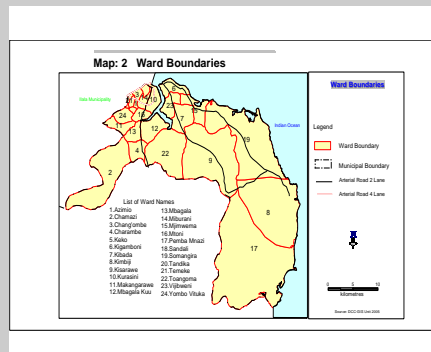


TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



SOCIAL ECONOMIC PROFILE 2010/2011



TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

P.O BOX 46343

FAX: +255 22 292 8137

TEL: +255 22 29 8132

E-mail temeke@temekemc.go.tz

DAR ES SALAAM

Introduction

1.1 Background of Temeke Municipal

Temeke Municipal Council was established on 10th November, 1999 under the Local Government (Urban) Authorities Act. 1982 No. 8 section 8 and 9. Temeke Municipal is the one of municipal councils of Dar es Salaam city at Tanzania, other municipalities are Kinondoni and Ilala. Temeke is the largest municipal among all municipalities of Dar es Salaam. it consist three (3) division (Mbagala, Kigamboni and Chang'ombe) and thirty (30) wards. Before that time Dar es Salaam City and Coast Region constituted a single region known as Coast Region Later on, the region was further subdivided into two Regions namely Coast region and Dar es Salaam region.

1.2 Location

Temeke Municipal Council is located in the south of Dar es Salaam City, borders Coast Region in the South, Ilala Municipality in the north and west while in the east it stretches by the coastal line of the Indian Ocean. It is one of the three Municipalities in Dar es Salaam City, the others are Ilala and Kinondoni. The Municipal under the authority of the Council is the largest in size compared to Ilala and Kinondoni Municipalities. It covers an area of **656km²** with a coastal line of 70km length and lies between 39°12' - 39°33' east and 6°48' -7°33' south.

1.3 Geographical

Land is among the major resource needed for development. The on going land degradation and increasing number of people living in poverty are among the symptoms of the current pressure on land resources. In Temeke Municipality, the land is characterised by the following major features:

(i) High Land

This consists of small hilly ridges of Chekeni Mwasonga and Chamazi. The soil is steadily being degraded due to continuous cultivation. This is the area from which woodland and seasonal streams originate and farming activities and informal residential development are also taking place.

(ii) Relative upper land

In this area residents have occupied a large proportion. Due to continuing urbanisation process, other land is being turned into physical development activities such as residential, industrial, commercial and infrastructure development; as a result it has become the most preferred area for construction. For example Mbagala, Miburani, Kibada and Toangoma area.

(iii) Lowland

The land is found along flood plains of Yombo River, Keko valley, low lying lands of Unubini and Migombani areas in Kigamboni. The land is suitable for urban farming activities including gardening. However, the areas are characterised by unplanned settlements which are prone to flash flooding.

Temeke Municipal Council is divided into three ecological zones:-

- a) The northern upland zone of Mtoni Kijichi escarpment, Keko, Temeke, Mtoni and Tandika.
- b) The central zone of Mbagala, Chamazi, Yombo Dovya, Kongowe plateau and Kigamboni.
- (c) Southern low land parts of Kisarawe II, Amani Gomvu, Kimbiji, Chekeni Mwasonga.

Most of the area is covered by sand soil. The main natural vegetation is Coastal shrubs, Miombo woodland, Coastal swamps and mangrove trees.

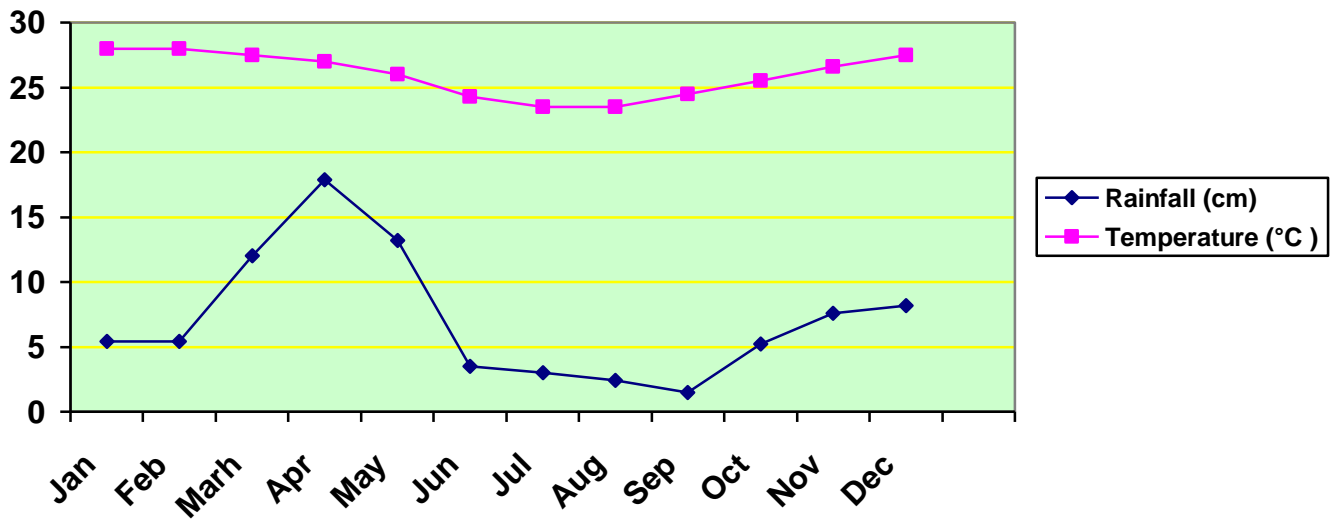
1.4 Climate

Temeke Municipal Council lies in the Tropical coastal belt of Tanzania and therefore is influenced by two major climatic seasons, namely rainfall and temperature. Rainfall pattern is that of bimodal type with erratic conventional rains. The monsoon rains occurring almost throughout the Municipality between December and February. While the long heavy rains in the period from March to June. The amount of rainfall received ranges from **800 – 1200mm** per annum. Temperature just like rainfall is also influenced by ocean. High temperature prevails throughout the year ranging from **25°C** during the period of June to August up to **35°C** in the period of January to March.

The table no: 1. below show Temperature and Rainfall at Temeke Municipal

Weather averages for Temeke												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high °C (°F)	32	32	32	31	30	29	29	29	30	31	31	32
	-90	-90	-90	-88	-86	-84	-84	-84	-86	-88	-88	-90
Average low °C (°F)	24	24	23	23	22	20	18	18	19	20	22	23
	-75	-75	-73	-73	-72	-68	-64	-64	-66	-68	-72	-73
Precipitation cm (inches)	5.4	5.4	12	17.86	13.2	3.5	3	2.39	1.5	5.2	7.6	8.1
	-2.1	-2.1	-4.6	-7	-5.2	-1	-1	-0.9	-0.6	-2	-3	-3.2
Source: MSN Weather 2009-08-15												

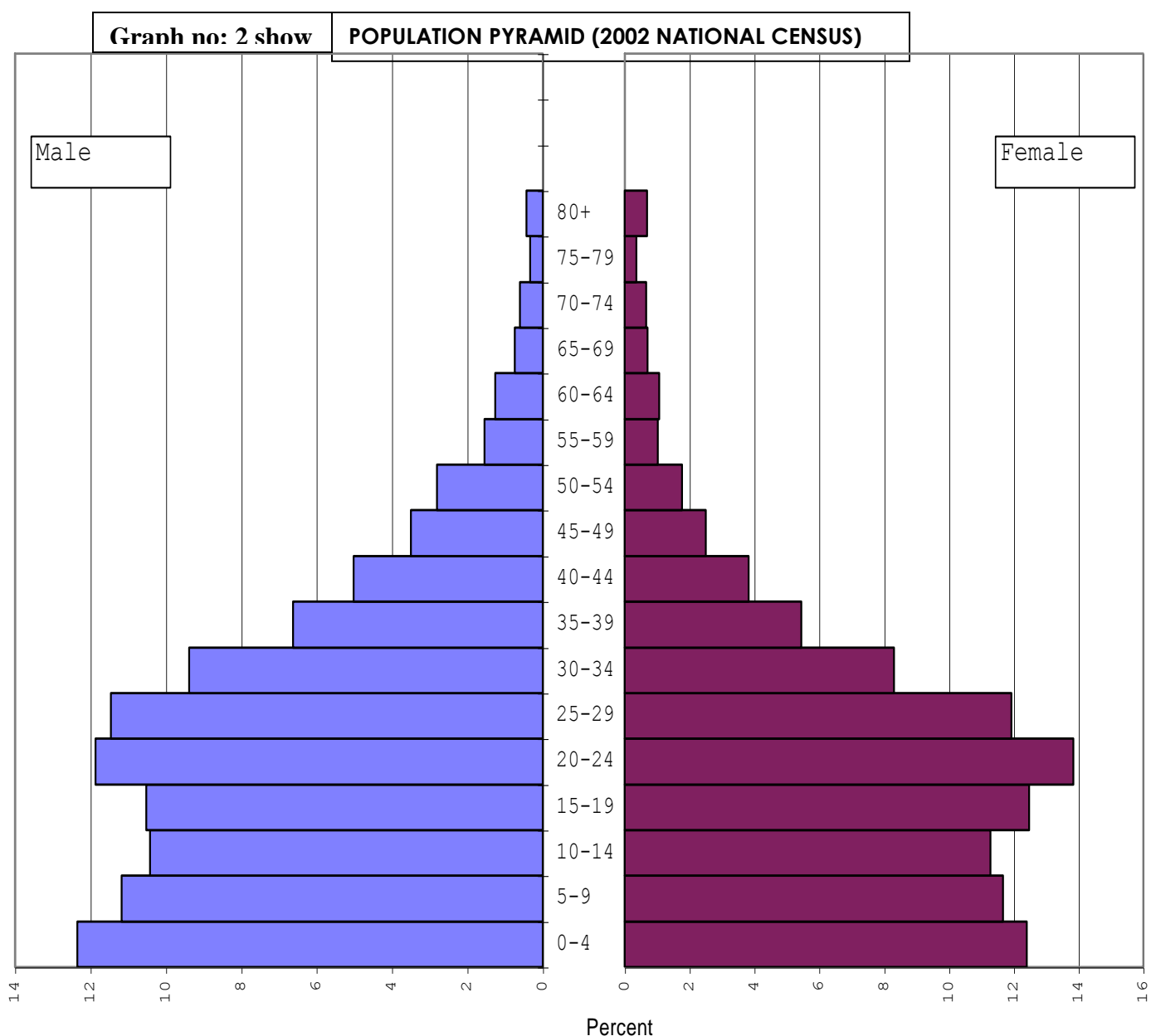
The Graph no: 1 showing temperature and Rainfall



1.5 Population

According to the nation population census results of 2002 Temeke

District had a total population of about 768,451 and a total of 187609 households. This statistics reveal that this was about 38 percent of the total Dar es Salaam population and makes Temeke Municipal Council the second populous Municipal Council after Kinondoni. With annual average growth rate of 4.6 percent, the population of the Municipal is estimated to be 1,104,447 people in the year 2010, and this will increase population density by 31 percent from 83 persons per Sq. Kms. in 2002 to 109 persons per Sq. Kms in 2008. The impact of higher population densities always is associated with widespread of poverty and other serious social problems such as crimes, leading to unsustainable development the situation we are experiencing in Mbagala currently.



Sources: United Republic of Tanzania 2002, Population and Housing Census

1.6 VISION: Temeke Municipality population should achieve a better livelihood for all.

MISSION: Temeke Municipal Council is committed to the achievement of sustainable development by the year 2010 through the delivery of high quality social and economic services.

1.7 Function of Temeke Municipal

The functions of the Municipal Council as stipulated under section 54 (1) of the said Act are:

1. To take necessary measure to protect and enhance the environment in order to promote sustainable development.
2. To give effect to the meaning full decentralization in political, financial and administrative matters, relating to the functions, powers responsibilities and services of all levels of local government authorities.
3. To maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good government within its area of jurisdiction.
4. To promote the Social Welfare and economic well being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction
5. Subject to the National Policy and Plans for rural and Urban development to further the Social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.
6. To promote and ensure democratic participation, and control of decision making by people concerned and
7. To establish and maintain reliable source of revenue and other resources enabling local government authorities to perform other functions effectively and enhance financial accountability of Local government authorities, their members and employees.

This Socio-economic outline aims at providing the required performance result on the functions of the Municipal Council. The achievements and development status are explained and assessed to see the overall performance against the established Municipal Development Vision National Development Vision

1.7.1: **METHODOLOGIES APPROACH**

The Socio – economic Profile for 2009/2010 is a product of a highly systematic analysis of annual performance reports and data. Senior staff and head of department were involved in the analysis of their respective annual performance reports. The results of these analyses were intensively discussed by the Council Management Team. The Lower Local Government authorities (LLGA) through their Ward Development Committees (WDC) provided essential information on the functionality of various services in their location; the information was useful in up – dating the data and status of various facilities.

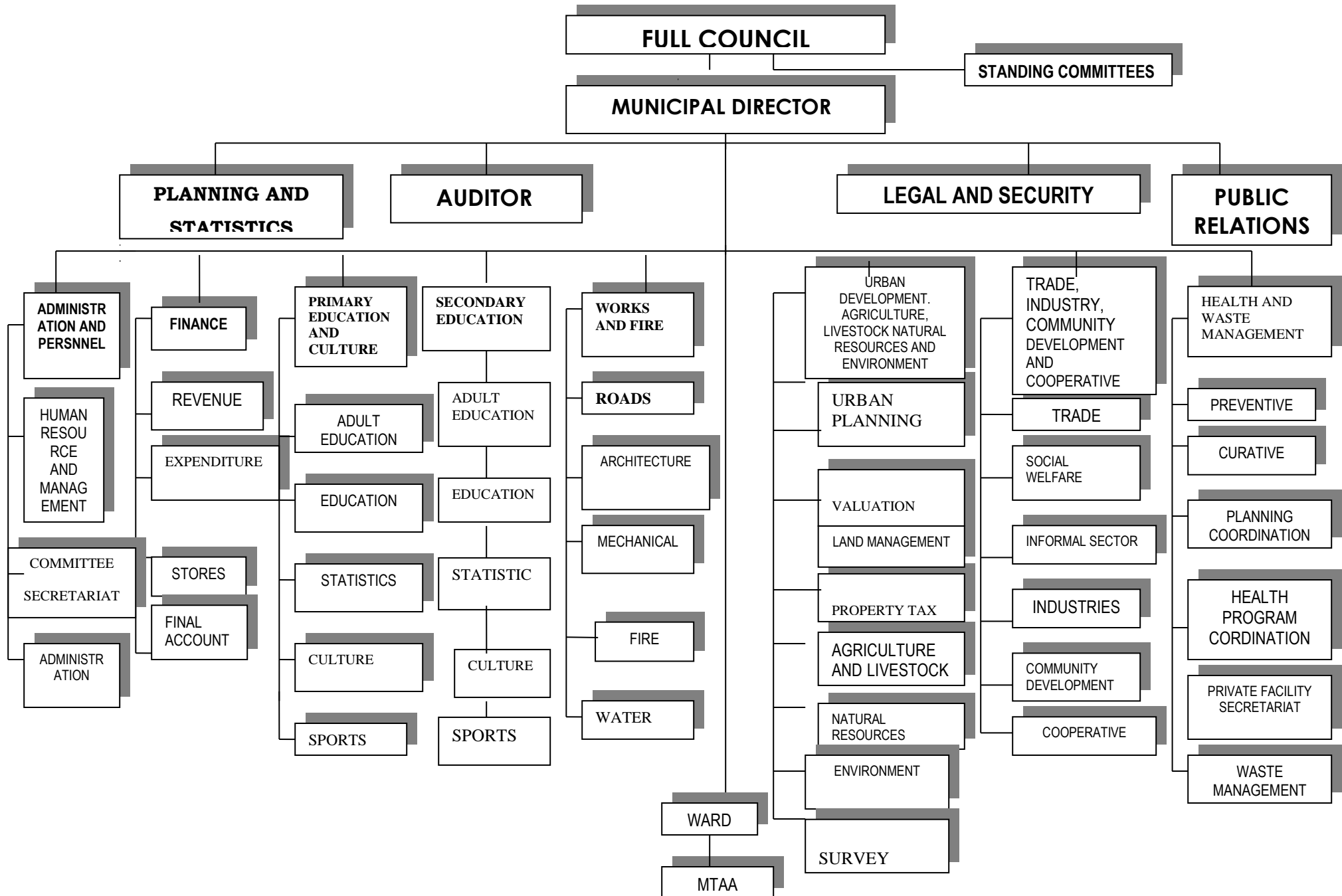
The preparation process of this document was facilitative by two external resource persons. A number of preparation sessions were held involving all the Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Staff in the Municipal Council.

