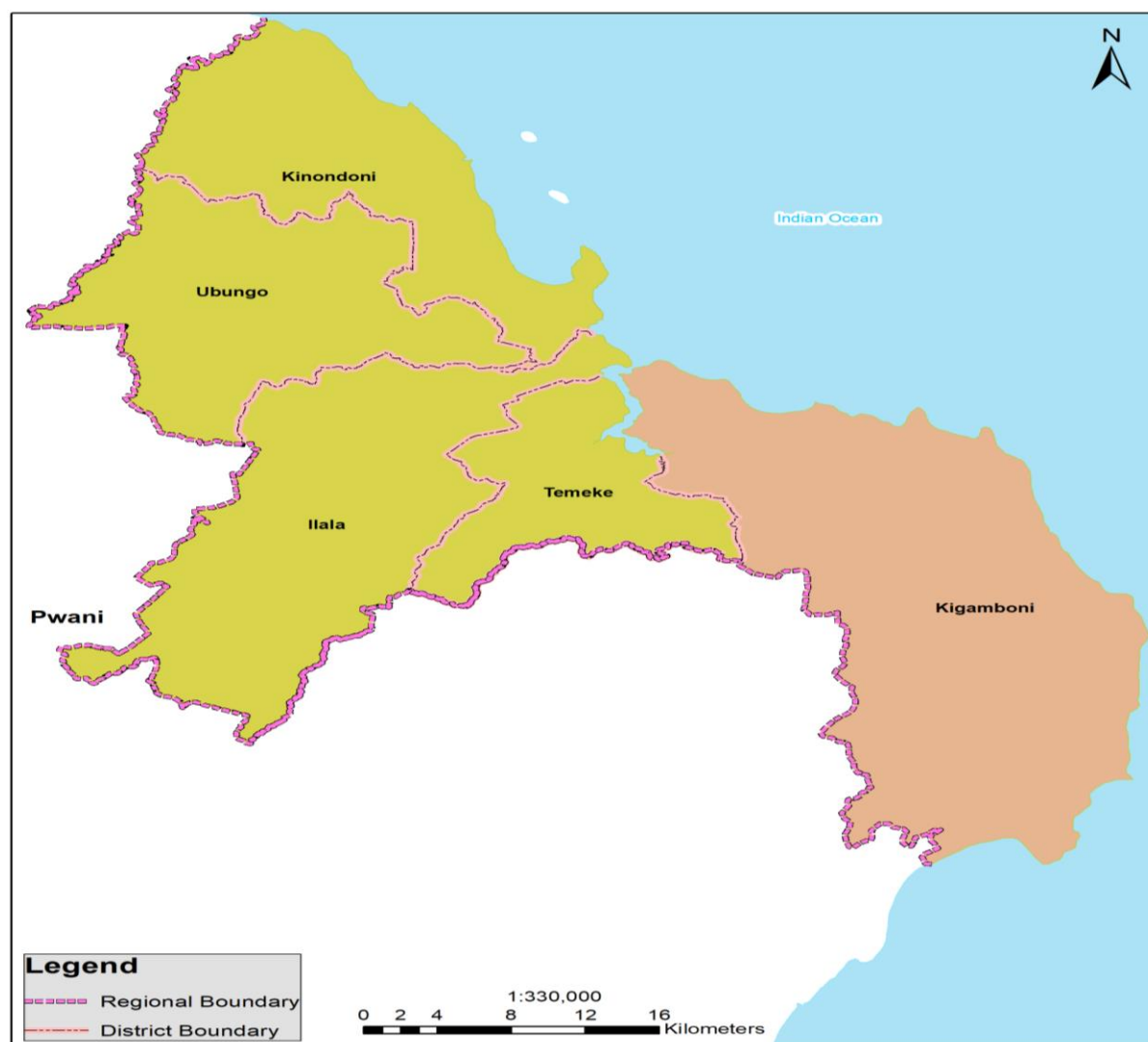
Source: *National Bureau of Statistics; Compiled Data from Land Department, Kigamboni MC, 2021*

1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

Kigamboni Municipal Council has an area of 595 km² (dry land area) which is equivalent to 59,500 hectares with a coastal line of 65km length. It is one of the largest Municipal Council in Dar es Salaam City. At ward level; Tungi has the largest land area of 221 sq.km (37.1 percent) followed by Mjimwema 139 sq km (23.4 percent) and Somangila 104 sq.km (17.5 percent) while Kibada has the smallest land area of 5 sq.km (0.8 percent) followed by Kimbiji with 6 sq.km (1.0 percent) and Pembamnazi ward with 11 sq.km (1.8 percent). The total land area of other wards in the Municipal is classified as shown in table 1.1.

Table 1. 1: Land and Water Area by Ward in sq km, Kigamboni MC; 2021

Ward	Land Area		Water Area		Total Area	
	Sq. km	Percent	Sq. km	Percent	Sq. km	Percent
Kigamboni	24	4.0	0	0	24	4.0
Tungi	221	37.1	0	0	221	37.1
Vijibweni	20	3.4	0	0	20	3.4
Kibada	5	0.8	0	0	5	0.8
Mjimwema	139	23.4	0	0	139	23.4
Kisarawe II	65	10.9	0	0	65	10.9
Somangila	104	17.5	0	0	104	17.5
Kimbiji	6	1.0	0	0	6	1.0
Pembamnazi	11	1.8	0	0	11	1.8
Total	**595**	**100.0**	**0**	**0**	**595**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled Data from Land Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Figure 1. 1: Distribution of Land Area by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020
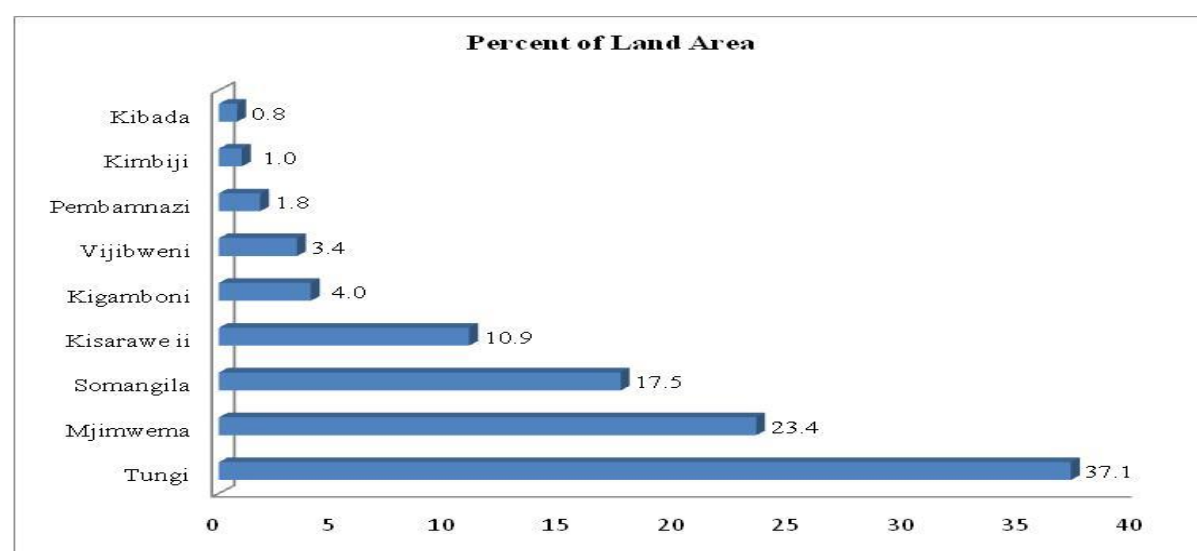
Source: Compiled Data from Land Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Administratively, the Municipal has 3 divisions with 1 Constituency namely; Kigamboni Constituency. Moreover, the Municipal is further sub divided into 9 wards and 67 sub wards (mitaa) (Table 1.2). The Municipal Council has 15 Councilors of which 2 of them are Members of Parliament.

Table 1. 2: Administrative Units by Division, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Name of Division	Number of Wards	No. of Mitaa
Kigamboni	4	16
Somangila	3	30
Pembamnazi	2	21
Total	**9**	**67**

Source: Compiled Data from Human Resources and Administration Department; Kigamboni Municipal, 2021

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 of the Council and nearby the Sea shores.

1.3   Climate, Soil, Topography and Drainage

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 ± 40°C. Seasonal variations are slight with the mean seasonal range being ± 40°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.

1.3.1 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.

1.4 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, Somangila and Pembamnazi wards.10.

1.4.1 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)

The District is divided in to three agro-ecological zones namely; lowland agro-ecological zone, mid agro-ecological zone and highland agro-ecological zone.

1.7 Population

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. The growth and distribution of the population also determines the demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing for its survival. This part of the report assesses population size, growth, structure, distribution and quality of people among the wards of Kigamboni Municipal.

1.7.1 Ethnic Groups

The main indigenous ethnic group in Kigamboni Municipal is Zaramo and Ndengereko. However, due to urbanization many people of different ethnicity have immigrated making a heterogeneous tribal composition in the Municipal. Most people are employed in business activities, trade and subsistence farming, although there is some traditional fishing.

1.7.2 Population Size and Growth

The population of Kigamboni Municipal Council has experienced significant growth from 2012 Population Census to 2022 Population Census. Table 1.3 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council's population has increased by 95.1 percent in 2022 from 162,932 people in 2012 to 317,902 people (2022 Population Census) resulting in a significant increase of 154,970 people during the two periods. The 2022 population census put the Council's population at 317,902 out of which, females accounted for 50.8 percent (161,502) of the population and males accounted for 49.2 percent (156,400). At ward level, Vijibweni ward is the most populous according to 2022 Population Cencus (22.6 percent in 2022) followed by Mjimwema ward with 17.3 percent of Municipal Population Cencus of 2022. Population size and growth of

Kigamboni ward was observed to drop in 2022 due to transfer of more residents from Kigamboni ward to other wards. This was due to more hostels established for Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial University students. Hence a good number of people including students were absent during the 2022 Population Census. The average annual population growth in the Municipal is 8.6 percent. This rate is above of the regional annual population growth rate of 5.6 percent in 2002 - 2012 and 2.1 in 2012 - 2022.

Table 1. 3: Population Size and Growth by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2012 Census and 2020 Pop. Projections

Council	Land Area (sq. km.)	2012 Pop. Census		2022 Pop. Cencus		Population Increase	Growth Rate
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2012 - 2022	2012 - 2022
Kigamboni	24	30,496	18.7	24,810	7.8	-5,686	-1.7
Tungi	221	23,380	14.3	30,785	9.7	7,405	2.9
Vijibweni	20	29,010	17.8	71,861	22.6	42,851	13.4
Kibada	5	8,585	5.3	28,188	8.9	19,603	20.8
Mjimwema	139	27,789	17.1	54,859	17.3	27,070	8.9
Kisarawe II	65	8,306	5.1	31,160	9.8	22,854	25.0
Somangila	104	19,283	11.8	52,187	16.4	32,904	15.5
Kimbiji	6	6,411	3.9	10,729	3.4	4,318	6.1
Pembamnazi	11	9,672	5.9	13,323	3.6	3,651	3.4
Total	**595**	**162,932**	**100**	**317,902**	**100**	**154,970**	**8.6**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics;2012 and 2022 Population Censuses Reports

Figure 1. 2: Annual Population Growth Rates by Ward, Kigamboni MC, 2012 Census to 2022 Census
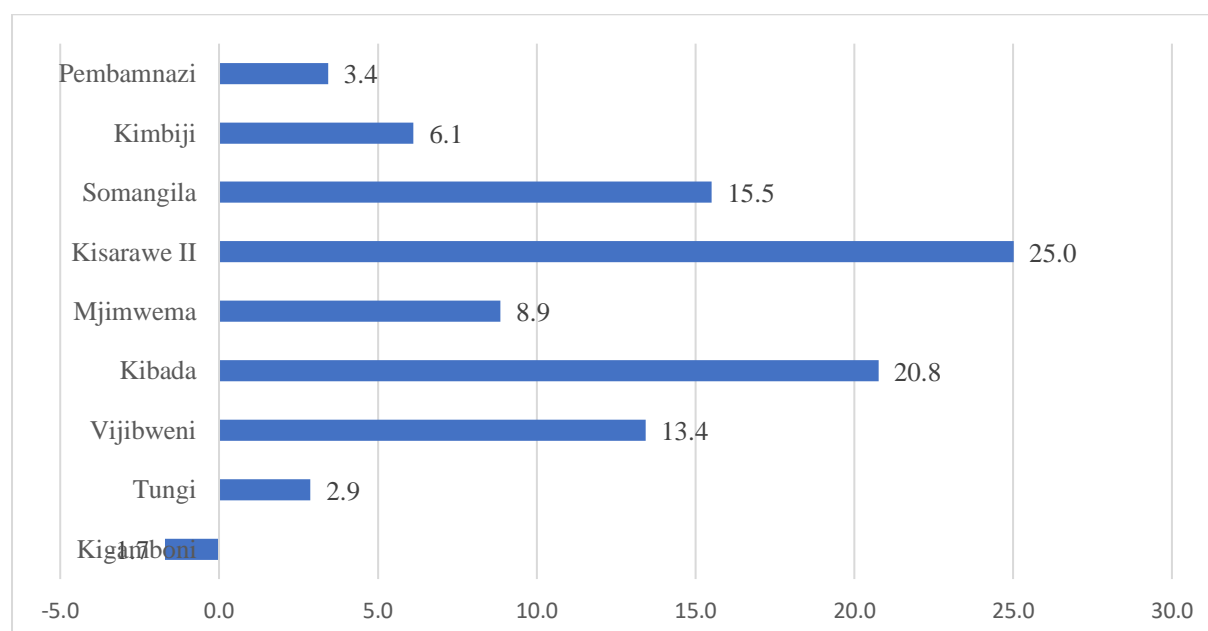
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population Censuses Reports Population

1.7.3   Distribution by Sex and Change

Table 1.4 shows population of Kigamboni Municipal in 2012 and 2022. In 2012 the Municipal population increased from 162,932 people in 2012 to 317,902 persons in 2022 Population Census. Out of 162,932 persons in 2012, 81,199 (49.8 percent) were males and 81,733 (50.2 percent) were females. During the 2022 PHC, women accounted more percent 50.8 percent than males 49.2 (Table 1.4).

At ward level; Kigamboni was the most populous ward in the Municipal with 30,496 persons (18.7 percent) in 2012 while its population decreased to 24,810 in 2022 PHC. Vijibweni ward with 71,861 persons (22.6 percent) in 2022 was most populous ward in the council followed by Mjimwema with 54,859 persons (17.3 percent) and Somangila with 52,187 persons (16.4 percent). The least populous ward in 2022 in council was Kimbiji with a total number of 10,729 inhabitants.

Table 1. 4: Population Distribution and Change by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2012 and 2022 Population Census

Ward	2012 Population Census			Percent Share of Population	2022 Population Census			Percent Share of Population
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Kigamboni	15,262	15,234	30,496	18.7	12,940	11,870	24,810	7.8
Tungi	11,439	11,941	23,380	14.4	15,342	15,443	30,785	9.7
Vijibweni	14,221	14,789	29,010	17.8	34,627	37,234	71,861	22.6
Kibada	4,241	4,344	8,585	5.3	13,565	14,623	28,188	8.9
Mjimwema	13,740	14,049	27,789	17.1	26,522	28,337	54,859	17.3
Kisarawe II	4,233	4,073	8,306	5.1	15,462	15,698	31,160	9.8
Somangila	9,734	9,549	19,283	11.8	25,435	26,752	52,187	16.4
Kimbiji	3,425	2,986	6,411	3.9	5,580	5,149	10,729	3.4
Pembamnazi	4,904	4,768	9,672	5.9	6,927	6,396	13,323	4.2
Total	**81,199**	**81,733**	**162,932**	**100**	**156,400**	**161,502**	**317,902**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population Reports

Map 1. 2: Population Distribution by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2022
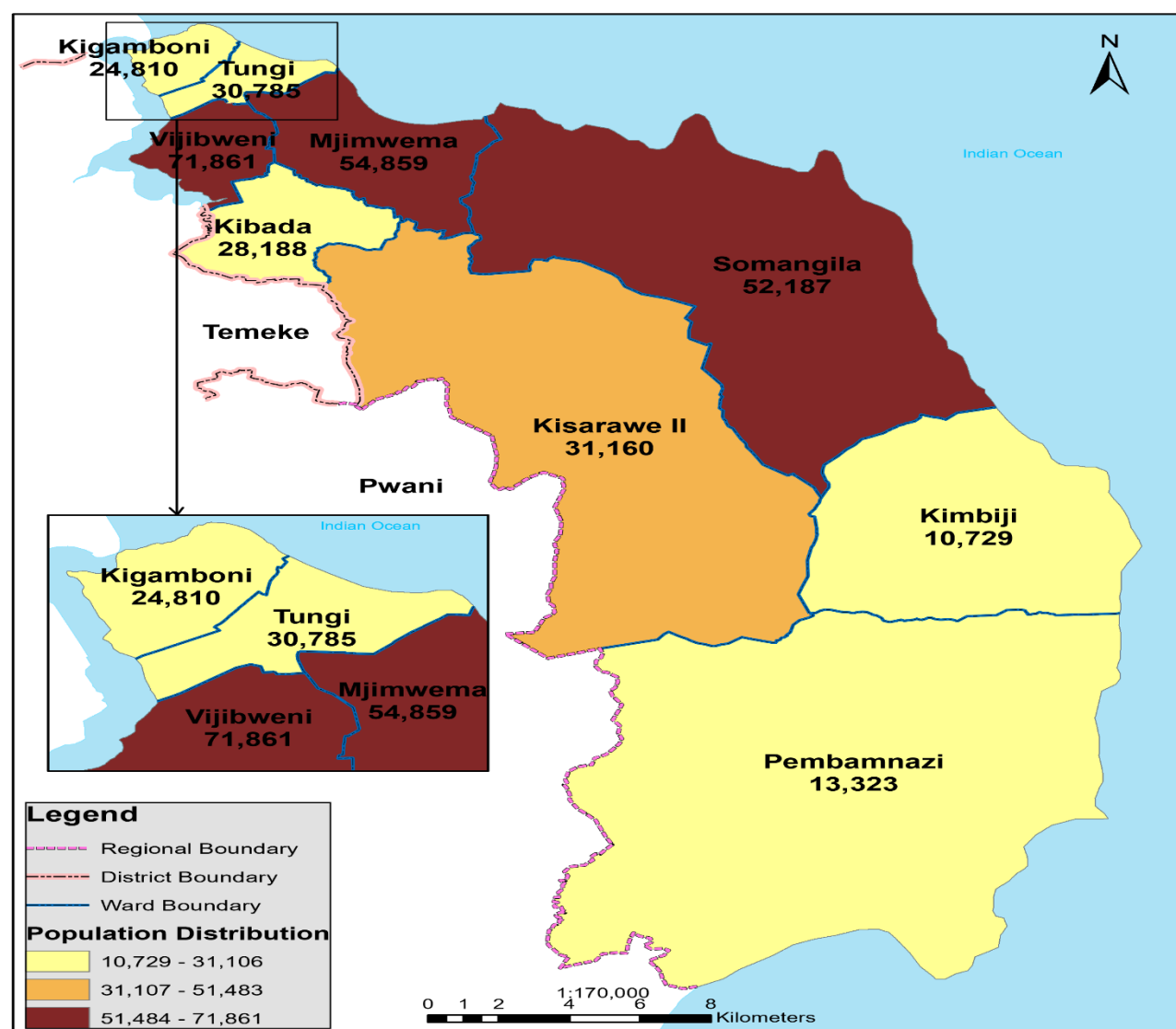
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Compiled Data of Population; Kigamboni MC, 2021

1.7.4   Population Density

According to 2012 Population and Housing Census results, Kigamboni Municipal Council had a population density of 274 persons per sq.km. Population density in the Municipal increased to 534 persons per sq.km in 2022 (Population and Housing Census Results). At ward level, in 2012. Kibada was the densely (1,717 persons per sq.km) populated ward in the Municipal followed by Vijibweni (1,451persons per sq.km), Kigamboni (1,271 persons per sq.km) and Kimbiji (1,069 persons per sq.km). In 2020, with population density of 2,133 persons per sq.km. Kibada ward again became the most populated ward in the district with 5,638 persons per sq.km followed again by Vijibweni ward with (3,593 persons per sq.km) (Table 1.5). The least densely populated ward was Tungi which had only 106 and 139 persons per sq.km in 2012 and 2022 respectively.

Table 1. 5: Population Density by Ward, Kigamboni MC, 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Census

Council	Land Area (sq.km.)	2012 Pop. Census	2022 Population Census	Population Density (Persons per (sq.km)	
		2012	**2022**	**2012**	**2022**
Kigamboni	24	30,496	24,810	1,271	1,034
Tungi	221	23,380	30,785	106	139
Vijibweni	20	29,010	71,861	1,451	3,593
Kibada	5	8,585	28,188	1,717	5,638
Mjimwema	139	27,789	54,859	200	395
Kisarawe II	65	8,306	31,160	128	479
Somangila	104	19,283	52,187	185	502
Kimbiji	6	6,411	10,729	1,069	1,788
Pembamnazi	11	9,672	13,323	879	1,211
Total	**595**	**162,932**	**317,902**	**274**	**534**

Source: *National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Census*

1.7.5   Sex Ratio

The population distribution of Kigamboni Municipal, like other urban districts in Tanzania Mainland, is characterized by broad based population structure like pyramid with more female population than male. In 2012, the Sex Ratio for Municipal was 99 while it dropped to 97 in 2022 (Population Census). At ward level, Kigamboni had equal sex ratio (100); however, Kisarawe II, Somangila, Kimbiji, Pembamnazi wards have highest sex ratios of females than males in 2012. In 2022 a similar experience was observed in Kigamboni, Kimbiji and Pembamnazi wards which had the highest sex ratios of females than males (Table 1.6 and figure 1.4).

1.7.6   Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 1.3 and table 1.6 show that the average household size for Kigamboni Municipal was 4.1 persons in the 2012 PHC while it dropped to 3.5 in 2022. The average household size varied notably across wards ranging from 3.1 persons in Kigamboni to 3.9 persons in Kibada. The average household size of Kigamboni Municipal in 2022 Population and Housing Census was 3.5 persons which was similar to the regional average household size of 3.5.

Table 1. 6: **Sex Ratio and Average Household Size by Ward, Kigamboni MC; 2012 and 2022 Census and 2022 PHC**

Ward	2012 Population Census			Average Household Size (2012)	2012 Sex Ratio	2022 Population Census		Average Household Size (2022)	2022 Sex Ratio
	Male	**Female**	**Total**			**Male**	**Female**		
Kigamboni	15,262	15,234	30,496	4.0	100	12,940	11,870	3.1	109
Tungi	11,439	11,941	23,380	4.2	96	15,342	15,443	3.3	99
Vijibweni	14,221	14,789	29,010	4.1	96	34,627	37,234	3.2	93
Kibada	4,241	4,344	8,585	4.1	98	13,565	14,623	3.9	93
Mjimwema	13,740	14,049	27,789	4.0	98	26,522	28,337	3.6	94
Kisarawe II	4,233	4,073	8,306	3.9	104	15,462	15,698	3.8	98
Somangila	9,734	9,549	19,283	4.1	102	25,435	26,752	3.7	95
Kimbiji	3,425	2,986	6,411	4.1	115	5,580	5,149	3.5	108
Pembamnazi	4,904	4,768	9,672	4.1	103	6,927	6,396	3.7	108
Total	**81,199**	**81,733**	**162,932**	**4.1**	**99**	**156,400**	**161,502**	**3.5**	**97**

Source: *National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Census*

Figure 1. 3: **Average Household Size by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2012 and 2022 Population Census**
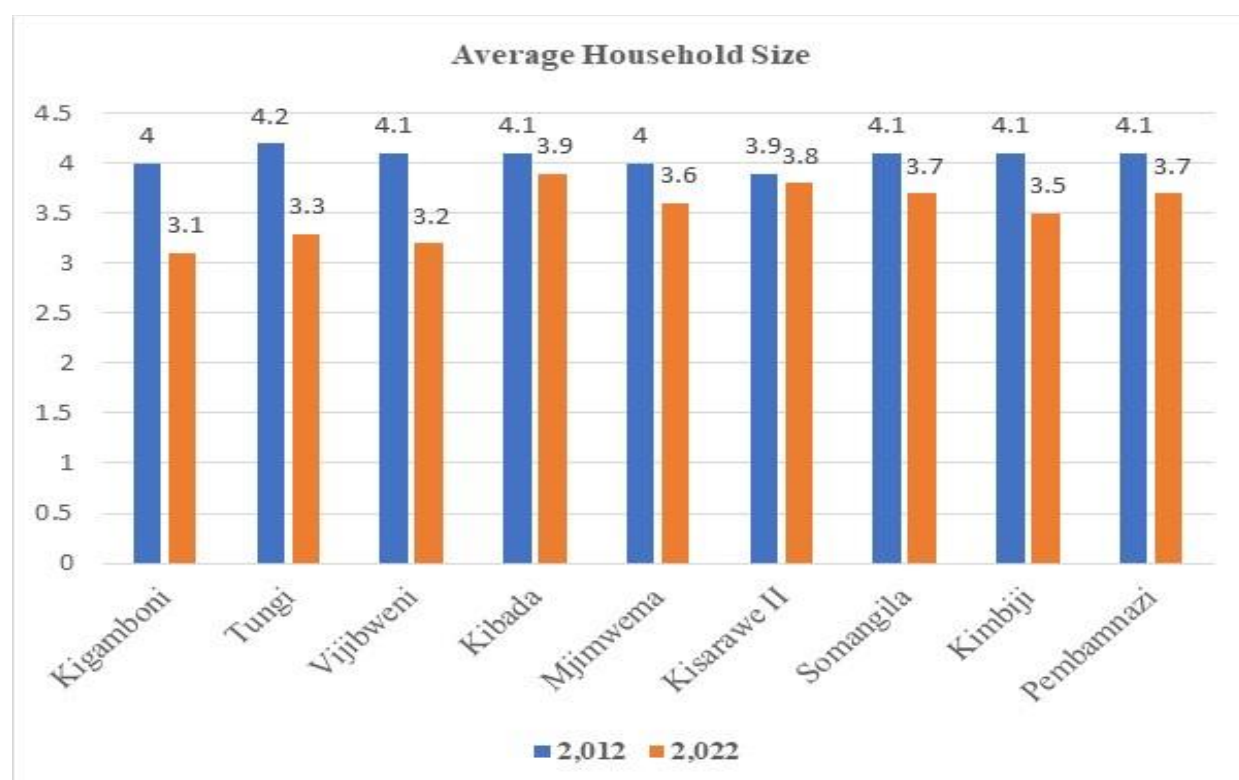
Source: *National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Census*

Figure 1. 4: **Average Household Size by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2012 and 2022 Population Census**

Sex Ratio

Ward	2,012	2,022
Kigamboni	100	109
Tungi	96	99
Vijibweni	96	93
Kibada	98	93
Mjimwema	98	94
Kisarawe II	104	98
Somangila	102	95
Kimbiji	115	108
Pembamnazi	103	108
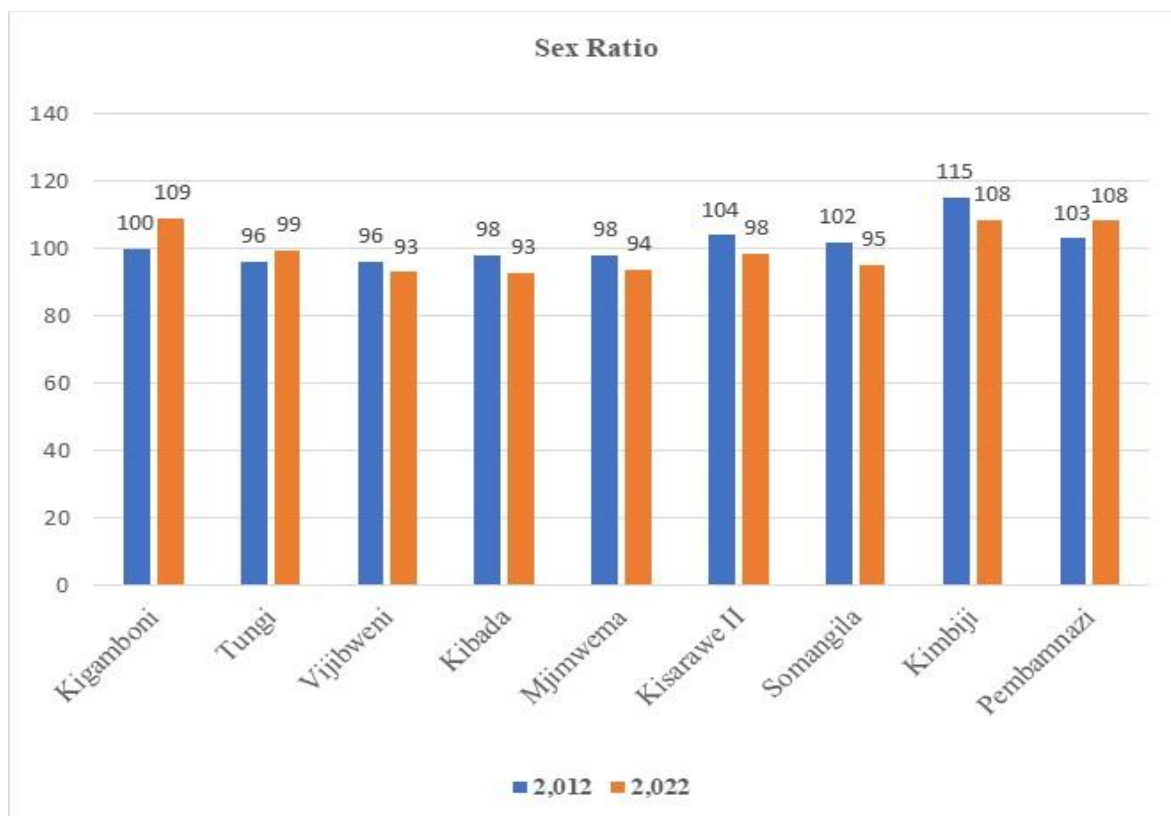
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 and 2022 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWO

The Council Economy

2.0   Introduction

Chapter Two highlights the economic performance of Kigamboni Municipal Council and its poverty status. The economic indicators used to assess the Council economy include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and the main sources of income for the inhabitants of the Council. The poverty indicators cover income and non-income indicators, including education status, health status, and access to drinking water and housing conditions.