The result of the preparation session was compiled by a Principal Economist and Supervised by the head of the Planning, Statistics and Monitoring section of the Municipal Council.

1:8 **ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES**

Administratively, Temeke Municipal Council is divided into three divisions namely; *Kigamboni*, *Mbagala* and *Chan'gombe*. The divisions are auxiliary divided into **30** wards; which also are divided into **180** sub wards. The Municipal Council has 34 Councilors 2 of whom are elected Members of Parliament, 24 are elected Councilors and the remaining 8 are women nominees for special seats

TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART



CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

2.0 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture and livestock sector contribute significantly to Municipal economy. About **14.5%** of the population is engaged in Agriculture and livestock production. It is estimated that the sectors contribution to food requirement in the Municipality is **28%** while the remaining is obtained from outside the Municipality.

2.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is still an important economic activity especially in the peri-urban area of the Municipality. Out of the Municipals' **656,000** hectares of land, **40,000 ha** are potential arable land. However, only **28,000 ha** (70%) are used for crop production.

About 10,000 hectares are used for grazing, while the rest is partly marshy or still idle land. In the 10 last years, agricultural land in the fringes of urban settlements have been an important reserve for city expansion, especially in areas like Charambe, Mbagala, Mjimwema, Pembamnazi, Kimbiji, Somangila, and Kisarawe II. An improved road infrastructure in Kigamboni areas has not only led to faster settlement development, but also to vivid agricultural production through better market access.

In addition, small nurseries that produce trees and ornamental plants have been cropping up for the last two years particularly in Mjimwema Chamazi, Charambe, Toangoma, Kurasini, and Temeke areas. Apart from the private nurseries, the Temeke Municipal Council has been playing a role modal by providing two botanical gardens at Mtoni and Gezaulole that provide tree seedlings and ornamental plants

The peri-urban and rural areas of Kimbiji, Somangira, Chamazi

Pembamnazi, Mjimwema, Toangoma, Vijibweni and Kisarawe II wards are famous for maize, rice, legumes, cassava, sweet potatoes, fruits and nuts.

2.1.1 FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION

The total area under food crops cultivation has dropped sharply between the year (2004/05 – 2007/08)

Statistics shows in table no. 2 the trend as follows:

NO.	YEAR	Area
1	2004/05	117,911 ha.
2	2005/06	112,241 ha.
3	2006/07	28,040 ha.
4	2007/08	28,000 ha.

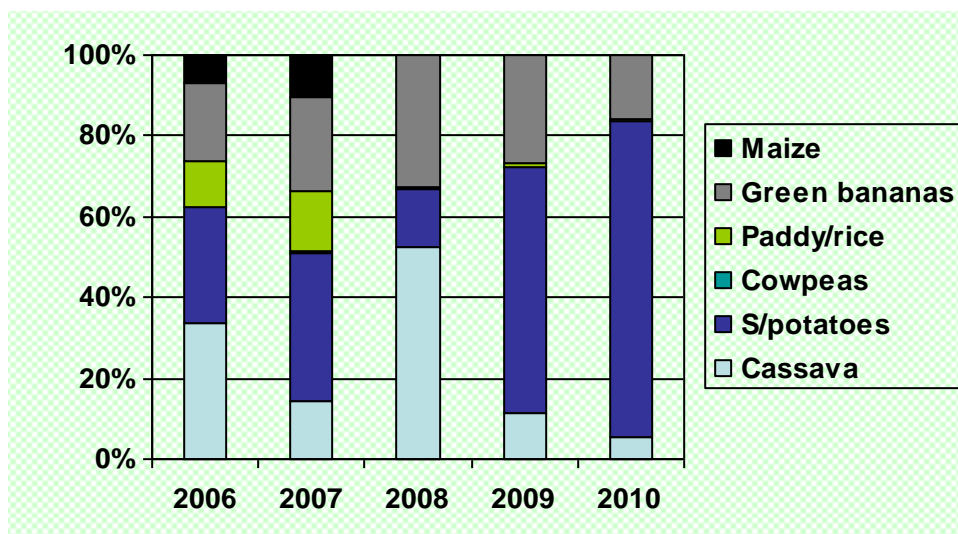
A potentiality for further expansion of the area for food crop production exists. Constrains/ challenges behind the efforts are elaborated below

Table No. 3 Illustrates food crop production from /2006 – 2009/2010 in Tone

Types of crop	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Cassava	9740	3,076	3250	4772	2775
S/potatoes	8160	7714	869	25840	39832
Cowpeas	69	87	28	44	53
Paddy/rice	3200	3114	0	240	392
Green bananas	5650	4924	2022	11352	7926
Maize	1970	2200	12	42	68
TOTAL	28789	21,115	6181	42290	51046

Food production contributes only 30% of the requirements. The remaining 70% is obtained from outside the Municipality. The major food crops produced include Cassava, paddy, maize, sweat potatoes and cowpeas.

Graph: no 3 show food crop 2006 – 2010



Actual food production on each crop does not show a big increase against projected estimates. During 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 only in the year 2007/08 lower production was decrease. Table 2 below shows total tones produced Crop failure compounds the Municipality dependence on food supply from outside. Many factors contribute to this situation as it will be seen in this document.

2.1.2 CASH CROPS PRODUCTION

Traditionally cashew nuts used to be the major cash crop in Temeke Municipality. Introduced late in the 19th centaury, the crop dominated as a cash earner for most of the householders. However, in late **1970s** to **1980s** years people diversified to other crops, especially tomatoes,

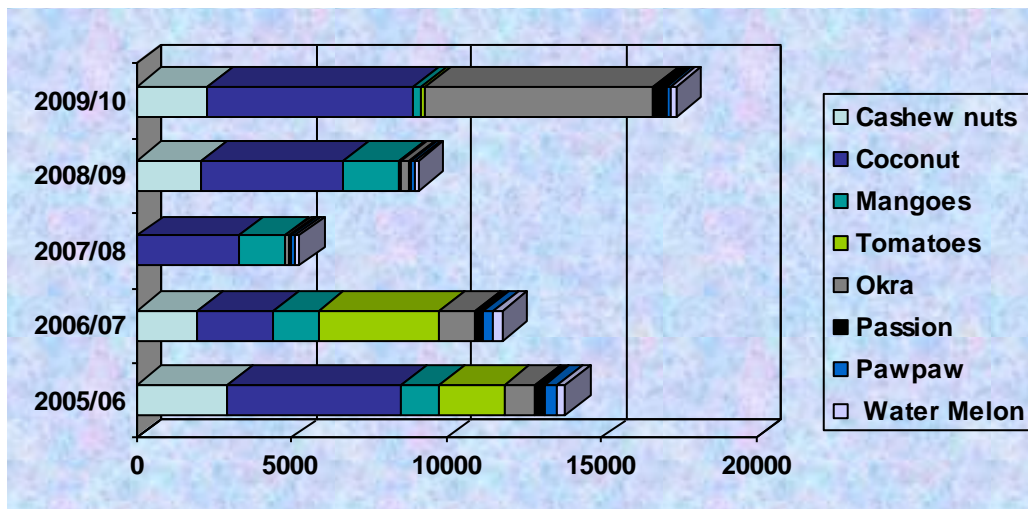
sTable No. 4 Illustrates cash crop production from 2006 – 2009/2010 in Tone

Type of Crop	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Cashew nuts	2960	1979	24	2107	2300
Coconut	5570	2441	3276	4552	6652
Mangoes	1249	1455	1478	1820	252
Tomatoes	2090	3877	35	88	103
Okra	978	1162	119	252	7346
Passion	313	256	62	63	432
Pawpaw	420	370	130	132	135
Water Melon	265	270	157	82	196
Total	13845	11810	5281	9096	17416

Vegetables and fruits, This was occasioned by marketing problems associated by falling prices of cash nuts. Most of the farms were abandoned or simply left un attended.

The government through agricultural policies and strategies has been making efforts to revamp the crop countrywide. In Temeke Municipality Cashew nut production began to pickup from late 1990s

Graph: no 4 show Cash crop 2006 – 2010



Vegetable, coconut and fruits production has grown steady. Tomato is leading in the list followed by coconuts and mangoes. How ever no

production statistics exist due to poor market facilities the ready market existing in Dar es Salaam together with good prices have provided high opportunities to the farmers.

2.1.3. IRRIGATION FARMING

It is estimated that potential land for irrigation in Temeke Municipality is 494 ha. Existing land under irrigation is 23 ha. 4% of the total potential area. It can be argued that Irrigation Schemes require heavy investments while peasant farming cannot afford the costs. Hence forth specific Programmes should be put in place in order to exploit the existing irrigation potentials. However 2009/10 some of wards have been given concrete pump for irrigation , Cool Mizungu and Mwangaza group in Pemba Mnazi have been given the concrete pumps

2.1.4. FOOD SECURITY

Food storage systems are practiced by individual households farmers preserve and store their food especially the business men. The structure and quality of the storages normally are traditional modern facilities or go downs available in the communities are mainly used to store transit cash crops such as cashew nuts and there are main three godowns at Tandika

2.1.5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKET

Since the government moved from the centralised planned economy to market economy agricultural products market followed suit.

From 1980 private firms and business enterprises were involved alongside Primary Crop cooperative Societies in buying cash crops. However marketing procedures and prices has faced many problems. Among them includes syndicate by private firms leading to lower prices, lack of

Standard measuring units, delay of payments, storage facilities and poor management of Primary cooperative Societies.

The government after realizing these problems has been taking regulatory measures and substantial changes in favour of farmers has taken place.

2.1.6. EXTENSION SERVICES

Agriculture extension services are done mainly by Government staff. Recent government Policies on agriculture development has allowed private service providers to supplement government efforts. Temeke Municipal Council has **48** Extension worker located at various levels of service delivery, there is a deficit of **10** extension service delivery.

To streamline operations in the field, a combination of agriculture and livestock extension methodologies are used to render extension services (SEP, Farmer Field Schools) Demonstrations and adoption plots, farmer/ Livestock groups and groups/group associations)

2.1.7 CHALLENGES

A number of challenges which hamper agricultures development exists. However a few major Challenges are listed below.

- i. Low quality of seeds like paddy, maize.
 - ii. Over population which lead shortage of agriculture land.
 - iii. Hand hoe farming system makes small area for production.
- Poor irrigation schemes which lag behind production

Unpredictable weather and rainfall, agriculture activities depend on the rule of nature. When there are favorable weather conditions together with a good amount of rainfall farmers realize proportionally good harvest. But when the opposite occurs nothing is produced in the fields.

- iv. Poor crop husbandry practices. The prevalence of inadequate extension services including shortage of staff, extension kits equipments and transport inhibits good agricultural production. Shortage of extension staff and inadequate crop husbandry on farmers results into improper husbandry services which include early land preparations, non use of recommended hybrid seed, improper spacing untimely weeding improper use of fertilizers and agro – chemicals applications. These entire factors highly contribute to low productivity in agricultural production.
- v. Inadequate marketing statistics
- vi. High prices of inputs such as power tiller

2.1.8 MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES

Through the guidance of National Policies and Strategies which include Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 Millennium Development Goals, The national Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and Sector Policies and Strategies, in this case the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) the Municipal Council responded by preparing a District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP) The Plan addresses inherent and emerging agricultural challenges. Implementation of DADP started in 2005 until now (2010) through the Municipality Agricultural Development Grant under the Local Government Capital Development Grant system.

The sustainable solution should be the following;

- New technology should be adopted and provided, example in irrigation scheme
- Infrastructure should be establishing in high standard this will simplify transportation of product from producing area to manufacturing and final to the consumers.

In addition 'Kilimo Kwanza' there are two power tillers for promote it in two wards Kimbiji and Sumangila. Also Kilimo kwanza linked in project of District Agriculture Development Plan (DADPs).

Irrigation scheme will be establish at Chamanzi ward and one well will be dig at Kimbiji ward.

Temeke Municipality meeting with private sectors and find the ways of provide services to the small farmers. And the private sectors have given funds to introducing demonstration plot where farmers could be able to learn in Pemba Mnazi ward in order to increase cassava production and to combat disease for crops. Wards extension officers should be provided transport like motorcycles.

For the past two year the following projects have been implemented and the performance

TABLE PLANNED AND IMPLEMENTED DADP PROJECTS 2008/09 – 2009/10.