2.1   Council's Strong Economic Activities

The four essential economic activities are resource management, the production of goods and services, the distribution of goods and services, and the consumption of goods and services. Kigamboni Municipal Council's economic activities include services, construction and agriculture activities. In 2020, the most economic activity in the council was services sector which contributed about 62.4 percent of Council's GDP. It was followed by construction and industry service which contributed 25.3 percent while agriculture sector contributed only 12.3 percent (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1: **GDP Percentage Share by Main Activities; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**
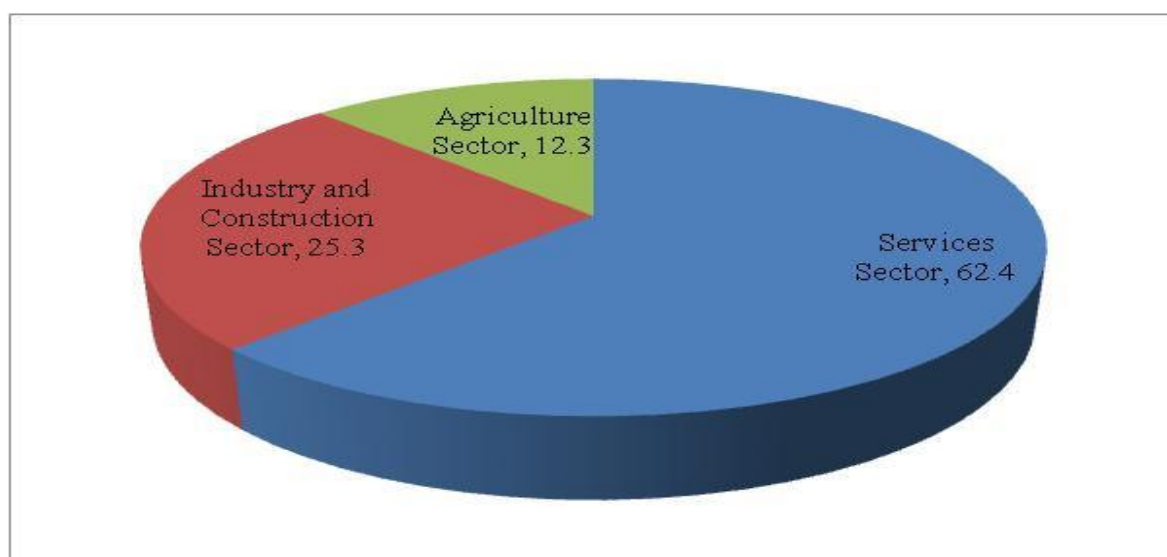
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from Kigamboni MC, 202

2.2 Employees in Key Sectors of Economy

2.2.1 Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy

For proper economic planning at all administrative levels, it is essential to ensure the size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by main occupation, industry and employment status. This information is subsequently used by the Government and other stakeholders to plan and implement appropriate programs addressing labour force participation. Table 2.1 shows the number of Government employees in key sectors of economy in Kigamboni MC from 2016 to 2020. Education sector is the main sector of employment in the Council with more than a half (62.0 percent) of total employment from 2016 – 2020. Health sector is the second with 21.2 percent of total employment, followed by other sectors with 13.1 percent. Natural resources recorded the least proportion of Government employees with only 1.2 percent of the total employees in the region while employees for other sectors occupied only 2.5 percent for the period.

Table 2. 1: **Number of Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy in Kigamboni MC; 2016 – 2020**

Sector/Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	Percent
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Education sector (Primary School Teachers)	0	0	130	170	198	352	193	438	210	399	2090	34.8
Education Sector (Secondary School Teachers)	0	0	120	138	183	205	202	254	220	311	1633	27.2
Health sector	0	0	109	197	117	187	115	187	133	229	1274	21.2
Agriculture Sector	0	0	2	4	7	7	7	7	9	8	51	0.8
Livestock sector	0	0	3	2	5	7	5	7	7	7	43	0.7
Natural Resource sector a) Land	0	0	14	3	17	5	17	5	0	0	61	1.0
b) Bee Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
c) Wild Animals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0.0
d) Forest	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0.0
e) Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
f) Fisheries	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	0.1
Water sector	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	13	0.2
Energy sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Infrastructure	0	0	8	0	9	2	9	2	5	1	36	0.6
Other (Specify) GS2 AND ABOVE	0	0	35	25	125	97	124	97	138	146	787	13.1
Total	**0**	**0**	**424**	**540**	**665**	**866**	**676**	**1,001**	**726**	**1,104**	**6,002**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Administration and Human Resource Departments; Kigamboni MC, 2021

2.2.2 Non - Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy

Table 2.2 shows the number of Non-Government employees in key sectors of economy in from 2016 to 2020. Education sector is the main sector of employment in the Council with more than a half (61.2 percent) of total employment from 2016 – 2020. Health sector is the second with 36.0 percent of total employment followed by agriculture sector with 1.5 percent and other sectors constituted only 1.3 percent. It was observed that, during the period, the Council had no non government employees in natural resources and other sectors, water, infrastructure, energy and livestock sectors. The council should ensure and call participation of private sector especially agriculture and industry sectors so as to boost production and hence more contribution to Council Gross Domestic Product.

Table 2. 2: **Number of Non - Government Employees in Key Sectors of Economy in Kigamboni MC; 2016 – 2020**

Sector/Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	Percent
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Education sector (Primary school teachers)	0	0	161	54	192	98	201	105	207	163	1,181	41.0
Education sector (Secondary school teachers)	0	0	92	23	111	28	124	32	131	40	581	20.2
Health sector	0	0	95	139	98	151	110	159	116	168	1,036	36.0
Agriculture Sector	0	0	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	44	1.5
Livestock sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Natural Resource Sector												
a) Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
b) Bee Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
c) Wild Animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
d) Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
e) Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
f) Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Water sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Energy sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other (Specify)	0	0	5	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	36	1.3
Total	**0**	**0**	**361**	**223**	**414**	**283**	**448**	**303**	**468**	**378**	**2,878**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled Data from Administration and Human Resource Departments; Kigamboni MC, 2021

2.3   Economic Indicators (Council GDP and Per Capita Income)

The Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income are the mostly economic indicators used to assess the council's economic performance of a particular territory. The overall GDP at Current Prices for 2020 was Million TZS1, 152,110 compared to TZS 999,873 million in 2019 which is 15.2 percent increase. In 2020, Kigamboni MC GDP Per Capita was TZS 5,697,336 which is above the National GDP Per Capita. (Table 2.3, Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2).

2.3.1   Council Gross Domestic Product

According to the results of the 2020 Council Gross Domestic Product report; the GDP figures in TZS. Million for Kigamboni MC was 779,807 (in 2016), 832,505 (in 2017), 904,659 (in 2018), 999,873 (in 2019) and 1,152,110 (in 2020). Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 shows the computed GDP estimates by Kigamboni MC for 2016 to 2020 years.

Table 2. 3: Kigamboni Municipal Council – Some Indicators

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Council GDP (Million TZS)	779,807	832,505	904,659	999,873	1,152,110
Council Population	181,541	187,481	191,809	196,859	202,219
Council GDP Per Capita (TZS)	4,295,485	4,440,479	4,716,458	5,079,135	5,697,336
National GDP Per Capital	**1,968,965**	**2,191,190**	**2,327,395**	**2,452,406**	**2,577,967**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Compiled Data from Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Figure 2. 2: GDP Figures; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Compiled Data from Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

2.3.2   Council Per Capita GDP

2.3.3   Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

Kigamboni MC had the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices amounting to 779,807 (TZS) in 2016. In 2020 the District Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices increased to 1,152,110 million TZS. This amount was much contributed by service sector 62.4 percent followed by industry and construction sector (25.3 percent) while agriculture sector accounted for 12.3 percent (Table 2.4, 2.5 and figure 2.3).

Table 2. 4: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices – Kigamboni MC for the Year 2016 to 2020

Economic Activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	**115,113**	**125,545**	**128,847**	**133,645**	**141,747**
Crops	43,730	52,118	54,506	52,664	58,270
Livestock	58,577	58,577	59,947	65,840	67,588
Forestry and Hunting	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	12,806	14,850	14,394	15,142	15,889
Industry and Construction	**184,752**	**201,776**	**230,297**	**260,035**	**291,166**
Mining and Quarrying	35,166	34,428	42,644	45,909	63,204
Manufacturing	56,187	60,193	67,593	75,484	79,878
Electricity	9,138	7,870	6,451	6,829	7,061
Water	2,874	3,438	3,676	5,340	5,156
Construction	81,387	95,847	109,933	126,474	135,866
Services	**479,942**	**505,184**	**545,515**	**606,193**	**719,197**
Trade and Repairs	65,441	71,708	76,510	78,056	82,387
Transport and Storage	250,489	261,145	271,874	306,214	355,870
Hotels and Restaurants	10,107	10,598	10,729	11,232	9,598
Communication	11,544	12,097	12,639	13,061	13,994
Finance and Insurance	34,964	31,674	32,096	31,361	33,506
Real Estate	20,985	22,049	23,055	24,401	27,098
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,100	4,806	5,303	5,748	6,282
Public Administration	32,161	32,974	33,292	34,080	35,237
Education	17,740	18,941	19,993	21,143	21,908
Health	26,896	32,849	53,291	73,639	125,561
Other services	5,516	6,343	6,732	7,258	7,754
Total GDP	**779,807**	**832,505**	**904,659**	**999,873**	**1,152,110**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from Kigamboni MC, 2021

Table 2. 5: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020

Economic Activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	**14.8**	**15.1**	**14.2**	**13.4**	**12.3**
Crops	5.6	6.3	6	5.3	5.1
Livestock	7.5	7	6.6	6.6	5.9
Forestry and Hunting	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Industry and Construction	**23.7**	**24.2**	**25.5**	**26**	**25.3**
Mining and Quarrying	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.6	5.5
Manufacturing	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.5	6.9
Electricity	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Water	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Construction	10.4	11.5	12.2	12.6	11.8
Services	**61.5**	**60.7**	**60.3**	**60.6**	**62.4**
Trade and Repairs	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.2
Transport and Storage	32.1	31.4	30.1	30.6	30.9
Hotels and Restaurants	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
Communication	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Finance and Insurance	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.9
Real Estate	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Public Administration	4.1	4	3.7	3.4	3.1
Education	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9
Health	3.4	3.9	5.9	7.4	10.9
Other services	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total GDP	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from Kigamboni MC, 2021

Figure 2. 3: **GDP Per Capital (TZS); Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020**
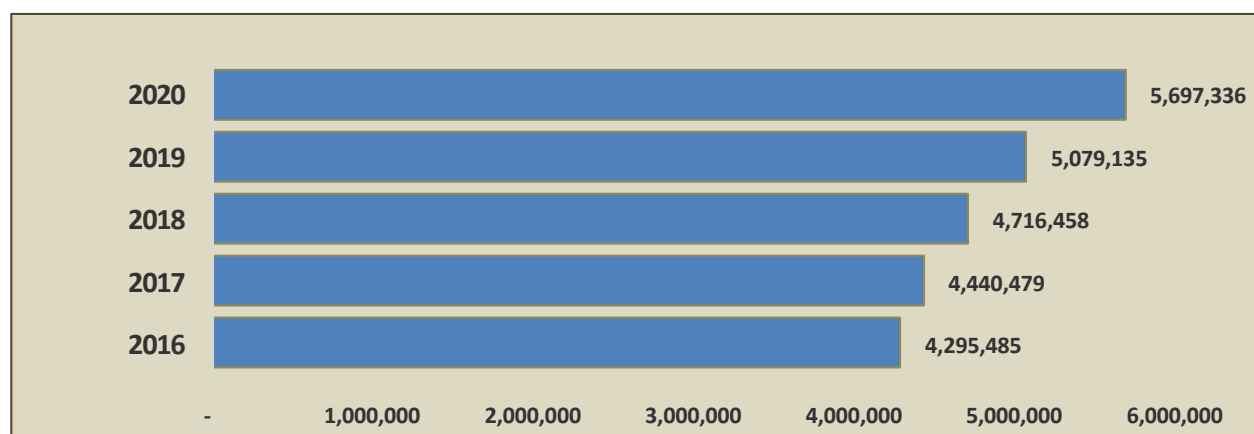
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from Kigamboni MC, 2021

2.4 Non-Income Indicators

Apart from income poverty in terms of GDP and per capita GDP, there are other non - income indicators that portray the poverty level. These indicators include main sources of cash income, housing condition and their amenities inside and outside dwellings. Others include the use of modern and durable building materials, access to safe drinking water, types of toilets, household's assets, and sources of lighting and cooking energies. Due to the reason that during the previous 2012 Population and Housing Census, Kigamboni Municipal Council was not existing, only main source of income indicator will be discussed.

2.4.1 Main Source of Cash Income

The major Council's revenue contributors were service levy, sales of plots, building permits, other business licence fees and land survey service fee while. It was observed that, Kigamboni Council's revenue collected from different sources increased from TZS 2,637,634,688 in 2016 to TZS 6,888,724,354 billion in 2020 (161.2 percent increase). In 2020, service levy recorded the largest share of total council's revenue with TZS 2.6 billion (37.9 percent) followed by sales of plots TZS 2.0 billion (29.8 percent) and building permit fee TZS 715.6 million (10.4 percent) (Figure 2.4)

Figure 2. 4: **Percent Share of Main Source of Council's Cash Income; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**
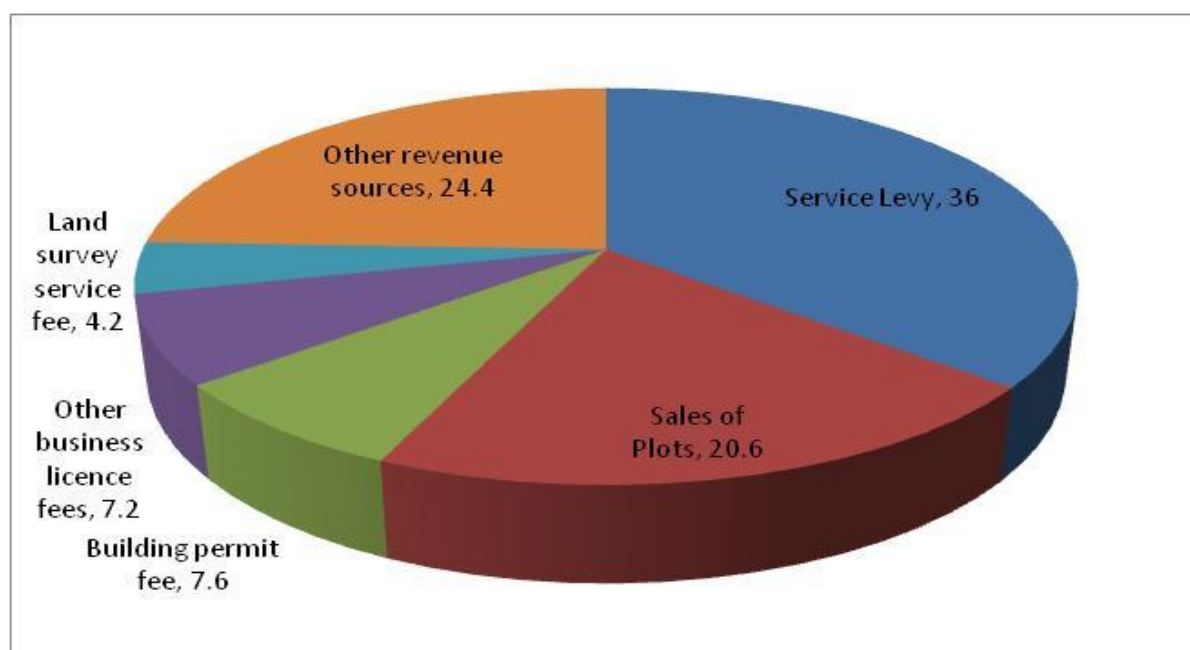
Source: *National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from Kigamboni MC, 2021*

2.5   Land Development
2.5.1   Formal Settlement (Surveyed Areas)

Land Use Planning is a key aspect of development for both urban and rural areas of any council in the country. The land demand in urban areas is dominated by the need for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial purposes. In rural areas agriculture and other social and production activities are the major users of land.

Information on the proportion of the population living in formal settlements is an indicator associated with people's well-being. Formal settlements are likely to have basic services including water, sanitation, electricity, etc. Table 2.6 shows that, Kigamboni MC had nine surveyed wards. Estimated total surveyed area was 418.0 sq.m in which, 245.4 sq.m was for residential, 13.1 sq.m was for commercial use, and 105.0 sq.m was for industrial use while 55.4 sq.m was for public services. The table also reveals that, residential area occupied large part of area (42.5 percent) followed by Industrial (18.2 percent), Public services (9.6 percent) and Commercial occupied small part of Council's area (2.3 percent).

2.5.2   Informal Settlement (Un Surveyed Areas)

In formal settlements do grow spontaneously leading to congested unplanned squatters as a result of uncontrolled influx of people migrating from other councils in search of building plots and industrial construction. This is contrary to the government policy that gives guidelines on proper land allocation, utilization and management for socio-economic purposes. Thus, in 2020 Table 2.8 shows distribution of unsurveyed areas by type of use and ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council. The table shows that, estimated total of un-surveyed area was 159.0 sq.m in which, 150.2 sq.m was for residential, 2.8 sq.m was for commercial use, and 1.9 sq.m was for industrial use while 3.4 sq.m was for public services. The table also reveals that, residential area occupied large part of un surveyed area (26.0 percent) followed by Commercial (0.5 percent), Industrial (0.3 percent) and public services occupied small part of Council's un surveyed area (0.6 percent). (The Council should ensure all wards are surveyed in order to create proper land use planning and solve land disputes within the council.

Table 2. 6: Estimated of Surveyed Area (in m^2) by Type of Use and Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2021

Ward	Total Area (Ha)	Estimated Total Surveyed Area (m^2)	Estimated Size of Surveyed Area in Square Metre/Ha Used for				Percent of the Surveyed Area to the Total Area of the Ward			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services
Kigamboni	4.9	4.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	52.2	10.8	5.9	15.0
Tungi	5.8	2.6	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	19.0	1.4	21.6	1.0
Mjimwema	23.4	19.2	14.1	2.1	0.8	2.2	60.3	8.9	3.2	9.6
Vijibweni	11.1	4.7	2.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	22.3	1.2	13.6	4.9
Kibada	19.1	14.1	11.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	60.9	3.6	1.9	7.4
Somangila	115.1	107.6	89.5	2.0	3.1	14.1	77.7	1.8	2.7	12.3
Kisarawe II	130.8	89.8	38.0	1.2	42.9	7.8	29.1	0.9	32.8	5.9
Kimbiji	64.7	28.7	18.2	2.1	1.6	6.7	28.2	3.3	2.5	10.3
Pembamnazi	202.2	147.2	67.8	4.3	53.3	21.8	33.5	2.1	26.4	10.8
Total	**577.0**	**418.0**	**245.4**	**13.1**	**105.0**	**55.4**	**42.5**	**2.3**	**18.2**	**9.6**

Source: Compiled Data from Municipal Director; Land Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

Table 2. 7: Estimated Un surveyed Area by Type of Use and Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020

Ward	Total Area (m	Estimated Total Unsurveyed Area	Estimated Size of Un surveyed Area in Square Metre (m) Used for				Percent of the Unsurveyed Area to the Total Area of the Ward			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services
Kigamboni	4.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.2	2.2	2.4	0.2
Tungi	5.8	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.0	1.9	1.2	4.0
Mjimwema	23.4	3.6	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	12.4	1.1	0.4	1.5
Vijibweni	11.1	6.4	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	51.5	3.4	1.4	1.4
Kibada	19.1	5.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	19.0	1.7	1.5	3.9
Somangila	115.1	7.5	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kisarawe II	130.8	40.9	39.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	30.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Kimbiji	64.7	36.1	35.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	54.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pembamnazi	202.2	55.0	53.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	26.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Total	**577.0**	**159.0**	**150.2**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**3.4**	**26.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.6**

Source: Compiled Data from Municipal Director; Land Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

2.5.3 Land Size for Special Use

In 2020, Table 2.8 shows Land Bank or Reserve by council whereas Kisarawe II ward had the largest land size, (1464 acres) were demarcated for Industrial (1,305 acres) and 159 acres for damping site. It was followed by Somangila ward which had 715 acres for ppublic/institutional investments, high tech Industries, commercial zone investments, recreational/entertainment investments and financial zones. There was also land (4.5 acres) reserved for beach cottage in Kisarawe II ward. Other wards with land bank were Pembamnazi used for industrial plots (700 acres), 7.3 acres for beach plot and 14.0 acres for hotel site.

Table 2. 8: **Availability of Land Bank by Ward and Size of the Land; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020**

Ward	Land Size in Square Metre	Proposed Use
Somangila	715 Acre	Public/institutional investments, High tech Industries, commercial zone investments, recreational/entertainment investments and financial zones.
	TP. NO. KGM1/237/052020 (SURVEYED)	Beach cottage
	4.5 Acre beach plot	
Kisarawe II	1305 Acre	Industrial
	159 Acre	Damping site
Pembamnazi	700 Acre (SURVEYED TP.NO. TEM1/174/072016	Industrial Plots
	7.3 Acre beach plot	Hotel Site
	14Acre beach plot	Hotel Site

Source: Compiled Data from Municipal Director; Land Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

2.6 Revenue Collection from Council's Own Sources

Table 2.9 shows that, the major five Council's revenue contributors from 2016/2017 to 2020/2021 were revenue from service levy TZS. 8,834,531,455.94 (36.0 percent) followed by sales of plots source TZS. 5,055,029,380.08 (20.6 percent), building permit fee (TZS. 1,873,452,888; 7.6 percent), other business licence fee (TZS. 1,778,882,299.87; 7.2 percent) and land survey service fee TZS. 1,039,890,144.7 (4.2 percent). It is observed that, Kigamboni Municipal Council's revenue collected from different sources increased from TZS. 2,637,634,688 in 2016/2017 to TZS. 5,142,383,089, in 2019/2020 before increasing to TZS. 6,888,724,354 in 2020/2021. Over the all period, revenue from service levy recorded the largest share of total council's revenue. Other council's revenue shares are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2. 9: Revenue in TZS Collected by Type; Kigamboni MC, 2016/2017 – 2020/2021

Type of Fee/Levy	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Service Levy	687,126,760	1,226,716,101	1,668,643,205.00	2,641,137,267.86	2,610,908,121.74
Guest House Levy	22,955,000	50,560,000	92,089,720.00	78,198,255.00	77,081,290.00
Tender fee	6,620,000	9,410,000	4,536,000.00	15,920,000.00	0.00
Land survey service fee	114,788,585	317,311,444	237,080,606.70	298,243,714.00	72,465,795.00
Market stalls / slabs dues	5,191,000	16,207,700	19,391,600.00	14,378,600.00	9,644,274.00
Plot application fee	38,070,000	2,090,000	39,972,615.00	39,537,280.00	17,734,000.00
Intoxicating liquor license fee	3,950,000	14,776,000	15,080,000.00	15,747,999.93	16,338,000.00
Other business licence fees	241,841,064	350,567,460	366,429,080.00	401,875,265.87	418,169,430.00
Fees from health laboratory board and technical council	0.0	0.0	16,115,500.00	4,961,000.00	0
Taxi licence Fee	20,000	4,290,000	39,111,700.00	9,986,600.00	4,285,750.00
Building permit fee	35,098,958	95,021,750	557,859,506.00	469,809,340	715,663,334.00
Fishing Vessels licence fees	34,972,000	44,339,250	45,742,600.00	52,020,750	72,697,000.00
Other fines and penalties	42,772,000	17,875,000	64,759,000.00	48,389,818.05	30,674,000.00
Sanitation fees and Chargers	0.0	7,833,000	4,020,250.00	42,873,500.00	11,207,800.00
Revenue from renting of houses	206,900,000	143,608,734	201,902,400.00	209,675,000.00	240,709,360.00
Sales of Plots	110,404,000	944,311,015	1,502,180,364.44	447,858,745.00	2,050,275,255.64
Dividends non-financial joint venture	0.0	14,484,840	9,656,560.00	13,277,770.00	24,981,875.00
Building Materials extraction license fee	0.0	47,545,000	198,288,609.40	257,843,400.00	402,745,000.00
Ada ya huduma za maji safi	266,205,580	310,387,165	326,669,609.94	0.0	0.0
Parking Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	45,320,100.00	78,142,549.99
Other Own source revenue	43,871,978	380,799,085	157,210,675.88	35,328,683.05	18,305,427.35
House rent Fee	518,050,763	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Advertising fees	154,787,500	87,246,438	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
Entertainment Permit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,891,500.00
Telecom towers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Security Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,790.88
Meat Inspection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,741,300.00
Forest Royalities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,712,250.00
Land registration Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00
Registration Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,782,250.00
Open Space User Charge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Valuation Charger	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,280,000.00
Parking fee	104,009,500	216,169,000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**2,637,634,688**	**4,301,548,982**	**5,566,739,602**	**5,142,383,089**	**6,888,724,354**

Source: Compiled Data from Finance and Trade Departments; Kigamboni MC; 2021

CHAPTER THREE

Production Sectors

3.0 Overview

This chapter gives a detailed description on the performance of productive sectors in Kigamboni Municipal Council. These sectors include agriculture, livestock, natural resources, tourism, mineral resources and industrial development.

3.1 Agriculture Sector

3.1.1 Introduction

In Tanzania, urban agriculture is a very common practice and it involves livestock keeping and cultivation of crops. In Tanzania, some urban dwellers depend entirely on urban agriculture for their livelihoods. The agriculture practiced in urban areas is different from the agriculture practiced in rural areas in terms of land size, crops grown (perishable in nature) and type of the people doing it. Farming and types of crops cultivated in urban areas include maize, paddy, onions, carrots, tomatoes, cassava spinach, amaranthus (mchicha) and others. These crops are produced both for domestic consumption and for sale.

3.1.2 Distribution of Arable Land

Arable land refers to land that can be used for growing crops or upon which agriculture is practiced. Table 3.1 show that Kigamboni Municipal Council has 28,015.0 ha of arable land of which 24,592.0 ha (87.8 percent) of the total arable land were used for cultivation food and cash crops in the year 2020. Kibada ward was leading by utilizing arable land at 100 percent followed by Kisarawe II (92.9 percent) and Pembamnazi ward (90.0 percent). Tungi with 50.0 percent and 75 percent for Vijibweni and Mjimwema wards were the least wards in utilization of arable land for crop cultivation.

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Arable Land (Ha) by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Total Land Area (Ha)	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Arable land Under Cultivation (Ha)	% of Arable Land Under Cultivation
Kigamboni	492.0	115.0	92.0	80.0
Tungi	579.0	200.0	100.0	50.0
Vijibweni	1,106.0	200.0	150.0	75.0
Kibada	1,907.0	300.0	300.0	100.0
Mjimwema	2,307.0	200.0	150.0	75.0
Kimbiji	6,472.0	4,000.0	3,500.0	87.5
Somangila	11,511.0	6,000.0	4,800.0	80.0
Kisarawe II	13,077.0	7,000.0	6,500.0	92.9
Pembamnanzi	20,216.0	10,000.0	9,000.0	90.0
Total	**57,667.0**	**28,015.0**	**24,592.0**	**87.8**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.3 Land under Cultivation

3.1.3.1 Area under Major Food Crops Cultivation

Maize, paddy, sweat potato, cassava, banana and cowpeas are the major food crops grown in the council. Table 3.2 shows that Paddy was planted on the largest area than other food crops and was the leading food crop in the council. Over the period of 2016 – 2020, paddy was planted on annual average area of 1,250.7 ha (35.5 percent). Maize was the second major food crop planted on annual average area of 840.9 ha (23.9 percent), while banana was the least crop with an annual average planted area of 0.5 ha followed by cowpeas with only 7.4 ha.

Table 3. 2: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	1,054.0	1,239.2	768.4	547.1	595.8	840.9	23.9
Paddy	1,640.2	1,513.5	1,206.5	1,182.5	710.7	1,250.7	35.5
Sweet Potatoes	964.8	680.7	678.3	627.3	525.2	695.3	19.7
Cassava	665.0	826.1	556.1	396.9	1,205.5	729.9	20.7
Banana Plantains	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.01
Cowpeas	8.0	11.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.4	0.2
Total	**4,333.0**	**4,270.8**	**3,216.8**	**2,760.0**	**3,042.5**	**3,524.6**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.3.2 Area Under Major Cash Crops Cultivation

The major cash crops grown in Kigamboni Municipal Council are vegetables and spice crops (Amaranthus, Okra, Pawpaw, Watermelon, Tomato, Cucumber, Egg Plant, and Passion). Table 3.3 gives the areas planted with cash crops. Over the period 2016 – 2020, the annual average land area of 3,479.3 hectares was cultivated with cash crops. Amaranthus had the largest share (38.7 percent) of total area planted with cash crops followed by watermelon (27.5 percent) and okra (23.3 percent). Passion occupied the least share (0.01 percent) of the total area under cash crops production.

Table 3. 3: Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020.

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Average	Percent
Amaranthus	1,465.1	1,289.5	1,178.5	1,287.4	1,503.9	1,344.9	38.7
Okra	1,065.5	791.9	764.0	759.1	673.8	810.9	23.3
Pawpaw	246.0	203.5	184.5	184.6	166.7	197.1	5.7
Watermelon	673.0	725.0	1,303.0	1,509.0	577.0	957.4	27.5
Tomato	26.0	19.8	16.0	15.9	10.4	17.6	0.5
Cucumber	162.0	132.0	112.0	145.0	162.0	142.6	4.1
Egg Plant	12.0	8.0	11.0	7.0	5.0	8.6	0.2
Passion	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.01
Total	**3,649.9**	**3,170.0**	**3,569.3**	**3,908.3**	**3,099.1**	**3,479.3**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.4 Crop Production

3.1.4.1 Major Food Crops Production

Table 3.4 highlights the estimated production in tons of major food crops for five-year period from 2016 to 2020 in Kigamboni Municipal Council. Over the period, the council managed to produce a total of 3,559,985 tons, with an annual average production of 711,997 tons of food crops. In general, over the whole period, the production decreased from 1,699,423 tons in 2016 to 99,928 tons in 2019 and increased to 636,328 tons in 2020. The results further show that sweet potatoes were produced in a large amount account for 65.5 percent of the total food crops produced followed by vegetables (20.7 percent) and cassava (15.1 percent). The least crop was paddy with only 4.7 percent of the total food crop production.

Table 3. 4: Estimated Production (Tons) of Major Food Crops; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020.

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Cassava	154,711	53,809	41,452	44,289	27,765	322,024	107,341	15.1
Paddy	151,053	9,139	3,434	241	5,146	169,013	33,803	4.7
Sweet potatoes	1,374,950	909,573	2,352	2,716	41,966	2,331,557	466,311	65.5
Vegetables	18,709	31,393	73,155	52,683	561,451	737,391	147,478	20.7
Total	**1,699,423**	**1,003,914**	**120,392**	**99,928**	**636,328**	**3,559,985**	**711,997**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

(i)   Production of Sweet Potatoes

Table 3.5 shows that sweet potatoes are grown in all wards in the council but at different production levels. Kimbiji ward with total production of 414,116 tons and an annual average production of 82,823 tons was leading in sweet potatoes production in 2016 to 2020 period. It accounted for 17.8 percent of the council's sweet potato total production of 2,331,557 tons. Tungi was the second with 17.6 percent of the total production and Kigamboni was third with 17.3 percent. Other wards accounted for 7.9 percent each.

Table 3. 5: Estimated Production (Tons) of Sweet Potatoes by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020.

Ward	Production (Tons)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Pembamnazi	153,385	25,775	302	349	4,792	184,603	36,921	7.9
Somangila	153,375	25,565	287	329	4,762	184,318	36,864	7.9
Kisarawe ii	153,370	25,545	284	327	4,757	184,283	36,857	7.9
Kimbiji	153,357	255,402	281	324	4,752	414,116	82,823	17.8
Mjimwema	153,356	25,535	279	321	4,740	184,231	36,846	7.9
Kibada	153,354	25,525	278	320	4,736	184,213	36,843	7.9
Vijibweni	153,253	25,120	227	259	4,587	183,446	36,689	7.9
Tungi	153,250	251,100	211	245	4,424	409,230	81,846	17.6
Kigamboni	148,250	250,005	206	240	4,416	403,117	80,623	17.3
Total	**1,374,950**	**909,573**	**2,352**	**2,716**	**41,966**	**2,331,557**	**466,311**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

ii)   Production of Vegetables

Vegetable farming in urban and pre-urban areas has become popular in Tanzania. Vegetables produced in Kigamboni include Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, sweet pepper, hot pepper; sweet potato leaves (matembele), Chinese, Cabbage and Pumpkin leaves. Table 3.6 shows that a total of 737,391 tons with annual average of 147, 478 tons was produced over the period of 2016 – 2020. The production of vegetables was at the peak in 2020 with a total of 561,451 tons which was above the annual average. The results further show that over the period the production of vegetables has been the same across all wards.

Table 3. 6: Estimated Production (Tons) of Vegetables by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020.

Ward	Production (Tons)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Pembamnazi	2,146	3,508	8,149	5,875	62,473	82,151	16,430	11.1
Somangila	2,131	3,493	8,134	5,860	62,458	82,076	16,415	11.1
Kisarawe ii	2,128	3,490	8,131	5,857	62,455	82,061	16,412	11.1
Kimbiji	2,125	3,487	8,128	5,854	62,452	82,046	16,409	11.1
Mjimwema	2,123	3,485	8,126	5,852	62,450	82,036	16,407	11.1
Kibada	2,021	3,484	8,125	5,851	62,446	81,927	16,385	11.1
Vijibweni	2,020	3,483	8,124	5,849	62,241	81,717	16,343	11.1
Tungi	2,010	3,482	8,120	5,845	62,240	81,697	16,339	11.1
Kigamboni	2,005	3,481	8,116	5,841	62,237	81,680	16,336	11.1
Total	**18,709**	**31,393**	**73,155**	**52,683**	**561,451**	**737,391**	**147,478**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

(iii) Production of Cassava

Cassava is the most important root crop and is the third most important food crop grown in the municipal council. Table 3.7 show that, over the period from 2016 – 2020 the total production of cassava was 322,024 tons with an annual average of 64,405 tons. Furthermore, the results reviewed that the production of cassava shows a decreasing trend. The production drop from 154,711 tons in 2016 to 27,765 tons in 2020. Pembamnazi ward was leading in term of production accounting for 17 percent of the total production followed by Somangila, Kisarawe II and Kimbiji wards which accounted for 16 percent each. The least production of cassava was observed in Kigamboni ward with only 2 percent of the total production.

Table 3. 7: Estimated Production (Tons) of Cassava by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2016 - 2020.

Ward	Production (Tons)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Pembamnazi	28,764	8,356	7,032	7,622	2,193	53,967	10,793	17
Somangila	27,471	8,261	7,104	7,514	2,172	52,521	10,504	16
Kisarawe ii	26,937	8,097	6,863	7,204	2,200	51,301	10,260	16
Kimbiji	26,506	8,166	6,853	7,161	2,192	50,878	10,176	16
Mjimwema	26,118	8,121	6,853	6,898	1,687	49,677	9,935	15
Kibada	8,358	6,991	2,044	2,273	14,931	34,597	6,919	11
Vijibweni	5,172	2,081	1,855	2,020	1,379	12,508	2,502	4
Tungi	3,254	2,000	1,623	2,000	680	9,557	1,911	3
Kigamboni	2,133	1,735	1,224	1,597	330	7,019	1,404	2
Total	**154,711**	**53,809**	**41,452**	**44,289**	**27,765**	**322,024**	**64,405**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.4.2 Major Cash Crops Production

Table 3.8 provides the estimated production in tons of major cash crops for five-year period from 2016 to 2020 in Kigamboni Municipal Council. Over the period, the Council managed to produce a total of 94,475.1 tons with an average production of 18,985 tons in each year. During the period, production was not stable, example in 2016 the production was 9,798.1 tons it increased to 30,593.9 in 2017 and went down to 14,833.6 tons in 2018. Similar situation was observed in 2019 and 2020. Maize had high proportional of 69.8 percent and watermelon occupied 30.2 percent of the total cash crop production.

Table 3. 8: Estimated Production (Tons) of Major Cash Crops; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020.

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	4,969.5	13,060.9	12,687.2	31,309.8	3,947.9	65,975.3	13,195.1	69.8
Watermelon	4,828.6	17,533.0	2,146.4	2,601.0	1,390.8	28,499.8	5,700.0	30.2
Total	**9,798.1**	**30,593.9**	**14,833.6**	**33,910.8**	**5,338.7**	**94,475.1**	**18,895.0**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.5 Crop Marketing

3.1.5.1 Food Crops

Table 3.9 presents the estimated amount of cassava sold in kilograms and the estimated value in Tanzania Shilling (TZS) earned in the market. This table also includes the estimated price per kilogram for cassava. Table 3.9 shows that in 2020, 10 million tons of cassava worth TZS 10 billion was sold. Pembamnazi ward bringing in the largest returns of 2.41 billion (23.6 percent), followed by Somangila ward with 2.37 billion (23.3 percent) and Kisarawe II ward with 2.36 billion (23.1percent). Mjimwema ward was the least contributor with 50 million (0.5 percent).

Table 3. 9: Estimated Amount and Value of Cassava Sold by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Amount Sold (Kgs)	Price per Kg (TZS)	Total Value in TZS	Percent
Pembamnazi	2,408,111	1000	2,408,111,000	23.6
Somangila	2,373,128	1000	2,373,128,000	23.3
Kisarawe ii	2,357,043	1000	2,357,043,000	23.1
Kimbiji	2,301,234	1000	2,301,234,000	22.6
Mjimwema	50,000	1000	50,000,000	0.5
Kibada	99,418	1000	99,418,000	1.0
Vijibweni	235,641	1000	235,641,000	2.3
Tungi	208,425	1000	208,425,000	2.0
Kigamboni	154,999	1000	154,999,000	1.5
Total	**10,187,999**	**1,000**	**10,187,999,000**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 3.10 shows that in 2020, a total of 14 million tons of sweet potato worth TZS 14 billion were sold, with Kisarawe II ward generating the highest returns of 2.2 billion (15.4 percent), followed by Pembamnazi and Kimbiji wards with 2.19 billion each (15.3 percent), and the least was Kigamboni with 319 million (2.2 percent).

Table 3. 10: Estimated Amount and Value of Sweet potatoes Sold by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Amount Sold (kg)	Price per kg (TZS)	Total Value in TZS	Percent
Pembamnazi	2,193,111.1	1000	2,193,111,100	15.3
Somangila	2,171,734.8	1000	2,171,734,800	15.2
Kisarawe ii	2,200,235.8	1000	2,200,235,800	15.4
Kimbiji	2,192,031.8	1000	2,192,031,800	15.3
Mjimwema	1,687,468.8	1000	1,687,468,800	11.8
Kibada	1,493,111.1	1000	1,493,111,080	10.4
Vijibweni	1,379,333.4	1000	1,379,333,400	9.6
Tungi	680,023.0	1000	680,023,000	4.7
Kigamboni	319,977.0	1000	319,977,000	2.2
Total	**14,317,026.8**	**1,000**	**14,317,026,780**	**100**

Source: *Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

3.1.6   Irrigation Potentials

Irrigation systems are recently the most preferred technology by both small scale and large-scale farmers. Nowadays raining is unreliable due to climatic changes. Therefore, relying only on rain results to uncertain crop productivity and loss in agricultural investments. Table 3.11 show that Kigamboni municipal council had a total of 648.5 ha which estimated to be potential area for irrigation in 2020. Out of the estimated area, 524.5 ha equivalent to 80.9 percent was under irrigation. Pembamnazi was leading accounted for 32.2 percent of the total area under irrigation followed by Kisarawe II (24.4 percent) and Kimbiji (23.3 percent). Tungi ward was the least with 0.1 percent of area under irrigation. The major crops irrigated were maize, amaranthus, okra, watermelon, pawpaw, eggplant, leak (matembele), peppers and other fruits and vegetables.

Table 3. 11: Estimated Potential Area (Ha) for Irrigation by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

WARD	Estimated Potential area (Ha) for Irrigation	Potential Area (Ha) under Irrigation	Percent of Estimated Area under Irrigation	Major crops
Vijibweni	3	1.5	0.3	Okra, Amaranthus.
Kibada	4.5	3.5	0.7	Okra, Pawpaw, Maize, Amaranthus
Kisarawe II	185	128	24.4	Okra, Eggplant, Peppers, Amaranthus, Water melon, Pawpaw
Kigamboni	1	1	0.2	Matembele, Amaranthus.
Tungi	1	0.5	0.1	Okra, Fruits, Amaranthus.
Mjimwema	5	3	0.6	Vegetables.
Pembamnazi	195	169	32.2	Vegetables, Okra, Watermelon, Eggplant, maize, Matembele, Peppers.
Kimbiji	151	122	23.3	Maize, Amaranthus, Water melon, Okra
Somangila	103	96	18.3	Okra, Pawpaw, Water melon, Peppers, Maize, Amaranthus.
Total	**648.5**	**524.5**	100.0	

*Source: **Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021***

3.1.7 Agricultural Inputs

The use of relevant and appropriate agricultural or farming inputs is required to improve agricultural production. The section presents the type and quantity of chemical fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and improved seeds distributed to farmers that are commonly used in the municipal councils.

3.1.7.1 Types of Chemical Fertilizers

Fertilizers provide plants with the essential chemical elements needed for growth particularly nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Chemical fertilizer is one of the inputs used in Kigamboni municipal council to improve production due to soil infertility of the area. Table 3.12 shows the distribution of chemical fertilizers to farmers in Kigamboni municipal council from 2016 to 2020. Over the period, the quantity of chemical fertilizers distributed to farmers were 1,516,581 kilograms with an annual average of 303,316 kilograms. The most common distributed chemical fertilizers were UREA, NPK, DAP and CAN. CAN was the most common chemical fertilizer, accounting for 28.2 percent of all chemical fertilizers, followed by DAP (27.5 percent) and UREA (22.9 percent). NPK was the least used fertilizers, accounting for 21.4 percent of all chemical fertilizers used (Table 3.12).

Table 3. 12: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (kg) Distributed to Farmers; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020.

Type of Fertilizers	Quantity (kg)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
UREA	12,500	89,241	71,892	81,242	92,550	347,425	69,485	22.9
NPK	91,858	12,123	61,213	72,124	86,700	324,018	64,804	21.4
DAP	162,900	91,840	7,125	82,631	72,300	416,796	83,359	27.5
CAN	89,252	72,913	5,146	98,131	162,900	428,342	85,668	28.2
Total	**356,510**	**266,117**	**145,376**	**334,128**	**414,450**	**1,516,581**	**303,316**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.7.2 Fungicides

Diseases are a common occurrence on plants, often having a significant economic impact on yield and quality, thus managing diseases is an essential component of production for most crops. A fungicide is a specific type of pesticide that controls fungal disease by specifically inhibiting or killing the fungus causing the disease. Horticulture crops demand the use of fungicides for control of fungus infestation and plant diseases for optimum crop harvests. Table 3.13 shows the quantity of fungicides distributed to farmers from the year 2016 to 2020 and the average quantity of fungicides distributed per annual in Kigamboni municipal council. The findings show that the most common type of fungicides used in the municipal council is Dithane M-45 with an average of 32 litres per annual (28.6 percent), followed by Ridomil with an average of 26.6 litres per annual (23.8 percent) and Ivory with 16.8 litres (15.0 percent). The least common fungicide was Movil 5 EC with annual average of 2.8 liters (2.5 percent).

Table 3. 13: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litre) Distributed to Farmers; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020.

Type of Fungicides	Quantity (litre)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Dithane M-45	50	65	20	15	10	160	32	28.6
Ivory	25	15	12	20	12	84	16.8	15.0
Tocozeb Super	21	12	15	9	5	62	12.4	11.1
Farm Zeb	10	2	1	5	10	28	5.6	5.0
Movil 5 EC	2	4	1	5	2	14	2.8	2.5
Super Grino	1	5	3	2	4	15	3	2.7
Agrovos	3	2	3	3	5	16	3.2	2.9
Ridomil	45	35	25	16	12	133	26.6	23.8
Mancozeb	12	10	10	5	10	47	9.4	8.4
Total	**169**	**150**	**90**	**80**	**70**	**559**	**111.8**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.7.3 Insecticides

Insecticides are chemicals that are used to control insects by killing them or preventing them from engaging in undesirable or harmful behaviors. Insecticides are used extensively in agriculture, public health, industry, and the residential and commercial sectors. The most commonly used insecticide in Kigamboni municipal council was Duduba, which accounted for 12.1 percent of all liters of insecticide given, followed by karate (11.5 percent) and Duduall 450 Ec (11.3 percent). Amekan was the least insecticide used by farmers with a share of 2.7 percent (Table 3.14).

Table 3. 14: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (Litre) Distributed to Farmers; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020

Type of Insecticides	Quantity (litre)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Karate	30	12	16	15	20	93	18.6	11.5
Attakan	10	16	18	12	18	74	14.8	9.1
Diazinon	15	10	10	3	5	43	8.6	5.3
Duduba	25	20	15	18	20	98	19.6	12.1
Dudu Acelamectin	5	8	12	15	18	58	11.6	7.1
Amekan	0	0	5	8	9	22	4.4	2.7
Farmguard	20	7	8	10	12	57	11.4	7.0
Duduall 450 Ec	25	20	25	12	10	92	18.4	11.3
Deltamethrin 25 G/L	20	10	30	11	20	91	18.2	11.2
Abanil	5	8	0	3	10	26	5.2	3.2
Dusban	10	4	6	5	7	32	6.4	3.9
Perfecron	20	10	15	20	21	86	17.2	10.6
Ninja	3	4	7	11	15	40	8	4.9
Total	**188**	**129**	**167**	**143**	**185**	**812**	**162.4**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.7.4 Improved Seeds

For agricultural productivity to increase, improved seeds are critical. The quantity of improved seeds delivered to farmers in the Kigamboni municipal council between 2016 and 2020 is shown in Table 3.15. A total of 2,398 kgs of improved seeds with an annual average of 479.9 kgs were distributed to farmers over the period of 2016 – 2020. Maize TMV I (32.0 percent), STAHA (18.1 percent), Tumbili (18.1 percent) and Stuka (16.0 percent) are improved seeds for maize which were mostly distributed in the municipal council. Other improved seeds for okra, amaranthus and tomato were distributed in minimum quantities.

Table 3. 15: **Type and Quantity of Improved Seeds (kg) Distributed to Farmers; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020**

Type of Improved Seed	Quantity (kg)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Amaranth	30	25	20	28	30	133	26.6	5.5
Tomato	12	20	12	8	15	67	13.4	2.8
Okra	50	45	25	28	30	178	35.6	7.4
Maize (Stuka)	45	39	50	105	145	384	76.8	16.0
Maize (Staha)	40	55	30	135	175	435	87	18.1
Maize (Tumbili)	48	90	60	150	85	433	86.6	18.1
Maize Tmv 1	210	178	120	150	110	768	153.6	32.0
Total	**435**	**452**	**317**	**604**	**590**	**2,398**	**479.6**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.1.8   Agricultural Implements

In order to produce efficiently, agricultural implements are required. Table 3.16 shows the demand for and supply of agricultural implements in Kigamboni municipal council. Power tillers tractors and ox cultivator were the most widely used farm devices in the municipal council. Ox cultivator, power tillers and ox plough were likewise in high demand in most, although supply was limited, as seen in the table (Table 3.12).

Table 3. 16: Availability of Agriculture Implements; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Type	Implements		
	Demand	Supplied	Shortfall/Excess
OX PLOUGH	5	1	4
OX HARROW	4	2	2
OX RIDGER	0	0	0
OX CART	0	0	0
OX CULTIVATOR	10	6	4
OX CHAIN	0	0	0
TRACTORS	3	5	(2)
POWER TILLERS	10	4	6
Total	**32**	**18**	**14**

Source: Compiled data from Agriculture and Irrigation Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.2   Livestock

In most cases, livestock keeping is done in rural areas. Cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry are among the most common animals kept. In urban areas, zero grazing is used, but in peri urban areas, semi-intense to extensive grazing is used.

3.2.1   Livestock Population

At the household level, the livestock sector offers a considerable contribution to food security and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, the subsector provides a significant amount of protein in the form of meat, milk, and poultry products. The most common livestock kept in Kigamboni municipal council were Cattle (21,465), goats (9,526), sheep (3,866), donkeys (69), pigs (2,304), and chickens (505,520) (Table 3.17).

Table 3. 17: **Estimated Livestock Population by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs	Indigenous Chicken	Chicken (Broilers and Layers)
Kibada	136	123	18	3	107	25,700	30,330
Kigamboni	205	200	55	11	115	6,225	10,500
Kimbiji	1,879	4,191	184	10	175	15,323	5,952
Kisarawe II	1,962	1,364	1,677	12	301	10,748	13,000
Mjimwema	600	280	324	5	100	24,690	67,380
Somangila	13,021	1,501	1,150	10	760	38,220	72,410
Tungi	554	170	86	-	192	3,480	18,526
Pembamnazi	2,908	1,572	307	8	358	12,411	26,478
Vijibweni	200	125	65	10	196	7,524	116,623
Total	**21,465**	**9,526**	**3,866**	**69**	**2,304**	**144,321**	**361,199**

*Source: **Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021***

3.2.1.1   Cattle Population

Cattle farming are an important subsector for people in the municipal council's economy, providing a variety of benefits including nutrition, health, work, and a source of household income. Indigenous cattle were the most common type of livestock in the Kigamboni municipal council, as seen in Table 3.18. They made up 66.4 percent of the total cattle population in the municipal council in 2020 while improved dairy cattle accounted for 33.6 percent. At ward level, Somangila had the largest number (60.7 percent) of the municipal council total cattle population followed by Pembamnazi (13.5 percent) and Kisarawe II (9.1 percent). The least number of cattle was observed in Kibada ward with only 0.6 percent.

Table 3. 18: **Population Distribution of Cattle by Type and Ward; Kigamboni Council, 2020**

Ward	Population of Cattle by Type				
	Indigenous Cattle	Improved Diary Cattle	Improved Beef Cattle	Total	Percent
Kibada	51	85	0	136	0.6
Kigamboni	60	145	0	205	1.0
Kimbiji	1,507	372	0	1,879	8.8
Kisarawe II	654	1,308	0	1,962	9.1
Mjimwema	354	246	0	600	2.8
Somangila	8,618	4,403	0	13,021	60.7
Tungi	554	-	0	554	2.6
Pembamnazi	2,387	521	0	2,908	13.5
Vijibweni	69	131	0	200	0.9
Total	**14,254**	**7,211**	**0**	**21,465**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Map 3. 1: Cattle Population by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
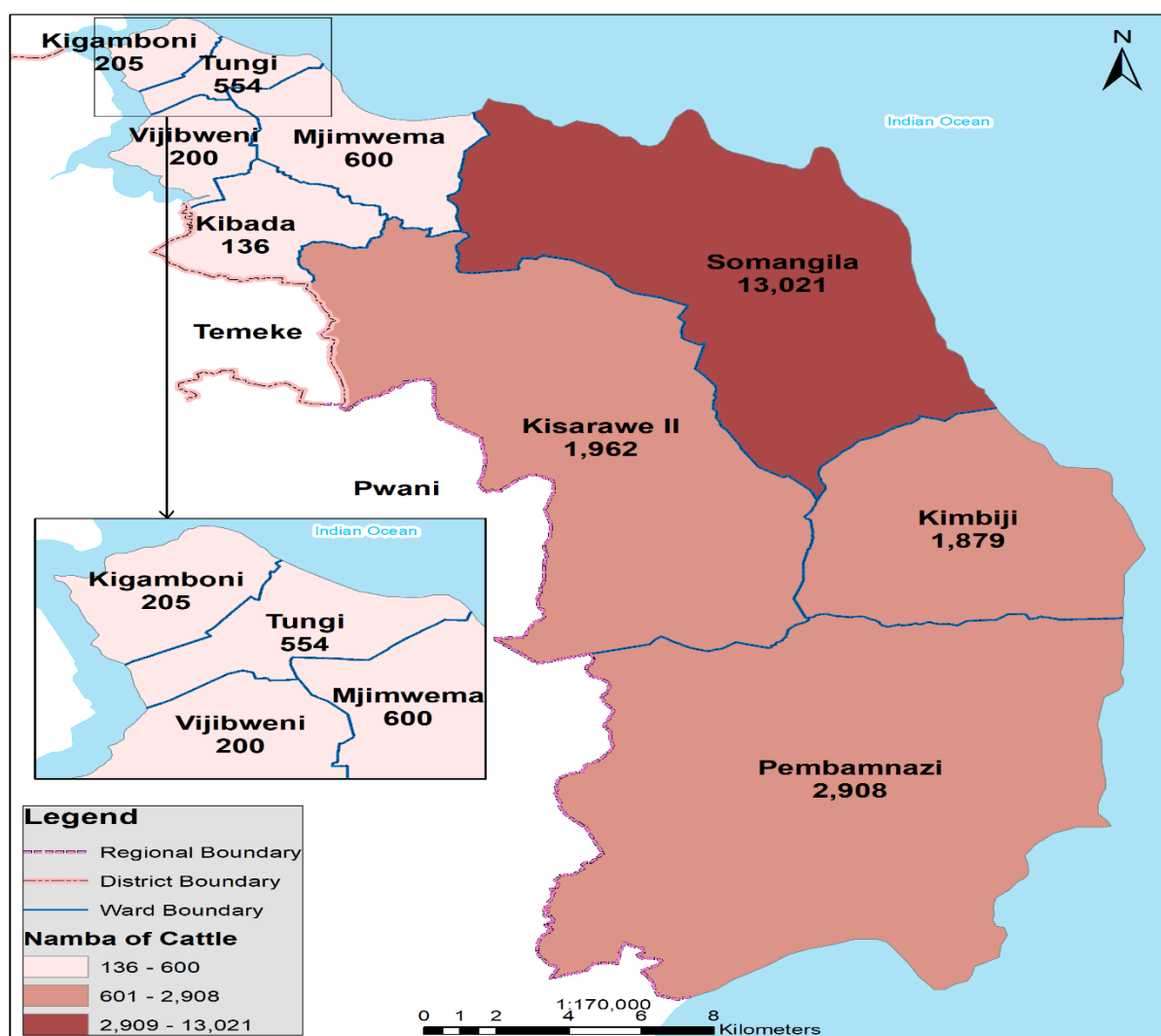
Source: NBS; Compiled Data from Livestock Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

3.2.1.2 Goat Population

Table 3.19 shows that indigenous goats were the dominant type of goats (97.4 percent) in Kigamboni municipal council while dairy goats keeping are not common accounted only 2.6 percent in 2020. At ward level, Kimbiji had the largest number of goat 4,191 equivalent to 46.3 percent followed by Pembamnazi 1,572 (17.4 percent) and Somangila ward 1,501 (16.6 percent). Kibada and Vijibweni wards had the least share of 1.4 percent each.

Table 3. 19: Population Distribution of Goats by Type and by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Indigenous Goats	Improved Dairy Goats	Total	Percent
Kibada	123	-	123	1.4
Kigamboni	200	-	200	2.2
Kimbiji	4,099	92	4,191	46.3
Kisarawe II	1,224	140	1,364	15.1
Mji mwema	280	-	280	3.1
Somangila	1,501	-	1,501	16.6
Tungi	170	-	170	1.9
Pembamnazi	1,572	-	1,572	17.4
Vijibweni	125	-	125	1.4
Total	**8,813**	**232**	**9,045**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Map 3. 2: Goat Population by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
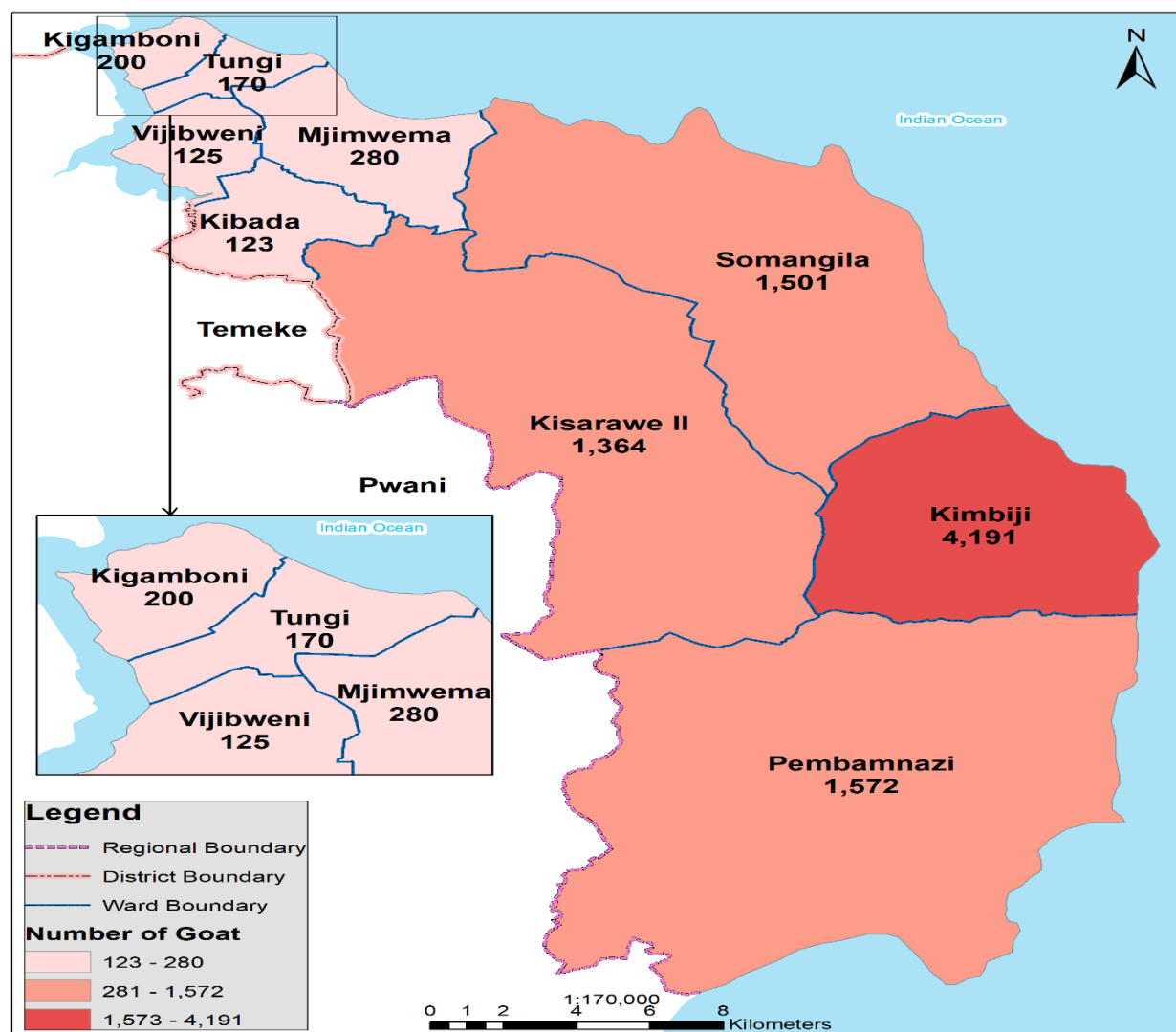
Source: NBS; Compiled Data from Livestock Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

3.2.1.3 Sheep Population

Sheep, unlike cattle and goats, are not often kept in the municipal council. In the year 2020, the municipal council's sheep population was 3,866. Kisarawe II ward had the highest number of sheep (1,677), followed by Somangila ward (1,150) and Pembamnazi ward (307). Kibada ward (18) had the least number of sheep in the municipal council.

Figure 3. 1: Population Distribution of Sheep by Type and by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020
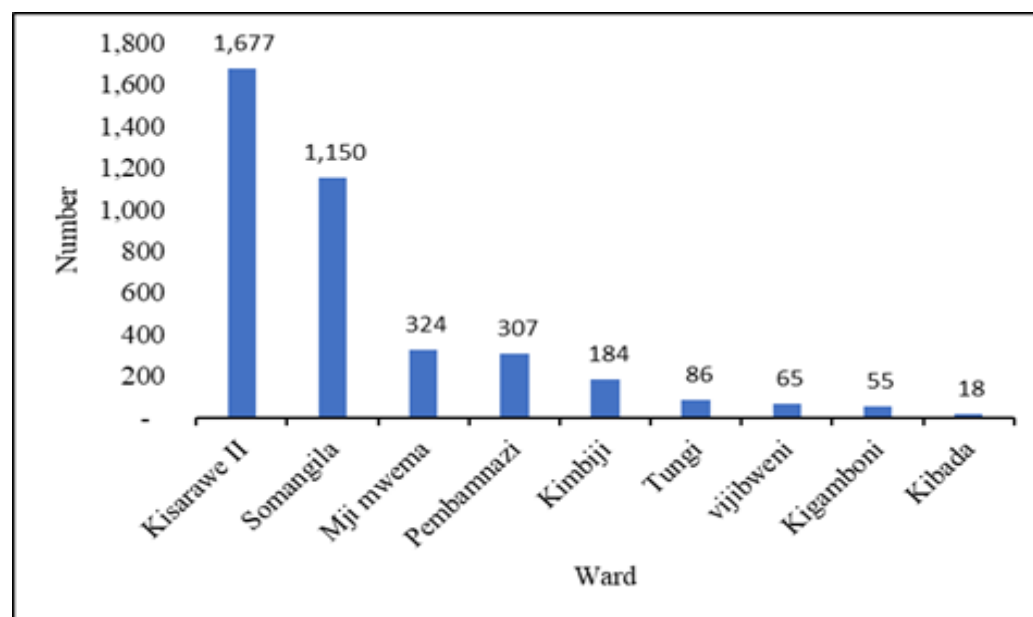
3.2.1.4 Chicken Population

Chicken farming has an important part in the lives of both rural and urban populations, and it helps to alleviate poverty and improve food security by providing high nutrition. In the year 2020, the total number of chickens in Kigamboni municipal council was 505,520 where by the number of broiler and layers together was 361,199 and indigenous chicken 144,321. At ward level, Vijibweni had the largest number of chickens 110,630 (24.6 percent) of the total chickens in the municipal council followed by Somangila ward 110,630 (21.9 percent) and Mjimwema 92,070 (18.2 percent). The least number of chickens was recorded in Kigamboni ward 16,725 (3.3 percent) Table 3.20.

Table 3. 20: **Population Distribution of Chickens by Type and by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

Ward	Indigenous Chicken	Chicken (Broilers and Layers)	Total	Percent
Kibada	25,700	30,330	56,030	11.1
Kigamboni	6,225	10,500	16,725	3.3
Kimbiji	15,323	5,952	21,275	4.2
Kisarawe II	10,748	13,000	23,748	4.7
Mji mwema	24,690	67,380	92,070	18.2
Somangila	38,220	72,410	110,630	21.9
Tungi	3,480	18,526	22,006	4.4
Pembamnazi	12,411	26,478	38,889	7.7
Vijibweni	7,524	116,623	124,147	24.6
Total	**144,321**	**361,199**	**505,520**	**100.0**

*Source: **Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021***

Map 3. 3: Chicken Population by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Source: NBS; Compiled Data from Livestock Department; Kigamboni MC, 2021

3.2.2   Livestock Infrastructure

Improvement of livestock quality is limited due to difficulties in accessing facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in terms of quality and quantity and in some cases causes death to the animals affected. The dominant types of livestock infrastructure in Kigamboni municipal council by the end of 2020 was slaughter slab (9). Table 3.21 show that, there was only one dip in the municipal council and it was not working this would endanger livestock from scab.

Table 3. 21: **Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

Ward	Dips			Veterinary Centers			Crushes	Hides/Skin Sheds	Abattoirs	Slaughter Slab	Livestock Market/Auction
	W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total					
Pembamnazi	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Somangila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vijibweni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kibada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.2.3 Major Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases are one of the elements that have a negative impact on livestock production and productivity in Kigamboni municipal council, needing control. Livestock disease control is critical for improving not only the livelihood of livestock keepers, but also for indirectly strengthening the council economy by expanding the market for livestock products. Controlling animal diseases gives the people peace of mind about their well-being. This section describes major livestock diseases reported in the municipal council and also describes morbidity and mortality cases reported.

3.2.3.1 Cattle Diseases

Table 3.22 shows that between 2018 and 2020, a total of 2,295 morbidity cases were registered, resulting in the death of 107 cattle. Helminthiasis, East coast fever and Trypanosomiasis were the primary causes of cattle illnesses in Kigamboni municipal council during the same time period, accounting for 40%, 18%, and 16%, respectively. On the other hand, the main causes of death for majority of cattle in Kigamboni municipal council were East Coast Fever (29 percent), Pneumonia (26 percent) and Anaplasmosis (21 percent). Despite causing a large number of morbidity cases, Helminthiasis (4 percent) was the least cause of cattle death.

Table 3. 22: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Five Major Cattle Diseases; Kigamboni MC, 2018 - 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported					Number of Mortality Cases Reported				
	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
EAST COAST FEVER	143	135	133	411	18	16	12	3	31	29
TRYPANOSOMIASIS	130	123	121	374	16	12	5	4	21	20
PNEUMONIA	122	118	111	351	15	13	9	6	28	26
HELMINTHIASIS	302	307	311	920	40	3	1	-	4	4
ANAPLASMOSIS	90	78	71	239	10	11	8	4	23	21
Total	**787**	**761**	**747**	**2,295**	**100**	**55**	**35**	**17**	**107**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.2.3.2 Goat Diseases

Table 3.23 shows that between 2018 and 2020, a total of 1,954 morbidity cases were registered, resulting in the death of 145 goats. Helminthic, Pneumonia and Diarrhea were the primary causes of goat illnesses in Kigamboni municipal council during the same time period, accounting for 65.8%, 20.4%, and 13.8%, respectively. On the other hand, the main causes of death for majority of goats in Kigamboni municipal council were Helminthic (65.5 percent), Pneumonia (29.0 percent) and Diarrhea (5.5 percent).