Planned Vs Implemented DADPs projects 2008/09 -2009/10		
	PLANNED DADPS PROJECTS	
No.	PLANNED DADP	IMPLEMENTED
1	Purchase of ox-plough	Purchase of ox-plough in Somangila ward
2	Maintenance of market	Maintenance of fruit market in sterio

Planned Vs Implemented DADPs projects 2008/09 -2009/10		
	PLANNED DADPS PROJECTS	
No.	PLANNED DADP	IMPLEMENTED
3	Improvement of servants resident	To improvement of 24 residential for the servants
4	Provision of vaccination	To provide vaccination to the livestock
5	Produce of tres	Produced trees and about 9000 has been supplied to the school and Ngo's
6	Provide of education	Educate farmers over protection of harmful crops disease at Kisarawe II, Pembamnazi, Somangila and Kimbiji wards.
7	Demonstration plot	To prepare plot where farmers could learn how to produce andf to control diseases
8	slaughter chicken's house	Chicken house for slaughter

2.2. LIVESTOCK

Livestock as an important component of agriculture contributes about 20 - 30 percent of milk supply in the Municipality. There are about **5982** dairy cattle, **6480** indigenous cattle, **304** dairy goats, **7080** indigenous goats, sheep 1948, **176721** broiler chickens and layers, over **2945,00** indigenous chicken, **30210** ducks, **586** rabbits , Horse 22 ,camel **46** , Dogs **4022**, Cats **239**, Donkey **25** and **4880** pigs

Livestock production in Municipality is divided into two regions; urban and peri-urban. In urban areas livestock are raised in bookshelf cages and well

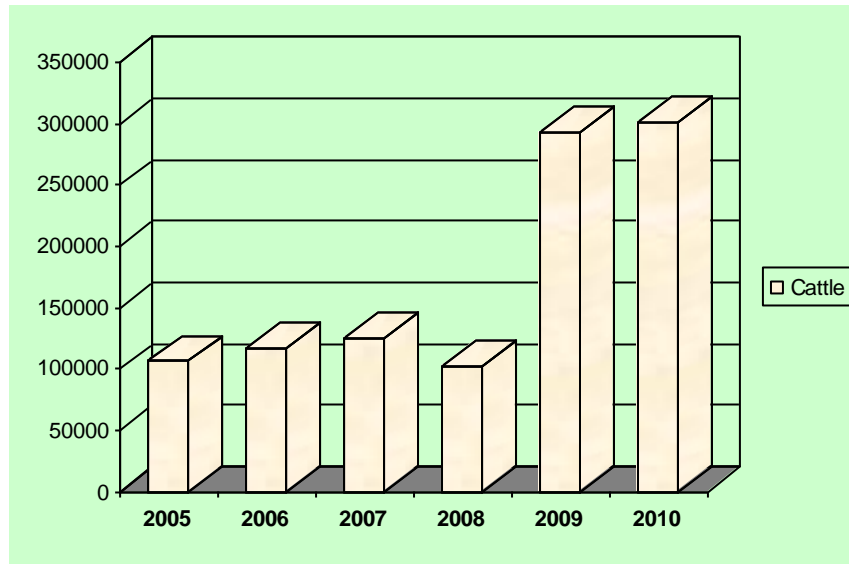
built sheds on backyard of houses. In peri-urban areas some farmers practice zero grazing (especially farmers in projects like HPI, Heifer in Trust Scheme & DADP's) and the remaining part where large number of indigenous cattle are kept tradition grazing system is used.

TABLE NO: 5 SHOW CATTLE PRODUCTION AT TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Diary cattle	2025	3000	3546	4209	6497	5982
Indigenous cattle	7022	6524	6304	5107	6544	6480
Diary Goat	84	115	184	200	291	304
Indigenous goat	2584	1421	2553	2210	6910	7080
Sheep	1052	1421	1064	1206	1829	1948
Donkey	18	24	25	24	25	25
Pigs	2015	2000	3020	2336	5491	4880
Broilers & Layers	98833	85750	91371	90500	184290	176721
indigenous chicken	102250	112100	120000	96772	286550	294500
Horse	26	22	20	18	17	29
Dogs	3143	3275	3112	3302	3208	4022
Duck	948	1250	1560	2108	2968	3031
Camel	-	-	77	48	46	46
TOTAL	106367	116647	124769	102248	292789	301628

Source: MALDO office, 2010-08-19)

The graph no: 5 show the Cattle production in Temeke municipal 2005 - 10



In addition, Temeke Municipality it has one cattle Dip and Cattle slaughter slab(Mbagala Sabasaba), Chicken Slaughter house (Temeke sterio) and Pig slaughter House (Makangarawe)

Table no 6: Animals slaughtered in 2008-10

No:	Types of Animal	2008/2009	2009/2010
1	Cows	8,496	11,036
2	Goat	511	654
4	Chickens	106164	116,280
5	Sheep	121	183
3	Pigs	4,320	4,320
	Total		

Table no 7: Skins &Hides 2008-10

No:	Types of Animal	2008/2009	2009/2010
1	Cows	8,496	11036
2	Goat	511	654
	Sheep	121	183
	Total		

Constraints to livestock production in Temeke Municipality include poor infrastructure especially in peri-urban areas, animal disease control facilities poor animal nutrition, marketing facilities, grazing land and unreliable rainfall. Other problems include:

- Shortage of grazing Land due to expansion of City (Kigamboni, Kibada, Kimbiji and Somangila)
- Most farmers especially in peri-urban areas still keep traditional TSHZ(Tanzania Short Horn Zebu) which exhibit low production.
- Majority of farmers especially in peri urban areas have low level of knowledge on livestock production.
- Misunderstanding between Livestock Keepers and Crop producers.

2.3 FISHERIES

Tembeke Municipality Council is having an area of fishing of 70km length from Kigamboni to Tundwi (Pemba mnazi) of width square kilometer 273km.

Furthermore in supervision of policy which associated with fishing has been passed in 1997 and amendment has been done in 2003. Municipal council would be responsible for all activities of fishing to ensure that fisheries zone to be sustainable for the present generation and the new coming generation as well as Municipal should plan good strategies to utilize the fish resources so as to be beneficiaries and progressive especial for the future generation.

According to the statistical data for accounted fishing vessel (Marine Survey) the numbers of fishermen were **5320 in 2010**, also *registered* fishing vessel was **2099** at that year and *unregistered* vessel was **1096** .Hence the total number of fishing vessel was **3195**.

The table no 8 below shows revenue collection in fisheries zone in Temeke Municipality **2003-20010**.

YEAR	REVENUE IN REG.FISHING LICENSE
2003	2,222,375.00
2004	4,431,600.00
2005	3,998,760.00
2006	9,622,900.00
2007	10,375,450.00
2008	13, 259,800.00
2009	14,201,400.00
2010	12,739,500
TOTAL	71,793,385

In addition the total of fish ponds which have been dug, especial at Toagoma there are two (2) fish ponds which is progressive and having the total number of fish fingerlings kinds of 'Nile Fish' approximated to be 2500. Kimbiji ward in Golani hamlet there is three (3) fish ponds estimated fish fingerlings of 'Nile Fish' is 4200.

More the beach land inside (fishing area) are Kurasini, Vijibweni, Kigamboni, Magogoni, Mjimwema, Gezaulole, Dege, Kimbiji, Hamani gomu, Yaleyale kule Muyuni Pemba mnazi, Mbutu, Kibugumu, The area at Kigamboni is used as centre of fisherman (untamed fishermen) in Temeke Municipal. And other remain places are uses at time of selling fish.

However there are five (5) fishing parties in Temeke Municipal namely: Chawawami this is a party for small fishing, Minazi Mikinda –Kgamboni, YV.K –Youth Vision of Kigamboni environmental conservation, UWAWADA-unity of small fishermen and Kurasini fishing company.

Figure no:6 show the revenue collection in fishing licenses at Temeke Municipal

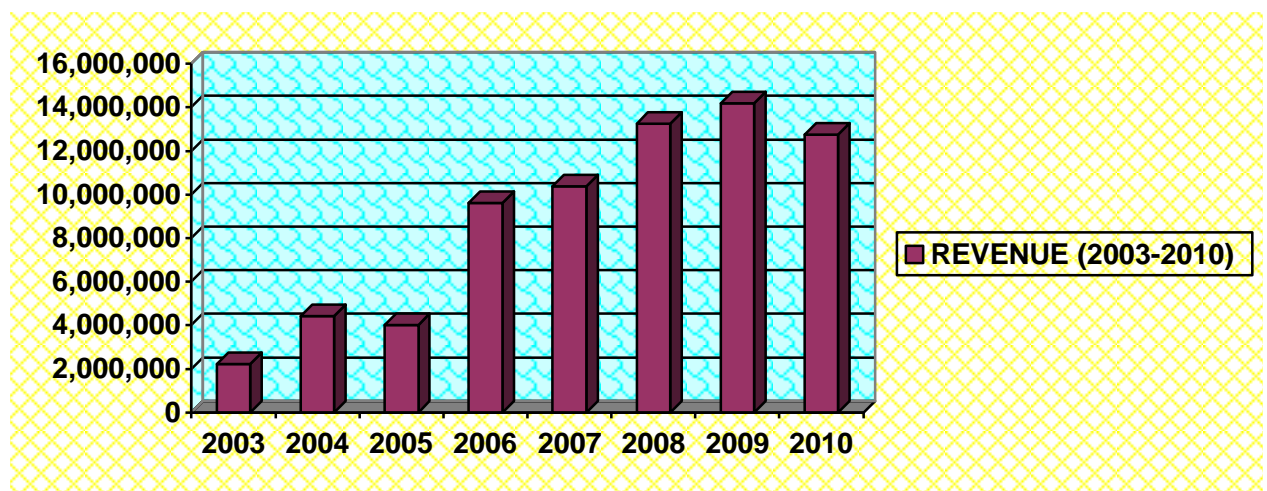


TABLE : NO: 9 SHOW FISHERMEN & FISHING VESSELS IN TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY

YEAR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FISHERMEN	3750	3100	5320	3250	2800
FISHING VESSELS	572	1650	1950	1700	3108

Challenges

1. The main constraints to improve performance of fisheries appear to be the lack of transportation and infrastructure to market products, lack of credit to finance growth and the need for extension service to build awareness and demonstrate low cost appropriate technologies.
2. Dynamite fishing
3. Use of traditional artisan fishing vessels

Table no: 10 shows Industries which involve in processes/ storage and transportation of fish outside of the Temeke Municipal.

NAME	LOCATION	KINDS OF PRODUCTS
Fruts De-lamer	Mbozi Road	Prawns, Lobster, Vibua, Squid, Nile perch, Octopus, Tilapia.
Asmara Trading company	Keko Mwanga	Ice, Lobster. Prawns, Octopus, Vibua, Squid, , Tilapia.
Barafu chasho la wavuvi	Nyerere Road	Ice of storage fish for various customers.
Fidha Hussein CO. Tz Ltd	Vingunguti/ Nyerere Road	Sea shells.
Cool storage united	Gerezani	Ice for the storage fish products.
Euro cold storage	Nyerere/ Mandela Road	Ice, Vibua, sardines, octopus
Shiloh see foods CO. Tz Ltd	Mjimwema	Prawns (live), Lobster.
Royal African lobster Tropical	Mjimwema	Lobster (live), Prawns, Sea shells.
Malique internation Tanzania Ltd	Mjimwema	Lobster (live), Prawns, Sea shells.
Kasanda Enterprises	Kigamboni	Lobsters(live), Squids, Nile perch.

2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

2.4.1 FORESTRY

Temeke Municipality has a total of 2041 hectares of natural forest reserve area. The mangrove area is 27.03 ha.

These forest contain unique indigenous wood species such as teak and ebony. Other forests include mangrove along the creeks and estuaries and on coastal shores.

Forests timber is used for many purposes. A major use is for fire wood and the production of charcoal which is the source of energy for most of the residents of Temeke Municipality in both urban and peri – urban. The demand for timber for houses is another use. It is estimated that mud and wood houses are built at least twice during a life time. Demand for firewood, charcoal and wood for construction is tremendous in the rapid growing in the city of Dar es Salaam.

The high international and domestic demand for hard wood and firewood suggest that renewable forestry (eg farming fuel wood or hard wood trees as a cash crop through communal plantation. Small holder tree farming or farm forest) may be feasible in Temeke Municipality.

Demand for agricultural land means that forest are cut to clear land for low input, extensive agriculture. In certain areas of the Municipality wood is used in the production of lime and in the production of salt by boiling which is very fuel intensive and occurs mainly in the coast wards of Mjimwema, Kimbiji, Somangila and Pemba mnazi. Burning coral for

the production of lime is an activity carried out mainly by people who live in coastal wards. It provides a building material that is less costly than the cement produced by industries. The production process is extremely fuel intensive. So far license fees for salt production by boiling and the manufacture of lime have not reflected environmental costs of forest degradation and loss. Illegal trade of forest products by people from outside local communities is the most significant source of mangrove deforestation in Temeke Municipality.

All of those human activities exert enormous pressure on the Municipal's forests and the extent of forest cover.

There are no reliable, scientific estimates of losses in forest cover. However, fuel wood extraction and land clearing for agriculture are clearly the greatest causes of deforestation. The Socio – economic impact of forest loss on the poor who depend on forests for firewood and building materials are significant. Table No. 6 shows deforestation cut in forest covered.

TABLE NO: 11 SHOW DEFORESTATION IN TEMEKE MUNICIPAL

No.	YEAR	HA. CUT
1.	2005	2.3
2.	2006	2.47
3.	2007	2.025
4	2008	2.1
5	2009	-
6	2010	6.5

A license fee is charged by the Central government on forest products based on the quality of the product brought to market (such as bag of charcoal, fire, wood, building poles or timber) check points along road allow government authorities to monitor timber and charcoal products.

Table no: 12 show the trees planted in Temeke Municipality

No	WARD	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
		SHADES	FRUITS	SHADES	FRUITS	SHADES	FRUITS
1	KIMBIJI	32561	334	44980	25765	78486	555
2	PEMBAMNAZI	24781	211	23709	8781	12000	701
3	CHARAMBE	11112	181	5992	1498	9888	112
4	MTONI	8796	250	6138	1083	4909	1312
5	KURASINI	12487	171	96444	10716	14786	3162
6	MIBURANI	5176	287	3116	1399	4000	515
7	KEKO	3471	187	4600	2400	6000	211
8	KIGAMBONI	4763	478	42935	14312	42313	2217
9	CHAMAZI	2854	687	23700	16300	35816	41884
10	SANDALI	3129	380	4975	3316	7763	528
11	YOMBO VITUKA	5554	464	7076	4718	10976	828
12	MBAGALA	1225	700	900	115	10000	116
13	AZIMIO	6241	196	4860	1216	6000	76
14	TOANGOMA	7124	2286	8869	1444	10313	2303
15	SOMANGILA	10641	367	21928	18272	29000	137
16	VIJIBWENI	2448	276	13338	23940	19083	917
17	KIBADA	4271	312	24729	6183	29000	700
18	KISARAWA II	17654	2517	22878	15251	37742	387
19	MBAGALA KUU	14441	0	127019	51881	13000	0
20	MAKANGARAWA	4111	100	7000	350	20000	717
21	MJIMWEMA	19321	368	8678	16989	8283	817
22	CHANG'OMBE	2133	150	3978	2286	9412	402
23	TEMEKE	3218	180	6618	4598	7105	511
24	TANDIKA	8171	100	11889	6398	12000	6287
25	Mangrove	12422	0	262812	0	580502	0
26	Private	21117	2671	7111	521	10212	555
27	Institution	20212	1871	12616	718	8325	317
	TOTAL	269434	15724	808888	240450	1036914	66267

To arrest the deforestation scale and other efforts on forest conservation the Municipal authority has put in place a programme and plan for tree planting and community forest conservation.

The plan is implemented on annual basis within the Mid Term Plan Framework and Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Various stakeholders, at all levels are involved during the planning process and implementation of the plan. The performance of the plans shows positive results.