Table 3. 23: Three Major Goat Diseases Reported by Ward Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2018 - 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported					Number of Mortality Cases Reported				
	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
DIARRHEA	110	100	60	270	13.8	5	3	-	8	5.5
HELMINTHIC	413	421	452	1,286	65.8	35	31	29	95	65.5
PNEUMONI	201	97	100	398	20.4	21	13	8	42	29.0
Total Cases	**724**	**618**	**612**	**1,954**	**100.0**	**61**	**47**	**37**	**145**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.2.3.3 Sheep Diseases

Table 3.24 shows that between 2018 and 2020, a total of 462 morbidity cases were registered, resulting in the death of 37 sheep. Pneumonia, Helminthic and Foot Rot were the primary causes of sheep illnesses in Kigamboni municipal council during the same time period, accounting for 36.6%, 34.2%, and 29.2%, respectively. On the other hand, the main causes of death for majority of sheep in Kigamboni municipal council were Pneumonia (78.4 percent) and Helminthic (21.6 percent).

Table 3. 24: Three Major Sheep Diseases Reported by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported					Number of Mortality Cases Reported				
	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
HELMINTHIC	76	56	26	158	34.2	5	3	-	8	21.6
FOOT ROT	42	57	36	135	29.2	-	-	-	-	-
PNEUMONIA	80	62	27	169	36.6	12	13	4	29	78.4
Total Cases	**198**	**175**	**89**	**462**	**100.0**	**17**	**16**	**4**	**37**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.2.4   Marketing of Major Livestock and Livestock Products

For efficient, effective, and transparent livestock marketing operations, reliable, timely, and consistent livestock marketing information is critical. Official and well-organized livestock markets/auctions are reliable sources of data regarding marketed livestock and their products. Apart from being slaughterhouses, modern abattoirs also act as local markets for cattle and their products. In the Kigamboni municipal council, the lack of modern abattoirs at the makes gathering reliable, timely, and consistent livestock data extremely challenging. The Municipal Council has to take into account the fact that it is through construction of modern abattoirs and having well defined routine data collection system, could improve reliability of information of the marketed livestock and their products and subsequently improve revenue collection.

3.2.5   Livestock Personnel

The quality of extension services depends on the status of livestock personnel. Table 3.25 indicates that in 2020, the Kigamboni municipal council had a total of 6 employees in livestock sub-sector scattered among the wards. All the 6 employees were livestock field officers, 3 being male and 3 female.

Table 3. 25: Availability of Livestock Personnel by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Veterinary Officers		Livestock Officers		Livestock Field Officers		Pests and Tsetse Field Officer		Livestock Auxiliary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kibada	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vijibweni	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**

Source: Compiled data from Livestock and Fishery Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.3   Natural Resources

Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee-keeping, fisheries, wildlife, tourism and minerals. The sector is very important in the contribution to social and economic development of Kigamboni municipal council. It also protects soils from erosion and conserves water, wild life and provides industrial material and non-wood product such as honey and bee wax.

3.3.1 Forestry

Table 3.26 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council has a total area of 1,727.2 ha covered by forest out of which 92.3 percent are covered by natural forest and 7.7 percent covered with forest plantation. Pembamnazi ward had the largest area of 1,349.8 ha followed by Somangila ward 274.6 ha and Kimbiji 124. The least ward was Vijibweni with only 16ha.

Table 3. 26: **Status of Forest Cover by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

Ward	Total Land Area (ha)	Natural Forest Reserve Area (ha)	Forest Plantation Area (ha)	Game Reserve Area (ha)*	Game Controlled Area (ha)	Total
Kigamboni	492.0	0	0	0	0	0
Kibada	579.0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	1,106.0	274.6	0	0	0	274.6
Tungi	1,907.0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	2,307.0	16	0	0	0	16
Kimbiji	6,472.0	12	112	0	0	124
Kisarawe II	11,511.0	26	0	0	0	26
Pembamnazi	13,077.0	1,317.80	32	0	0	1,349.8
Mjimwema	20,216.0	80.9	0	0	0	80.9
Total	**57,667.0**	**1,727.3**	**144.0**	**0**	**0**	**1,871.3**

Source: Compiled data from Land and Natural Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.3.2 Number of Tree Seedlings Raised

Residents have developed a culture of planting trees, with numerous institutions participating in tree raising and planting. The municipal councils, village governments, people and non-governmental organizations are among these organizations. Table 3.27 shows the total number of tree seedlings raised in the municipal council by ward. The municipal council raised 801,400 tree seedlings between 2016 and 2020. Kimbiji ward had the highest proportion of the seedlings with 32.3 percent, followed by Somangila ward (25.8 percent) and Kisarawe II (20.9 percent). The least number of seedlings was in Kigamboni ward (1.5 percent).

Table 3. 27: **Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020**

Ward	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
Kigamboni	1,200	1,900	2,700	430	6,100	12,330	1.5
Kibada	2,100	3,400	9,870	11,200	14,300	40,870	5.1
Somangila	10,800	13,600	36,000	62,000	84,000	206,400	25.8
Tungi	1,900	5,800	9,900	13,000	17,900	48,500	6.1
Vijibweni	6,500	7,500	11,400	18,600	23,000	67,000	8.4
Kimbiji	27,000	32,000	41,500	66,500	92,000	259,000	32.3
Kisarawe II	18,000	29,000	37,200	40,100	43,000	167,300	20.9
Pembamnazi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mjimwema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**67,500**	**93,200**	**148,570**	**211,830**	**280,300**	**801,400**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Environment Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 3.28 show institutional involved in raising tree seedlings in Kigamboni municipal council. A total of 93,800 tree seedlings were raised by various institutions which is equivalent to 11.7 percent of the total tree seedling (801,400) rose in Kigamboni municipal council over the period from 2016 to 2020. Kigamboni MC raised the most tree seedlings, accounting for 85.8 percent of all tree seedlings raised by the institution over a five-year period.

Table 3. 28: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 - 2020

Institution	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
Kigamboni Mc	0	1,500	18,000	45,000	16,000	80,500	85.8
Mjimwema Garden	800	1,200	1,100	1,400	2,600	7,100	7.6
Kibada Garden	500	750	2,000	1,250	1,700	6,200	6.6
Total	**1,300**	**3,450**	**21,100**	**47,650**	**20,300**	**93,800**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled data from Environment Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.3.3 Forest Products

Forest products play a significant role to the economy and livelihoods in the municipal council. Forest products are also a source of revenue in the council through penalties and royalties from harvesting and selling of forest products. There are number of the people in the municipal council depend on forest for firewood, logs, charcoal, bee-keeping for production of honey and wax, wild fruits, medicines and building materials (timber and poles).

3.3.3.1 Logs and Charcoal

Table 3.29 shows that a total of 380 bags of charcoal were harvested from 2016 to 2020 worth of TZS 5,150,000. The harvest was high in 2019 were by 300 bags were harvested.

Table 3. 29: Revenue Collected from Charcoal; Kigamboni Municipal Council: 2016 - 2020

Year	Number of Bags	Revenue TZS
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	10	50,000
2019	300	3,000,000
2020	70	2,100,000
Total	**380**	**5,150,000**

Source: Compiled data from Natural Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.3.3.2 Beekeeping

Beekeeping was practiced as a part-time economic activity in the municipal council. In comparison to other revenue-generating enterprises, its contribution to the council's economy was minor. Table 3.30 reveals that the municipal council had a total of 3,500 beehives as of 2020, with 314 (9 percent) traditional beehives and 3,186 (91 percent) modern beehives. The results further show that, the number of traditional beehives has been decreasing over time. For example, the number decreased from 103 in 2016 to 22 in 2020 while on the other side modern beehives has increased from 493 in 2016 to 734 in 2020. This reveals that, people are shifting from traditional way of beekeeping to modern. Furthermore, Vijibweni ward has the highest share of traditional beehives in the council, accounting for 32.5 percent, followed by Kimbiji ward with 24.5 percent. Somangila ward, on the other hand, had the most modern beehives (43.7 percent), followed by Vijibweni ward (41.1 percent) and Kimbiji ward (5.2 percent) of the total modern beehives in the municipal council.

Table 3. 30: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2016 -2020

Ward	Number of Beehives													
	Traditional							Modern						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	%
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kibada	10	8	4	4	2	28	8.9	22	20	20	38	38	138	4.3
Somangila	23	18	18	5	1	65	20.7	208	300	289	297	297	1,391	43.7
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	27	27	23	15	10	102	32.5	201	231	239	309	330	1,310	41.1
Kimbiji	27	15	15	11	9	77	24.5	21	29	37	39	41	167	5.2
Kisarawe II	2	2	2	1	0	7	2.2	3	3	7	11	9	33	1.0
Pembamnazi	13	12	7	0	0	32	10.2	15	13	12	9	9	58	1.8
Mjimwema	1	0	1	1	0	3	1.0	23	23	20	13	10	89	2.8
Total	**103**	**82**	**70**	**37**	**22**	**314**	**100**	**493**	**619**	**624**	**716**	**734**	**3,186**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from Beekeeping Unit; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.4 Wildlife

There are no game-controlled areas in Kigamboni, however all of the animal species listed in the Table 3.31 can be found in forest reserve areas and undeveloped bush regions owned by the landowners. Poachers are those that leave near communities where animals have been discovered and engage in unlawful hunting. The common type of wildlife found is primates, antelopes, hyena, crocodile etc.

Table 3. 31: Game Controlled Area by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Game Controlled Areas		
	Size (Ha)	Encroached Area (Ha)	Five Most Common Wildlife Species
Kigamboni	0	0	
Kibada	0	0	primates
Somangila	0	0	Primates, bush pig, buffalo, antelopes, hyena.
Tungi	0	0	primates
Vijibweni	0	0	snakes, primates, crocodile
Kimbiji	0	0	bush pig, buffalo, hyena, antelope, baboon
Kisarawe II	0	0	Baboon, hyena, bush pig, antelope
Pembamnazi	0	0	buffalo, hyena, crocodile, hippopotamus antelopes spps, lion
Mjimwema	0	0	snake species

Source: Compiled data from Natural Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2022

3.5 Tourism

Tourism has been described as a tool for creating jobs, reducing poverty, and promoting long-term human development. Tourism is another key industry for poverty alleviation, thanks to its specific characteristics. The benefits include job development, increased sales of various goods and services such as agricultural products and handicrafts, and cultural entertainment offered by locals, the majority of whom are poor.

3.5.1 Historic Site Viewing Tourism

A historic site is a designated spot where historical artifacts from the political, military, or social spheres have been preserved. Historic sites are normally legally protected, and many have been designated as national historic sites. Unfortunately, most of the historic sites in Kigamboni municipal council are only known to the local people. Table 3.32 shows historic sites that can be important for tourism in the municipal council.

Table 3. 32: **Historical/Attractive Sites Potential for Tourism by Ward in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

District	Ward	Type of historical site available	Village/Mtaa
Kigamboni	Somangila	Msikiti wa karne 14	Ras bamba
Kigamboni	Somangila	Makabuli ya kale	Mbwamaji
Kigamboni	Kimbiji	Bat cave	Kwa Moris

Source: Compiled data from Natural Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2022

3.6 Mining Sector

Tanzania, like many other developing countries, relies heavily on mineral exports. Mineral-rich economies have an edge over those with less, as minerals give funding for quick development and poverty reduction. The majority of mining operations in the region are carried out by small-scale operators that use rudimentary tools and have limited capital, expertise, and technology to fully exploit the prospects offered. Mineral reserves abound in the area, including pebbles, sand and rubbles. There are four large deposits for pebbles and rubbles which are found in Mjimwema ward, Kisarawe II, Kimbiji and Somangila ward (Table 3.33).

Table 3. 33: Distribution of Existing Mineral Deposits and Scale of Mining by Ward; Kigamboni Council, 2020

Ward	Type of Mineral Deposit	Small Scale	Medium Scale	Large Scale
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0
Tungi	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	Pebbles	0	0	1
Kibada	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	Rubbles /Sand	1	0	1
Kimbiji	Rubbles	0	0	1
Somangila	Pebbles	0	0	1
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0
Total		**1**	**0**	**4**

Source: Compiled data from Natural Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2022

3.7   Industrial Sector

The industrial sector is vital to the economy. It is a source of foreign exchange and may also be the primary source of employment, particularly in urban areas. The majority of industries are based on the foot wear production, building materials, bed covers and pillow, water production. Cement, oil and lubricants and milk production are just a few of the large-scale industries that have sprung up in the municipal council as a result of reliable markets and the availability of raw materials.

3.7.1   Medium Scale Industries

Table 3.34 displays the type of medium scale industries by wards available in Kigamboni Municipal council, as well as the number of industries in 2020. According to the findings, there were 7 medium scale industries in the municipal council, Kisarawe II ward had three different types of industries, plastic products (3), building materials "ceiling board" and cool boxes. Foot wear production industry was found in Vijibweni ward.

Table 3. 34: Type of Medium Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Type of Industry	Number of Industries
Kigamboni	0	0
Tungi	0	0
Vijibweni	Foot wear production	1
Mjimwema	0	0
Kibada	Bed cover and pillow	1
Kisarawe II	Plastic products, and	3
	Building materials "ceiling board"	1
	Cool boxes	1
Kimbiji	0	0
Somangila	0	0
Pembamnazi	0	0
Total		**7**

Source: Compiled data from Finance and Trade Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

3.7.2   Large Scale Industries

Table 3.35 displays the type of large scale industries by wards available in Kigamboni Municipal Council, as well as the number of industries in 2020. According to the findings, there were 5 large scale industries available in the council; this includes oil and lubricants, plastic and metal containers, water production, milk production and cement production as shown in the table 3.35.

Table 3. 35: Number of Large-Scale Industries by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Type of Industry	Number of Industries
Kigamboni	0	0
Tungi	0	0
Vijibweni	Oil and lubricants	1
	Plastic and metal containers	1
Mjimwema	0	0
Kibada	0	0
Kisarawe II	Water production	1
	Milk production	1
Kimbiji	Cement production	1
Somangila	0	0
Pembamnazi	0	0
Total		**5**

Source: Compiled data from Finance and Trade Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0   Introduction

Economic infrastructure refers to the all internal services provided by the Council in order to facilitate business activity, production and consumption. These services are vital for the economic growth and GDP of a Council since it attracts the investors to invest in setting up firms in the Council. The services include power, water, electricity, gas, roads and railways, airports, sewage, banking investing etc. Roads ensure fast individual people, services and cargo transportation from one point to another for economic development.

4.1   Road Networks

This consists of a system of interconnected paved carriageways which are designed to carry buses, cars and goods vehicles; the road network generally forms the most basic level of transport infrastructure within urban areas and will link all other areas both within and beyond the boundaries of the urban area. Road networks can be divided into parts such as intersections (controlled and uncontrolled intersections) and roundabouts, urban and rural roads, motorways and bicycle lines, footpaths and pedestrian areas, pedestrian crossings, bridges and tunnels.

The road network facilitates the movement of people allowing for social interaction. A high quality road network is essential not only for connecting key urban centers but also for improving connectivity of more isolated local communities for whom many public transport options are limited or not available. This chapter explains the existing economic infrastructures in Kigamboni Municipal Council. It covers road network in terms of their type and length, passability, classification and type of road surface. The Council is connected with other neighboring Councils by a good district and regional road from Dar es Salaam City Council and Temeke Municipal Council. Table 4.1 shows that, the Council has a total road network of 1,163.1 kilometers (Regional roads 127.7 kilometers and feeder roads (1,035.4 kilometers). The greater feeder road network was recorded in Somangila ward (256.3 kilometers) followed by Kisarawe II (185.5 kilometers) and Kibada ward (185.3 kilometers). The shortest feeder road network was recorded in Tungi ward (36.0 kilometers) and Kigamboni (56.3 kilometers).

Table 4. 1: Length of Road Network by Ward (in km); Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Type (in km)				
	Trunk	Regional	Council/Urban	Feeder	Total

Kigamboni	0	4.0	0	56.3	60.3
Tungi	0	4.3	0	36.0	40.3
Vijibweni	0	3.3	0	69.5	72.8
Mji mwema	0	9.8	0	103.0	112.8
Kibada	0	7.5	0	185.3	192.8
Somangila	0	17.6	0	256.3	273.9
Kisarawe II	0	22.1	0	185.5	207.6
Kimbiji	0	19.3	0	72.8	92.1
Pembamnazi	0	39.9	0	70.5	110.4
Total	**0**	**127.7**	**0**	**1,035.4**	**1,163.1**

Compiled data from TARURA Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

4.1.1 Road Network Condition and Passability

The table 4.2 and figure 4.1 show that, among of the total Council road network, 265.6 kilometers were passable throughout the year (22.8 percent), 445.5 kilometers were passable a greater part of the year (38.3 percent) and 452 kilometers were not passable most of the year (38.9 percent). A good road passability condition was recorded in Kigamboni ward (95.6 percent) followed by Mjimwema ward (88.8 percent) and Tungi ward (88.5 percent). Less percentage of road passability condition was recorded in Kimbiji ward (32.4 percent) and Kisarawe II (39.8 percent). The Council government should ensure more road construction and maintenance of the existing roads in order to make them passable throughout the year.

Table 4. 2: **Condition of Road Network by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020**

Ward	Condition of Network Throughout the Year in km				Percentage Passable
	Passable Throughout the Year	Passable Part of the Year	Not Passable Most of the Year	Total Road Network	
Kigamboni	23.4	34.2	2.6	60.3	95.6
Tungi	12.8	22.9	4.6	40.3	88.5
Vijibweni	13.5	32.6	26.7	72.8	63.3
Mjimwema	28.7	71.5	12.6	112.8	88.8
Kibada	34.3	113.3	45.3	192.8	76.5
Somangila	55.8	95.4	122.7	273.9	55.2
Kisarawe II	32.4	50.3	124.9	207.6	39.8
Kimbiji	22.8	7.1	62.3	92.1	32.4
Pembamnazi	42.0	18.1	50.3	110.4	54.4
Total	**265.6**	**445.5**	**452.0**	**1,163.1**	**61.1**

Compiled data from TARURA Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Figure 4. 1: **Percentage of Road Network by Passability Condition; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020**
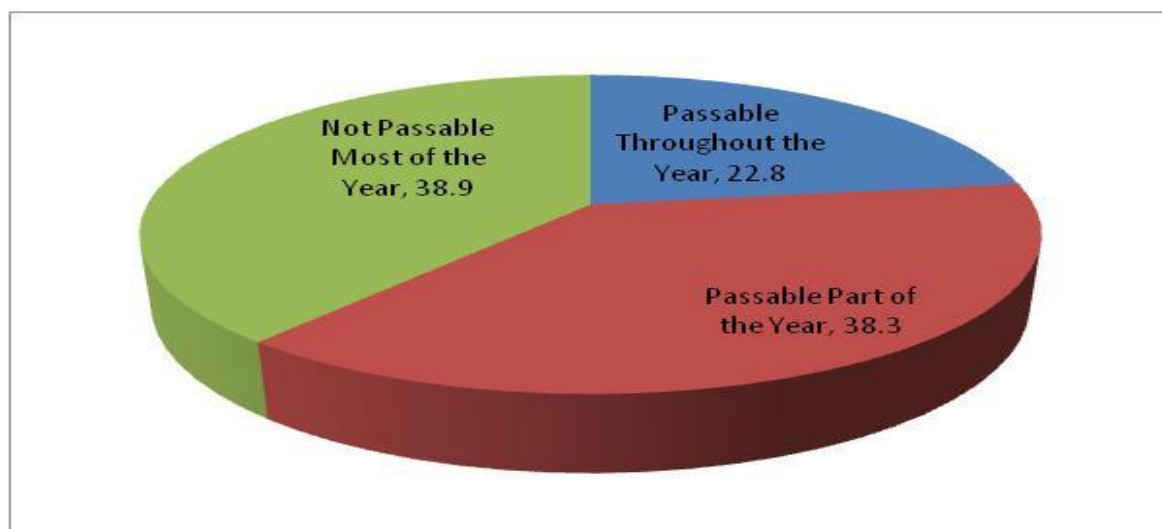
Source: Compiled data from TARURA Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

4.1.2 Road Network Classification

The table 4.3 and figure 4.2 shows that 4.1 percent of the surface road network is tarmac, 38.1 percent is gravel and the rest is earth roads (57.9 percent). The great part of tarmac road is in Somangila (16.0 km), followed by Mjimwema (10.8km) and Kibada (6.5km). Kimbiji, Pembamnazi and Kisarawe II had no tarmac roads. A great part of earth roads was in Kisarawe II (175.8km) followed by Somangila (170.8km) while Kigamboni and Mjimwema wards recorded fewer parts of earth roads 15.6 and 27.7 km respectively.

Table 4. 3: **Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020**

Ward	Type of Surface (in Km)			Total Road Network
	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	
Kigamboni	5.2	39.4	15.6	60.3
Tungi	4.3	5.4	30.6	40.3
Vijibweni	4.4	13.0	55.5	72.8
Mjimwema	10.8	74.3	27.7	112.8
Kibada	6.5	116.2	70.1	192.8
Somangila	16.0	87.1	170.8	273.9
Kisarawe II	0	31.8	175.8	207.6
Kimbiji	0	22.9	69.2	92.1
Pembamnazi	0	52.5	58.0	110.4
Total	**47.2**	**442.6**	**673.3**	**1,163.1**
Percent	**4.1**	**38.1**	**57.9**	

Compiled data from TARURA Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Figure 4. 2: Percentage of Road Network by Type (km); Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020
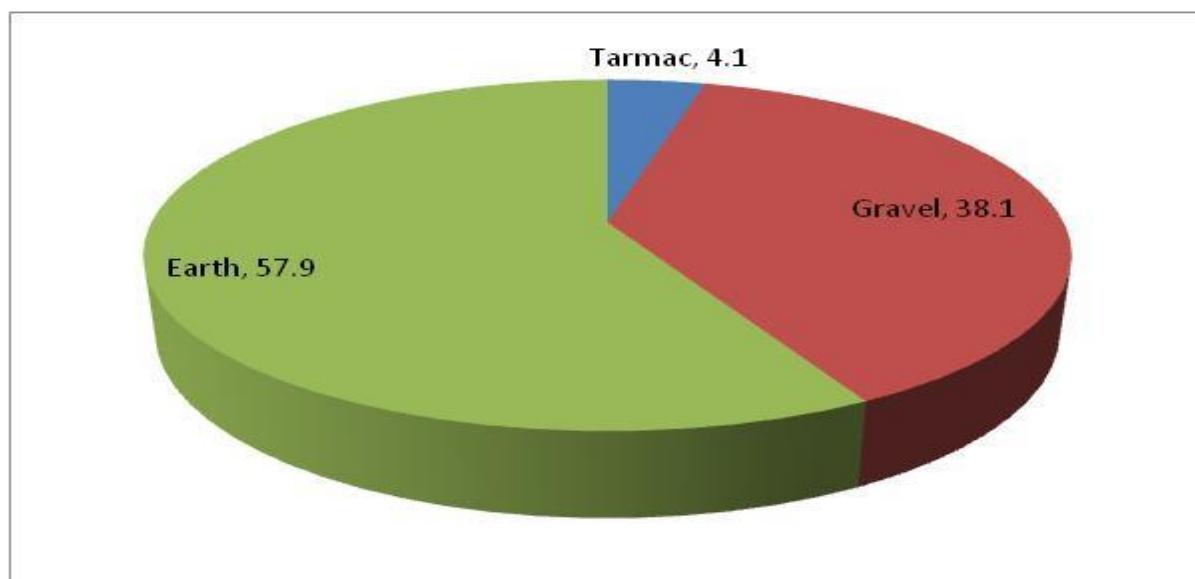
Source: Compiled data from TARURA Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

4.2 Railway Transport

Kigamboni Municipal Council has no railway transport services although the railway transport service is important in the area in order to simplify the transportation of goods and services within and outside the council and region at large.

4.3 Marine Transport

Kigamboni Municipal Council is well served with marine transport through Kigamboni Ferry which carries both passengers and cargoes destined for the neighboring councils in the regions – Dar es Saalam City Council, Kinondoni, Ubungo and Temeke Municipal Councils. In 2020, a number of 1,159,208 transport facilities and 20,597,408 passengers were ferried through Kigamboni ferry transport.

The Council is also linked with other councils in the region through Mwalimu Nyerere Bridge which transports vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles and passengers. On daily the bridge is serving about 19,944 motorcars and 776,320 passengers. Availability of these infrastructures has fastened and makes easily transport from Kigamboni Municipal Council to other parts of Dar es Salaam and other Regions.

4.4   Air Services

Air transport services are needed by people in the area in order to speed up and simplify transportation of goods and services. Currently the Council has no airport but it depend on Julius Nyerere International Airport located in Dar es Salaam City Council for transporting passengers and cargo from Dar es Salaam Region to other regions in country and abroad. The most common means of transport used in the council is roads and marine (Kigamboni Ferry) transport.

4.5   Telecommunication Services

Kigamboni Municipal Council enjoys internet and telephone services (both cellular phone and land line based telephone services) and nearby postal services. The Municipal Council is well accessed to the above mentioned telecommunication services. The council has radio and Television stations broadcasting within its boundaries. The Council enjoy Television broadcasting from other Councils in Dar es Salaam region. Television stations available are; Star TV, Independent Television (ITV), Channel Ten, Clouds TV, Azam TV and other local television channels. Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC). Radio stations which can be accesed are; TBC1, Radio Free Africa, Radio One, Clouds FM and all local radio stations broadcasting in Kigamboni and Dar es Salaam region at large. The council had a very good network for mobile phones. Data show that there is a good coverage made by mobile companies in reaching different places of the council. Tigo Company had covered 100, Vodacom (100 percent), Airtel (100 percent), Halotel (100 percent), Zantel (100 percent), and TTCL (100 percent).

4.6   Energy Sector Development

Energy is a prerequisite for proper functioning of nearly all sectors in the economy. It is an essential service whose availability and quality determines success or failure of development endeavors. The main sources of energy in Kigamboni Municipal Council are electricity, gas, paraffin, solar, firewood and charcoal.

4.6.1   Electricity

Electricity supply stimulates development, both social and economic. It improves ease and
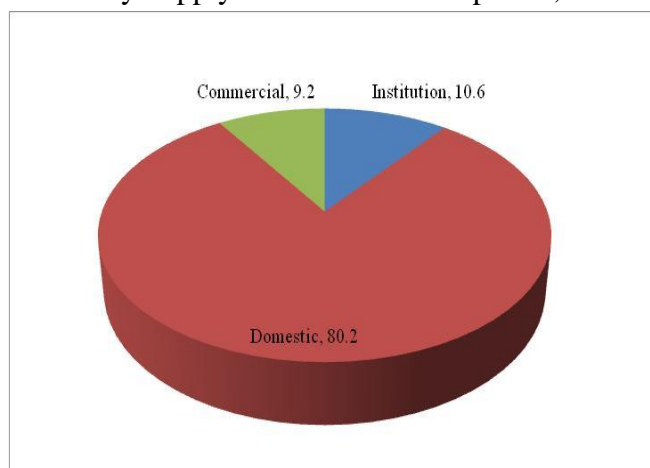
generally improves the quality of life. Electricity as a source of energy is very important and much needed for economic development and where it is lacking it becomes very difficult to engage in meaningful industrial development. TANESCO has been the sole supplier of electricity in the Council.   Electricity supply in the council has continued to improve due to Government policy of electrifying all villages and mitaa in the Country. Table 4.4 shows different type of customers connected with electricity from TANESCO in 2016 - 2020. Number of institutions connected with electricity in the Council increased from 108 in 2016 to 897 in 2020. Number of domestic installations increased from 1,632 customers in 2016 to 4,622 in 2020 and number of commercial customers increased from 245 in 2016 to 475 in 2020. Over the all period 2016 – 2020, number of customers using/connected to grid electricity in Kigamboni Municipal Council has been increasing each year especially domestic customers which accounted 80.2 percent followed by Institution customers 10.6 percent and commercial customers which accounted only to 9.2 percent.

Table 4. 4: **Number of Customers Using/Connected to Grid Electricity; Kigamboni MC, 2016-2020**

Year	Number of Customers		
	Institution	Domestic	Commercial
2016	6	3,897	25
2017	10	4,468	24
2018	6	4,639	20
2019	4	5,948	331
2020	59	6,912	79
Total	**59**	**25,864**	**479**

Compiled data from TANESCO's Office; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

4.6.2 Source of Energy for Cooking

Charcoal is a dominant source of energy for domestic consumption. The main use of charcoal has been for cooking, making its consumption very high in Kigamboni MC (79.1%), followed by paraffin with about 5.8 percent, firewood (5.7 percent) electricity (TANESCO) 5.2 percent. The use of charcoal and firewood is very dangerous for the environment and health of flora and fauna. Over dependant on available forest for energy reduce the sink for carbon thus increasing threat to well being of life in the Council and globally. Green energy like solar energy were not used for cooking in the council. Effort must be done to ensure maximum use of solar energy for sustainable environmental protection. Figure 4.3 shows the number of private households by main sources of energy for cooking in Kigamboni Municipal Council.

Figure 4. 3: Number of Private Households by Main Sources of Energy for Cooking; Kigamboni MC; 2012 PHC
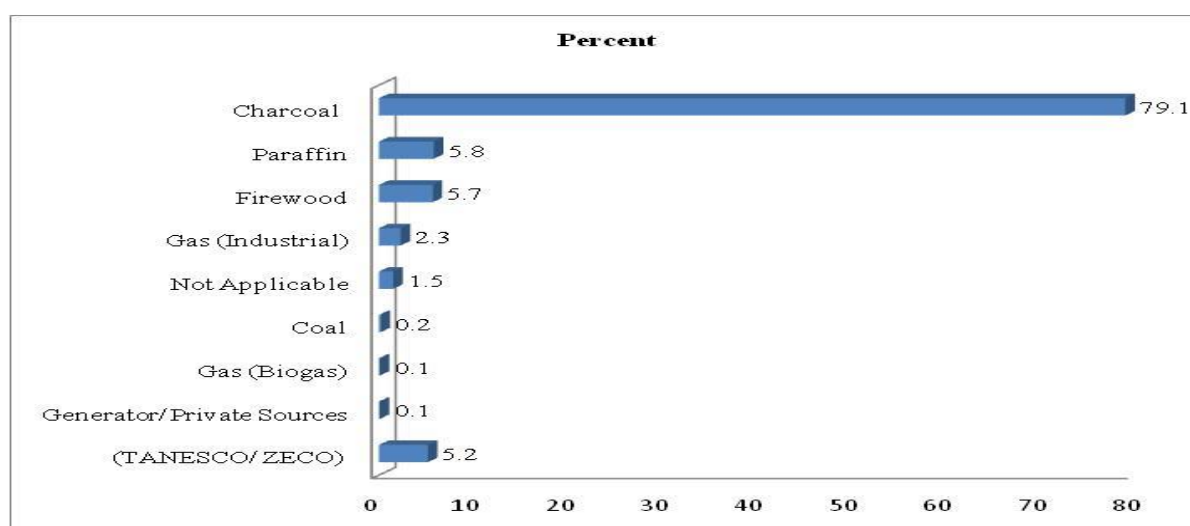
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Dar es Salaam Regional Profile, 2012 PHC Report

4.6.3 Source of Energy for Lighting

Figure 4.4 presents the percentage distribution of household by the main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 59.0 percent of all household in Kigamboni Municipal Council use electricity as their main source of energy for lighting followed by kerosene (lantern/chimney) (17.8 percent) and kerosene (wick lamps and) (12.3 percent) and torch/rechargeable lamps which accounted for only (4.8 percent).

Figure 4. 4: Number of Private Households by Main Sources of Energy for Lighting; Kigamboni MC; 2012 PHC
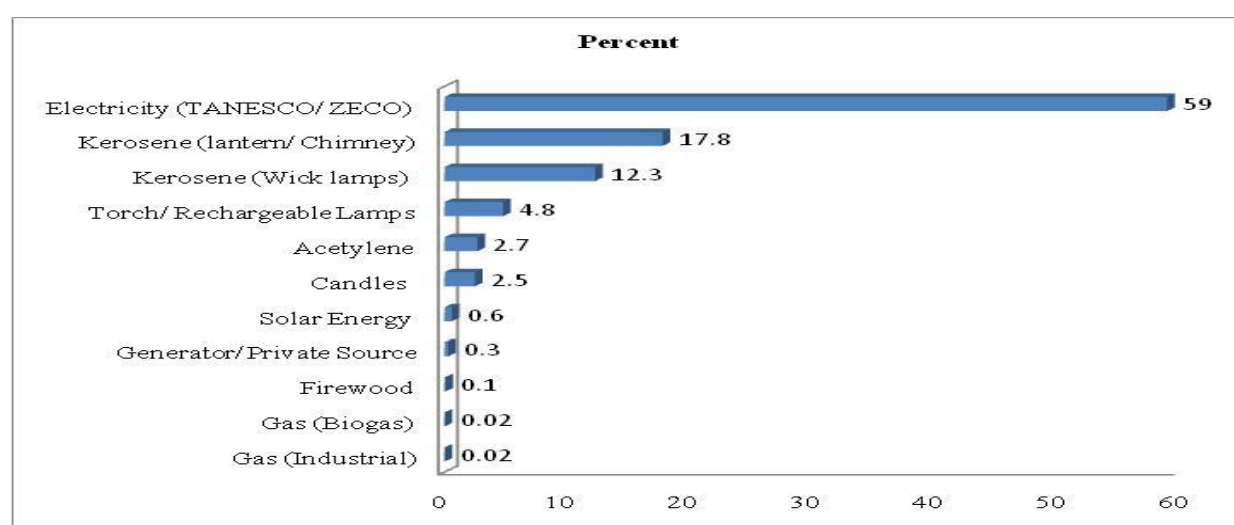
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Dar es Salaam Regional Profile, 2012 PHC Report

4.7 Agricultural Productivity Road Network

The economy of Kigamboni Municipal Council depends mainly on industrial production, business activities and social services. Though agricultural production is carried at a small scale mainly under irrigation due to urbanization in the council. Crops grown in the council are mainly vegetables, fruits and spice crops. In 2020, the Council produced 641,666.6 tons in which 636,327.92 tons were food crops and 5,338.70tons were cash crops. Municipal Council's road network covered agricultural production at 614.57 tons of food and cash crops per kilometer of road. This means during the crop season of 2019/2020 on average, one kilometer of overall road networks in the Council facilitated transportation of 614.57 tons of both cash and food crops.

4.8 Policy Implication on Economic Infrastructure

A larger stock of infrastructure is thought to fuel economic growth by reducing the cost of production and transportation of goods and services; by increasing the productivity of input factors; and by creating indirect positive externalities. Infrastructure development is an important component in encouraging economic growth. Improved roads will have multiplier effect such as increase in transportation of goods and social services and improved social welfare of Kigamboni Municipal Council. Data indicates that, 99.3 percent of people in the Council are connected to grid electricity and very few are using other sources. This is a high achievement indicating that, the majority of households are using electricity either for lighting, cooking etc which is essential to reduce destruction rate of forest cover.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0   Introduction

This chapter discusses the status of social services available in Kigamboni Municipal Council covering Health services, Education and Water, and sanitation services. It also discusses on the development of their facilities used and improvement on the provision of social services.

5.1   Health Sector

Provision of good health service is important element required for National development as it has been visualized from the Council levels, poverty alleviation and other health development gains needed by all Tanzanians. To achieve this, the Government has emphasized on delivery of equitable and quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services at all levels.

5.1.1   Health Facilities

The status of public health services in any district can be visualised through the health infrastructure, availability and commitment of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. Kigamboni Municipal has managed to create health infrastructure both government and non-government in all 9 wards, though some of them are not in good condition due to lack of regular maintenance.

Table 5.1 shows that, Kigamboni Municipal Council had a total number of 27 dispensaries with larger number of public dispensaries 18 compared to private dispensaries 9. Somangila ward had the largest number of dispensaries (7) followed by Pembamnazi and Kisarawe II wards with (4) dispensaries each. Kibada ward had the lowest number of dispensaries (1) in 2020. In addition, the Municipal had 3 health centers owned by public while there were no privately owned health centers. Relatively, the council had 2 hospitals owned by public.

Table 5. 1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Type of Facility					
	Hospitals		Health Centers		Dispensaries	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Somangila	1	0	0	0	4	3
Kimbiji	0	0	1	0	2	0
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	4	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	4	0
Kibada	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kigamboni	0	0	2	0	0	2
Vijibweni	1	0	0	0	1	2
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**18**	**9**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Map 5. 1: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020
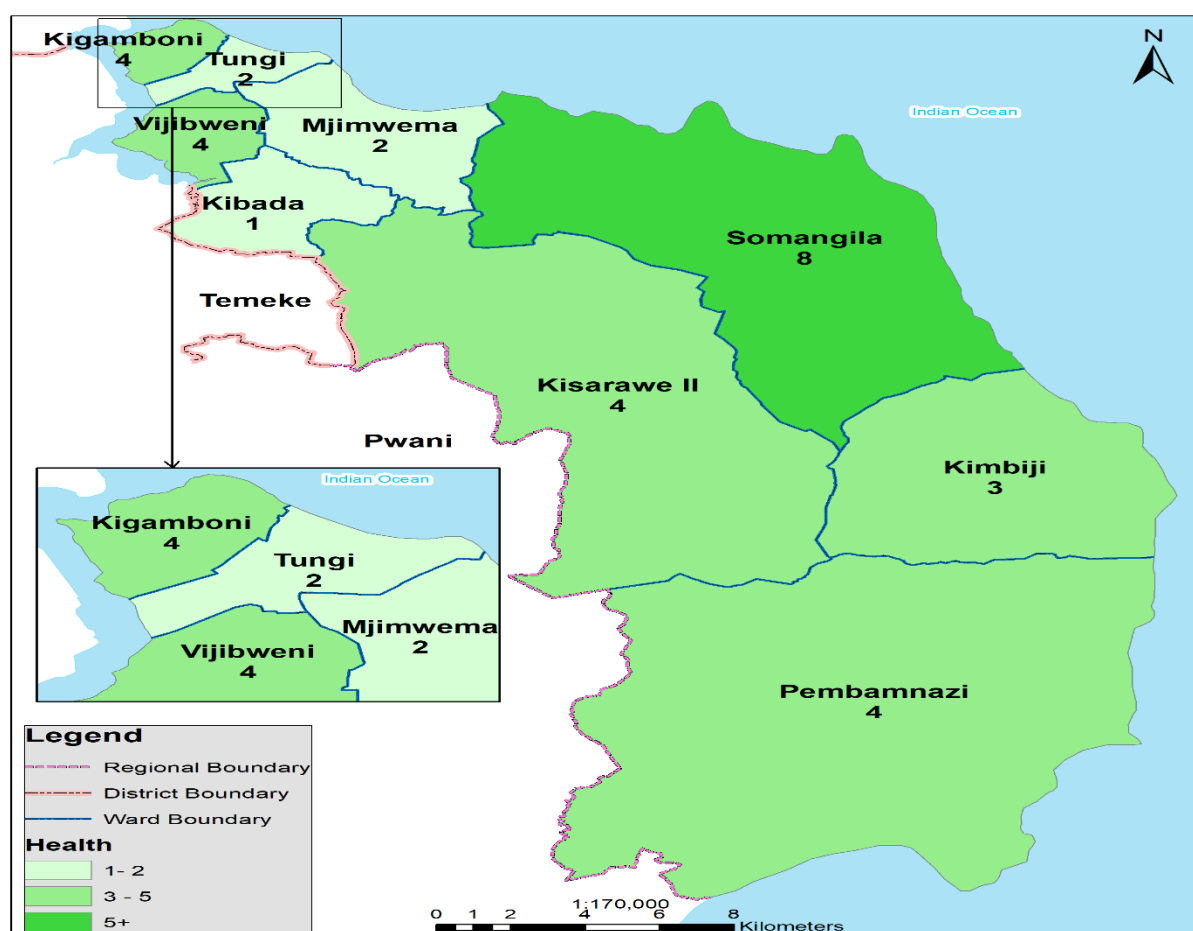
Source: NBS; Compiled Data from Health Department, 2021

Looking at ownership, private participation in the provision of health facilities as stipulated by the health policy is insignificant in the Council. Out of the available 32 health facilities in 2020, both 2 hospitals, 3 health centre and 18 dispensaries are owned by public, while only 9 available dispensaries are privately owned (Table 5.2). There is a need for the council to establish and improve the dialog with private sector by using the existing Public Private Partnership to encourage them to increase their participation on the provision of social services in the Council.

Table 5. 2: **Growth Status and Distribution of Government Health Facilities by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2017 - 2020**

Ward	Number of Hospitals					Number of Health Centers					Number of Dispensaries				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Somangila	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	4	4
Kibada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**16**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Figure 5. 1: Number of Health Facilities by Ward, Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2020

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.1.1 Health Facility Ratios

According to WHO standards, the availability of health facilities in Kigamboni Municipal Council falls below standard. In 2020 the Council had 32 health facilities while the population increased from 162,932 in 2012 to 202,215 persons in 2020. The average coverage of the population by health facilities in Kigamboni MC was 1.6 facilities per 10,000 people in 2020. At ward level, Table 5.3 shows that the best population coverage for 2020 was in Kisarawe II with 3.9 health facility per 10,000 people followed by Kimbiji ward with 3.8 and Somangila and Pembamnazi each with 3.3 health facilities per 10,000 people. It was observed that the available health facilities in Tungi, Kibada and Mjimwema wards are serving much population and hence health situation are above the WHO standards of 10,000 people per a single health facility.

Table 5. 3: Relating Health Facilities (Public and Private) to the Population by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Total Population	Total Number of h.f.s	Mean Average Population Per h.f.s	H.f.s per 10,000 people
Kigamboni	37,676	4	9,419	1.1
Tungi	29,049	2	14,525	0.7
Vijibweni	36,044	4	9,011	1.1
Kibada	10,666	1	10,666	0.9
Mjimwema	34,526	2	17,263	0.6
Kisarawe II	10,319	4	2,580	3.9
Somangila	23,956	8	2,995	3.3
Kimbiji	7,963	3	2,654	3.8
Pembamnazi	12,016	4	3,004	3.3
Total	**202,215**	**32**	**6,319**	**1.6**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.1.2 Population per Doctor Ratios

Table 5.4 shows that the distribution of doctors for 2020 was uneven and mostly favored Vijibweni ward. Furthermore, the presence of a hospital made the ward to have the highest number of doctors (10) in 2020. The council's average population per doctor in 2020 was 6,319 people. Across the wards Kimbiji (1,991 average population per doctor) had best ratios of population per doctor followed by Somangila (2,662) and Vijibweni (3,604) while Tungi, Kisarawe II and Pembamnazi wards had no doctors serving in health facilities available. The government should increase the number of doctors in this Municipal council because the present ratio is still not good.

Table 5. 4: Number of Doctors by Ward and Average Population per Doctor; Kigamboni Ward, 2020

Ward	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Kigamboni	37,676	7	5,382
Tungi	29,049	0	N/A
Vijibweni	36,044	10	3,604
Kibada	10,666	1	10,666
Mjimwema	34,526	1	34,526
Kisarawe II	10,319	0	N/A
Somangila	23,956	9	2,662
Kimbiji	7,963	4	1,991
Pembamnazi	12,016	0	N/A
Total	**202,215**	**32**	**6,319**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Due to growth of population in urban areas relatively to the number of health facilities, provision of health service is not satisfied. To that extent the government has allowed primary health facilities under complimentary rural health services providers and alternative medicines (CAM) to provide health services in urban areas. These centers are operated by Village Health Workers (VHWs) assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under the supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs). Table 5.5 shows that in 2020, Kigamboni Municipal had 67 Village Health Workers (VHWs) and 44 Traditional Medical Practitioners (TMPs) though the Council had no Village Health Practitioners (VHP) and Trained Tradition Birth Attendants (TBAs). The Table further reveals that, Tungi ward had the largest number of trained TMPs (11) followed by Mjimwema (9) and Kigamboni (6 TMPs). Pembamnazi ward was leading in number of VHWs (15) followed by Somangila (13) and Kisarawe II with 11 VHWs.

Table 5. 5: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Facilities by Ward, Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of TBAs (Trained)	No. of VHWs	No. of VHP	No. of TMP (Registered)
Somangila	0	13	0	2
Kimbiji	0	6	0	3
Pembamnazi	0	15	0	3
Kisarawe II	0	11	0	4
Kibada	0	6	0	2
Tungi	0	3	0	11
Kigamboni	0	3	0	6
Vijibweni	0	6	0	4
Mjimwema	0	4	0	9
Total	**0**	**67**	**0**	**44**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.1.3   Status of Health Personnel

There has been a significant shortage of health personnel in the district particularly specialized Doctors, Radiographers, Radiologist and Dental Surgeon. In 2020 health personnel were dominated by Medical Attendants (35) and Trained nurses (33) followed by MCHA (8.1) and Laboratory Ass. There were only seven (7) Medical Doctors and five Assistant Medical Officers while there were no specialist doctors. Other Medical cadres constituted only 20.3 percent (Table 5.6).

Table 5. 6:Type and Number of Medical Personnel in Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020

Medical Personnel	Number of Medical Personnel		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
Specialist Doctors	0	0	0	0
Medical doctors	5	2	7	4.7
Ass. Medical Officers	3	2	5	3.4
Clinical Officers	0	0	0	0
Ass. Clinical Officers	0	0	0	0
Dental Surgeon	0	0	0	0
Ass. Dental Officer	0	0	0	0
Dental Therapist	2	0	2	1.4
Pharmacists	0	1	1	0.7
Pharmaceutical Technicians	1	1	2	1.4
Pharmaceutical Assistant	0	1	1	0.7
Laboratory Technicians	1	0	1	0.7
Laboratory Ass.	4	4	8	5.4
Radiologist	0	0	0	0
Radiographer	0	0	0	0
Radiographic Assistant	0	0	0	0
Nursing Officers	1	1	2	1.4
Trained Nurse/NM/PHN	19	14	33	22.3
MCHA	7	5	12	8.1
Medical Attendants	19	16	35	23.6
Health Officers	1	1	2	1.4
Health Assistants	2	3	5	3.4
Health Secretaries	1	1	2	1.4
Other Medical Carders	17	13	30	20.3
Total	**83**	**65**	**148**	**100**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.2 Morbidity

The health sector aims at solving the problem of Morbidity or sicknesses along with mortality and these are the key targets of any health service development effort. In order to take care of morbidity, the government must have an inventory of these health problems. The inventory shows that the ten most commonly reported causes of illnesses are those given in Table 5.7.

5.1.2.1 Out-patients

Table 5.7 shows that, out of 239,509 out patients reported in 2019, the largest number 77,521 patients (32.4 percent) suffered from Upper Respiratory Infections, followed by Urinary Tract Infections with 58,528 patients (24.4 percent), Diarrhea with no dehydration 18,173 patients (7.6 percent). In addition, Intestinal Worms 13,071 patients (5.5 percent), Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical) 12,645 patients (5.3 percent), and Skin Infection, Non-Fungal had 12,394 patients (5.2 percent). In 2020 major causes of morbidity in the Council were Upper Respiratory Infections with 78,574 patients (34.1 percent), followed by Urinary Tract infection with 62,421 patients (27.1 percent), Diarrhea With No Dehydration 13,125 patients (5.7 percent) and Intestinal Worms accounted for 12,154 (5.3 percent). Other causes of morbidity in the council are Skin Infection, Non-Fungal with 11,782 patients (5.1 percent), Hypertension 11,157 patients (4.8 percent) and Other Non-Infectious GIT Diseases 11,089 (4.8 percent). Other major causes of morbidity in the council are shown on table 5.7.

Table 5. 7: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients), Kigamboni MC, 2019 and 2020

2019		Percent	2020		Percent
Disease	Number of Occurrences		Disease	Number of Occurrences	
Upper Respiratory Infections	77,521	32.4	Upper Respiratory Infections	78,574	34.1
Urinary Tract Infections	58,528	24.4	Urinary Tract Infections	62,421	27.1
Diarrhea With No Dehydration	18,173	7.6	Diarrhea With No Dehydration	13,125	5.7
Intestinal Worms	13,071	5.5	Intestinal Worms	12,154	5.3
Skin Infection, Non-Fungal	12,793	5.3	Skin Infection, Non-Fungal	11,782	5.1
Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	12,645	5.3	Hypertension	11,157	4.8
Skin Infection - Fungal	12,394	5.2	Other Non-Infectious GIT Diseases	11,089	4.8
Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	12,308	5.1	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	11,003	4.8
Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	11,791	4.9	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	10,299	4.5
Skin Diseases, Non-Infectious	10,285	4.3	Skin Infection - Fungal	8,785	3.8
Total	**239,509**	**100.0**		**230,389**	**100.0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.2.2 In-patients

Table 5.8 shows that malaria was the main cause of morbidity for inpatients in Kigamboni Municipal Council in 2019 (23.5 percent followed by Acute diarrhea (<14 days) (17.2), Urinary Tract Infections (12.1 percent), Hypertension (11.2 percent) and Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate (10.8 percent). Other illnesses were Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe (10.3 percent), Peptic Ulcers (4.5 percent), Diabetes Mellitus (4.2 percent), Gynecological Diseases (3.2 percent), and Upper Respiratory Infections (2.8 percent).

In 2020, Malaria was still the main cause of morbidity in the council. The variations were in regard to magnitude. For example, while Malaria had 708 cases in 2019, it had only 602 cases in 2020. Like in 2019, Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days) was the second main illness in the council followed by Urinary Tract Infections. While Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days) ranked fifth in 2020 and Urinary Tract Infections ranked sixth in 2020.

Table 5. 8: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients), Kigamboni MC, 2019 and 2020

Disease	2019		Disease	2020	
	Number of Occurrences	Percent		Number of Occurrences	Percent
Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	708	23.5	Malaria (BS +Ve, MRDT +Ve & Clinical)	602	25.8
Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	518	17.2	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	304	13
Urinary Tract Infections	365	12.1	Hypertension	256	11
Hypertension	338	11.2	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	254	10.9
Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	326	10.8	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	236	10.1
Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	310	10.3	Urinary Tract Infections	224	9.6
Peptic Ulcers	135	4.5	Diabetes Mellitus	134	5.7
Diabetes Mellitus	127	4.2	Upper Respiratory Infections	124	5.3
Gynaecological Diseases	97	3.2	Road Traffic Accidents	99	4.2
Upper Respiratory Infections	84	2.8	Peptic Ulcers	99	4.2
Total	**3,008**	**100**	**Total**	**2,332**	**100**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.3   Mortality

The dominant cause of mortality for inpatients of all ages in 2019 was 095 diseases. Table 5.9 shows that out of 54 reported deaths in 2019, about 10 cases (equivalent to 18.5 percent) were caused by 095 disease, followed by I61 - Intracerebral haemorrhage 9 cases (16.7 percent), E46 (8 cases; 14.8 percent), D57 - Sickle cell disorders (7 cases; 13.0 percent), A09.0 (6 cases; 11.1 percent) and P02 (5 cases; 9.3 percent).

In 2020, P95 - Stillbirth was leading disease causing mortality for inpatients of all ages with (22 cases; 44.0 percent) followed by P00 (13 cases; 26.0 percent), D64 - Other anemia (3 cases; 6.0 percent). Other diseases were P95 - Stillbirth (macerated), D50 - Iron deficiency anaemia, P05 - Low birth weight, and P21 - Neonatal Asphyxia each with 2 cases (4.0 percent each). The least causing of mortality diseases were A09.0 and B22 - HIV diseases each with 1 case (2.0 percent each).

Table 5. 9: **List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients) Kigamboni MC, 2019 - 2020**

Disease	2019		Disease	2020	
	Number of Occurrences	Percent		Number of Occurrences	Percent
P21 - Neonatal Asphyxia	1	1.9	**P95** - Stillbirth	22	44.0
B22 -HIV diseases resulting in other specified diseases	1	1.9	**P00**-Fetus and newborn affected by maternal conditions	13	26.0
A64 - Other and unspecified infections	3	5.6	**D64** - Other anaemias	3	6.0
J18 - Pneumonia	4	7.4	P95 - Stillbirth (macerated)	2	4.0
P02- Fetus and new born complication of placenta, cord	5	9.3	**D50** - Iron deficiency anaemia	2	4.0
A09.0- Other and unspecified diarhoea diseases	6	11.1	**P03**-Fetus and newborn affected by complications of labour	2	4.0
D57 - Sickle cell disorders	7	13.0	P05 - Low birth weight	2	4.0
E46- Unspecified energy – protein malnutrition	8	14.8	P21 - Neonatal Asphyxia	2	4.0
I61 - Intracerebral haemorrhage	9	16.7	A09.0- Other and unspecified diarhoea diseases	1	2.0
P95 - Stillbirth (macerated)	10	18.5	B22 - HIV disease	1	2.0
Total	**54**	**100.0**	**Total**	**50**	**100.0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5. 10: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients) Kigamboni MC; 2019 - 2020

Disease	2019		Disease	2020	
	Number of Occurrences	Percent		Number of Occurrences	Percent
Y00-Assalted by blunt object	9	14.8	B22 - HIV disease	20	22.0
B22 - HIV disease r	7	11.5	I11 - Hypertensive heart diseases	19	20.9
A15 - Respiratory tuberculosis - confirmed	7	11.5	Y00- Assalted by blunt object	10	11.0
V21-Motorcycle Rider injured in collision	6	9.8	J18 - Pneumonia	9	9.9
R57- Shock(cardio/hypovolaemic)	6	9.8	V24-Motorcycle Rider injured in collision with heavy transport	7	7.7
I11 - Hypertensive heart diseases	6	9.8	R57- Shock(cardio/hypovolaemic)	6	6.6
A64 - Other and unspeciï•ed infections	6	9.8	D64 - Other anaemias	6	6.6
X99-Assalted by sharp object	5	8.2	W69-Drowning and submission in natural water	5	5.5
A41 - Other sepsis	5	8.2	I61 - Intracerebral haemorrhage	5	5.5
R58-Haemorrage	4	6.6	A41 - Other sepsis	4	4.4
Total	**61**	**100.0**	**Total**	**91**	**100.0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.4 HIV/AIDS Infections

Though there are a number of ways that can be used to measure the extent and trend of the HIV prevalence among the people, the ones used in Kigamboni Municipal are testing family blood donors, prevalence among VCT volunteers and expected mothers participating in the PMTCT service.

Though family blood donation is not a reliable indicator of the extent and the trend of the problem, Table 5.10 shows that out of 658 blood donors screened in 2016, 28 (0.9 percent) were identified to be HIV positive, but the number increased to 29 (3.6 percent) in 2020 from 688 blood donors tested.

Looking at new AIDS cases, Table 5.10 shows that there has been an increase and decrease in the number of new AIDS cases. For example HIV cases decreased from 3 cases in 2016 to 2 cases in 2017 before increasing again in 2018 (3 cases) and 4 cases in 2019.

Table 5. 11: HIV Infections Among Family Blood Donors and New AIDS Cases, Kigamboni, 2019 and 2020

Year	Family Blood Donors						New AIDS Cases	
	No. of Blood Donors		No. of HIV+		% of HIV+		No. of New Cases	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2016	500	158	23	5	4.6	3.2	2	1
2017	432	41	42	11	8.4	7.0	0	2
2018	347	56	27	8	5.4	5.1	3	0
2019	570	61	32	10	6.4	6.3	2	2
2020	610	78	20	9	4.0	5.7	0	0
Total	**2,459**	**394**	**144**	**43**	**28.8**	**27.2**	**7**	**5**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.5 Expectant Mothers in Provision of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Service.

Vaccination of expectant mothers is necessary in preventing them from various health problems that are associated with mothers and their new born children. In Kigamboni Municipal Council this service was delivered according to maternal and child health guidelines given by the Ministry of Health.

Table 5. 12: Expectant Mothers who Participated in the PMTCT Service by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of ANC Attendants	No. Screened	No. of Mothers with HIV+	Percent of HIV+	No. of HIV+ Mothers Given Tenfovir Lamivudin Efaviranz (TLE) Medicine	Percent of HIV+ Mothers Given Tenfovir Lamivudin Efaviranz (TLE) Medicine	No. of Chidren Given Niverapine	Pecent of Children given Niverapine	Number of Chidren Born with	
									Negative HIV Status	Positive HIV Status
Somangila	633		7		7	100.0	3	100	2	0
Kimbiji	391		8		8	100.0	4	100	4	0
Pembamnazi	564		6		5	83.3	4	80	3	0
Kibada	966		5		10	200.0	3	100	1	0
Kisarawe II	717		11		6	54.5	1	100	3	0
Tungi	0		0		0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	1,360		21		18	85.7	5	71	1	0
Kigamboni	2,727		24		21	87.5	78	100	76	0
Vijibweni	1,637		10		9	90.0	72	80	92	0
Total	**8,995**		**92**		**84**	**91.3**	**170**		**182**	**0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.6 Vaccination of Expectant Mothers

5.1.6.1 Tetanus Toxoid Injections (TT2+)

Health protection of expectant mothers is important so as to reduce the risk of numerous health problems that relate to unborn child. This service is given in compliance to the health guidelines given by the Ministry of Health.

Table 5.13 shows expectant mothers vaccinated with TT2 at Hospitals/Health Centres/Dispensaries in Kigamboni Municipal in 2019 and 2020. There has been a steady growth in the number of expectant mothers who have received TT2 vaccination in the Council. The number of vaccinated expectant mothers increased from 6,138 (101.8 percent) in 2019 to 8,562 (136.1 percent) in 2020. There were variations in the percent coverage in wards in 2020 ranging from 43.3 percent in Kimbiji ward to 203.5 percent in Kigamboni ward.

Table 5. 13: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2019 – 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	669	520	77.7	794	657	82.7
Kimbiji	272	306	45.7	257	344	43.3
Pembamnazi	560	398	59.5	513	532	67.0
Kisarawe II	374	467	69.8	639	692	87.2
Kibada	366	406	60.7	646	1,029	129.6
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,367	2,070	151.4	1,204	2,450	203.5
Vijibweni	1,524	1,027	67.4	1,212	1,691	139.5
Mjimwema	900	944	104.9	1,027	1,167	113.6
Total	**6,032**	**6,138**	**101.8**	**6,292**	**8,562**	**136.1**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.6.2 BCG Vaccination

There has been a slight increase in the number of children under one year who received BCG vaccination in Kigamboni MC (Table 5.14). The number of vaccinated children increased from 9,591 in 2019 to 11,779 children in 2020. At council's level, BCG vaccination coverage was 145.2 percent in 2019 and increased to 182.6 percent in 2020.

At ward's level, in 2019 the BCG vaccination coverage was uneven distributed ranging from 46.0 percent in Kimbiji ward to 219.5 percent in Vijibweni ward. In 2020, BCG vaccination coverage was evenly distributed ranging from 109.4 percent in Mjimwema ward to 276.4 percent in Vijibweni ward.

Table 5. 14: Children Under One Year Vaccinated BCG by Ward, Kigamboni MC; 2019 - 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	730	613	84.0	794	930	117.1
Kimbiji	298	336	46.0	258	445	172.5
Pembamnazi	620	576	78.9	475	852	179.4
Kisarawe II	413	1,259	172.5	649	729	112.3
Kibada	400	432	59.2	636	1,157	181.9
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,488	1,953	131.3	1,116	2,501	224.1
Vijibweni	1,672	3,670	219.5	1,441	3,983	276.4
Mjimwema	984	752	76.4	1,080	1,182	109.4
Total	**6,605**	**9,591**	**145.2**	**6,449**	**11,779**	**182.6**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.6.3 DPT3/HB3 Vaccination

There has been a slight decrease in the number of children under one year who received DPT3/HB3 vaccination in Kigamboni MC. The number of vaccinated children decreased from 7,835 in 2019 to 7,612 children in 2020 (Table 5.15). At council's level, DPT3/HB3 vaccination coverage was 129.9 percent in 2019 and decreased to 125.3 percent in 2020.

At ward's level, in 2019 the DPT3/HB3 vaccination coverage was unevenly distributed to all wards from 102.2 percent in Kimbiji ward to 233.6 in Kibada ward. Likewise in 2020; vaccination coverage was also unevenly distributed to all wards from 97.4 percent in Kimbiji to 149.7 percent in Kibada ward.

Table 5. 15: Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by Council; Kigamboni MC, 2019 – 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	668	738	110.5	722	932	129.1
Kimbiji	272	278	102.2	235	229	97.4
Pembamnazi	560	647	115.5	432	618	143.1
Kisarawe II	374	626	167.4	589	765	129.9
Kibada	366	855	233.6	596	892	149.7
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,367	1,446	105.8	1,223	1,390	113.7
Vijibweni	1,524	2,052	134.6	1,310	1,679	128.2
Mjimwema	900	1,193	132.6	970	1,107	114.1
Total	**6,031**	**7,835**	**129.9**	**6,077**	**7,612**	**125.3**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.6.4 OPV3 Vaccination

Table 5.16 presents findings for children under one year who were vaccinated with OPV3 in Kigamboni MC in 2019 and 2020. The results reveal that, the coverage rate for OPV3 vaccination had decreased from 146.3 percent in 2019 to 94.8 percent in 2020 whereby a total of 7,358 children were vaccinated in 2019 and 5,759 children in 2020. At ward's level, in 2019 the DPT3/HB3 vaccination coverage was unevenly distributed acrossing to all wards from 98.5 percent in Kimbiji ward to 366.8 percent in Vijibweni ward. Likewise in 2020, coverage rate for OPV3 vaccination was unevenly distributed acrossing to all wards from 75.7 percent Kimbiji ward to 141.2 percent in Pembamnazi ward.

Table 5. 16: Children Under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2019 - 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	668	715	107.0	722	714	98.9
Kimbiji	272	268	98.5	235	178	75.7
Pembamnazi	560	640	114.3	432	610	141.2
Kisarawe II	374	509	136.1	589	646	109.7
Kibada	366	806	220.2	596	520	87.2
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,367	1,420	103.9	1,223	1,005	82.2
Vijibweni	524	1,922	366.8	1,310	1,224	93.4
Mjimwema	900	1,078	119.8	970	862	88.9
Total	**5,031**	**7,358**	**146.3**	**6,077**	**5,759**	**94.8**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.6.5   Pneumococcal (PCV3)

In Kigamboni MC, there is a slight decrease in the number of children under one year who received PCV3 vaccination from 2019 to 2020. The number of vaccinated children decreased from 7,833 children in 2019 to 7,444 children in 2020 (Table 5.17). At council's level, PCV3 vaccination coverage was 129.9 percent in 2019 and decreased to 122.5 percent in 2020

At ward level, in 2019 the PCV3 vaccination coverage was unevenly distributed ranging from 102.2 percent in Kimbiji ward to 233.6 percent in Kibada ward. In 2020, OPV3 vaccination coverage was also unevenly distributed across the wards from 97.4 percent in Kimbiji ward to 147.7 percent in Kibada ward.

Table 5. 17: **Children Under Two Years Vaccinated Pneumococcal (PCV3) by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 20219 – 2020**

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	668	785	117.5	722	887	122.9
Kimbiji	272	278	102.2	235	229	97.4
Pembamnazi	560	637	113.8	432	528	122.2
Kisarawe II	374	593	158.6	589	745	126.5
Kibada	366	855	233.6	596	880	147.7
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,367	1,447	105.9	1,223	1,395	114.1
Vijibweni	1,524	2,043	134.1	1,310	1,673	127.7
Mjimwema	900	1,195	132.8	970	1,107	114.1
Total	**6,031**	**7,833**	**129.9**	**6,077**	**7,444**	**122.5**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.6.6 Measles Vaccination

Table 5.18 shows that, majority of children under one year were vaccinated against measles in the Council in 2019 and 2020. The data shows that, number of children under one year vaccinated against measles increased from 7,719 (128.0 percent) of the targeted children in 2019 to 7,727 (127.2 percent) in 2020.