TABLE NO: 13 PLANTED TREES 2005/06 – 2009/10

No.	YEAR	NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED	
		ESTMATED	ACTUAL
1.	2005/06	500,000	861,147
2.	2006/07	500,000	991,685
3.	2007/08	500,000	730,618
4	2008/09	1,500,000	1,290,000
5	2009/10	1,500,000	1,380,000

2.4.2 Challenges

- i. Growing demand for firewood building materials and timber
- ii. High cost of alternative source of energy i.e fossil fuel and gas.

2.5 MINING

There are four main extraction activities in the Municipality. Salt production, Quarrying targeting other material other than sand especially Coral, for construction, Coral extraction from the sea. One of the most destructive activities in the coastal area. Live and dead coral are extracted using pick axes, crow bars and other implements.

Sand mining for use as building materials Sand extraction is carried out in quaternary sand deposits and in several rivers and streambeds and

around built-up areas in the Municipality. These areas include: -Vijibweni and Charambe, Mbagala and Yombo Vituka - which are formal and the informal areas include Yombo, Kizinga and Mzinga rivers and their tributaries.

To prevent from environmental degradation specific areas have been allocated, legal actions are taken against culprits who fail to comply by established laws and regulations established to protect mineral resources. In 2009/2010 it estimated that about **211** heavy duty lorry transportation gravels per day and each have an average of **8-10** tones while mini lorry (canter) approximated to be **125** per day and each have an average of about **5-7** tones.

For the case of **gravel mining**, Temeke Municipal benefit with the collection of revenue from the transport fees, on July 2009- may 2010 more than **73,293,856.00 has obtained**, at the end of June more than **5,161075.00** collected which make the total of **78,454,931.00**

2.6 TOURISM

Tourism in Temeke Municipal has great potentials, it is emerging although much of its potential is under developed. The majority of the hotels are located in the City center of Dar es Salaam.

However in recent years a number of hotels and motel facilities are growing in the coastal area of Temeke Municipality and this is due to white sand beaches are obvious attraction. There are also other sites of interest such as geological sites and historical centers like Kimbiji, Mbwanaji and Gezaule. Currently, tourism in the Country is under central government, where by there is a tourist authority which is responsible for tourism development. There is very little room for the Municipal Council to develop tourist programmes.

2.7 TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

2.7.1 Trade

The main activity of trade and industry section is to promote, coordinate and supervise trade, markets industries and Informal sector in the development activities, the activities of this sector are comprised of both formal and informal trades

The line of trades in this section **encompasses wholesale, sub wholesale, retail trade, hotels, guesthouses and financial institutions and related activities**. Few private firms conduct wholesale activities and retail trade activities related to agricultural produce. Several local enterprises are carrying out manufacturing of consumer goods. Through this sector, a variety of goods are produced and supplied to municipal inhabitants. The trading sector is contributing tremendously towards enhancing the economic growth of the municipality as it employs about **49%** of its residents.

TABLE NO: 14 BUSINESS/LICENCES ISSUED 2004/5-2008/09

TYPE OF BUSINESS	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
Trading	5,000	4,239	1500	1913	2000	2208	2500	1652	2500	2121
Liquor licence	450	444	700	506	810	606	832	649	832	640

Source: Temeke Municipal Trade Office, 2010

2.7.2 Industry

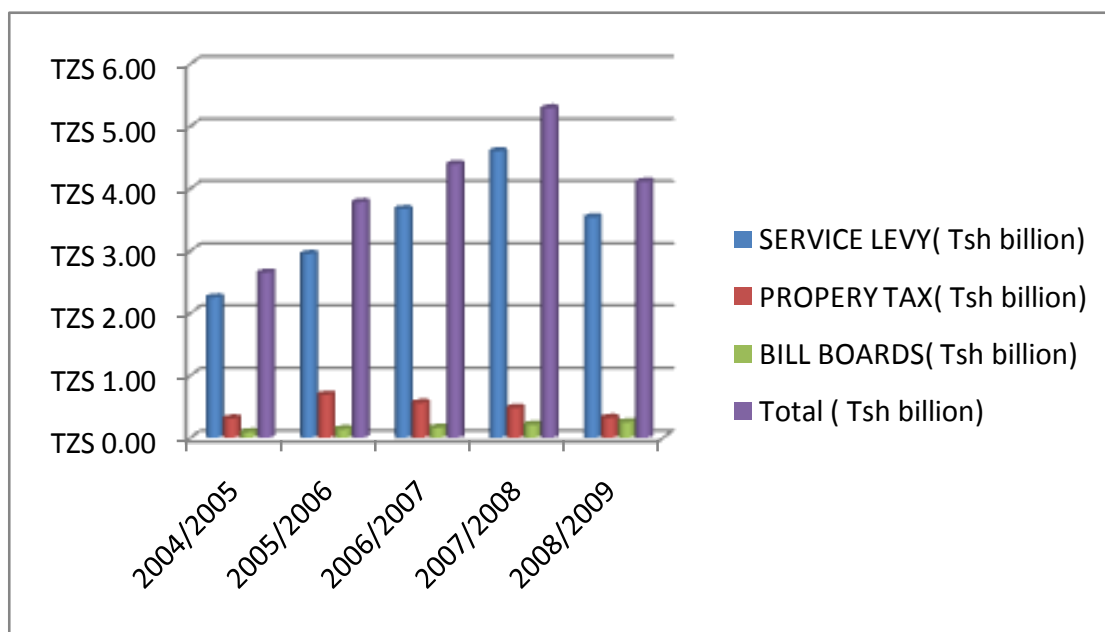
The trade and industry section has the role of developing coordinating and controlling industrial activities.

There are nearly **40** major industries that are clustered in Chang'ombe Industrial Area which is situated in the northern part of the Municipality,

while over **158** medium scale industries are located in Mbagala, Kurasini and other are due to be established in the newly designated industrial area at Vijibweni.

Manufacturing and processing industries are dominant in Chang'ombe, Mbagala and Vijibweni. Service industries which include garages and warehouses are situated in Kurasini and along the Mandela highway and part of Kilwa road. Wood products such as furniture making and manufacturing industries are concentrated in Keko Magurumbasi and Temeke Yombo.

Graph no: 7 show the contribution of trade and industries to the Municipality revenue source: Municipal Treasurer 2009



2.7.3 Markets

For the time being there **17** formal markets with the capacity of **4500** small traders. However it is only Temeke Stereo market which is in good standard as a market while the others are just like “magenge”

Table no: 15 below show types of markets operating in the municipality.

S/N	MARKETS	NUMBER OF TRADERS
1	Temeke Stereo	1250
2	Tandika	550
3	Mtoni	200
4	Kurasini	68
5	Temeke Mwisho	60
6	Madenge	181
7	Keko Magurumbasi	250
8	Keko mwanga	30
9	Mbagala Kizuiani	100
10	Kigamboni kwa Urassa	60
11	Kigamboni Tuamoyo	35
12	Kigamboni ferry	25
13	Kigamboni Kilimani	15
14	Mbagala Rangi tatu	350
15	Zakhem	100
16	Maguruwe	70
17	Kibonde maji	75

The following markets are operating informally; Yombo limboka, Bulyanga, Mbagala Mangaya, Mbagala Nyoka, Yombo Machimbo, Kongowe, Mtoni Buba and Magala Kimicho

2.7.4 Informal Sector

According to the National population and Housing Census 2002 the Informal sector account for about **49%** of total population labour force of **66,6075** of Temeke population. The category of informal occupations include: street vendors who constitute **24.4** percent, farmers **13.4** percent, service and shop sales workers **11%**, craftsmen **10%** elementary occupations **9%**, technicians and associated professionals **8%**, plant operators and assemblers **6 %**.

Many of these informal businesses do not have official designated area for their activities thus frustrating municipal efforts in keeping the environment clean. In order to reduce tension of the street vendors Temeke Municipal Council had set aside three designated areas for them. Tazara RTD with the capacity of taking about **1970** street vendors, Mbagala Rangi tatu with the capacity of **950** street vendors and Tandika Kampuchea with capacity of **725** street vendors. These areas are not well developed and they are lacking essential infrastructures such buildings and structures, electricity, water and latrines. However, these located areas are not enough for the existing street vendors due to influx of street vendor arriving each day.

There is a need to build a business park and industrial park capable of accommodating about **7, 000** small scale traders at different levels. Also there is a need to build a modern market at Mbagala Division (Mtoni Kijichi) which will also ease the number of street vendors and numbers of fruits and vegetables stalls in the streets.

DIAGRAM NO: 8 SHOWS INFORMAL SECTOR CONTRIBUTION AT TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY

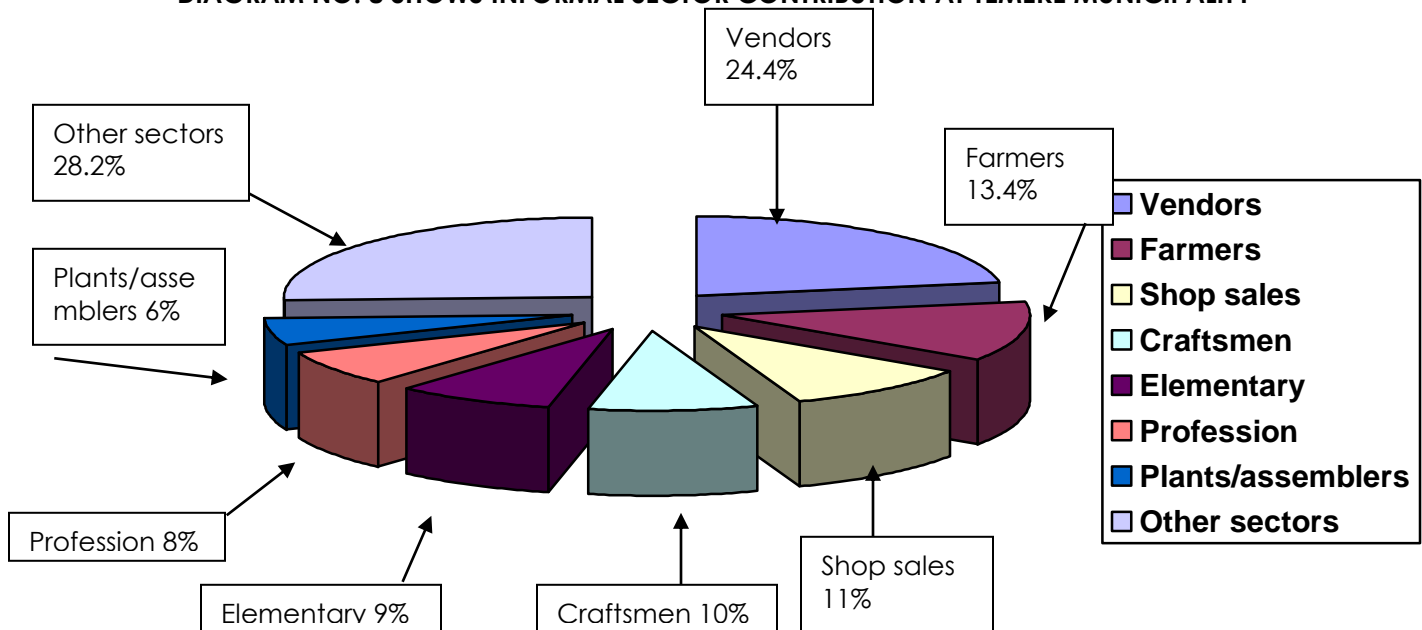


Table no: 16 show types of business license in temeke

TYPES OF BUSINESS LICENSE
TEMEKE MUNICIPAL 2004/05 - 2008/9

S/N	Kinds of Licenses	CHANG'OMBE	TEMEKE	MIBURANI	KURASINI	MBAGALA	MBAGALA KUU	CHARAMBE	KEKO	VITUKA	MAKANGARAWA	TANDIKA	MTONI	AZIMIO	TOANGOMA	SANDALI	KIGAMBONI	MJIMWEMA	CHAMAZI	KIBADA	KISARAWA	VUJIBWENI	SOMANGAILA	KIMBIJI	P MNAZI	total
1	Work shop	53	9	2	7		1	1	1				1	1		4	1									81
2	Garage	40	51	3	10	2	2	1	10	3	2	2	1	5		4		1								137
3	Welding	10	9			3	2	9	3	1			3				2					1				43
4	Lumbering		4		2	5	4	10	3	2	4	3	1	3			3		2							46
5	Carpenter	4	4	1	1		2	5	4				1	1												23
6	Building/Civil, Electrical contractors	49	31	9	21	9	11	2	16	7	3	1	1	3		2	3	1								169
7	Grinding flour(food)	4	7		6	13	5	15	2	7	3	3	1	4	2	3	9	2								86
8	Electronics device	3	3	3	7		2		2	1	1	1	2	1			4									30
9	Repear frigerator and Condition Ac	2	3	2		1					1	2			1											12
10	baker Bread	2				1	3				1	1	3													11
11	Lay off bricks	4		1		6	5	2	1	4	1	5	3		1	1	6	4								44
12	Printing & Publishing	25	5	3	3	3			2			1	1				4									47
13	Grinding plastic bottle	2			1								2													5
14	Puncher	4	6	6	2	2		4	2	3		1		1			4									35
15	seiling ice	1											1			1	3	1								7
	TOTAL	203	132	30	60	45	37	49	46	28	16	20	21	19	4	15	39	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	776
NB: No fees charges for the busissen licenses																										

Table no: 16 show types of business license in temeke

**TYPES OF BUSINESS LICENSE
TEMEKE MUNICIPAL 2004/05 - 2008/9**

S/N	Kinds of Licenses	CHANG'OMBE	TEMEKE	MIBURANI	KURASINI	MBAGALA	MBAGALA KUU	CHARAMBE	KEKO	VITUKA	MAKANGARAWA	TANDIKA	MTONI	AZIMIO	TOANGOMA	SANDALI	KIGAMBONI	MJIMWEMA	CHAMAZI	KIBADA	KISARAWA	VIJIBWENI	SOMANGAILA	KIMBUJI	P. MNAZI	total
16	Sign and graphic design	5	1		3	1	3	2	1			1					1									18
17	selling salt											2	2	1									1			6
18	candle design															1							1			2
19	chemicals	5																								5
20	Cooking oil	1																								1
21	making bags								1			2														3
22	Sign and graphic design	3		1	1	1						1	2													9
23	Making brush	2																								2
24	coconut oil	1				2																				3
25	making beam balance		1		1							1		1												4
26	PLUMBER	1																								1
27	Smith iron		1	1		1		1																		4
28	tomato source						1							1		1										3
	TOTAL	18	3	2	5	5	4	3	2	0	0	7	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	61

NB: No fees charges for the busissen licenses

CHAPTER 3: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES

3.1 COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The status of infrastructure, including roads, transportation, electricity power and telecommunication, are a fundamental and underlying issue in almost all aspect of development in Temeke Municipality

3.1.1 Telecommunication

From 2008 to 2010 the cost of telecommunication has decreased proportion due the stiff competition of cell phone companies, Tigo company has brought the big challenges to Vodacom, Zain, Zantel and Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) which lead all companies to minimized the costs.