In 2019, Kisarawe II recorded the largest proportion (775 children; 207.2 percent) of children under one year vaccinated against measles, followed by Kibada ward (636 children; 173.8 percent), Somangila ward (1,136; 170.1 percent) and Mjimwema ward (1,377; 153.0 percent). It is important to note that the proportions were calculated as the percentage of the targeted under one-year children in each respective wards.

Table 5. 18: Children Under Two Years Vaccinated Measles2 by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 20219 – 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Somangila	668	1,136	170.1	722	1,201	166.3
Kimbiji	272	359	132.0	235	216	91.9
Pembamnazi	560	657	117.3	432	680	157.4
Kisarawe II	374	775	207.2	589	775	131.6
Kibada	366	636	173.8	596	697	116.9
Tungi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	1,367	1,441	105.4	1,223	813	66.5
Vijibweni	1,524	1,338	87.8	1,310	1,804	137.7
Mjimwema	900	1,377	153.0	970	1,541	158.9
Total	**6,031**	**7,719**	**128.0**	**6,077**	**7,727**	**127.2**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.7 Child Nutrition

Children under five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group to diseases and health disorder in the society. Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital services. Child malnutrition is among the health aspects monitored in Kigamboni Municipal to determine the extent of malnutrition in the Council. Nutritional food intake is important for child health development and lack of that can result into severe malnutrition leading to high infant and child mortality rates.

Table 5. 19: Severe Malnutrition for Children Under Five Year by Ward, Kigamboni Council; 2019 - 2020

Ward	2019			2020		
	Total Weighed	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight
Vijibweni	18,520	0.02	0	16,751	0.02	0
Kibada	12,300	0	0	19,345	0.01	0
Kisarawe II	10,120	0	0	10,960	0	0
Somangila	10,745	0.01	0	15,601	0.01	0
Kimbiji	9,675	0	0	8,345	0	0
Pembamnazi	8,854	0	0	9,800	0	0
Mjimwema	15,652	0.01	0	16,580	0.01	0
Tungi	9,721	0	0	1,2675	0	0
Total	**135,144**	**0.07**	**0**	**13,7213**	**0.07**	**0**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.8 Communicable Diseases

Understanding the incident of communicable diseases is very important as it provides information for alarming levels to prevent from affecting large part of the population at Council level. Table 5.20 shows the number of reported cases of communicable diseases in Kigamboni MC for the years 2019 and 2020. The top five reported cases of communicable diseases include Malaria mRDT +ve, Pneumonia, Non-Severe, STI Genital Discharge Syndrome (GDS), HIV /AIDS and Typhoid. The results show that, number of reported cases of communicable diseases decreased from 30,803 cases in 2019 to 24,693 cases in 2020. It was observed that Malaria mRDT +ve infections was leading over the all period 2019 -2020 by having more cases 11,058 in 2019 and 10,396 cases in 2020.

Table 5. 20: Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases; Kigamboni MC, 2019 - 2020

Number	Disease	Number of Cases	
		2019	**2020**
1	Malaria mRDT +ve	11,058	10,396
2	Pneumonia, Non-Severe	10,280	9,064
3	STI Genital Discharge Syndrome (GDS)	3,439	2,752
4	HIV /AIDS	3,374	1,212
5	Typhoid	2,230	946
6	Dysentery	340	200
7	Schistosomiasis	65	112
8	Measles	17	11
9	Rabies	0.0	0.0
10	Cholera	0.0	0.0
	Total	**30,803**	**24,693**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5.21 shows the total number of children under 16 years who vaccinated measles through emergency campaigns in each ward from 2019 to 2020 in Kigamboni Municipal Council. Through emergency campaign in the council, total number of 238,591 children under 16 years was vaccinated while the number of children vaccinated with measles increased to 256,551 in 2020.

Table 5. 21: Distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Ward, Kigamboni MC; 2019 - 2020

Ward	Ward (Emergency)	0 to 15 Years Children in 2019	0 to 15 Years Children in 2020
Somangila	4,236	28,237	29,818
Kimbiji	1,408	9,388	9,913
Pembamnazi	2,124	14,163	19,956
Kisarawe II	1,824	12,163	12,444
Kibada	1,886	12,572	13,276
Tungi	5,135	34,237	36,154
Kigamboni	6,699	44,657	47,158
Vijibweni	6,372	42,481	44,860
Mjimwema	6,104	40,693	42,972
Total	**35,788**	**238,591**	**256,551**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.9   Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities

Accessibility of water in health facilities is essential for ensuring provision of good health services. Hygiene in health facilities cannot be maintained with shortage or absence of water in health facilities. Therefore, availability of water is an important parameter in ensuring the provision good health services in the Council. Table 5.22 shows the accessibility of water in public health facilities Kigamboni Municipal in 2019 and 2020. Results reveals that there was an increase of health facilities with working water tanks from 7 working water tanks in 2019 to 8 working water tanks in 2020. Moreover, number of working/operating water wells and tape water remain the same (5 working wells and tape water) in 2019 and 2020 respectively

Table 5. 22: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2019 - 2020

Type of Heath Facility	Total no. of Heath Facilities in a Council	2019			Total No. of Health Facilities	2020		
		No. of Health Facilities With Working/Operating				No. of Health Facilities with Working/Operating		
		Water from Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water
Hospitals	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
Health Centres	3	1	0	1	3	1	0	1
Dispensaries	27	6	8	3	27	6	8	3
Total	**31**	**7**	**8**	**5**	**32**	**8**	**8**	**5**

Source: *Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.1.10 Registered Pharmacies and Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets (ADDO)

Table 5.23 provides the information on the number of pharmacy and attendants providing service in the council by ward in 2020. Kigamboni Municipal Council had 43 registered pharmacies and 129 attendants. Also in the same year, the Council had total of 57 accredited drug dispensing outlets operating with total of 57 attendants. This imply that the council still need to ensure more pharmacies are established through collaborating with both private and public sectors in order to meet the rapid growth of the population and strengthening of health sector at large. At ward level, Kigamboni, Kibada and Mjimwema were leading in terms of registered pharmacies and number of attendants while Vijibweni and Somangila wards were leading on having more Chemistry Shops and their attendants.

Table 5. 23: Number of Registered Pharmacies and Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets (ADDO) by Ward, Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Number of Pharmacies	Number of Attendants	Number of Chemistry Shops	Number of Attendants
Somangila	4	12	13	13
Kimbiji	0	0	2	2
Pembamnazi	0	0	3	3
Kisarawe II	0	0	7	7
Kibada	10	30	3	3
Tungi	2	6	5	5
Kigamboni	12	36	0	0
Vijibweni	7	21	15	15
Mjimwema	8	24	9	9
Total	**43**	**129**	**57**	**57**

Source: Compiled Data from Health Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.1.11 Policy Implication on Health sector

The provision of health service in Kigamboni Municipal is still insufficient and associated with low quality due to inadequate number of facilities, practitioners, medical equipment and medicine. Moreover, inadequate number of speciliased doctors limited provision of health services such as counseling, examination of complicated illnesses, PMCT, etc. Health services can be improved through adoption and implementation of health policy and strategies that will motivate doctors and other health workers working in rural areas. Likewise, the policy of constructing dispensaries in every village/mtaa and one health center in every ward should be adhered to for increasing accessibility of health services to rural and urban population.

5.1.12 Investment Opportunities for Health Sector

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as malaria, ARI, pneumonia, diarrhea, clinical Aids, etc; shortage of workers especially nurses and medicines. Investment is needed regards to the construction of more health facilities e.g. health centers, provision of medical equipment, medicines and training of medical personnel.

5.2 Education Sector

An Overview

The formal education system that is set by the Ministry of Education Science and Technology starts with pre-primary and primary school, secondary education to colleges/universities. Informal education is mainly provided by vocational training schools/centres.

5.2.1 Pre -Primary Education

According to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology, formal education starts with pre-primary school. However, by knowing importance of pre-primary education the government orders each government primary school to have pre-primary classrooms so as to meet the increasing demand of enrolment. Table 5.24 shows that the number of pre-primary schools in Kigamboni Municipal Council increased from 41 in 2016 to 60 in 2020. Among 60 available pre-primary schools in 2020, 34 schools were owned by the government while 26 schools were owned privately. The distribution of pre-primary schools was uneven as it skewed towards Somangila ward (11 schools) followed by Kisarawe II and Mjimwema with 9 schools each and Pembamnazi and Vijibweni wards with (7 schools each). Tungi, Kibada and Kimbiji wards had lowest number of pre-primary schools (4 schools each) though there were no privately owned pre-primary schools in Kimbiji ward. This means private sector in these wards did not perform well in education sector compared to other wards. This is an opportunity to all development partners, stakeholders, government and private sector to invest in education sector for social and economic development.

Table 5. 24: Number of Pre-Primary School Classes by Ownership and by Ward, Kigamboni MC; 2016-2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private
Kibada	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kigamboni	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	1	4	1
Kimbiji	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
Kisarawe II	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	2	5	4
Mjimwema	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	5
Pemba mnazi	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Somangila	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	7	4	7
Tungi	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
Vijibweni	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	4
Total	**31**	**10**	**31**	**11**	**31**	**16**	**33**	**23**	**34**	**26**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

On average each mtaa had pre-primary school in the Council. This is evidently in Table 5.25 as the council had mtaa per pre-primary school ratio of 1.6 and 1.1 in 2016 and 2020 respectively. With mtaa per pre-primary school ratio of 0.4 which was the highest among the mitaa, Mjimwema ward had the best access of pre-primary education followed by Kigamboni (0.6), Tungi (0.8) and Vijibweni (0.9) while Pembamnazi, Kimbiji and Kibada wards had lowest ratio of mtaa per pre-primary school.

Table 5. 25: Number of Mitaa per Pre-Primary School by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2016 and 2020

Ward	Total Number of Mitaa	Number of Pre-Schools			Number of Mitaa per Pre-School	
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Kibada	6	4	4	4	4	4
Kigamboni	3	4	4	5	5	5
Kimbiji	6	3	3	3	4	4
Kisarawe II	11	4	4	4	7	9
Mjimwema	4	5	6	8	8	9
Pembamnazi	15	7	7	7	7	7
Somangila	13	7	7	8	11	11
Tungi	3	3	3	3	4	4
Vijibweni	6	4	4	5	6	7
Total	**67**	**41**	**42**	**47**	**56**	**60**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.1.1 Enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools

The presence of pre-primary schools classes in government primary schools all over the country was to increase enrolment of children aged 5 and 6 years enabled them to be able to read, write and count numbers before joining primary schools.

Table 5.26 shows that, enrolment in Kigamboni Municipal Council increased from 41 pupils in 2016 to 56 in 2019 and reached 60 pupils in 2020 for both government and private pre-primary schools. At ward level, enrolment rate was highest in Somangila (11 pupils) in 2020 followed by Kisarawe II and Mjimwema each with (9 pupils). Kibada, Kimbiji and Tungi wards had least number of pupils enrolled to pre-primary schools each with (4 pupils enrolled). Enrolment at government pre-primary schools increased from 31 pupils in 2016 to 34 in 2020 while enrolment at privately owned schools increased from 10 in 2011 to 26 pupils in 2020.

Table 5. 26: Pre-Primary Schools Total Enrolment by Ownership and by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	Priv.	Gov	Priv.	Gov	Priv.	Gov	Private	Gov	Private
Kibada	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kigamboni	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	1	4	1
Kimbiji	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
Kisarawe II	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	2	5	4
Mjimwema	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	5
Pembamnazi	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Somangila	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	7	4	7
Tungi	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
Vijibweni	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	4
Total	**31**	**10**	**31**	**11**	**31**	**16**	**33**	**23**	**34**	**26**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.2.2   Primary Education

The Tanzanian Government set a policy that every child of age (7-13) has a right to achieve primary education, to make this possible the central government collaborates with local government authorities to mobilize communities to play part in providing this education. The first task was to have enough primary schools that would make increased enrollment possible. To ensure this, the central government has put primary school education under the control of local government so as to make the involvement of the community effective.

There is increase in the number of primary schools in Kigamboni Municipal Council from 41 schools in 2016 to 60 schools in 2020. Kimbiji, Kibada and Tungi wards are the wards with the least number of primary schools (Table 5.27). The numbers of primary schools that are provided in Table 5.27 seem to be virtually equivalent to the number of pre-primary schools. This is because of the policy of the Government that in every primary school there should be a pre primary school. Table 5.27 shows that, the number public primary schools in the Council increased from 31 schools in 2016 to 33 schools in 2019 and reached to 34 schools in 2020 but distributed unevenly within the Council. Also in 2016, there were only 10 private primary schools before increasing to 26 schools in 2020. More schools were found in Somangila (11) followed by Kisarawe II and Mjimwema wards each with (9 schools) and Vijibweni and Pembamnazi each with (7 schools) while Tungi, Kibada and Kimbiji wards had few numbers of primary schools. The fact that there are few private primary schools in the council gives challenge for private sector to endow with more primary schools in Kigamboni Municipal.

Table 5. 27: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private

Kibada	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kigamboni	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	1	4	1
Kimbiji	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
Kisarawe II	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	2	5	4
Mjimwema	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	5
Pembamnazi	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Somangila	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	7	4	7
Tungi	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
Vijibweni	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	4
Total	**31**	**10**	**31**	**11**	**31**	**16**	**33**	**23**	**34**	**26**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.28: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2106 - 2020
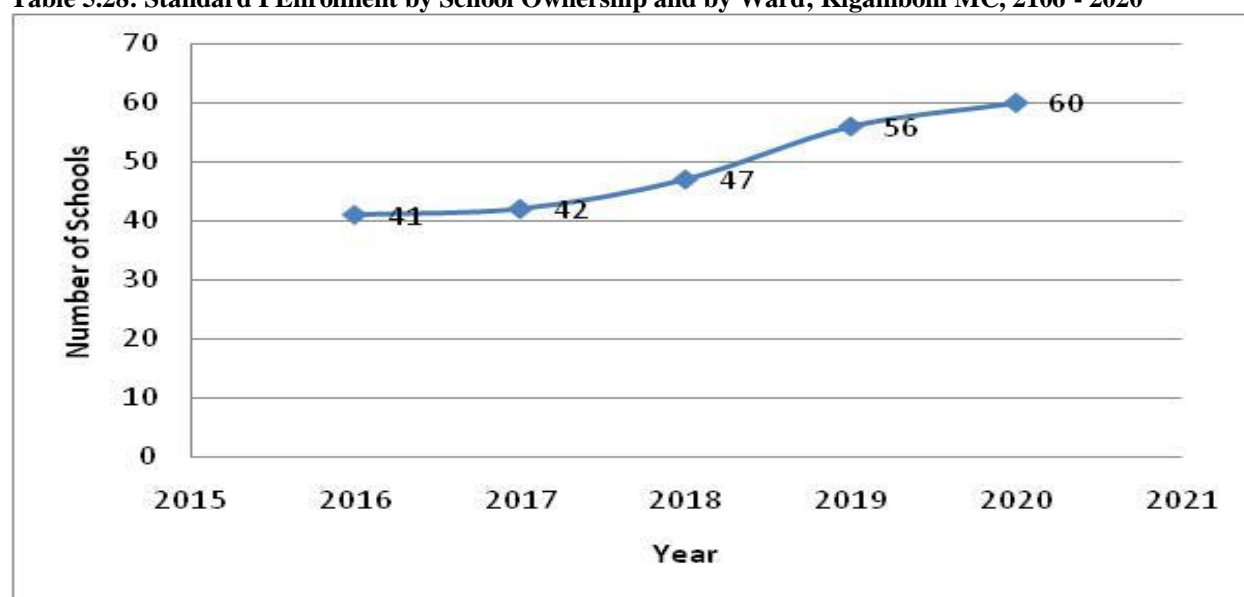
Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Map 5. 2: Distribution of Primary School by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020
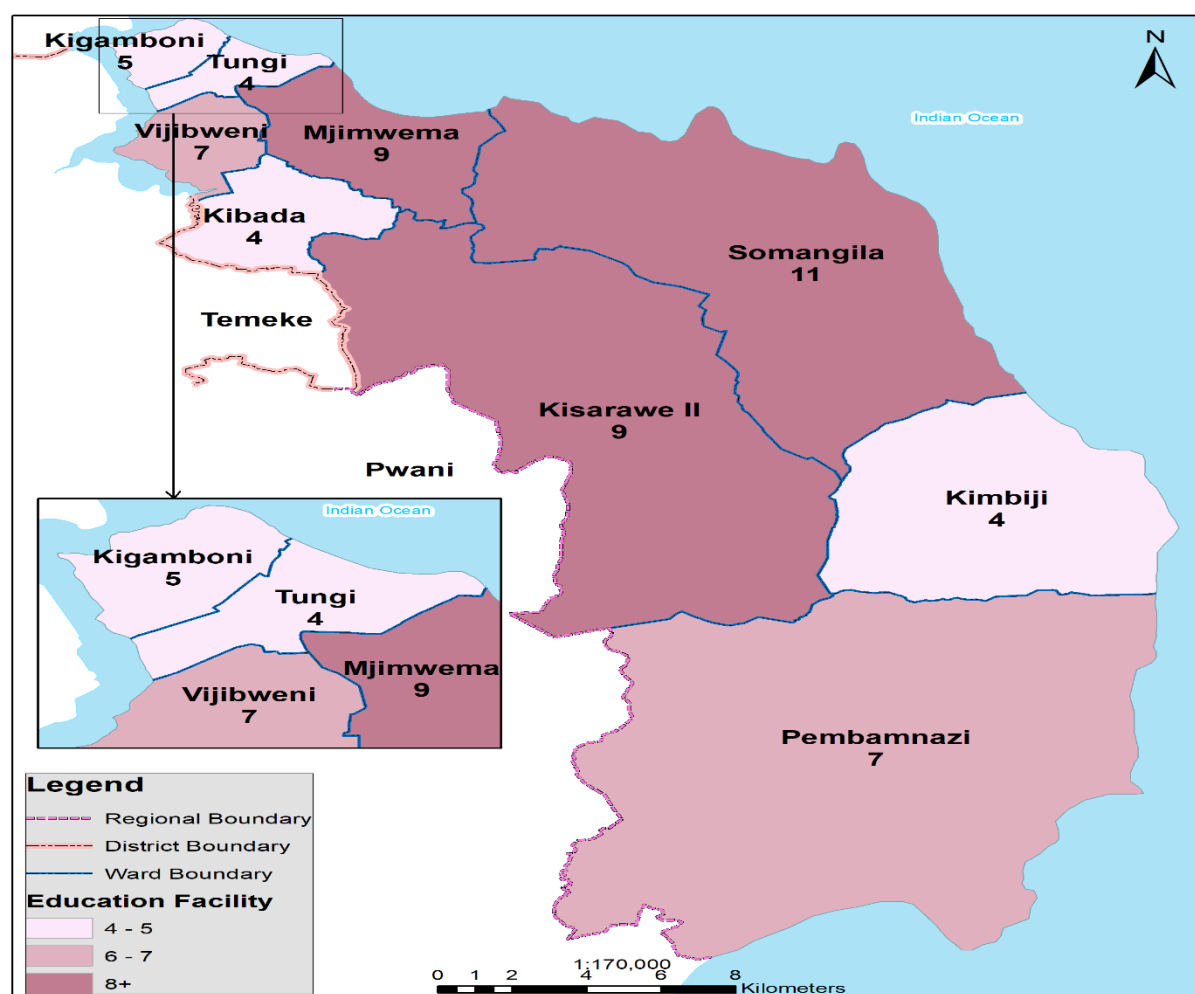
Source: NBS; Compiled Data from Primary Education; Kigamboni MC, 2021

5.2.3   Primary School Enrolment

Table 5.28 shows that at Council, standard one enrolment at public primary schools increased from 5,206 pupils in 2016 to 5,564 pupils in 2020. There was also an increase of enrolment at privately owned primary schools whereby enrolled pupils increased from 376 pupils in 2016 to 1,190 in 2020.

In 2020, Vijibweni and Mjimwema wards had high number of enrolled pupils than other wards in the Council while Kimbiji, Tungi and Pembamnazi wards enrolled few numbers of pupils, (Table 5.28). Somangila ward enrolled more pupils in privately owned schools than other wards in 2020, while for the period of 2016 to 2020, Pembamnazi and Kimbiji wards had not enrolled pupils in privately owned primary schools. This indicates low participation of private sector in education investment especially in those respective wards.

Table 5.28: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2106 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	**Priv**	**Gov**	**Priv**	**Gov**	**Priv**	**Gov**	**Priv**	**Gov**	**Priv**
Kibada	337	115	327	150	379	193	328	211	483	208
Kigamboni	754	0	816	0	783	24	765	51	851	45
Kimbiji	295	0	255	0	246	0	226	0	278	0
Kisarawe II	522	0	457	0	496	0	514	20	667	43
Mjimwema	1051	31	902	75	1,029	0	1,058	168	935	226
Pembamnazi	576	0	557	0	427	0	375	0	373	0
Somangila	599	56	612	110	677	307	591	343	733	333
Tungi	282	108	266	117	331	142	253	163	240	132
Vijibweni	790	66	823	74	805	136	777	228	1004	203
Total	**5,206**	**376**	**5,015**	**526**	**5,173**	**802**	**4,887**	**1,184**	**5,564**	**1,190**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5.29 shows the number of pupils who enrolled in standard I in public primary schools at age 7 and age 8-10 years in 2016 to 2020. The results in the Table revealed that in Kigamboni Municipal from 2016-2020 enrolment of pupils of age 7 was 23,261 pupils out of 23,252 pupils of age seven expected population. Age 8-10 registered pupils were 2,584 while the total registered children for age seven and age 8 -10 in 2016 -2020 reached at 25,845.

Table 5. 29: Standard I Registered by Age Group and Sex in Government Primary Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020

Year	Age Seven Expected Population			Age Seven Registered Children			Age 8-10 Registered Children			Total Registered		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
2016	2,048	2,331	4,379	2,388	2,297	4,685	233	288	521	2,621	2,585	5,206
2017	2,156	2,454	4,609	2,259	2,255	4,514	285	216	501	2,544	2,471	5,015
2018	2,206	2,351	4,557	2,351	2,305	4,656	257	260	517	2,608	2,565	5,173
2019	2,242	2,359	4,601	2,158	2,240	4,398	244	245	489	2,402	2,485	4,887
2020	2,546	2,560	5,106	2,503	2,505	5,008	257	299	556	2,760	2,804	5,564
Total	**11,198**	**12,055**	**23,252**	**11,659**	**11,602**	**23,261**	**1,276**	**1,308**	**2,584**	**12,935**	**12,910**	**25,845**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5.30 shows the number of pupils who enrolled in standard I in private primary schools at age 7 and age 8-10 years in 2016 to 2020. The results revealed that in Kigamboni Municipal from 2016-2020 enrolment of pupils of age 7 was 3,826 pupils out of 2,300 pupils of age seven expected population. Age 8-10 registered pupils were 427 while the total registered children for age seven and age 8 -10 in 2016 -2020 reached at 4,253.

Table 5. 30: Standard I Registered by Age Group and Sex in Private Primary Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2016 – 2020

Year	Age Seven Expected Population			Age Seven Registered Children			Age 8-10 Registered Children			Total Registered		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
2016	203	231	433	166	172	338	21	17	38	187	189	376
2017	213	243	456	238	235	473	34	19	53	272	254	526
2018	218	233	451	446	433	879	51	47	98	497	480	977
2019	222	233	455	512	553	1065	62	57	119	574	610	1184
2020	252	253	505		1071	1071	0	119	119	0	1190	1190
Total	**1,108**	**1,193**	**2,300**	**1,362**	**2,464**	**3,826**	**168**	**259**	**427**	**1,530**	**2,723**	**4,253**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.31 reveals that, enrollment in STD I - VII in Kigamboni Municipal Council slightly increased from 25,113 in 2016 to 31,878 in 2020 (26.9 percent increase). Enrollment increase is largest for boys from 12,242 in 2016 to 15,988 in 2020 (30.6 percent increase) compared to that of girls which increased from 12,871 in 2016 to 15,890 in 2020 (23.5 percent increase). At ward's level, in 2020, Mjimwema had the largest enrolment (6,251) followed by Vijibweni ward (5,366) and Kigamboni ward (5,053). However, Tungi ward recorded lowest enrolment in the council (1,542).

Table 5. 31: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Government Primary Schools; Kigamboni MC; 2016 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
Kibada	792	813	2,226	2,287	2,411	2,432	2,494	2,383	1,230	1,183
Kigamboni	2,307	2,372	729	719	849	782	846	778	2,471	2,582
Kimbiji	597	614	2,259	2,379	2,464	2,574	2,507	2,593	818	778
Kisarawe II	961	985	2,516	2,598	3,050	2,818	3,027	2,936	1,676	1,680
Mjimwema	2,261	2,547	887	881	1,118	1,095	1,109	1,029	3,117	3,134
Pembamnazi	969	1,049	1,099	1,124	1,531	1,495	1,478	1,448	1,210	1,204
Somangila	1,561	1,653	1,637	1,658	1,939	1,878	1,866	1,772	1,981	1,906
Tungi	685	692	700	633	856	778	772	702	809	733
Vijibweni	2,109	2,146	1,026	1,063	1,226	1,114	1,184	1,174	2,676	2,690
Total	**12,242**	**12,871**	**13,079**	**13,342**	**15,444**	**14,966**	**15,283**	**14,815**	**15,988**	**15,890**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.32 reveals that, enrollment in STD I - VII in private primary schools in Kigamboni Council increased for boys from 1,184 in 2016 to 2,993 in 2020 and increased also for girls from 1,061 in 2016 to 3,056 in 2019/2020. Enrollment increase is largest for girls from 1,061 in 2016 to 3,056 in 2020 (188.0 percent increase) compared to that of boys which increased

from 1,184 in 2016 to 2,993 in 2020 (152.8 percent increase). Somangila ward had the largest enrollment increase for both boys and girls followed by Kibada ward and Kisarawe II ward had the least enrollment.

Table 5. 32: Total (STD I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Private Primary Schools; Kigamboni MC; 2016 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
Kibada	241	243	318	323	442	447	564	556	611	590
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	47	53	81	93	80	116
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	70	62
Mjimwema	108	82	193	165	342	341	397	430	464	440
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	253	186	374	293	611	546	352	720	836	871
Tungi	357	347	392	373	414	380	479	459	483	491
Vijibweni	225	203	267	263	4001	3820	426	448	449	486
Total	**1,184**	**1,061**	**1,544**	**1,417**	**5,857**	**5,587**	**2,311**	**2,714**	**2,993**	**3,056**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.2.4   Primary School Completion Rate

The completion rate is an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of pupils admitted in class one completes the primary education cycle.

Table 5.33 shows that, within a cohort of 1,771 boys who were enrolled in Standard I in 2013, only 1,646 completed Standard VII in 2019. For a cohort of 1,759 girls who were enrolled in standard one in 2013, about 1,689 completed standard seven in 2019. This gives a completion rate of (92.9 percent) for boys and (96.0 percent for girls).

Relatively, within a cohort of 1,696 boys who were enrolled in Standard I in 2014, only 1,654 completed Standard VII in 2020. For a cohort of 1,751 girls who were enrolled in standard one in 2014, about 1,775 completed standard seven in 2020. This gives a completion rate of (97.5 percent) for boys and 101.4 percent for girls. Across the wards, the overall Standard VII completion rate for the year 2020 was 97.5 percent for boys and 101.4 percent for girls.

Table 5. 33: Number of Pupils Enrolled Std I in 2013, 2019 and Completed Std VII in 2019 and 2020 in Government Primary School by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2013 – 2019 and 2014 - 2020

Ward	2013 to 2019				2014 to 2020			
	Enrolled 2013		Completed 2019		Enrolled 2014		Completed 2020	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kibada	120	113	127	119	87	89	113	124
Kigamboni	345	328	344	304	300	328	279	345
Kimbiji	73	60	65	46	98	89	89	97
Kisarawe II	133	116	122	125	134	150	176	162
Mjimwema	318	333	317	346	320	345	301	340
Pembamnazi	140	136	98	105	107	134	93	119
Somangila	265	214	210	231	207	204	199	203
Tungi	101	99	98	94	124	116	104	95
Vijibweni	276	360	265	319	319	296	300	290
Total	**1,771**	**1,759**	**1,646**	**1,689**	**1,696**	**1,751**	**1,654**	**1,775**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5.34 shows Number of Pupils Enrolled Std I in 2013, 2019 and Completed STD VII in 2019 and 2020 in Private Primary School in Kigamboni Municipal Council. The results reveals that, within a cohort of 243 boys who were enrolled in Standard I in 2013, only 224 completed Standard VII in 2019. For a cohort of 202 girls who were enrolled in standard one in 2013, about 211 completed standard seven in 2019. This gives a completion rate of (92.2 percent) for boys and (104.5 percent for girls).

Relatively, within a cohort of 260 boys who were enrolled in Standard I in 2014, only 253 completed Standard VII in 2020. For a cohort of 279 girls who were enrolled in standard one in 2014, about 267 completed standard seven in 2020. This gives a completion rate of (97.3 percent) for boys and 95.7 percent for girls. Across the wards, the overall Standard VII completion rate for the year 2020 was 97.3 percent for boys and 95.7 percent for girls.

Table 5. 34: Number of Pupils Enrolled Std I in 2013, 2019 and Completed Std VII in 2019 and 2020 in Private Primary School by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2013 – 2019 and 2014 - 2020

Ward	2013 to 2019				2014 to 2020			
	Enrolled 2013		Completed 2019		Enrolled 2014		Completed 2020	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kibada	24	27	51	61	38	41	65	63
Kigamboni	9	4	15	9	3	9	3	9
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	33	21	26	14	49	46	37	39
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	99	68	50	38	86	90	70	71
Tungi	53	56	48	50	51	57	45	49
Vijibweni	25	26	34	39	33	36	33	36
Total	**243**	**202**	**224**	**211**	**260**	**279**	**253**	**267**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.5   Primary School Dropout Rate

Table 5.35 shows that primary school dropouts in public primary schools fluctuated from 2017 to 2020. It was observed that, out of 54 pupils drop out in public primary schools in 2017, the majority 39 pupils was due to truancy, followed by other reasons 10 pupils and pregnancy (3 pupils). In 2020, primary school dropouts in public primary schools decreased to 17 pupils and the major cause was truancy (10 pupils), other and death each with (3 pupils) and pregnancy (1 pupil).

Table 5. 35: Drop Outs by Reasons in Government Primary Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2017 - 2020

Reason	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Enrolment	13,079	13,342	26,421	15,444	14,966	30,410	15,283	14,815	30,098	15,988	15,890	31,878
Truancy	23	16	39	14	11	25	12	23	35	6	4	10
Pregnancy		3	3		2	2		1	1		1	1
Death	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	2	3
Indispline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	5	10	5	5	10	2	3	5	2	1	3
Total Dropout	30	24	54	19	18	37	16	29	45	9	8	17

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.2.6   Pass Rate and Selection for Form I

Pass rate refers to the percentage of pupils who passed standard seven examinations out of the total pupils who sat for the examination. Pass rate of standard seven examinations in public primary schools increased from 91.5 percent in 2018 to 92.1 percent in 2019, before it rose significantly to 94.0 percent in 2020. Table 5.36 shows that boy's performance increased from 93.5 percent in 2018 to 93.6 percent in 2019, but increased significantly to 95.6 percent in 2020. Whist, similar experience was observed on girl's performance in the council, it increased from 89.6 percent in 2018 to 90.6 percent in 2019 before it rose drastically to 92.4 percent in 2020 (Table 5.36). One general observation from these data is that girls had lower pass rates than boys in all three years.