Table no: 17 show the cost of telephone in Tanzania per minute (Tsh/Minute)

	Tigo	Ttcl	Sasatel	Vodacom	Zain	Zantel
Tigo	Tsh 60/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min
Ttcl	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 60/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min
Sasatel	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 60/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min	Tsh 300/min
Vodacom	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 60/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min
Zain	Tsh 480/min	Tsh 480/min	Tsh 480/min	Tsh 480/min	Tsh 60/min	Tsh 480/min
Zantel	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 180/min	Tsh 108/min

In addition, **Internet** used by community as means of communication especial in several office (government & private) Now days it is very easy to communicate with people within the world through internet the main provider are Sasatel, Zain, Zantel and Ttcl by using modem

Challenge:

There is no protection of children to use the internet effectively, other they use to watch the pornography.

3.1.2 Transportation

3.1.2.1ROADS

In general the road system is poor or worse in per-urban- areas in Temeke Municipality. More than 56% of the road network is constructed of gravel and bare earth and are destroyed during the rain season.

Despite their poor conditions, roads are the most important means of transportation within the Municipality and to other parts of the Southern Regions of Lindi and Mtwara passes through Temeke Municipality and the port access road (Mandela Road) also passes through Temeke Municipality.

Table no: 18 shows Regional Road in Temeke Municipal 2009-2010

No	Road name	Total length(km)	Road surface types	
			Paved	Unpaved
1	Chanika-Mbande-Mbagala ranmgi 3	29.40	19.10	10.30
2	Jet corner-Vituka-Buza-Kilwa-RD	11.16	4.10	7.06
3	Kongowe-Mjimwema-Kivukoni	25.01	25.01	0.00
4	Vijibweni Jct-Vijibweni	3.42		3.42
5	Mjimwema-Pemba mnazi	49.26	8.40	40.86
6	Dege-Mbutu-Gomvu	10.44		10.44
7	Afco farm-Kisarawe	7.29		7.29
8	Kigamboni-Tungikibada- TundwiSongani-DSMCoast brd	43.19		43.19
9	Chekeni Mwasonga- Kimbiji/Mwasonga Jct-Kimbiji	13.22		13.22
10	Buyuni-Tundwi Songani Jct	11.89		11.89
11	Kimbiji/ Songani Jtc- Kimbiji/Mwasonga Jct	8.64		8.64
	TATOL	212.92	56.61	156.31

Table no: 19 below illustrate Trunk Roads 2009-2010 found in Temeke

NO:	ROAD NAME	TOTAL LENGTH(KM)	SURFACE PAVED (KM)
1	Mandela	20.8	20.8
2	Kilwa	16.9	16.9
3	Nyerere	12.5	12.5
	TOTAL	50.2	50.2

Table no: 20 below show Road under the Temeke Municipality

NO.	LEVEL OF ROAD	TYPE OF ROAD (KM)			
		TARMAC	GRAVEL	EARTH	
3	District Road	77	155	269.1	501.1
4	Rural Roads		100	82	182
	Total	77	255	351.1	683.1

3.1.2.2 Water transport

Temeke is where one of our national pride natural harbor is located on the Indian Ocean, it is the hub of the Tanzania and near-by land locked countries Transportation system as all of the main railways and several highways originate in or near the port. Also Tanzania government has been provided two parton (**MV Magogoni & MV Kigamboni**) which carries passengers and load

Challenge:

Means of improving road network condition may include:

- i. Improved planning and coordination of government institutions at Regional and Municipality levels.
- ii. Integration of investment promotion
- iii. Improved assessment of infrastructure priorities
- iv. Adoption of Labors intensive methods in construction of rural roads projects.

3.2 URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Urban Development Planning is a key function of Temeke Municipal Council to ensure sustainable physical land development, environmental management practice, property security, Proper economic Infrastructure development and Social Services development. There fore Urban development Planning includes. During 2009/2010 a Planning scheme was developed for 10000 plots

3.2.1 URBAN SETTLEMENT UPGRADING PROGRAMME

Urban Settlement upgrading Programme addressed the following issues:
Improvement of residents Standard of living especially low in come people in unplanned areas

1. Capacity building for resident to enable them carries out maintenance operation for infrastructures.
2. Capacity building to enable residents to Implement construction of infrastructures
3. Provision of clean environment and security for the people.

Table no 21 below shows implementation of urban settlement 2009-2010

No	TARGET 2009/2010	PERFORMANCE	% PERFORMANCE	DESCRIPTION
1	To reduce unplan residential by Town planning drawing of 10000 plots in various area	7 Town planning drawing have been prepared which having 4850 plots	49	Preparation of Town planning drawing have been progressing
2	Initiative environment comitte	Process of initiative environment comitte have been proceed in 24 wards	60	Task will be progress
3	To improve real situation of environment	Collection of data for 24 wards has been proceeding	50	Task will be progress

3.2.2 LAND SURVEY

A total of 1000 plots were surveyed and the 5000 plots survey Implemented by the Ministry of Land and Urban Settlements

Table no: 22 shows the location and number of survey Plots in 2009/ 2010.

No	TARGET 2009/2010	PERFORMANCE	% PERFORMANCE	DESCRIPTION
1	To surveys 5000 plots	1000 already done	20	Task will be progress
2	To prepare 800 deed plans	400 deed plans already done	50	Task will be progress

Table no: 23 shows others activities done by land survey 2009/ 2010

NO	AREA	NO. OF SURVEYED PLOTS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Mwembe Yanga.	Plot No 307	To restore the boundaries for the plots with Land disputes
2.	Sandari	230	To survey Plots at Sandari ward. Process is under progress at Vetinari, Mpogo, Mamboleo A and B Street, the project is sponsored by CIUP in Dar-es-Salaam city.
3.	Mbagala	276	To survey Plots at Mbagala Block N, in cooperation with Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlements (MLHHS).
4.	Yombo Vituka	315	To survey Plot Block B and Yombo Vituka (SIGARA)
5.	Kurasini	3	To survey plots within kurasini PORT EXTENSION PROJECT in cooperation with Ministry.(MLHHS).
6.	Temeke	64	To survey private plots
TOTAL		789	

3.2.3 LAND SECTION

In 2009- 2010 land department has prepared and implemented the following activities as shown below in the table no: 24

No	TARGET 2009/2010	PERFORMANCE	% PERFORMANCE	DESCRIPTION
1	1000 Preparation of certificate of right of occupancy	300 already done	30	Demand of certificate has been reduce
2	To prepare 900 official's Letter	300 official letter already done	33.3	applicant have been decrease
3	1000 Preparation & offering license(mortgage	400 already done	40	Citizen did not aware with important of register(mortgage)
4	preparation of residential license 66000	7377 already done	11.2	Deficit of crested paper which lead poor offered of residential license

3.3 ELECTRICITY POWER

In peri-urban of Temeke Municipality only about 1% of householders have electricity, in Urban about 52 percent Efforts to Supply electricity power to the coastal area of Temeke have proved futile. In 2004 the Tanzania National Electrify Company (TANESCO) Indicated that there are no immediate plans to Supply electricity to Temeke Coastal area despite it tourist potentials.

3.4 COOPERATIVES

Cooperative enterprises are instrument which offers opportunities for people to join their efforts and pursue a common goal. Experiences has demonstrated that when less advantaged people come together and mobilize their merger resources in order to pursue development objectives it is easier for them to achieve those objectives.

In this case *poverty alleviation* would be easily achieved through cooperative arrangements and implementation. Various Cooperative entities have been formed in Temeke Municipality as tools of poverty alleviation.

Cooperative activities are enhanced to promote economic growth among the people. Cooperation members in production ventures such as small scale industries and service oriented business, trade and agricultural product processing groups has proved to raise people's income and reduce poverty.

There several categories of cooperatives in Temeke Municipal as mentioned before. These include:

- Savings and credit Cooperatives (SACCOS)
- Cooperative Societies for agricultural product marketing.
- Housing Cooperatives
- Industrial Cooperatives
- Service oriented Cooperatives
- Livestock Cooperatives
- Fisheries Cooperatives

Table No. 25 below shows the types of Cooperatives and their membership in 2005 - 2009

N0	COOPERATIVE TYPE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Savings and credit	55	70	113	139	157
2	Crop Cooperative Polities	15	23	23	23	23
3	Service	19	19	19	27	27
4	Housing	3	3	3	3	3
5	Industrial	7	7	7	7	7
6	Fishers	3	3	3	3	3
7	Livestock	3	3	3	3	3
	TOTAL	105	128	171	205	223

Graph No. 9 below shows the Cooperatives trends of the membership from 2005 - 2009

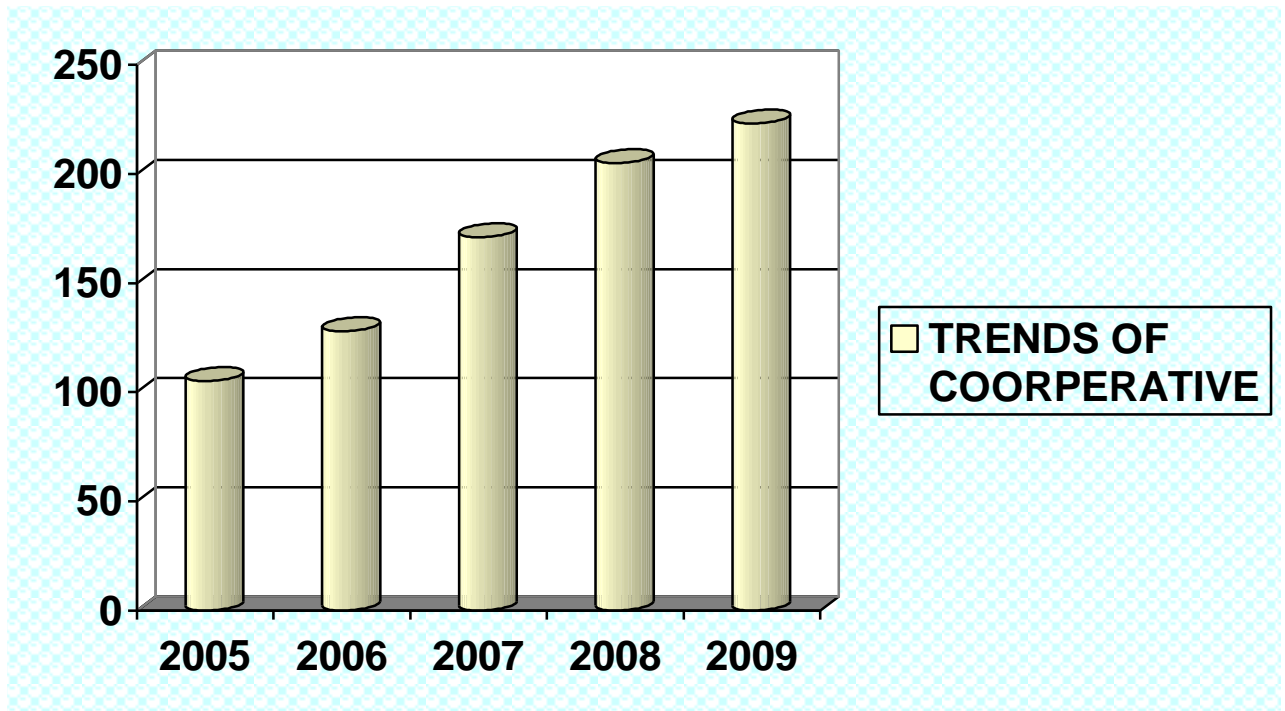


TABLE NO: 26 SHOW TYPES OF COOPERATIVE 2005 - 2009

NO	COOPERATIVE TYPE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	SACCOS	726,762,569.00	924,970,542.00	1,492,166,732.00	5,233,379,396.00	11,988,530,748.00
2	Crop Cooperative Polities	31,275,000.00	31,275,000.00	10,270,000.00	6,004,000.00	6,004,000.00
3	Service	17,872,500.00	17,872,500.00	15,800,500.00	14,516,000.00	14,516,000.00
4	Housing	15,832,000.00	15,832,000.00	15,832,000.00	46,550,000.00	46,550,000.00
5	Industrial	7,992,000.00	7,992,000.00	5,870,000.00	2,007,080.00	2,007,080.00
6	Fishers	680,000.00	680,000.00	680,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,650,000.00
7	Livestock	210,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00

CREDIT OFFERED TO MEMBERSHIP

NO.	COOPERATIVE TYPE	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Savings and credit	4,825,835,000.00	5,112,243,100.00	6,838,775,150.00	7,095,122,220.00	7,896,513,720.00

TABLE NO: 27 SHOW COOPERATIVE MEMBERSHIP 2005-2009

		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
NO	COOPERATIVE TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	Crop Cooperative Polities	461	125	490	302	490	305	490	305	490	305
2	Service	461	99	1,190	625	420	38	452	55	769	82
3	Housing	85	31	59	25	85	31	85	31	407	50
4	Industrial	17	31	210	32	175	31	406	27	406	27
5	Fishers	52	0	48	32	48	9	48	9	48	9
6	Savings and credit	2,717	2,775	5,904	4,153	9,350	8,284	9,633	8,551	10,372	9,014
7	Livestock	6	35	50	13	50	13	50	13	50	13
	Total	3,799	3,096	7,951	5,182	10,618	8,711	11,164	8,991	12,542	9,500

CHARPER 4: SOCIAL SERVICES

4.1 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education Department in collaboration with other education stakeholders is committed at providing high quality education services. The services range from pre-primary education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Vocational Training and Adult Education

4.1.1 Pre-primary education

By the year **2009 -2010**, the municipality had a total of **109** registered pre-primary schools of which **17** are privately owned and **92** are owned by the government. This makes a total of **109** pre-primary schools. The total number of children in all pre-primary schools is **6174** of whom **3032** are boys and **3142** are girls. Government schools have **5596** children of whom **2714** are boys and **2882** are girls. The private schools have **1349** children of whom **688** are boys and **661** are girls.