Table 5. 36: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2020

Ward	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	86	124	210	123	117	240	109	124	233	76	105	181	113	113	226	108	110	218
Kigamboni	317	337	654	341	304	645	279	343	622	307	308	615	329	283	612	268	328	596
Kimbiji	71	63	134	65	46	111	82	96	178	57	57	114	59	41	100	80	92	172
Kisarawe II	97	117	214	120	125	245	171	162	333	87	106	193	116	110	226	160	141	301
Mjimwema	289	289	578	314	344	658	295	337	632	274	259	533	299	313	612	282	314	596
Pembamnazi	97	102	199	94	102	196	91	119	210	84	96	180	84	85	169	86	102	188
Somangila	217	209	426	203	228	431	198	202	400	205	173	378	189	205	394	191	187	378
Tungi	73	94	167	98	93	191	104	93	197	70	77	147	91	90	181	102	87	189
Vijibweni	251	306	557	261	319	580	297	287	584	240	290	530	236	281	517	277	269	546
Total	**1,498**	**1,641**	**3,139**	**1,619**	**1,678**	**3,297**	**1,626**	**1,763**	**3,389**	**1,400**	**1,471**	**2,871**	**1,516**	**1,521**	**3,037**	**1,554**	**1,630**	**3,184**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.37 shows pass rate of standard seven examinations in private primary schools. The results from the table reveals that pass rate decreased from 100.0 percent in 2018 to 99.5 percent in 2019, before it rose significantly to 99.8 percent in 2020. Boy's performance decreased from 100.0 percent in 2018 to 99.5 percent in 2019, but increased significantly to 100.0 percent in 2020. Whist, similar experience was observed on girl's performance in the council, it decreased from 100.0 percent in 2018 to 99.5 percent in 2019 before it rose drastically to 99.6 percent in 2020 (Table 5.37). One general observation from these data is that girls and boys had equal pass rates in 2018 and 2019 while in 2020 boys had higher pass rate than girls.

Table 5. 37: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations in Private Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2020

Ward	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	32	42	74	51	61	112	64	64	128	32	42	74	51	61	112	64	64	128
Kigamboni	0	0	0	15	9	24	3	3	6	0	0	0	15	9	24	3	3	6
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	19	9	28	26	14	40	37	37	74	19	9	28	26	14	40	37	37	74
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	37	31	68	50	37	87	70	70	140	37	31	68	50	37	87	70	70	140
Tungi	48	31	79	48	49	97	45	45	90	48	31	79	47	49	96	45	45	90
Vijibweni	36	24	60	34	39	73	33	33	66	36	24	60	34	38	72	33	32	65
Total	172	137	309	224	209	433	252	252	504	172	137	309	223	208	431	252	251	503

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

Table 5.38 shows that, number of pupils selected to join form I in public primary schools in the council decreased from 2,871 pupils in 2018 to 3,184 pupils in 2020 (10.9 percent increase). Consequently, the number of pupils selected to join form I is the same as the number of pupils who joined form I in 2020. In 2018, more girls (1,471 pupils) than boys (1,400 pupils) were selected to join form I. likewise in 2019, the same trend was observed for pupils who joined form I with more girls (1,521 pupils than boys 1,516).

Table 5. 38: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Government Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2020

| Ward | Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form 1 | | | | | | | | | Pupils Joined Form 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2018 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | |
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	76	105	181	113	113	226	108	110	218	76	105	181	113	113	226	108	110	218
Kigamboni	307	308	615	329	283	612	268	328	596	307	308	615	329	283	612	268	328	596
Kimbiji	57	57	114	59	41	100	80	92	172	57	57	114	59	41	100	80	92	172
Kisarawe II	87	106	193	116	110	226	160	141	301	87	106	193	116	110	226	160	141	301
Mjimwema	274	259	533	299	313	612	282	314	596	274	259	533	299	313	612	282	314	596
Pembamnazi	84	96	180	84	85	169	86	102	188	84	96	180	84	85	169	86	102	188
Somangila	205	173	378	189	205	394	191	187	378	205	173	378	189	205	394	191	187	378
Tungi	70	77	147	91	90	181	102	87	189	70	77	147	91	90	181	102	87	189
Vijibweni	240	290	530	236	281	517	277	269	546	240	290	530	236	281	517	277	269	546
Total	**1,400**	**1,471**	**2,871**	**1,516**	**1,521**	**3,037**	**1,554**	**1,630**	**3,184**	**1,400**	**1,471**	**2,871**	**1,516**	**1,521**	**3,037**	**1,554**	**1,630**	**3,184**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*
Note: B = Boys G = Girls and T = Total

Table 5.39 shows that, number of pupils selected to join form I in private primary schools in the council decreased from 309 pupils in 2018 to 503 pupils in 2020 (62.8 percent increase). Consequently, the number of pupils selected to join form I is the same as the number of pupils who joined form I during the all period of 2018 to 2020. It was observed for pupils who joined form I in private primary schools with more boys than boys.

Table 5. 39: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Private Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 - 2020

Ward	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form 1									Pupils Joined Form 1								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	32	42	74	51	61	112	64	64	128	32	42	74	51	61	112	64	64	128
Kigamboni	0	0	0	15	9	24	3	3	6	0	0	0	15	9	24	3	3	6
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	19	9	28	26	14	40	37	37	74	19	9	28	26	14	40	37	37	74
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	37	31	68	50	37	87	70	70	140	37	31	68	50	37	87	70	70	140
Tungi	48	31	79	47	49	96	45	45	90	48	31	79	47	49	96	45	45	90
Vijibweni	36	24	60	34	38	72	33	32	65	36	24	60	34	38	72	33	32	65
Total	172	137	309	223	208	431	252	251	503	172	137	309	223	208	431	252	251	503

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
Note: B = Boys G = Girls and T = Total

5.2.7   Primary School Facilities

A school is not only a structural building but it is a combination of many facilities like teachers, classrooms, libraries, toilets, books, furnitures and staff houses e.t.c. Ministry of Education in collaboration with beneficiaries (the community) should make sure that basic education facilities such as classrooms, toilets, staff houses, teachers, furniture, libraries, bookstores and textbooks are in place.

5.2.7.1 Classrooms

Kigamboni Municipal Council had a total of 31,878 pupils in government schools who were accommodated in 322 classrooms. The Classrooms Pupils' Ratio in the council was (CPR 99) showing the deficit of classrooms in the Council as 386 classrooms (54.5 percent deficit). No ward adhered to the national standard of 1:40 classroom pupil ratio. Mjimwema ward was the most deprived ward in terms of classrooms with a CPR of 133 (66.2 percent deficit) followed by Vijibweni 131, Somangila 130 and Kigamboni and Kibada each with 105 pupils per

classroom ratio. The wards that were better off are Pembamnazi (51 CPR), Kimbiji (64 CPR), and Kisarawe II (75 CPR).

Table 5. 40: Availability of Classrooms in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupil Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Kibada	2	2,413	23	105	54	31	57.1
Kigamboni	4	5,053	48	105	112	64	57.3
Kimbiji	4	1,596	25	64	35	10	29.5
Kisarawe II	5	3,356	45	75	75	30	39.7
Mjimwema	4	6,251	47	133	139	92	66.2
Pembamnazi	7	2,414	47	51	54	7	12.4
Somangila	4	3,887	30	130	86	56	65.3
Tungi	1	1,542	16	96	34	18	53.3
Vijibweni	3	5,366	41	131	119	78	65.6
Total	**34**	**31,878**	**322**	**99**	**708**	**386**	**54.5**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

On the part of private schools, Kigamboni Municipal Council had a total of 26 private primary schools. The total number of pupils in these schools was 6,049 giving a classroom pupil ratio (CPR) of 1:22. The required number of classrooms to serve this number of pupils was 281; therefore, there was a surplus of 147 classes which is equivalent to 109.0 percent. All the wards in the council had surplus of classes. The largest surplus was observed in Kisarawe II ward (479.5 percent) followed by Mjimwema ward (178.8 percent) and Tungi ward with (126.4 percent) surplus (Table 5.41).

Table 5. 41: Availability of Classrooms in Private Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupil Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Kibada	2	1201	35	34	27	(8)	(31.1)
Kigamboni	1	196	8	25	4	(4)	(83.7)
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	4	132	17	8	3	(14)	(479.5)
Mjimwema	5	904	56	16	20	(36)	(178.8)
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	7	1707	69	25	38	(31)	(81.9)
Tungi	3	974	49	20	22	(27)	(126.4)
Vijibweni	4	935	47	20	21	(26)	(126.2)
Total	**26**	**6,049**	**281**	**22**	**134**	**(147)**	**(109.0)**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.2.7.2   Pit-Latrines

Pit latrines are one of the most essential facilities for promoting hygiene and preventing most of environmental related diseases at community level. Most schools, especially public schools, reveal a serious concern about the environment in which pupils learn, some of which lack or have inadequate toilet facilities.

Table 5.42 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council had a total of 449 pit latrines for 35,261 pupils with 219 pit latrines for boys and 230 for girls. Pit Latrines Ration (PLPR) for girls stand at 1:76 with a deficit of 646 pit latrines. For boys the PLPR was 1:81 with a deficit of 491 pit latrines. On average, the official requirement of pit latrines is one hole to serve 20 girls or 25 boys. Across the wards, largest PLPR was observed in Mjimwema ward (1:90 for boys and 1:131 for girls) followed by Vijibweni ward (1:91 for boys and 1:128 for girls) and Kigamboni ward (1:72 for boys and 1:99 for girls).

Table 5. 42: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

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	1357	1318	17	23	80	57	54	66	37	43
Kigamboni	2798	2871	40	45	70	64	112	144	72	99
Kimbiji	886	852	13	20	68	43	35	43	22	23
Kisarawe II	1948	1936	22	25	89	77	78	97	56	72
Mjimwema	3424	3390	47	39	73	87	137	170	90	131
Pembamnazi	1374	1372	29	33	47	42	55	69	26	36
Somangila	2180	2049	18	19	121	108	87	102	69	83
Tungi	920	845	10	10	92	85	37	42	27	32
Vijibweni	2857	2884	23	16	124	180	114	144	91	128
Total	**17,744**	**17,517**	**219**	**230**	**81**	**76**	**710**	**876**	**491**	**646**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

The situation of pit latrines in private primary schools was almost good in five wards. Table 5.43 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council had a total of 391 pit latrines in private schools for 6,049 pupils with 176 pit latrines for boys and 185 for girls. Pit Latrines Ration (PLPR) for girls and boys stands at 1:17 with no deficit. Across the wards, Kibada had 17 deficit of Pit Latrine (6 for boys and 11 for girls) followed by Tungi ward which had only 7 deficit of Pit Latrine for girls. Generally, the council had total of 88 pit latrines in private primary schools.

Table 5. 43: Availability of Pit Latrine in Private Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

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	611	590	18	19	34	31	24	30	6	11
Kigamboni	80	116	5	6	16	19	3	6	-2	0
Kimbiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Kisarawe II	70	62	13	15	5	4	3	3	-10	-12
Mjimwema	464	440	30	33	15	13	19	22	-11	-11
Pembamnazi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Somangila	836	871	66	66	13	13	33	44	-33	-22
Tungi	483	491	21	18	23	27	19	25	-2	7
Vijibweni	449	486	23	28	20	17	18	24	-5	-4
Total	**2,993**	**3,056**	**176**	**185**	**17**	**17**	**120**	**153**	**-56**	**-32**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.7.3 Furniture (Desks)

Table 5.44 reveals that in 2020 primary schools in Kigamboni Municipal Council had 9,234 desks for 35,061 pupils. With a Desk Pupil Ratio (DPR of 1:4) there was a 21 percent deficit. The required official standard of desk pupil ratio is 1:3. The only ward which meets the standard was Kisarawe II which had surplus of desks (1.0 percent) followed by Pembamnazi and Tungi each with DPR of 1:3. The remaining wards had DPR above the recommended official ratio of 1:3. Somangila ward had a very bad situation of 5 pupils per desk (1:5 DPR) which means out 4,229 pupils 1,424 had to sit on the floor.

Table 5. 44: Availability of Desks in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit of Desks	
					No.	Percent
Kibada	2675	662	4	892	230	25.8
Kigamboni	5669	1546	4	1,890	344	18.2
Kimbiji	1738	468	4	579	111	19.2
Kisarawe II	3884	1308	3	1,295	(13)	(1.0)
Mjimwema	6814	1665	4	2,271	606	26.7
Pembamnazi	2746	808	3	915	107	11.7
Somangila	4229	935	5	1,410	475	33.7
Tungi	1765	541	3	588	47	8.0
Vijibweni	5541	1301	4	1,847	546	29.6
Total	**35,061**	**9,234**	**4**	**11,687**	**2,453**	**21.0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.7.4 Staff Quarters

Teachers houses is an important incentive in inspiring the teaching practice of the teachers. Table 5.45 shows that Kigamboni MC had a total of 108 teacher houses compared to the total requirement of 634 houses. The official House Teacher Ratio is 1:1 hence the Council had a shortage of 526 (83.0 percent deficit) houses to reach the required HTR.

Table 5. 45: Availability of Teacher's Houses in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses	
					No.	%
Kibada	59	55	55	10	45	82
Kigamboni	126	112	112	1	111	99
Kimbiji	45	37	37	8	29	78
Kisarawe II	87	71	71	20	51	72
Mjimwema	151	106	106	13	93	88
Pembamnazi	76	62	62	26	36	58
Somangila	95	82	82	24	58	71
Tungi	39	32	32	1	31	97
Vijibweni	127	77	77	5	72	94
Total	**805**	**634**	**634**	**108**	**526**	**83**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.7.5 Accessibility of Water (Water Tanks)

Water is a basic necessity of life of which without it no life exists. By using the available limited resources and in collaboration with education stakeholders, the council has managed to supply water to some primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.46 shows that in 2019 a total of 34 schools were available out of which almost all schools had functioning water tanks (34) while there was no functioning of other water facilities like water wells and tape water. The situation was the same in 2020 whereby almost all schools had only 34 working water tanks among the available water facilities in primary schools in the council. At ward level, Pembamnazi was leading with more working tanks (7), followed by Kisarawe II with (5) and Kigamboni, Kimbiji, Mjimwema and Somangila wards each with 4 school with at least one working water tank.

Table 5. 46: Accessibility of Water in Government Primary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 201

Ward	Total No. of Schools	2019 No. of Primary Schools with Working				Total No. of Schools	2020 No. of Primary Schools with Working			
		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tap Water	Other		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tap Water	Other
Kibada	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Kigamboni	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Kimbiji	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Mjimwema	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Pembamnazi	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Somangila	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Tungi	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vijibweni	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Total	**34**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.8 Adult Education

Like other councils, Kigamboni has expanded adult education by using primary schools as adult education centres. Table 5.47 shows number of adult education center and enrolment by ward in the council in 2019 and 2020.

Table 5. 47: **Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2019 and 2020**

Ward	Number of Centres MEMKWA – (COBET)		Centres Enrolment (MEMKWA) – (COBET)	
	2019	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**
Kibada	1	1	25	13
Kigamboni	1	1	42	107
Kimbiji	1	1	28	39
Mjimwema	3	3	116	125
Pembamnazi	1	1	9	18
Somangila	1	1	55	48
Tungi	1	1	3	8
Vijibweni	1	1	58	68
Kisarawe II	1	1	41	39
Total	**11**	**11**	**418**	**465**

Source: *Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

5.2.9 Special Education

5.2.9.1 Enrolment of Pupils by Type of Impairment

The issue of disability or impairment remains at a top priority in the Government System at all administrative levels, because people with disability need special attention, facilities and care in order to perform their duties well. Efforts are being made to enable them to perform their functions like physically fit persons. Education as other fundamental human rights should be delivered to all people without discrimination. In order to achieve this, the Council made efforts to enrol students with disability in 2019 and 2020.

5.2.9.2 Enrolment in Primary Schools

Table 5.48 shows that in 2019, Kigamboni MC had a total of 178 pupils with impairment enrolled in primary schools with more males (93) than females (85). In 2020, number of pupils with impairment increased to 209 with more increase for males (129) compared to females which decreased to 80. Out of pupils enrolled in primary schools in 2019, the majority 109 had intellectual impairment but slightly increased to 132 in 2020. This is followed by deaf who increased from 57 pupils in 2019 to 59 pupils in 2020. Visual impairment rank third with only 12 and 18 students in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Table 5. 48: Number of Pupils Enrolled with Their Type of Impairment; Kigamboni MC; 2019 and 2020

Type of Impairment	Number of Pupils Enrolled					
	2019			2020		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Intellectual Impairment	59	50	109	87	45	132
Visual Impairment	8	4	12	12	6	18
Deaf	26	31	57	30	29	59
Total	**93**	**85**	**178**	**129**	**80**	**209**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Apart from enrollment of disabled children in the council, it was observed that the available number of schools with Infrastructures for pupils with impairment were no enough. Table 5.49 shows that, in 2020 the Council has only 603 classrooms, 17 toilets and only 12 special teachers (9 males and 3 females) for pupils with impairment. Moreover, there were no dormitories and special desks for impaired pupils. The Council should take consideration by establishing more schools with enough and special infrastructures in order to enroll children of all types of impairment as stipulated in the education policy.

Table 5. 49: Number of Schools with Infrastructures for Students with Impairment; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Number of Schools	Number of Infrastructures/Facilities Available for Student with Impairment				
		Classrooms	Toilets	Dormitory	Desk	Teachers
Kibada	4	58	0	0	0	0
Kigamboni	5	56	4	0	0	3
Kimbiji	4	25	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	9	62	0	0	0	0
Mjimwema	9	103	2	0	0	7
Pembamnazi	7	47	0	0	0	0
Somangila	11	99	0	0	0	1
Tungi	4	65	5	0	0	0
Vijibweni	7	88	6	0	0	1
Total	**60**	**603**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**12**

Source: Compiled Data from Primary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in the Council is still in transition due to its historical context and the reestablishment of Kigamboni Council from Temeke. As a result, until 2020, the Council had a total of 23 secondary schools. Out of 23 secondary schools, 15 secondary schools, equivalent to 65.2 percent were publically owned, while only 8 schools (34.8 percent) were owned by private sector (Table 5.50). Private sector contribution in the provision of secondary education in the Council is still low. (The Council Authority therefore, should continue to encourage private sector to invest in this sector through the existing public private partnership platform).

Table 5. 50: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2016 - 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri	Pub	Pri
Kibada	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Somangira	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mjimwema	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Vijibweni	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Tungi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kimbiji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pembemnazi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kisarawe II	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Kigamboni	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Total	**14**	**6**	**14**	**6**	**14**	**7**	**14**	**8**	**15**	**8**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
Pub. =Public and Pri. =Private

Figure 5. 2: Distribution of Secondary Schools by Ownership, Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2020
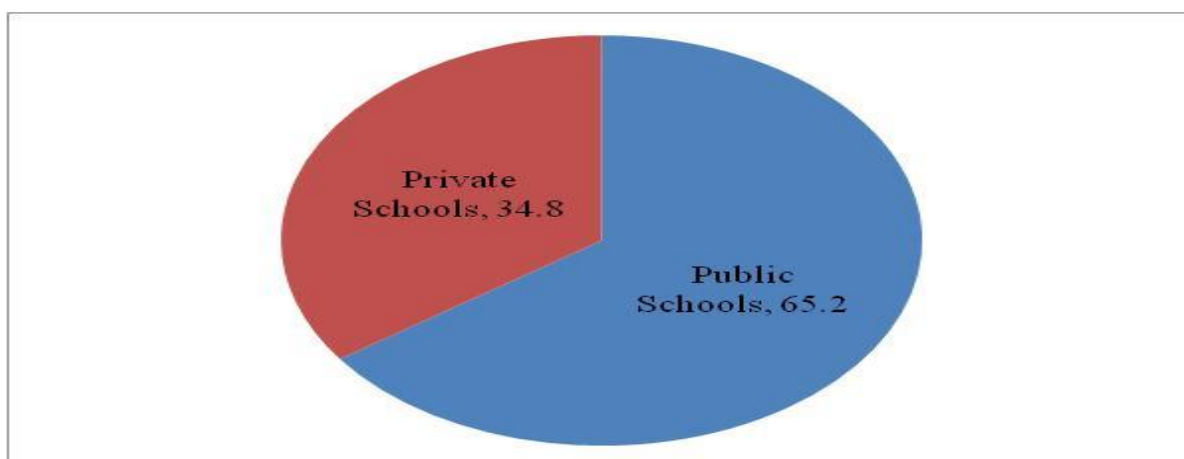
Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.1 Total Form (I-IV) Enrollment

The enrolment of students in Kigamboni Municipal Council increased with the increase of school infrastructure constructed through community participation and private sector. Table 5.51 shows the Total number of Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward for the year 2018, 2019 and 2020. Over the period 2018 and 2020 (Table 5.51), enrolments in secondary schools decreased by 3.1 percent from 2,808 students in 2018 to 2,722 students in 2020. As we have seen that enrolment by sex increased in 2020 but overall enrollment decline due to increase of private secondary schools in established in municipality from 04 in 2015 to 08 in 2020 some of student joined private owned schools

In terms of sex, enrolment of boys increased from 1,226 students in 2018 to 1,412 in 2019 before decreasing to 1,411 pupils in 2020. On the other hand, enrolment of girls decreased from 1,562 students in 2018 to 1,428 students in 2019 before decreasing again to 1,311 in 2020 free education for government schools accompanied by educating parents to enroll as result enrollment increase. Generally, enrolment of girls was higher than that of boys for all period of 2018 and 2019 while in 2020 boy's enrollment was higher than girls.

Table 5. 51: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni Ward, 2018 - 2020

Ward	No. of Allocated Students									Number of Enrolled Students								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	200	200	400	200	200	400	200	200	400	112	259	371	147	211	358	197	205	402
Somangila	250	2500	500	320	320	640	370	375	745	154	146	300	194	175	369	157	172	329
Mjimwema	452	455	880	428	439	867	476	477	953	374	476	850	406	407	813	499	539	1038
Vijibweni	240	240	480	240	240	480	180	180	360	155	249	404	217	280	497	73	64	137
Tungi	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	67	74	141	107	75	182	126	`26	252
Kimbiji	80	80	160	80	80	160	80	80	160	104	123	227	86	110	196	61	83	144
Pembemnazi	90	90	180	90	90	180	90	90	180	119	39	158	130	43	173	116	72	188
Kisarawe II	127	153	280	130	150	280	152	168	320	141	176	317	125	127	252	182	150	332
Kigamboni	-	-	-	-	-	.	50	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1544**	**1573**	**3117**	**1588**	**1619**	**3207**	**1698**	**1720**	**3418**	**1,226**	**1,562**	**2,808**	**1,412**	**1,428**	**2,840**	**1,411**	**1,311**	**2,722**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.52 shows total enrollment in private secondary schools in Kigamboni MC for the year 2018, 2019 and 2020. Over the period 2018 and 2020 (Table 5.52), enrolments in private secondary schools increased by 49.7 percent from 370 students in 2018 to 554 students in 2020. In terms of sex, enrolment of boys increased from 201 students in 2018 to 213 in 2019 before increasing again to 292 pupils in 2020. On the other hand, enrolment of girls decreased from 169 students in 2018 to 155 students in 2019 before increasing again to 262 in 2020 this influenced by free education program so majority of parents enforced to enroll their children. Generally, enrolment of boys was higher than that of girls for all period of 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Table 5. 52: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Private Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2018 - 2020

Ward	No. of Allocated Students *(also Selected to Join Government Schools)*									Number of Enrolled Students *(Not Selected to Join Government Schools)*								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	61	80	141	79	78	157	88	97	185
Somangila	80	80	160	80	80	160	80	80	160	36	18	54	24	22	46	53	67	120
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	22	14	36	30	14	44	37	27	64
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pembemnazi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	60	60	120	60	60	120	100	100	200	63	46	109	71	27	98	92	53	145
Kigamboni	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	19	11	30	9	14	23	22	18	40
Total	**280**	**280**	**560**	**280**	**280**	**560**	**320**	**320**	**640**	**201**	**169**	**370**	**213**	**155**	**368**	**292**	**262**	**554**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.2 Completion of Form Four in Public Secondary Schools

The completion rate is an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of students enrolled in form one complete the secondary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not. Table 5.53 shows that students registered in public secondary schools decreased from 2,979 students in 2015 to 2,711 in 2017 this was due to establishment of new Kigamboni Municipal in 2016 from formal part of Temeke Municipality hence Municipal officials had a lot of issues and task to settle resulted little mobilization of parents to enroll their children. On the other hand, students completed form IV increased from 1,813 students in 2018 to 2,174 in 2020. The completion rate of registered students on completing Form IV in public secondary schools in the Council is ranging at 60.6 percent in 2018 to 80.2 in 2020. In 2020, the completion rate for boys was 72.6 percent, while that of girls was 75.3 percent. This indicates higher boy dropouts than girls in the Council.

Table 5. 53: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and by Ward in Government Secondary Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2015 - 2020

Ward	Registered Students									Students Completed Form IV								
	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	198	234	432	209	324	533	237	238	475	96	131	227	126	182	308	113	144	257
Somangila	47	75	124	223	170	393	90	138	0	41	59	100	100	87	187	85	105	190
Mjimwema	590	477	1067	540	548	1088	464	504	968	279	274	553	327	339	666	320	363	683
Vijibweni	182	246	428	412	310	722	271	268	539	115	155	270	239	196	435	165	176	341
Tungi	150	123	273	118	185	303	68	73	141	121	148	269	121	141	262	76	91	167
Kimbiji	60	60	120	50	78	128	81	87	168	54	60	114	59	65	124	69	82	151
Pembemnazi	100	100	200	128	22	150	117	30	147	81	2	83	99	23	122	102	17	119
Kisarawe II	243	92	335	168	139	307	134	139	273	98	99	197	138	138	276	131	135	266
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,570	1,407	2,979	1,848	1,776	3,624	1,462	1,477	2,711	885	928	1,813	1,209	1,171	2,380	1,061	1,113	2,174

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

Table 5.54 shows that in 2016 students enrolled in public secondary schools were 3,624, those who completed school in 2019 were 2,380 dropouts were 1,242 (34.3 percent). Furthermore, in 2017, 2,939 students were enrolled out of whom 2,174 completed school in 2020, with 765 dropouts (26.0 percent), moreover, more boys (401; 27.4 percent) than girls (364; 24.6 percent) did not complete school.

Table 5. 54: Dropouts of Students in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2016 and 2020

Ward	Enrolled in 2016			Completed in 2019			Not Completed/Dropouts by 2019			Enrolled in 2017			Completed in 2020			Not Completed/Dropouts by 2020		
	B	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**
Mjimwema	540	548	1,088	327	339	666	213	209	422	464	504	968	320	363	683	144	141	285
Kibada	209	324	533	126	182	308	83	142	225	237	238	475	113	144	257	124	94	218
Vijibweni	412	310	722	239	196	435	173	114	287	271	268	539	165	176	341	106	92	198
Somangila	223	170	393	100	87	187	123	83	206	90	138	228	85	105	190	5	33	38
Tungi	118	185	303	121	141	262	-3	44	41	68	73	141	76	91	167	-8	-18	-26
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	168	137	307	138	138	276	30	-1	29	134	139	273	131	135	266	3	4	7
Kimbiji	50	78	128	59	65	124	-9	13	4	81	87	168	69	82	151	12	5	17
Pembamnazi	128	22	150	99	23	122	29	-1	28	117	30	147	102	17	119	15	13	28
Total	**1,848**	**1,774**	**3,624**	**1,209**	**1,171**	**2,380**	**639**	**603**	**1,242**	**1,462**	**1,477**	**2,939**	**1,061**	**1,113**	**2,174**	**401**	**364**	**765**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

Table 5.55 shows that in 2016 students enrolled in private secondary schools were 466, those who completed school in 2019 were 364 dropouts were 102 (23.4 percent). Furthermore, in 2017, 79 students were enrolled out of whom 213 completed school in 2020, with no dropouts.

Table 5. 55: Dropouts of Students in Private Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2016 and 2020

Ward	Enrolled in 2016			Completed in 2019			Not Completed/Dropouts/ in 2019			Enrolled in 2017			Completed in 2020			Not Completed/Drop outs in 2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	103	101	204	83	91	174	20	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	68	42	110	20	20	40	48	22	70		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	22	14	36	23	19	42	-1	-5	-6	0	0	0	23	19	42	-23	-19	-42
Kisarawe II	38	37	75	37	29	66	1	8	9	37	42	79	47	87	134	-10	-45	-55
Kigamboni	20	21	41	21	21	42	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	20	17	37	-20	-17	-37
Total	251	215	466	184	180	364	67	35	102	37	42	79	90	123	213	-53	-81	-134

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

5.3.3 Performance of Form IV Examination in Public Secondary Schools

Table 5.56 shows student's performance in form IV examinations in public secondary schools. Pass rate in form IV examinations is divided into divisions with division I being the highest pass. Pass rate reflects the quality of secondary education provided in the Council. Generally, the performance of Form IV examinations in Kigamboni Municipal for the last five years was not good since results were skewed to the lower performances, including division IV and zero. Data provided by education department shows that out of 8,993 examinees who sat for form four examinations in 2016 - 2020, only 160 students (1.8 percent) attained division One (I), 582 students (6.5 percent) attained division two and 907 students (10.1 percent) got division three, while 4,353 students (48.4 percent) attained division IV and 2,994 students (33.3 percent) attained division zero or failed completely. In terms of sexes, boys performed better than girls however proportion of students who attained division zero was higher for boys (17.9 percent) and 15.4 percent for girls.

Table 5. 56: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Government Secondary Schools by Sex; Kigamboni MC, 2016 – 2020

Year	Boys					Total	Girls					Total	Total
	DIVISION						DIVISION						
	I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0		
2016	4	34	71	311	373	793	2	20	55	319	358	754	1,544
2017	4	53	62	345	259	723	-	30	62	121	266	479	1,202
2018	20	56	119	412	322	929	4	38	88	478	261	869	1,798
2019	20	110	118	514	465	1227	17	45	86	587	353	1,088	2,315
2020	58	133	130	537	193	1051	31	63	116	729	144	1,083	2,134
Total	**106**	**386**	**500**	**2,119**	**1,612**	**4,723**	**54**	**196**	**407**	**2,234**	**1,382**	**4,273**	**8,993**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.57 shows the performance of Form IV examinations in private secondary schools in Kigamboni Municipal for the last five years. Like in government schools' performance of Form IV examinations in private secondary schools was not satisfactory since out of 2,090 examinees who sat for form four examinations in 2016 - 2020, only 150 students (7.2 percent) attained division One (I), 579 students (27.7 percent) attained division two and 760 students (36.4 percent) got division three, while 559 students (26.7 percent) attained division IV and 42 students (2.0 percent) attained division zero or failed completely. In terms of sexes, boys performed better than girls however proportion of students who attained division zero was higher for girls (1.2 percent) and 0.8 percent for boys.

Table 5. 57: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Private Secondary Schools by Sex; Kigamboni MC, 2016 – 2020

Year	Boys					Total Boys	Girls					Total Girls	Grand Total
	DIVISION						DIVISION						
	I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0		
2016	9	51	73	53	1	187	7	49	59	64	6	185	372
2017	6	61	66	52	3	188	5	32	56	65	5	163	351
2018	20	56	70	48	7	201	15	42	86	69	7	219	420
2019	20	70	91	44	3	228	6	68	90	55	7	226	454
2020	37	66	89	46	2	240	25	84	80	63	1	253	493
Total	**92**	**304**	**389**	**243**	**16**	**1,044**	**58**	**275**	**371**	**316**	**26**	**1,046**	**2,090**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.4 High School (Form Five) Enrolment

Kigamboni Municipal Council has limited number of high schools facilities compared to other councils in Dar es Salaam Region. Information provided by the education department shows that, Kigamboni MC had only three government high schools located in Somangila ward (1), Kisarawe II (1), and Mjimwema (1) with capacity of accommodating only 215 students in 2020. Number of enrolled boys has increased from 84 students in 2019 to 120 in 2020 while there were only 95

students (girls) enrolled in the same year. One observation noticed is that; enrolled boys over all period 2019 - 2020 are more than girls (Table 5.58).