4.1.2 Primary education

There are also **124** primary schools in the municipality out of which **17** are privately owned and their locations are shown

TABLE NO: 28 SHOW PRIMARY SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT (STANDARD I PUPILS) 2005-2010

YEARS	EST.NO TO BE ENROLLED	ACTUAL NO. ENROLLED	% OF ESTIMATED NO.
2005	24,439	21,075	86
2006	24,773	21,890	88
2007	25,494	25,027	98
2008	20,124	24,281	120
2009	19,585	23,538	120
2010	24,278	24,175	98.5
TOTAL	138,694	139,986	

The statistics show that the number of enrolment of primary school pupils has been increasing from year to year since the inception of Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP) though also the number of girls being enrolled is

higher compared to boys .Also there have been improvement for students joining secondary education in which for the year **2009** it is **100%** of students who joined secondary education

TABLE NO: 29 SHOW NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

CLASSES	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I-V	I-VI	I-VII	TOTAL
PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	1		-	-	-	103	105
DISABLES SCHOOLS	-	-	-	-	-		1	1
SPECIAL SCHOOL							1	1
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	105	107

TABLE NO: 30 SHOW NUMBER OF STREAMS BY CLASSES 2009 - 2010

CLASSES	STREAM
I	537
II	537
III	559
IV	565
V	512
VI	509
VII	475
TOTAL	3694

GRAPH NO: 10 SHOW TRENDS OF PERFORMANCE 2006- 2009

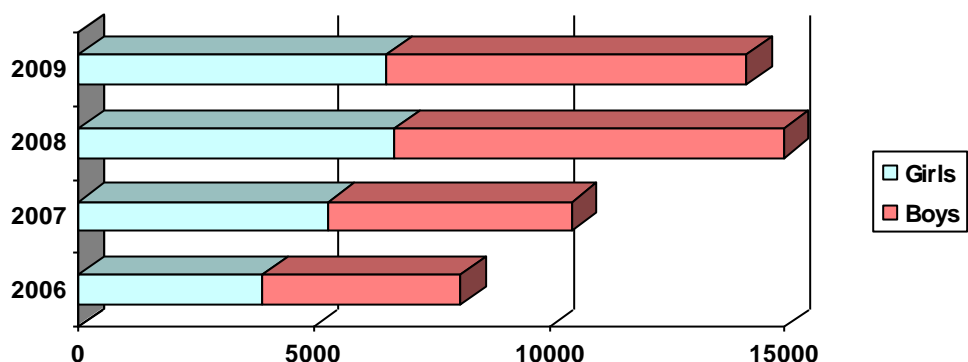


TABLE NO: 31 SHOW CLASS VII CANDIDATE 2006- 2010

	ESTIMATED			EXAMINATED				PASSED				SELECTED			
YEAR:	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%
2006	7353	7427	14780	7122	7239	14361	97	5994	4818	10812	75	4210	3909	8109	75
2007	9603	9839	19442	9300	9714	19014	98	7465	5195	12660	67	5157	5313	10470	83
2008	10296	10833	21129	10296	10833	21129	97	8267	6713	14980	71	8267	6713	14980	100
2009	10484	11209	21693	10161	10918	21079	97	7648	6545	14193	67.4	7648	6545	14193	100
2010	10156	10710	20866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE NO: 33 SHOW DISABLES SCHOOLS 2009- 10

TABLE NO: 32 SHOW NUMBER OF PUPILS BY CLASSES 2010

CLASSES	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	12008	12394	24402
II	12564	13070	25634
III	11108	11606	22714
IV	11361	11745	23106
V	11773	12195	23968
VI	12205	12626	24831
VII	11239	11365	22604
TOTAL	82258	85001	167259

NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Jeshi la Wokovu	95	108	203
2	Mtoni Maalum	42	31	73
3	Wailes (Kitengo)	40	13	53
4	Mbagala (Kitengo)	26	23	49
5	Tandika (Kitengo)	39	11	50
6	Temeke (Kitengo)	48	32	80
7	Twiga (Kitengo)	32	41	73
8	Kigamboni (Kitengo)	15	16	31

TABLE NO: 34 SHOW CLASS IV CANDIDATES 2007 - 2010

YEAR	EXAMINATED			ABSENTEES			PASS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2007	11402	11625	23027	950	1000	1950	10452	10625	21077
2008	16300	10860	21490	9971	10366	20337	675	494	1169
2009	10700	11414	22114	10017	10932	20949	754	587	1341
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE NO: 35 NUMBER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS 2009- 2010

NO.	PERMANET BUILDING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	DEFICITE
1.	Classes	3698	1756	1942
2.	Teacher houses	3438	203	3235
3.	Toilets (Pits)	7507	1143	6364
4.	Office	106	61	45
5.	Store	212	72	140

TABLE NO: 36 SCHOOL FURNITURE 2009 - 2010

NO.	TYPES OF FURNITURE	REQUIRED	EXISTING	DEFICITE
1.	Desks	55463	31134	24329
2.	Table	7389	1803	5586
3.	Chairs	10574	2617	7957
4.	Shelves	712	108	604

GOVERNMENT OWNED PRIMARY SCHOOLS

DIVISION	WARD	S/N	SCHOOLS' NAME
CHANG'OMBE	AZIMIO	1.	Azimio
		2.	Mjimpya
		3.	Moringe
		4.	Mwangaza
		5.	Sokoine
		6.	Twiga
	CHANG'OMBE	1.	Unubini
	SANDALI	1.	Sandali
		2.	Veterinary
	KEKO	1	Keko Mwangi
		2.	Keko Magurumbasi
	KURASINI	1.	Kurasini
		2.	Minazini
		3.	Mivinjeni
		4.	Kiungani
	MTONI	1.	Mtoni
		2.	Bakorani
		3.	Mtoni sabasaba
		4.	Mtoni maalum
	TANDIKA	1.	Tandika
		2.	A.H.Mwinyi
		3.	Kilimahewa
		4.	Yusuph Makamba
		5.	Mabatini
	TEMEKE	1.	Temeke
		2.	Bahati
		3.	Muongano
		4.	Madenge
		5.	Ruvuma
		6.	Ndalala
		7.	Serengeti
		8.	L/miburani
		9.	Umoja
	MIBURANI	1.	Chang'ombe
		2.	Mgulani
		3.	Taifa
		4.	Barracks
		5.	Jeshi la waokovu
		6.	Wales
		7.	Likwati
		8.	Kibasila
	MBAGALA	1.	Mbagala
		2.	Kizinga
		3.	Juhudi
		4.	Kiburugwa
		5.	Kingugi
		6.	Mbagala Annex
	MBAGALA KUU	1.	Mtoni Kijichi
		2.	Bwawani
	MBAGALA KUU	3.	Mbagala Kuu
		4.	Maendeleo

DIVISION	WARD	S/N	SCHOOLS' NAME
MBAGALA		5	Kizuiani
		6	Kibondemaji
	YOMBO VITUKA	1	Yombo Vituka
		2	Ukombozi
		3	Uwanja wa Ndege
		4	Kilakala
		5	Kigunga
	MAKANGARAWAWE	1	Yombo Dovya
		2	Jitihada
		3	Buza
		4	Amani
	CHAMAZI	1	Chamazi
		2	Mbande
		3	Saku
	CHARAMBE	1	Rangi tatu
		2	Chemchem
		3	Kilamba
		4	Nzasa
		5	Majimatitu
		6	Mchikichini
		7	Machinjioni
		8	Mianzini
		9	Hekima
	TOANGOMA	1	Kongowe
		2	Upendo
		3	Mzinga
		4	Toangoma
		5	Mikwambe
KIGAMBONI	KIGAMBONI	1	Kigamboni
		2	Tungi
		3	Kivukoni
		4	Ufukoni
		5	Rahaleo
	MJIMWEMA	1	Mjimwema
		2	Maweni
		3	Kibugumo
		4	Ungindoni
	KISARAWAWE II	1	Kisarawe II
		2	Vumilia Ukooni
		3	Chekeni Mwasonga
		4	Mkamba
	KIMBIJI	1	Kimbiji
		2	Kijaka
	PEMBAMNAZI	1	Pembamnazi
		3	Buyuni
		4	YaleYale Puna
		5	Tundwi Songani
		6	Kichangani
		7	Mkundi
	SOMANGILA	1	Gezaulole
		2	Mwongozo
		3	Mbutu
		4	Gomvu
		5	Kibada

DIVISION	WARD	S/N	SCHOOLS' NAME
	VIJIBWENI	1	Mizimbini
		2	Vijibweni
		3	Kisiwani

4.1.3. SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Temeke Municipal Council has **76** secondary schools out of these, **39** are government owned and **37** are privately owned.

In 2009/2010, Secondary education for the first selection; boys were **7648** and Girls **6545** the total was **11164**. By the end of March 2010, the remaining **3029** students have join Secondary Education in second selection by the end of 2009/10 first selection and second selection it was **14193**.

Temeke Municipal Council, the Community and other interested education stakeholders has mobilized part of the required resources for construction of the required **1142** class rooms. However the challenges ahead remain greater for the year 2010/11. The total numbers of students who completed 2009 were **2570** equal to **100%** and expected to join the A-Level education.

TABLE NO. 37 SHOW GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NO.	NAME	ALLOCATION
1.	Kibasila	Kata ya Miburani
2.	Chang'ombe	Kata ya Miburani
3.	Mbagala	Kata ya Mbagala
4.	Aboud Jumbe	Kata ya Mjimwema
5.	Temeke	Sandali
6.	Kurasini	Kurasini
7.	Miburani	Miburani
8.	Tandika	Tandika
9.	Buza	Makangarawe

NO.	NAME	ALLOCATION
10.	Chamazi	Chamazi
11.	Toangoma	Toangoma
12.	Kisarawe II	Kisarawe II
13.	Somangila	Somangila
14.	Kimbiji	Kimbiji
15.	Nguva	Nguva
16.	Kidete	Kidete
17.	Mizimbini	Mizimbini
18.	Vijibweni	Vijibweni
19.	Kibugumo	Mjimwema
20.	Kibada	Kibada
21.	Changanyikeni	Toangoma
22.	Mikwambe	Toangoma
23.	Lumo	Yombo Vituka
24.	Mbagala Kuu	Mbagala Kuu
25.	Charambe	Charambe
26.	Nzasa	Charambe
27.	Mbande	Chamazi
28.	Kisota	Mjimwema
29.	Saku	Chamazi
30.	Wailes	Miburani
31.	Barabara ya Mwinyi	Vituka
32.	Tungi	Kigamboni
33.	Minazini	Vijibweni
34.	Malela	Toangoma
35.	Kingugi	Charambe
36.	Keko	Keko
37.	Penda moyo	Temeke
38.	Mtoni reline	Mtoni
39.	Azimio	Azimio

TABLE NO: 38 SHOW NON – GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NO.	NAME	WARD	LOCATION
1.	Agape Mbagala	Toangoma	Kongowe
2.	Balili	Mbagala Kuu	Mbagala Kuu
3.	Cornestone Christiani	Toangoma	Toangoma
4.	George Kongowe	Toangoma	Kongowe
5.	Jitegemee	Miburani	Mgulani
6.	Kent	Chamazi	Chamazi
7.	Kigamboni	Kigamboni	Kigamboni

NO.	NAME	WARD	LOCATION
8.	Maarifa Tandika	Tandika	Tandika
10.	Maurice	Chamazi	Mbande
11.	Neluka	Mbagala Kuu	Mtoni Kijichi
12.	Nurulyakin	Temeke	Temeke
13.	Pius	Toangoma	Toangoma
14.	St. Anthony's	Mbagala kuu	Mbagala
15.	Temeke Muslim	Miburani	Uwanja wa Taifa
16.	Thaqaalain	Charambe	Charambe
17.	Twayibat Islamiya	Temeke	Tandika
18.	Makangarawe	Makangarawe	Makangarawe
19.	Stanley	Toangoma	Toangoma
20.	Al – Furgaan	Charambe	Kingugi
21.	Golden Rule	Toangoma	Toangoma
22.	St. mark's	Toangoma	Kongowe
23.	Tedeo	Miburani	Temeke Mwisho
24.	Tirav	Yombo Vituka	Yombo Vituka
25.	Vituka	Yombo Vituka	Yombo Vituka
26.	Yombo	Yombo Vituka	Sigara
27.	Dar es Salaam Christian	Toangomba	Kongowe
29.	Diblabant	Charambe	Saku
30.	Arch Bishop- John Sepeku	Buza	Makangarawe
31	Chamazi Islamic	Chamazi	-
32	Chembande	Chamazi	-
33	Yemen	Buza	Yombo
34	Yeshua	Tandika	Yombo
35	Ephany	Charambe	-
36	St Mathew	Charambe	Kongowe
37	Emmanuel II high sch.	Chamazi	Kongowe

TABLE NO: 39 GOVERNMENTS AND NON GOVERNMENT SEC SCHOOLS 2009/10

FORMS(LEVEL)	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I-V	I-VI	TOTAL
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	5	-	20	13	-	2	39
NON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	-	-	12	19	-	6	37
TOTAL	5		32	32	-	8	76

The table above show how many school contain form 1- IV and form I- VI

4:1:4 ADULT EDUCATIONS

Adult education programme fall under the following categories:-

Complementary Basic Education, which aims at providing secondary school education for boys and girls and other maturity people. This age group did not get secondary school education; the total number of the age group is of whom **3,305** are males and **3,176** females. This group is the beneficiaries of the Programme.

Complementary Basic Education, which target to provide primary school education for boys and girls aged between **11 – 18** years old. This age group did not get Primary school education; the total number of the age group is **1,974** of whom **1064** are males and **910** females. This group is the beneficiaries of the Programmes

Number of student under Complementary of basic education in Tanzania (COBET)

AGE	SEX	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
	MALE	60	16	2	78

Age under 11 years		FEMALE	59	7	7	73
		TOTAL				
AGE	SEX		119	23	9	151
	MALE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL	
11 Under 14 yrs	MALE	32	24	3	59	
	FEMALE	4	16		20	
	FEMALE	25	34	1	60	
	TOTAL	5	14		19	
	TOTAL	9	30	0	39	
12 14	MALE	9	38	30	77	
	FEMALE	18	41	29	88	
	FEMALE	6	32	17	55	
	TOTAL	20	33	33	86	
	TOTAL	38	74	62	174	
13 15	MALE	37	6	31	74	
	FEMALE	3	40	19	62	
	FEMALE	13	9	29	51	
	TOTAL	4	25	19	48	
		50	15	60	125	
Above 13 years	MALE	25		5	30	
	FEMALE	25		2	27	
	TOTAL	50	0	7	57	
TOTAL	MALE	163	84	71	318	
	FEMALE	128	82	56	266	
	TOTAL	291	166	127	584	

	TOTAL	7	65	38	110
16	MALE	2	15	10	27
	FEMALE	5	18		23
	TOTAL	7	33	10	50
17	MALE	1	1	7	9
	FEMALE	1		4	5
	TOTAL	2	1	11	14
18	MALE		3	3	6
	FEMALE		3	1	4
	TOTAL	0	6	4	10
Above 18 yrs	MALE		2		2
	FEMALE		9		9
	TOTAL	0	11	0	11
TOTAL	MALE	28	118	68	214
	FEMALE	25	102	57	184
	TOTAL	53	220	125	398

Number of student under Complementary of basic education in Tanzania (COBET)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

There are **3** vocational training centers, namely **Temeke Ufundi**, **Kigambani** and **Wailes** which offer training skill for youth in various disciplines such as carpentry, Mason, electrical hand looming, welding, Metalwork, Home economics and tailoring. There are **541** trainees in these centers.

The table below show the students registered at Temeke Ufundi 2010

	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		
Subject	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tailoring	-	37	2	24	63

Cookery	2	40	2	54	98
Electrical	34	5	50	2	91
Carpentry	-	-	7	-	7
TOTAL	36	82	61	80	259

The table below show the students registered at Kigamboni 2010

	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		
Subject	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Mason	2	-	-	-	2
H/economics	-	9	-	5	14
Electrical	9	-	2	0	11
Carpentry	-	-	3	-	3
TOTAL	11	9	5	5	30

The table below show the students registered at Wailes 2010

	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		
Subject	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
H/economics	31	175	-	20	226
Carpentry	23	-	3	-	26
TOTAL	54	175	3	20	252

4.1.6 CHALLENGES FACES EDUCATION DEPERTMENT

I. PRIMARY EDUCATION

- (a) Shortage of primary school buildings and furniture
- (b) Lack of regular maintenance of existing buildings and furniture
- (c) Lack of sports and games pictures coupled with lack of sports and games gears.
- (d) Shortage of teachers at all grades.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

- (a) Rising number of eligible secondary school entrances
- (b) Shortage of secondary school buildings and furniture
- (c) Shortage of secondary school teachers
- (d) Lack of sports and games pictures couples with lack of sports and games gears.
- (e) Low public commitment to contribute in contraction of school buildings
- (f) Inadequate budgetary allocation for secondary school development

4.2 Health Services

Health services in Temeke Municipality are being provided by the Government in collaboration with other partners. These are private for profit, private not for profit, CBO's and NGOs. The health services are supervised by Municipal Medical Officer of Health.

Health facilities

Temeke Municipality has a total of **117** health facilities which are Public and Private. We have a total of **33** Public facilities, being **2** hospitals, **1** health centre, **28** dispensaries and **2** RCH Clinics. There are **84** private facilities, of which hospitals are **2**, **5** health Centres and **77** dispensaries.

The table no: below show the summary of health facilities in Temeke Municipal

--	--	--	--

HEARTH FACILITIES	GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	TOTAL
Hospital	2	2	4
Health centre	1	5	6
Dispensaries	28	77	105
RCH Clinic	2	-	2
	33	84	117

Health services throughout the year were rendered through public and private health facilities except 13 in private facilities which got closed after first semi-annual Implementation was done. In collaboration with various partners i.e. PATHFINDER, PASADA, FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL, UNICEF, LHL, ENGENDER HEALTH KOICA, MDH BASIC NEEDS and through community involvement.

This was possible through financial support from Central Government (Block grant OC and PE), Basket Grant, Council own source,, NHI, LHL.UNICEF, NTLP as well as cost sharing generated in Temeke Health Facilities.

At an average, 72 % (200) out of 278 planned activities for the year 2009/2010 were implemented at 100%. Activities which were not implemented will be implemented in the 1st quarter of 2010/2011. Such activities include;

1. Procurement of costly/specialized equipments/ items (vehicles, motorcycles, eye service, equipment, diagnostic facilities)
2. Maintenance activities (furniture maintenance, placenta pit construction, at dispensary level, and concrete slab at MMOH)
3. Various training((customer care, HMIS,
4. Activities for Filariasis and schistosomiasis elimination
5. Support for HB[Committee members attend HB Association meeting

Non implementation was due to various reasons like unfulfilled budget commitment (block grant, Council own source) and long funds authorization and procurement procedures.

As for the development plan 2009/2010 major activities implemented include

1. Mzingu, Kibugumo and Kilakala dispensaries which were constructed through TASAF and have started to offer health services
2. The brick wall fence and theatre at Roundtable was constructed.
3. Buyuni and Gomvu dispensaries that required major rehabilitation are now completed and functioning
4. A 40 bed capacity ward at Temeke hospital is under construction with support of MDH
5. Upgrading of Rangitatu dispensary to hospital by construction of a 2 storey building is at final stages

TABLE NO: 40 SHOW SUMMARY OF NECESSARY INFORMATION 2009

Indicator		2007	2008	2009
1	OPD attendances (persons attending) (in %)	42%	46%	49%
2	ANC new attendance rate (in %)	92%	100%	100%
3	ANC clients receiving TT2+ (in %)	89%	82.3%	98%
4	IPT 2 (in %)	-	-	44%
5	OPV 0 (in)	88%	96%	97%
6	DTP-HBHeB3 immunization < 1 year (in %)	81.4%	93.9%	93%
7	BCG	89%	100%	97%
8	Polio 0	88%	96%	97%
9	Measles	90%	98.2%	92%
10	Vitamin A Supplementation (in %)	84%	81%	85%
11	Family planning new Acceptance rate (in %)	52%	50%	56%
12	Number of TB cases diagnosed in the last 12 months	3387	3935	4195
13	Proportion of TB cases treated successfully	83%	87%	90%
14	Proportion of TB success cure rate %	-	-	88%
15	Proportion of TB patients offered HIV testing	-	-	94.7%
16	Proportion of < 5 deaths due to malaria	1.5%	0.73%	0.15%
17	Proportion of PLHIV screened for TB	-	-	-
18	Proportion of births attended by skilled attendants	95%	92.4%	96%
19	Community delivery	5%	7.6%	4%
20	Caesarean section per expected births (in %)	3.9%	4.9%	4.2%
21	Proportion of FSB among reported births (in %)	2%	1.6%	3%
	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator
22	Moderate malnutrition rate (in %)	13%	13%	10%
23	Severe malnutrition rate (in %)	3.3%	3.5%	3%
24	Proportion of low birth weight (in %)	0.12%	0.07%	1%
25	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 (or give full number)	74	61	49
26	No of PLHIV cases recorded	2029	467	1143
27	No of PLHIV patients on ARVs	-	15,052	18,582
28	HIV Prevalence among Pregnant women (PMTCT)	9.1%	8.5%	6.1%
29	Prevalence HIV among People tested through VCT	31%	22%	14%
30	Prevalence HIV among People tested through PITC	-	-	-
31	Prevalence HIV among blood donors	-	-	-

6. A modern laboratory was constructed at Temeke Hospital and now functioning. Supported by Abbot Foundation Funds
7. Construction of one Staff house at Vijibweni hospital is ongoing,
8. Construction of Mikwambe dispensary is at finishing stage
9. Facility extension and renovation was done through MAM to Gezaulole, Mwongozo, Mbutu, Majimatitu, and Buza, Mbagala kizuiani, Kimbiji, Chekeni mwasonga, Tundwisongani and Mjimwema dispensaries.
10. Brand new ambulance has been donated to Rangitatu by KOICA

Construction and extension of facilities aim at decongesting Temeke Hospital and increasing access of health services to Temeke communities

Ten top diseases for the 2009

Out patient ten top diseases for under five years of age are Malaria, ARI, Diarrhea diseases, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections, UTI, Pneumonia, Skin Infections, Minor surgical conditions and Anaemia.

Out patient ten top diseases for age of five years and above are Malaria, ARI, Diarrhea Diseases, Minor Surgical Conditions, Intestinal Worms, UTI, Eye infections, PID, Skin Infections, and Pneumonia.

In patient ten top diseases for under five years of age are Severe Malaria, Severe Anaemia, Severe Diarrhea, Severe Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Burns, UTI, Clinical AIDS, Poisoning, and ARI.

In patient ten top diseases for age of five years and above are Severe Malaria, Severe Anaemia, Clinical AIDS, Complications of Pregnancy

Table no: 1 show Top 5 out patient disease (OPD) diagnosis < 5yrs were Malaria, ARI, Worms and Eye disease, where as for above five they are Malaria, ARI, Diarrhea, Intestinal worms and Eye disease OPD Diagnosis (HMIS) 2009

Diagnosis	< 5 Years		5+ Years		Total	Diagnosis	< 5 Years		5+ Years		Total
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
Malaria	116,219	125,904	144,671	156,727	543,521	Genital discharge	-	-	2,863	3,102	10,072
ARI	109,362	118,476	92,972	100,720	421,530	Genital ulcer	-	-	2,990	4,558	7,548
Diarrhoea Disease	25,121	27,214	29,549	32,011	113,895	Other STD	-	-	2,861	4,947	7,808
Intestinal worms	18,940	20,518	26,765	28,995	95,218	PID	-	-	-	16,801	16,801
Pneumonia	10,561	11,441	9,517	10,310	41,829	Anaemia	4,076	4,416	8,016	9,433	25,941
Eye Disease	14,648	15,869	17,600	19,067	67,184	PEM	665	720	1,156	1,252	3,793
Ear Disease	3,149	3,411	4,111	4,454	15,125	Tuberculosis	127	138	1,398	1,515	3,178
Skin Disease	6,920	7,497	10,912	11,821	37,150	Leprosy	-	-	0	0	0
Cardiovascular Disorders	-	-	2,778	3,010	5,788	Other	29,987	41,534	25,927	38,739	136,187
HIV /AIDS	360	390	2,033	2,202	4,985	Total	214,010	257,671	263,322	354,370	1,089,373

Main source: Comprehensive Council Health Plan 2010 /2011

Table no: show trends of morbidity 2006 - 2010

No.	Causes	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		No of Occurrences		No of Occurrences		No of Occurrences		No of Occurrences	
		<5 yrs	5+ yrs	<5 yrs	5+ yrs	<5 yrs	5+ yrs	<5 yrs	5+ yrs
1	Malaria	4809	8761	198325	172103	340540	337069	246123	301398
2	ARI	146	1433	64037	62256	95719	72307	227838	193692
3	Pneumonia	1151	1697	48065	21975	66271	33257	22002	19827
4	Diarrhea	1104	1425	30843	32643	60922	43514	52335	61560
5	Anemia	508	916	24661	14828	32913	17287	8492	17449
6	Intestine Worms			8689	9637	37442	25536	39458	55760
7	Skin Infections			12816	10321	27850	25247	14417	22733
8	UTI	126		12434	16414		28378		
9	Minor Surgical Conditions			11071	10162	12533	33392		
10	Ear Infections							6560	8565

And Delivery, Severe Diarrhea, Severe Hypertension, Severe Pneumonia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ARI, and PID.

Ten top causes of deaths for under five years of age are Severe Malaria, Severe Pneumonia, Severe Anaemia, Severe Diarrhea and Dehydration, Clinical AIDS, UTI, Severe PEM, Complicated Burns, Poisoning and Non Infectious Kidney Diseases.

Ten top diseases caused which caused deaths for age of five years and above are Severe Malaria, Clinical AIDS, Severe Anaemia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Hypertensive Stroke, Complications of Pregnancy and delivery, Severe Pneumonia, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Cardiac Failure and Severe Diarrhea and Dehydration.

4.3 STATUS AND STRATEGIES ON MALARIA CONTROL

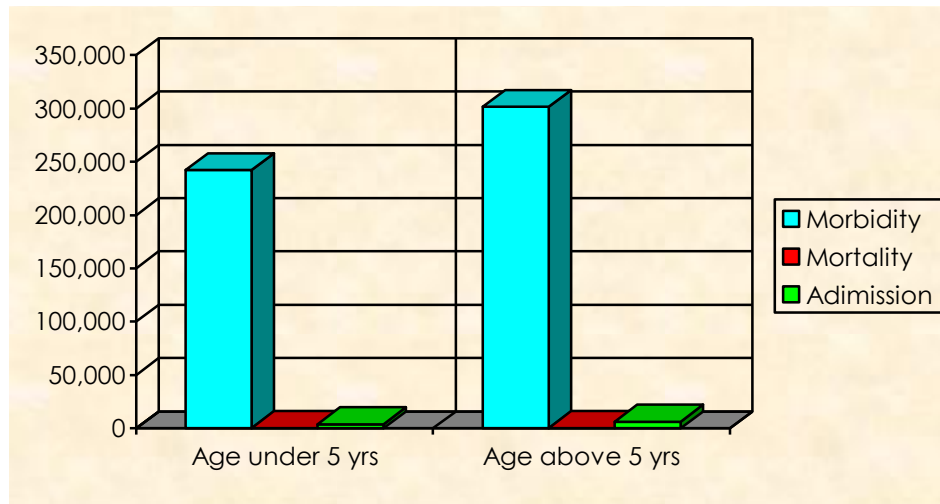
Malaria is leading course among top ten diseases of morbidity and mortality in our Municipality according to the data received from health service provision centers. The most vulnerable social groups to malaria are children below 5 years of age and pregnant women this is due to biological reasons.

Tables no:43 show situation of Malaria in Temeke Municipality 2009.

	AGE UNDER 5 YRS	AGE ABOVE 5 YRS	TOTAL
MORBIDITY DUE TO MALARIA	242,123	301,398	543521
MORTALITY DUE TO MALARIA	341	361	702
ADMISSION DUE TO MALARIA	3879	6088	9967

Sources : CCHP

The graph no: 11 illustrate Malaria 2009/10 in Temeke Municipal



MALARIA CONTROL STRATEGIES

- To accomplish this, Ministry of health is implementing voucher scheme (popularly known as HATI PUNGUZO HP) country wide where pregnant women and children below five years of age are offered coupons which enable them to get Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLNs) after topping up only five hundred Tanzania shillings. Temeke Municipal council through MMOH is the overseer of the VOUCHER SCHEME VS or HP where over 107 Health Facilities are involved in issuing HP working in collaboration with another stakeholder, MEDA responsible HP logistics.
- In collaboration with other stakeholders, internal and external, Temeke Municipal council has been implementing malaria vector control trial project as part of IVM strategy for the past six years. In this project, *Anopheles* mosquitoes are targeted by applying a biological larvicide known as *Bacillus thuringiensis* var *israelensis* (*Bti*). This project covers five wards out of thirty wards of the whole Municipality which is **16.7%**.

CONSTRAINTS:

- 1 Shortage of staff in all Health Facilities has remained to be a problem. There is increase in Health Programmes which is not in line with increase of staff. For this financial year we are expecting to receive 92 staff of various cadres which we expect to reduce the problem but not to cover the whole gap.
- 2 Block grant was received monthly instead of quarterly and was only received for 10 months only. Even the monthly allocation which was received was less than the budgeted.
- 3 Irregular disbursement of fund for drugs to MSD and high rate of missed items at MSD lead to unavailability of drugs, supplies and reagents at the Hospital.
- 4 Supportive supervision was not done at 100% for private and community due to shortage of transport, cholera outbreak and regular, stock out of fuel at Municipal reservoir.
- 5 Inadequate infrastructure for service delivery at Temeke Hospital still a problem especially theater and labour ward.
- 6 The flooding at Kigamboni Health Centre during rainy season which lead to closure of facility during this period has become a long term problem.

- 7 The Council experienced cholera outbreaks from October 2009 to May 2010. Mainly due to shortage of water (Only 30% of the population receives safe water). This lead to interference with supervision schedule as well as Hospital budget.
- 8 Power rationing also was a problem which lead to increased fuel consumption.
- 9 Bureaucratic financial and procurement procedures lead to delay of procurement of various goods and services as well as response to emergence services at the Hospital.

4.2.2 CHALLENGES:

1. Increased services in various areas of service provision like RCH esp. PMTCT services, ART, VCT, and newly opened Vijibweni Hospital and Dispensary Maternity Units, call for more staff. Moreover the currently finished Administrative block and specialized Clinics in Temeke Hospital need to strengthen specialized services including orthopedic ward physiotherapy and Neonatal ward which needs more staff.
- 2 Irregular disbursement of fund to the MSD and stock outs pose a major challenge in service provision at all levels.

WAY FORWARD:

- (1) The issue of Health staff recruitment to be given priority in order to meet the requirements.
- (2) To continue constructing Health facilities and upgrade Dispensaries to be Health Centres in the underserved areas like Kimbiji.
- (3) To consider construction of appropriate storm water drainage system for Kigamboni Health Center.
- (4) To increase budget for emergency preparedness activities in our CCHP

4.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 Solid waste production

In 2002, the amount of domestic solid waste produced in Temeke was 505 tones per day at the rate of 0.698 kilogram per person per day (JICA 1997). As of 2010, the amount of domestic solid waste produced in Temeke municipality is **743** tones per day. This increase is brought about by the dramatic increase in population from 768,451 (2002) to 1,104,447 (2010).