Table 5. 58: Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Government High Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2018 - 2020

Ward	No. of Allocated Students									Number of Enrolled Students								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Somangila	0	0	0	84	0	84	87	0	87	0	0	0	63	0	63	86	0	86
Kisarawe II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	25	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	25	59
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**84**	**121**	**95**	**216**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**63**	**0**	**63**	**120**	**95**	**215**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

Table 5.59 shows the number o students enrolled in private secondary schools for the period of 2018 – 2020. The results reveal that, the Council has only one private high school located in Kibada ward accommodating of 19 students in 2018. The number of enrolled students increased to 28 in 2020 (47.0 percent increase).

Table 5. 59: Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Private High Schools; Kigamboni MC, 2018 - 2020

Ward	No. of Allocated Students									Number of Enrolled Students								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kibada	10	9	19	10	9	19	16	12	28	10	9	19	10	9	19	16	12	28
Total	**10**	**9**	**19**	**10**	**9**	**19**	**16**	**12**	**28**	**10**	**9**	**19**	**10**	**9**	**19**	**16**	**12**	**28**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

5.3.5   Completion of Form Six in Public Secondary Schools

Table 5.60 shows that all 63 students enrolled in public high secondary schools in 2018 (100 percent) completed form six. The Council had only one high secondary school located at Somangila ward with boys enrollment only.

Table 5. 60: Number of Students Enrolled and Completed High School Education by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council 2018, 2019 and 2020

Ward	Enrolled Students									Students Completed Form VI								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Somangila	63	0	63	0	0	0	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
Total	**63**	**0**	**63**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**86**	**0**	**86**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**63**	**0**	**63**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021
(B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total

5.3.6 Students Performance in Form Six Examinations in Public Secondary Schools

Performance of Form Six students in public high schools in Kigamboni Municipal Council shows that students scored division one were 24 boys in 2020 (38.1 percent), 11 students scored division II (17.5 percent), 27 students (42.9 percent) scored division III and only 1 student (1.6 percent) scored division IV (Table 5.61).

Table 5. 61: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex; Kigamboni Municipal Council; 2016- 2020

Year	Boys					Total
	DIVISION					
	I	II	III	IV	0	
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	24	11	27	1	0	63
Total	**24**	**11**	**27**	**1**	**0**	**63**
Percent	**38.1**	**17.5**	**42.9**	**1.6**	**0**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7 Secondary School Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities for the secondary school system in Kigamboni Municipal Council are not yet to attain the standards set by the educational authorities. Besides the capability of students themselves, lack of school facilities play significant role in improving quality of education in the Council. The most common facilities that play major role on improving the quality of education include classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, desks and teachers, availability of electricity and clean and safe water.

5.3.7.1 Teachers

Expansion of secondary education has a direct relationship to the increase in the number of teaching staff. This is very crucial for the sustainable improvement of education quality. In 2020, Kigamboni MC had a total of 338 teachers distributed in 14 public secondary schools. This gives an average School Teachers Ratio of 1:24, resulted to a surplus of 104 teachers, equivalent to 44.4 percent of required 234 teachers in 2020 (Table 5.62). The region should make transfer of excess teachers at Kigamboni MC in order to reduce teachers deficit to other schools in the region were the situation is very serious.

Table 5. 62: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Requirement of Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers
Mjimwema	4	81	107	0
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0
Tungi	1	12	34	0
Vijibweni	2	30	55	0
Kibada	2	33	46	0
Kisarawe ii	1	24	24	0
Somangira	2	28	40	0
Kimbiji	1	13	15	0
Pembamnazi	1	13	17	0
Total	**14**	**234**	**460**	**0**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Table 5.63 shows that, out of 460 Public Secondary school teachers available in Kigamboni Municipal Council by 2020, 132 teachers (28.8 percent) were diploma holders, 314 teachers (68.6 percent) were degree holders and 11 teachers (2.4 percent) were master's degree holders while only one teacher belongs in Mjimwema ward holder of other qualifications. One general observation from these data is that the Council has more qualified teachers with degree qualification.

Table 5. 63: Availability of Government Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Number of Teachers with											
	Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mjimwema	19	22	41	37	63	100	1	5	6	0	1	1
Kigamboni	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	6	5	11	12	18	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni	13	11	24	14	36	50	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kibada	11	9	20	12	31	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	4	2	6	11	16	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somangila	9	6	15	18	17	35	1	1	2	0	0	0
Kimbiji	3	6	9	7	6	13		0	0	0	0	0
Pembamnazi	4	2	6	13	3	16	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total	**69**	**63**	**132**	**124**	**190**	**314**	**4**	**7**	**11**	**0**	**1**	**1**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

Campaigns for increasing the number of Science Teachers in Kigamboni Municipal Council should be enhanced by the Region. Table 5.64 shows that, among 460 available teachers; only 68 (22.9 percent) are Science teachers and the rest of them 229 (77.1 percent) are arts' teachers.

Looking at sex difference, science and arts subjects were dominated by male teachers while arts subjects were dominated by females teachers. Out of 68 science teachers, 54.4 percent were males and 38.4 percent of arts teachers were male, while female teachers were 45.6 percent science teachers and 61.6 percent arts teachers.

Table 5. 64: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by District, Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Number of Teachers							
	Available Teachers Teaching Science Subjects			Require d Science Teachers	Available Teachers Teaching Arts Subjects			Required Arts Teachers
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Mjimwema	14	14	28	21	41	76	117	18
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijibweni		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kibada	9	10	19	4	16	33	49	0
Kisarawe II	5	2	7	0	12	17	29	0
Somangira	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimbiji	5	3	8	0	5	10	15	0
Pembamnazi	4	2	6	0	14	5	19	0
TOTAL	**37**	**31**	**68**	**25**	**88**	**141**	**229**	**18**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.2 Administration Blocks

Administration blocks are important facilities for provision of enabling environment to the teachers to provide quality education. Therefore, inadequacy of administration blocks is one of the challenges that need to be resolved by the Council and Region Authority. Table 5.65 shows that the Council had 14 public secondary schools. Out of 14 secondary schools, only 5 schools (35.7 percent) had administration blocks.

Table 5. 65: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Total no. of Public Secondary schools (With and Without Administration Blocks)	No. of Public Sec. Schools With Administration Blocks	Percent of Public Sec.Schools with Administration Blocks
Mjimwema	4	2	50.0
Kigamboni	0	0	0.0
Kibada	2	0	0.0
Vijibweni	2	0	0.0
Kisarawe ii	1	1	100.0
Tungi	1	0	0.0
Somangira	2	1	50.0
Kimbiji	1	0	0.0
Pembamnazi	1	1	100.0
Total	**14**	**5**	**35.7**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.3 Staff Houses

Kigamboni Municipal Council also experienced a shortage of staff quarters in all wards in 2020. Table 5.66 shows that, in 2020 the Council had a total of 460 teachers with only 38 staff quarters, equivalent to a ratio of 9 teachers per house (HTR of 1:9). The Council had a significant shortage of 300 houses, equivalent to 88.7 percent of the required 338 staff quarters in 2020 (Table 5.66). The Council Authority together with community as a whole should take into account the fact that the provision of staff houses is a basic incentive for retention of teachers and promote conducive environment for effective teaching. Therefore, more effort should also be directed towards building staff houses together with other facilities.

Table 5. 66: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Houses			
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Mjimwema	4	148	4	144	97.3
Kigamboni	1	0	0	0	0.0
Kibada	2	66	0	66	100.0
Tungi	1	41	0	41	100.0
Vijibweni	2	72	2	70	97.2
Somangira	2	53	10	43	81.1
Kisarawe II	1	34	7	27	79.4
Kimbiji	1	22	3	19	86.4
Pembamnazi	1	24	12	12	50.0
Total	**15**	**460**	**38**	**422**	**91.7**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.4 Classrooms

Kigamboni MC still has managed to achieve standard set by the ministry on having appropriate number of 40 students per classroom in its public secondary schools in 2020. Table 5.67 shows that, the Council had surplus of 44 classrooms, equivalent to 17.6 percent of required 250 classrooms in 2020. At ward level, Mjimwema had a big classroom surplus of 24 classrooms (29.3 percent), followed by Kibada 11 classrooms (42.3 percent), and Vijibweni 10 classrooms (33.3 percent). Kimbiji, Kisarawe II and Tungi wards had shortage of 10 classrooms. Tungi ward had more shortage of classrooms (5), followed by Kimbiji (3) and Kisarawe II (2). The Council should ensure equal construction of classroom especially to wards with shortage of classrooms.

Table 5. 67: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Classrooms			
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Mjimwema	4	82	106	-24	(29.3)
Kigamboni	1	0	0	0	0.0
Kibada	2	26	37	-11	(42.3)
Tungi	1	19	14	5	26.3
Vijibweni	2	30	40	-10	(33.3)
Somangira	2	32	41	-9	(28.1)
Kisarawe II	1	29	27	2	6.9
Kimbiji	1	19	16	3	15.8
Pembamnazi	1	13	13	0	-
total	**11**	**250**	**294**	**-44**	**(17.6)**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.5 Pit latrines

Table 5.68 shows that, in 2020 Kigamboni MC had requirements of 485 toilet holes in public secondary schools. Available pit-latrines were 283 holes and therefore the Council had 190 toilet holes shortage (41.7 percent). The table shows that Tungi ward had no shortage of pit latrines for boys while it had only one shortage of pit latrine for girl students in 2020. Kisarawe II ward was the most affected with 76.6 percentage of shortage followed by Pembamnazi (59.6 percent) and Mjimwema (47.9 percent).

Table 5. 68: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Total Students			Number of Latrines										
					Required			Available			Deficit			Percent Deficit		
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Mjimwema	4	1,543	1,724	3,267	62	86	148	39	38	77	23	48	71	38.1	55.3	47.9
Kibada	2	620	723	1,343	25	36	61	20	20	40	5	16	21	20	46	34.4
Vijibweni	2	685	859	1,544	27	43	70	20	18	38	7	25	32	25.9	58.1	46.0
Somangira	2	603	615	1,218	24	31	55	18	25	43	6	6	12	25	19.4	21.6
Tungi	1	382	393	775	15	20	35	16	19	35	(1)	1	(0)	0	0	(0.2)
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	600	632	1,232	24	32	56	5	8	13	19	24	43	73.7	66.7	76.6
Kimbiji	1	309	422	731	12	21	33	11	15	26	1	6	7	15.4	25	22.3
Pembamnazi	1	485	157	642	19	8	27	8	3	11	11	5	16	57.9	62.5	59.6
Total	**14**	**5,227**	**5,525**	**10,752**	**209**	**276**	**485**	**137**	**146**	**283**	**72**	**130**	**202**	**38.1**	**55.3**	**41.7**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.6 Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in schools is essential due to the geographical location of Schools and distribution of human settlements in Kigamboni Municipal Council. The availability of dormitories can help students solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs due to pregnancies and truancy. Unfortunately, only one ward (Somangila) in the Council had no shortage of dormitories while the rest of wards had shortage of dormitories that ranged between 20.0 percent and 40 percent in 2020 (Table 5.69). This implies that 25 percent of students in the Council were attending day school or renting houses to nearby schools.

Table 5. 69: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Dormitory/ Hostels Capacity	No. of Students available	Number of Dormitories/Hostels			
				Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Somangira	2	160	169	2	2	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	80	307	5	4	1	20
Kimbiji	1	100	360	4	3	1	25
Pembamnazi	1	240	332	5	3	2	40
Total	**5**	**580**	**1,168**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**25**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.7 Libraries

The library facility is considered an essential but not crucial for the development of knowledge and skills of a student. According to the standards set by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, every secondary school should have a library to enable students borrow and use supplementary books besides textbooks. Table 5.70 shows that there was only 1 public secondary school (Somangila) with library facility in the Council in 2020. The required libraries were 13 while available libraries were 1. This is equal to deficit of 12 libraries (92.3 percent). This implies less supplementary books available for renting to students. The Council has to increase the provision of libraries in their school development plans.

Table 5. 70: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Library			
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Mjimwema	4	4	0	4	100.0
Kibada	2	2	0	2	100.0
Vijibweni	2	2	0	2	100.0
Somangira	2	1	1	0	0
Tungi	1	1	0	1	100.0
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	1	0	1	100.0
Kimbiji	1	1	0	1	100.0
Pembamnazi	1	1	0	1	100.0
Total	**14**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**92.3**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.8 Furniture (Tables and Chairs)

Table 5.71 shows that the Council had a deficit of 573 tables and 518 chairs out of the required 10,742 tables and chairs each. At wards level, General observation from these data is that there was a deficit of furniture to almost four wards. The critical shortages were recorded in Kibada (132 tables and 142 chairs) followed by Somangila (54 tables and 100 chairs) and Pembamnazi (50 tables and chairs each) while Mjimwema had the least shortage of furniture 77 chairs followed by Vijibweni (346 tables and 86 chairs) in the Council. Surplus of furniture was observed in Tungi with only 9 tables and deficit of 63chairs.

Table 5. 71: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Tables and Chairs							
		Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit	
		Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs
Mjimwema	4	3,257	3,257	3,257	3,180	0	77	0	2.4
Kibada	2	1,343	1,343	1,211	1,201	132	142	9.8	10.6
Vijibweni	2	1,544	1,544	1,198	1,458	346	86	22.4	5.6
Somangira	2	1,218	1,218	1,164	1,118	54	100	4.4	8.2
Tungi	1	775	775	784	712	(9)	63	(1.2)	8.1
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232	0	0	0	0
Kimbiji	1	731	731	731	731	0	0	0	0
Pembamnazi	1	642	642	592	592	50	50	7.8	7.8
Total	**14**	**10,742**	**10,742**	**10,169**	**10,224**	**573**	**518**	**5.3**	**4.8**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.9 Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students taking science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. In 2020, Kigamboni MC had a total of 42 laboratories in 14 public secondary schools compared to the required 42 laboratories. This implies that the Council had no shortage of laboratories hence practical exercises for science subjects were conducted in secondary schools in the (Table 5.72).

Table 5. 72: Availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Laboratories			
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Mjimwema	4	12	12	0	0
Kibada	2	6	6	0	0
Vijibweni	2	6	6	0	0
Somangira	2	6	6	0	0
Tungi	1	3	3	0	0
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe ii	1	3	3	0	0
Kimbiji	1	3	3	0	0
Pembamnazi	1	3	3	0	0
Total	**14**	**42**	**42**	**0**	**0**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.10 Electricity

Table 5.73 shows various sources of electricity used in secondary schools in Kigamboni Municipal Council in 2020. About 12 secondary schools (85.7 percent) of 14 schools had electricity facility and REA/TANESCO is the main producer of electricity in 12 secondary schools in the Council. Generator electricity was the second source of electricity used by 2 schools allocated in Mjimwema ward.

Table 5. 73: Availability of Electricity Power in Public Secondary Schools by; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Total No. of Schools	Number of Secondary School Connected/Using					Total
		REA/TANESCO Electricity	Biogas	Solar Power	Generator	Other Sources	
Mjimwema	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Kibada	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Vijibweni	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Somangira	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Tungi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kimbiji	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pembamnazi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**14**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**14**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.11 Water and Sanitation

Availability of adequate supply of clean and safe potable water for the secondary school students is of utmost importance for their health. In 2019, Table 5.74 shows that Kigamboni MC had managed to establish water sources in 14 public secondary schools by using water tanks (14 sources) and (2) water wells. In 2020, number of schools getting water source remain the same as (14 tape water and 2 wells water sources) continued to be the main source of water. One general observation portrayed by these data is that most schools use water tanks and few use water wells as their main sources of water supply to their schools.

Table 5. 74: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2019 and 2020

Ward	20 19					2020				
	No. of Sec. Schools with Working				Total No. of Schools	No. of Sec. Schools with Working				Total No. of Schools
	Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water	Other		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water	Other	
Mjimwema	4	2	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	4
Kibada	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Vijibweni	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Somangira	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Tungi	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kigamboni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisarawe II	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kimbiji	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Pembamnazi	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	**14**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**14**

Source: Compiled Data from Secondary School Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

5.3.7.12 College/University and Vocational Training Centers/Schools

Kigamboni Municipal Council has two available Universities namely Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial University and the United African University of Tanzania. Data for number of students enrolled at Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial University were not provided for further analysis though the United African University were enrolled total number of 71 students in 2018, 49 students in 2019 and 85 students in 2020. Enrolled students were of degree program.

In 2020, The Council had only one vocational training center owned by Tanzania Peoples Defence Force (TPDF). The collage provides GATCE and ODPE programmes. The center had 91 students in 2013 (75 males and 16 females). The number of students increased to 358 (231 males and 127 females in 2014 before dropping to 10 males and 10 females in 2015. .Dta in Table 5.95 indicate that there is decline in a number of trainees from the first year of establishment 2018 enrolled 222 while 2020 enroll 158 trainees , on the other hand data shows that a number of male trainees are high than female , in 2018 male trainees were 188 against female 34 the same trends observed in 2019 and 2020 that offer level 2 vocational training causes offered included electrical installation, motor vehicles mechanics, auto electrical welding and metal fabrication and diesel engine mechanics

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed description on other development issues in Kigamboni Municipal Council such as the presence of Day Care Centers, gender development aspects including number of the most vulnerable children (Orphan hood status by sex), women and youth economic groups, Savings and Cooperatives Societies such as (SACCOS and VICOBA), women's participation in managerial positions, as well as crime statistics with respect to number of motorcycle operators, reported accidents and theft cases.

6.1 Women Development and Protection

Women are one of the most disadvantaged groups in the society especially in rural areas. Women in the Council suffer from a high degree of social inferiority which is contributed to by customs and their low status in the family circles. The practice of high bride prices reduces women to economic objects for ownership by the highest bidder. Thus, majority of women in the Council are restricted to their traditional roles of child minders, family cooks and housekeepers, and firewood and water collectors.

Due to the foregoing, women in Kigamboni Municipal hold few positions in leadership at community, district and regional levels. The response of the government and enlightened civil society has been to try to mainstream women protection and development in the council's development agenda. This has called for the emancipation and empowerment of women through the legal window and the alternatives of public education and the broaching of gender issues in forums at all levels of society. The goal is for the council to catch up with the rest of the country in the matter of women equity and equality with men.

6.1.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment, among others, means to ensure that the disadvantaged groups in communities, most of which often happens to be women, fully participate in policy and decision-making processes and in all aspects of economic, socio-cultural and political life. Various measures are being tried to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities to allow more time to be used in formal income generating and leadership activities. These measures include the opening and operating of day care centers, encouraging use of

family planning, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOs, CBOs and other cooperative activities.

6.1.2 Day Care Centers

Daycare centers contributed a lot in reducing the burden of women in taking care of children and thus, giving women more time to participate in income generating activities which can contribute significantly to the socio-economic growth of the Council. In essence, day care is meant for children of age 3 to 4 years because they are not yet qualified for pre primary school. Table 6.1 shows number of day care centers as well as number of children in these centres for the year 2018 and 2020. The Council had six (179) centers in 2018 accommodating 216 pupils and the number increased to seven (179) centers accommodating 347 pupils in 2020. At ward level, Kibada was the leading with twenty six (26) daycare centers while Pembamnazi had only twelve (12) centers over the period. It was observed that in 2020, Kigamboni and Somangila wards had more 49 and 48 pupils respectively in their daycare centers while less number of pupils in daycare centers was observed in Pembamnazi and Kisarawe II with 27 and 31 pupils respectively.

Table 6. 1: Number of Day Care Centres and Pupils by Ward; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2018 and 2020

Ward	2018		2020		Difference in Numbers of Pupils (2018 - 2020)	Percent Difference of Pupils
	Number of Centers	Number of Pupils	Number of Centers	Number of Pupils		
Vijibweni	25	27	25	45	18	66.7
Tungi	17	29	17	42	13	44.8
Kigamboni	22	22	22	49	27	122.7
Mjimwema	24	26	24	36	10	38.5
Kibada	26	23	26	35	12	52.2
Kisarawe II	20	28	20	31	3	10.7
Somangila	18	30	18	48	18	60
Kimbiji	15	18	15	34	16	88.9
Pembamnazi	12	13	12	27	14	107.7
Total	**179**	**216**	**179**	**347**	**131**	**60.6**

Source: Compiled Data from Community Development/Social welfare Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.2 Vulnerability

Vulnerability refers to the risk of adverse outcome, such as impoverishment, ill health, social exclusion and others that put an individual in a socially disadvantageous situation. It reflects not only the likelihood that an unpleasant event occurs, but also capacity to cope with it. It is therefore the result not only of individual mishap, but also the social conditions which follow from systematic differences in the flows of resources and opportunities which themselves influence capabilities. Vulnerability is about self-protection and is a reflection of self-control. For instance, all children especially young children are vulnerable simply because they continue to depend on others for provision of their basic needs. In Tanzania, children are cared for and protected by their families and communities. Aspects of child vulnerability include among others the child mortality and malnutrition; children in household headed by children or household with elderly adults only; Orphan hood and HIV/AIDS; education and child labour and gender abuse. This section analyses the aspect of Orphan hood in Kigamboni Municipal as part of child vulnerability.

Table 6.2 shows the situation of most Vulnerable Children categorized as Orphans and Non Orphans in the Council in 2020. Findings indicate that there were a total of 483 vulnerable children from whom orphans were 483 and non- orphans were 418. The table shows out of 483 orphans, girls were 317 and 166 were boys. Kibada ward had the largest number of orphans (142 orphans; 29.4 percent) followed by Kigamboni with 129 orphans; 26.7 percent and Mjimwema with 102 orphans; 21.1 percent. Kisarawe II, Tungi, Kimbiji, and Vijibweni wards had no orphans in the Council while Somangila ward had fewer numbers of orphans with only 32 orphans equivalent to 6.6 percent.

Table 6. 2: Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	Total Children Aged 0 -17	Most Vulnerable Children									
		Orphans					Non Orphans (not attending school, homeless, sickly, in child labour, etc.)				
		No. of Girls	Girls Percent	No. of Boys	Boys Percent	Total	No. of Girls	Girls Percent	No. of Boys	Boys Percent	Total
Kigamboni	129	98	76.0	31	24.0	129	32	24.8	25	19.4	57
Kibada	142	86	60.6	56	39.4	142	28	19.7	31	21.8	59
Mjimwema	102	78	76.5	24	23.5	102	39	38.2	23	22.5	62
Pembamnazi	78	34	43.6	44	56.4	78	19	24.4	11	14.1	30
Somangila	32	21	65.6	11	34.4	32	22	68.8	14	43.8	36
Kisarawe II	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	31	0.0	9	0.0	40
Tungi	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	35	0.0	17	0.0	52
Kimbiji	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	17	0.0	5	0.0	22
Vijibweni	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	42	0.0	18	0.0	60
Total	**483**	**317**	**65.6**	**166**	**34.4**	**483**	**265**	**54.9**	**153**	**31.7**	**418**

Source: Compiled from Community Development Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.3   Women and Youth Groups

6.3.1   Women Participation in Decision Making

This section analyses the involvement of men and women in different managerial position, professional or technician and politics (MPs, DC and Councillors) and asses the participation by gender in Kigamboni Municipal in 2020. This information is important in monitoring implementation and evaluation of National and International Development initiatives such as Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2030.

Findings in Table 6.3 show that in 2020 men were still dominating all levels of decision making in the Council compared to women. In Managerial posts there were 16 persons whereby majority were men (62.5 percent) and only 37.5 percent were women and in professionals or technicians post there were 1,786 persons of whom 46.7 percent were men and 53.3 were women. In politics there were 13 persons whereby 76.9 percent were men and 23.1 percent were women. Somangila ward had a largest number of personnel with 26.7 percent of personnel in the Council followed by Mjimwema with 16.2 percent and Kibada with 14.7 percent while Tungi and Kigamboni wards had the least number with only 3.6 percent of personnel in the Council.

Table 6. 3: Number of Council Personnel by Council, Category and Sex; Kigamboni MC, 2020

Ward	Managerial		Professionals/Technicians		Politicians (Councillors)		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Vijibweni	0	0	97	143	1	0	98	143
Tungi	0	0	38	24	1	0	39	24
Somangila	10	6	265	187	1	0	276	194
Pembamnazi	0	0	83	28	1	1	84	29
Mjimwema	0	0	127	155	1	1	128	156
Kisarawe II	0	0	68	78	1	0	69	78
Kimbiji	0	0	57	60	1	0	58	60
Kigamboni	0	0	60	160	2	0	62	2
Kibada	0	0	39	117	1	1	140	118
Total	**10**	**6**	**834**	**952**	**10**	**3**	**954**	**804**

Source: *Compiled from Administration and Human Resource Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021*

6.3.2 Women Groups

Given the crucial role women plays in economic development of the Council and in family economic and social wellbeing various targeted schemes have started to support women to improve their status through economic activities. Women are setting up voluntary self-help groups to help them deal with their emerging needs. Table 6.4 shows that Kigamboni Municipal Council had 57 Women Economic groups in 2018 and the number of these groups increased to 110 in 2020. The findings show that despite of the increase in number of groups from 57 groups in 2018 to 110 groups in 2020, the number of groups assisted with loans in the Council had increased much at 594 percent. Only 8 groups out 57 groups were provided with loans worth TZS 44,394,000 in 2018 while all groups in 2020 were provided with loans worth TZS 376,500,000 in 2020. Assisted women groups in Kibada received the largest share of resources allocated for women empowerment (TZS. 80,000,000) in 2020. Kigamboni with 27 groups in 2020 had the largest number of the women groups.

Table 6. 4: Number of Women Economic Groups by Ward; Kigamboni MC, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020

Wards	2018/2019					2019/2020					Total Amount Loaned TZS
	Total no.of Registered Groups	Total Members		Total	No.of Groups Assisted	Total Amount Loaned TZS	Total no.of groups	Total Members			No.of Groups Assisted	
		Males	Female					Male	Female	Total		
Vijibweni	10	2	267	269	0	0	13	0	130	130	7	22,500,000
Tungi	11	8	231	239	0	0	6	0	60	60	11	36,500,000
Somangila	3	4	53	57	0	0	26	16	270	286	16	45,500,000
Pembamnazi	2	0	0	0	2	3,894,000	5	0	54	54	11	35,000,000
Mjimwema	7	0	78	78	11	30,500,000	17	6	183	189	17	59,500,000
Kisarawe II	1	0	20	20	2	5,000,000	7	2	72	74	13	41,000,000
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	2	5,000,000	6	0	60	60	6	20,500,000
Kigamboni	23	0	475	475	0	0	27	0	312	312	11	36,000,000
Kibada	2	0	18	18	0	0	3	0	30	30	26	80,000,000
Total	**57**	**14**	**1,142**	**1,156**	**17**	**44,394,000**	**110**	**24**	**1,171**	**1,195**	**118**	**376,500,000**

Source: Compiled from Community Development Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.3.3 Youth Economic Groups

A youth is defined as "a boy or girl in transition from childhood to adulthood". According to International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years. However, Tanzania has her specific definition that is usually used by planners, policy makers and stakeholders which defines a youth as person of age 15 to 35 years. Currently government and other stakeholders have placed special concerns on youth socio-economic characteristics because it is an ever increasing group of labour market entrants.

Table 6.5 shows the number of youth economic groups and total money loaned to these groups. The findings show that, the number of youth economic groups increased from 14 groups in 2019 to 55 economic groups in 2020. In addition, the total number of youth economic group members had also increased from 121 members in 2019 to 560 members in 2020, with higher proportion of males 72.7 percent and females 27.3 percent in 2019 and likewise in 2020 with 68.9 percent of males and 31.1 percent of females.

In 2020, TZS 227,970,000 were given as loans to youth Economic Groups in Kigamboni Municipal where Mjimwema ward had the largest share (TZS. 96,000,000) followed by Kigamboni with TZS. 64,000,000 and Vijibweni and Somangila wards each loaned with TZS. 22,500,000. Tungi, Kisarawe II and Kibada wards had no groups that were loaned in 2020.

Table 6. 5: **Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2019 and 2020**

Ward	2019/2020						2020/					
	Registered Groups	Total Members			Groups Assisted	Funds Loaned (TZS)	Registered Groups	Total Members			No. of Groups Assisted	Funds Loaned(TZS)
		Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total		
Vijibweni	2	9	3	12	10	25,000,000	7	50	27	77	6	22,500,000
Tungi	4	32	2	34	5	11,200,000	4	35	5	40	0	0
Somangila	0	0	0	0	4	9,500,000	0	0	0	0	5	22,500,000
Pembamnazi	0	0	0	0	2	4,000,000	1	7	3	10	2	7,500,000
Mjimwema	0	0	0	0	37	92,500,000	20	141	59	200	22	96,000,000
Kisarawe II	4	22	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	3	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	2	15,470,000
Kigamboni	3	15	10	25	11	24,700,000	20	135	67	202	13	64,000,000
Kibada	1	10	0	10	5	11,200,000	3	18	13	31	0	0
Total	14	88	33	121	77	184,100,000	55	386	174	560	50	227,970,000

Source: Compiled from Community Development Department; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.4 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), and Village Community Bank (VICOBA)

In order to alleviate poverty at community level, Government and other stakeholders encourage people to engage themselves into Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). SACCOS members have access to financial resources from financial institutions in Tanzania, whereby financial institutions prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOS.

SACCOS contribute significantly to socio economic development especially for low income groups and individuals. Table 6.6 shows that there were 15 groups in 2020 with 1,104 members

(759 males and 345 females). Most of the groups (10 out of the 15) were not active (dormant). The council disbursed TZS 7,655,567,800 in loans to the groups to where 61.6 percent was recovered. Vijibweni youth groups received the largest share of the disbursed loans (79.9 percent) and was followed by Kigamboni 17.4 percent.

Table 6. 6: Active SACCOS by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Ward	No. of SACCOS (Registered)		Total Members		Total Value of Shares (TZS) as at 31.12. 2020	Total Money (TZS) Loaned to Members Jan –Dec, 2020	Total Loans Recovered from Members Jan – Dec, 2020
	Active	Dormant	Male	Female			
Kigamboni	1	1	94	102	18,830,000	1,333,241,980	652,341,980
Vijibweni	2	2	542	87	178,365,000	6,115,625,820	3,982,902,320
Kibada	0	2	28	14	103,000,000	10,500,000	2,300,000
Mjimwema	2	3	69	83	7,305,000	51,700,000	29,993,000
Somangila	0	2	26	59	100,190,000	144,500,000	51,600,000
Total	**5**	**10**	**759**	**345**	**407,690,000**	**7,655,567,800**	**4,719,137,300**

Source: Compiled from Cooperative Development Unit; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.4.1 Village Community Bank (VICOBA).

Village Community Bank (VICOBA) like any other micro-finance institution is suitable and effective in catalyzing developmental initiatives and that quite often they have proved to be sustainable when introduced into communities towards improving the well-being of low income earners. At community level VICOBA has indicated to attract more women than men.

Table 6.7 shows that among 14 VICOBA groups with 342 members in Kigamboni Municipal Council the majority of members (282 members equivalent to 82.5 percent) were female compared to male (60 members equivalents to 17.5 percent). Kigamboni had the largest number of VICOBA (5) and had 96 members (30 males, and 66 females). Kisarawe II followed second with 3 VICOBA groups while Vijibweni, Kimbiji and Kibada wards had no VICOBA groups.

Table 6. 7: Village Community Bank (VICOBA) by Ward; Kigamboni MC; 2020

Wards	Number of VICOBA	Members			Percent	
		Males	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Vijibweni	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tungi	1	8	22	30	26.7	73.3
Somangila	1	6	24	30	20.0	80.0
Pembamnazi	2	9	54	63	14.3	85.7
Mjimwema	2	7	61	68	10.3	89.7
Kisarawe II	3	0	55	55	0.0	100.0
Kimbiji	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kigamboni	5	30	66	96	31.3	68.8
Kibada	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0.0	0.0
Total	**14**	**60**	**282**	**342**	**17.5**	**82.5**

Source: Compiled from Cooperative Development Unit; Kigamboni Municipal Council, 2021

6.5   Financial Institutions

Every council and regions needs financial institutions in order to make easy provision of financial services. Kigamboni Municipal had six (6) financial banks operating across the council in 2020. Several multinational financial institutions have established financial services across the council and the major banks include NMB, CRDB, AZANIA, TPB, and FINCA. Kigamboni which is a business centre of the council had a larger number of banks NMB, CRDB, TPB and PBZ. This calls for more financial institutions to invest in the councils so as to act as a catalyst on the increasing formal and informal small scale businesses.