The table no: 44 below shows the quantity of all sources of solid waste produced in Temeke municipality

No.	SOURCE	QUANTITY/DAY (tons)	PERCENTAGE
1	Domestic	743	71.78
2	Street sweepings & drainage cleaning	51	4.92
3	Hotels and Restaurants	15	1.5
4	Markets	29	2.8
5	Commercial establishments	147	14.20
6	Hospitals & dispensaries	14	1.35
7	Industries	36	3.37
	Total	1035	100

SCHEDULE NO: 45 TO SHOW SOLID WASTE PRODUCTION BY WARD

NO.	WARD	POPULATION	DOMESTIC SOLID WASTES PRODUCED (TONNES)
1	KEKO	38,797	35,898.31
2	CHANG'OMBE	23,380	21,633.36
3	TEMEKE	33,496	30,993.64
4	TANDIKA	50,474	46,701.95
5	MIBURANI	49,545	45,850.27
6	AZIMIO	73,531	68,036.20

7	MTONI	57,664	53,354.79
8	SANDALI	46,930	43,422.39
9	KURASINI	22,147	38,375.91
10	MBAGALA KUU	83,895	68,374.42
11	MAKANGARAWAWE	50,887	41,472.90
12	MBAGALA	84,502	78,187.84
13	CHARAMBE	100,277	92,783.68
14	TOANGOMA	16,407	15,181.01
15	KIGAMBONI	44,162	40,862.47
16	VIJIBWENI	6,212	5,062.00
17	KIBADA	3,976	3,261.82
18	KISARAWAWE II	5,133	4,183.40
19	SOMANGIRA	12,971	10,571.36
20	YOMBO VITUKA	72,088	58,751.72
21	CHAMAZI	15,000	9,251.00
22	KIMBIJI	4,401	3,586.81
23	MBAGALA	84,502	78,187.84
24	PEMBA MNAZI	6,217	5,066.85
	TOTAL	912,983	

TABLE NO: 46 COMPOSITION OF SOLID WASTE IN TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY

Constituent	Average
Physical characteristics (%)	
Paper	11.0
Plastic	7.5
Metals	6.0
Glass	7.9
Organic and compostable	67.6

Solid waste collection

Out of the amount of domestic solid wastes produced per day (743 tones), the Council is able to collect only **280** tons per day or 37%

Graph no: 12 below shows amount of solid waste collected yearly (2005-08)



The small amount of solid waste collected and disposed is a result of few and worn-out vehicles.

Solid waste management practices in Temeke Municipality

Temeke Municipal Council, like other Local Authorities in Tanzania, is vested with the responsibilities of removal of wastes from public areas as well as from households (Local Government (Town Authorities) Act No. 8 of 1982 sect. 55 g). The council carries out this function through primary as well as secondary collection of waste.

Primary collection

This entails collection of wastes from generating units such as households (house to house solid waste collection). This method is commonly used by CBO's, NGO's and contractors.

Secondary collection

In secondary collection, solid wastes are collected from waste kiosks (transfer stations). Solid waste from generating units are collected by each producer, CBO's and NGO's using wheelbarrows and push carts and deposited in the kiosks where the contractor or the municipal truck collect them to the dumping site. There are about 4 waste kiosks in the

municipality including Mwembe Yanga, Temeke Mwisho, Malawi cargo and Kwa mpogo.

Disposal of collected solid wastes

Solid waste disposal facility is at Pugu kinyamwezi in Ilala municipality. The facility is managed by the Dar es salaam city council at a fee. The collected wastes are transported from collection points to the dumping facility by the Municipal trucks or contractors'

4.3.2 Challenges.

The major challenges facing the municipal council in carrying out its function of solid waste management include:

- (i) Inadequate solid waste collection trucks, equipments and tools. Currently there are 10 solid waste collection trucks, among these **2 trucks** are in good working condition (new) while the remaining **8 trucks** are very old requiring regular costly maintenance

Table no: 47 below shows demand, available and shortage of equipment

NO	TYPE EQUIPMENT	DEMAND	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
1	Wheel Loader	8	-	8
2	Open Truck	24	9	15
3	Skip Loaders	8	-	8
4	Skip Containers	64	-	64
5	Compactor Trucks	4	1	3
6	Street Sweepers	4	-	4
7	Cesspits Emptyer	3	1	2
8	Water Boozers	2	-	2

- (ii) Lack of specialized equipment and tools.
- (iii) Long distance allocated dump site which causes high operational costs and reduces collection capacity

4.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Water required for Temeke Municipality is 88.365 million liters per day; the current supply level is 68.43 million liter per day which is equivalent to 68.43%.

The major source of water is the water distribution system owned by Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) and managed by Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Corporation (DAWASCO) which partially serve 12 wards out 30 wards i.e Mbagala, Kizuiani, Charambe, Mianzini, Keko, Kurasini, Tandika, Azimio, Temeke, Mtoni, Chang'ombe and Miburani.

The other source of water is **231** boreholes which are managed by institution, water user association (water committees) and private owned boreholes.

The table no: show situation of water in Temeke Municipality

No:	WARD	NATIONAL CENSUS 2002	POPULATION 2009	WATER SERVICE			BENEFICIARIES WITH DAWASCO
				WELLS	JOIN TO DAWASCO	HOURS	
1	KIGAMBONI	36597	50,138	10	0	0	9,310
2	MBAGALA	70026	95,936	16	712	6	20,346
3	CHARAMBE	83098	113,845	20	552	6	4,441
4	YOMBO VITUKA	59739	81,843	25	0	0	21,330
5	MAKANGARAWA	42169	57,772	12	0	0	7,750
6	KEKO	32151	44,047	5	972	5	11,026
7	KURASINI	34370	47087	12	112	4	6,896
8	VIJIBWENI	5,148	7053	5	0	0	3,000
9	MJIMWEMA	9,026	12399	13	0	0	7,500
10	P/MNAZI	5,152	7058	4	0	0	6,000
11	KIMBIJI	3647	4996	6	0	0	1,500
12	SOMANGILA	10,749	14726	13	0	0	1,750
13	TOANGOMA	13,596	18627	9	0	0	5,258
14	TANDIKA	41,827	57303	10	613	6	24,904
15	AZIMIO	60,934	83486	2	425	4	6,400
16	SANDALI	38,890	53279	4	0	0	10,750
17	MBAGALAKUU	69,523	95247	17	0	2	11,450
18	TEMEKE	27,758	38029	5	891	5	13,128
19	KISARAWA II	4,253	5827	8	0	0	3,000
20	MTONI	47,785	65466	6	728	8	8,824
21	CHAMAZI	8,286	11352	7	0	0	1,250
22	CHANG'OMBE	19,375	26544	10	704	4	9,407
23	MIBURANI	41,057	56248	10	328	4	8,399
24	KIBADA	3,295	4514	2	0		0
	TOTAL	768,451	1,052,781	231	6,037		203,619

SAWA organisation collaborated with Temeke Municipal have implemented some water project. All wells found in primary schools, secondary schools, dispensary and community. The project involving pumps fixing which controlled by solar driven pump. SAWA collaborate with water for all (WFA) of South Africa. However the project target to improve water and sanitation at Temeke Municipal.

Some of area where SAWA involve are Kimbiji dispensary, Kimbiji Secondary, Kimbiji centre, Ngobanya,, Yale yale puna, Buyuni centre , Pemba mnazi centre, Somangila Secondary Geza ulole Dispensary and Mwongozo Primary School, Abdul Jumbe/Kisota Secondary school, Temeke Primary school and Chamazi Secondary school and Kiponza

4.4.1 Challenges

- 1 Communities' contribution of 5% to the water project sum as per water policy is too difficult and other communities refuse to contribute.
- 2 Budget, there is deficit of resource(financial), water department did not met their need due to financial.
- 3 Inadequate water sources, Temeke Municipality depend on ground water and rainfall only.
- 4 Inadequent number of technician staff in water section
- 5 Poor participant of community in water project

CHAPTER 5: MANAGEMENT

5.1. GOOD GOVERNANCE

Temeke municipality applies good governance and principal to provide the service in the community, by following free of talking, planning, and select the opportunity in the society, also servants of Municipal are free to get the information from the top leaders. The following are the key indicators of good governance

5.1.1 DEMOCRACY

Temeke Municipal Council leaders are democratically elected at all levels, at Low local Government Authority LLGA (wards and Higher Local Government level. The Council constitutes **40** Councilors while the Full Council is the uppermost organ. Under the Full Council there are four standing committees as follows:

- I. Finance and Administration standing committee
- II. Economic services, Education and Health standing committee
- III. Urban Planning and Environment management standing committee
- IV. HIV and Aids standing committee

There is another committee known as ethic committee for councilors. Together with the Full Council all the committees are functional according to their mandatory obligations.

No	TARGET	DESCRIPTION	%
----	--------	-------------	---

1.	To build ability of servants and leaders in order to follow laws and regulation		
	1. To conducting short term training for 32 politician's leaders and 103 servants for using Municipal sources of money and subsidies money due for building ability.	Already done	100
	2. To conducting long term training for 35 servants for using Municipal sources of money and 3 servants for using subsidies money due for building ability.	Already done	100
2.	Environmental conservation and increase performance of workers.		
	1.To employees 68 servants in various sectors	Already done	100
3.	Continuity and improving quality administrative		
	1. To conduct the 1896 committee meetings for Mitaa	1780 have been done	94
	2. To conduct 96 Wards committee Meeting of development	86 Meeting has done	89.5
	3. To conduct 6 Municipality Meeting	10 has been done	167
	4. To conduct 14 committee Meeting of Finance and Administration	16 have been done	114
	5. To conduct 5 committee Meeting of Economic affairs Education and Health	8 committee Meeting have been done	160
	6. To conduct 5 committee Meeting of Urban Planning and Environment management	12 have been done	240
	7. To conduct 5 committee Meeting of HIV and AIDS	4 have been done	80
	8. To conduct 144 Meeting of management	90 has been done	63

Temeke Municipal Management was planned some task in 2009/10 and some of them were implemented as shown in the table no: 49

Table No.50 shows the summary of meeting conducted by the Council conducted in 2009/10.

No.	COMMITTEE	SCHEDULE MEETINGS	MEETINGS CONDUCTED	+/-	REMARKS
1	Full Council	5	8	+3	3 Special meeting
2	Finance and Administration	14	16	+2	2 Special meeting
3	Economic affairs Education and Health	5	8	+3	3 Special meeting
4	Urban Planning and Environment management	5	12	+7	7 Special meeting
5	HIV and AIDS	5	4	-1	-1 deficit
	TOTAL	33	46		

5.1.2 Laws, regulations, Policies, guidelines and directives

The Council functions within its mandate as provided by laws and other instruments. These laws include:

- Standing Orders, 2009
- The Local Government (Urban) Authorities Act No. 8 of 1982
- The Local Government Finance Act of 1982
- The Local Government Negotiating machinery Act. 1982
- The Local Government service Act 1982
- The Urban Authorities (Rating) Act, 1983
- The Local Government Election Act 1979
- The Local Government Authorities (Decoration of Buildings Act 1968
- The Regional Administration Act 1997
- The Public Procurement Act 2004

Together with the above mentioned Laws, the Local Government Financial Memorandum is a key Instrument in our financial operations and

transaction. Policies and guidelines issued by the Central Government specifically on Budgeting and Planning are highly adhered.

In this regard some of the major achievements include:

- I. Timely preparation of Final Accounts and submission to relevant authorities during the period of 2008/09 – 2009/10.
- II. High percentage and increased revenue collected against estimated 2005 - 2010
- III. Timely approval of annual Budgets and Development Plans during the period of 2008/09 to 2009/10.

5.1.3 TRANSPARENCY:

Transparency is occasioned by the practice of openness, community participation, performance of Council functions, roles, department meeting six (6) per year, workers council quality, issue of various circular & directives concerning with rights of the workers. Specific areas of concern are:

- Financial Management/Expenditure
- Budgeting and planning process
- Implementation of programmes and projects
- Procurement of Goods and services
- Recruitment of new staff.

In addition citizen allowed to write questions and to participate in the meeting as well as to be listening on any matter or activities like revenue collection report also in decision making citizens are participants this is indicators of transparent.

The Council strives to ensure that there is free flow of information vertical; downwards, upwards and horizontal in connection with its functions and roles at all levels.

5.1.4 ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is measured by assessing and evaluating the performance of the Temeke Municipal Council fulfils its mandatory obligation in terms of service delivery and maintenance of Law and order. The Council is accountable for provision of high quality social services such as health, education, water, waste management, social welfare services. Also it is accountable for provision and maintenance of economic infrastructures such as roads, building, urban planning services, agricultural and Livestock Services, Natural resources of all kinds and Environmental.

Maintenance of Law and order is conducted through enforcement of various laws and regulations. This role is crucial for security and peace within and outside the boundaries of the Municipality collection of revenue for sustainability of service provision is another area which Council accountability could be measured.

The performance of the Council in all these spheres of operation as mentioned above is more than average. The level of complaints related to service delivery from our stakeholders has gone down significantly.

5.1.5 FLOW OF INFORMATION.

The information is very crucial in Municipality and community in order to bring efficient as well as good relation to the staff, the information is right for every one within the community so the Municipality, to make sure that the community of Temeke they get effective information. However information begins from Municipal Director (MD) to the other department and whole community by using various means of communication like, meeting, printing brochure and use media.

In addition sometimes information starting from the grass roots (Mitaa) up to wards office and then it reach to the municipal director office. Also every one has a right to give out and receiving information within the municipal department and outside of the organization.

6.0. BUDGETING, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The role of Budgeting, Planning, Implementation, monitoring and Evolution is crucial in performing Council functions and roles. However all these activities are conducted under given Laws, regulations, Policies and guidelines.

Budgeting and Planning starts with a three year. Strategic Plan and subsequently the Mid-term Plan and Financial Expenditure Framework (MTEF) also a three year forward Budgeting and Planning.

As indicated above these roles required transparency and accountability. Henceforth the whole process of budgeting and Planning bubbles from the bottom where sub-wards and wards are involved through their Ward

Development Committees. The process is community participatory as provided in planning guidelines.

The Community Plans are scrutinized by the Council Management Team to determine technical qualities, resource availability and adherence to national Policies and guideline. Community Development Plans are formulated under facilitation.

The next step is submission of MTEF proposal to Council Standing Committees. Comment, recommendations and deliberations from the standing Committee are worked out before the MTEF is submitted to the Regional Consultative Committee for advise. Thereafter the MTEF is submitted to the Financial and Administration Standing Committee of the Council, before it is tabled to the Full Council for a approval. Before the MTEF is submitted to the Regional Consultative Committee for advise. Thereafter the MTEF is submitted to the Financial and Administration Standing Committees of the Council, before it is tabled to the Full Council for approval.

The whole process starts in November and is required by regulation to end two month before the end of the current financial year.

Temeke Municipal Council has successful budgeted and planned within the planning called as issued by the central government since 2000/01

6.1. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

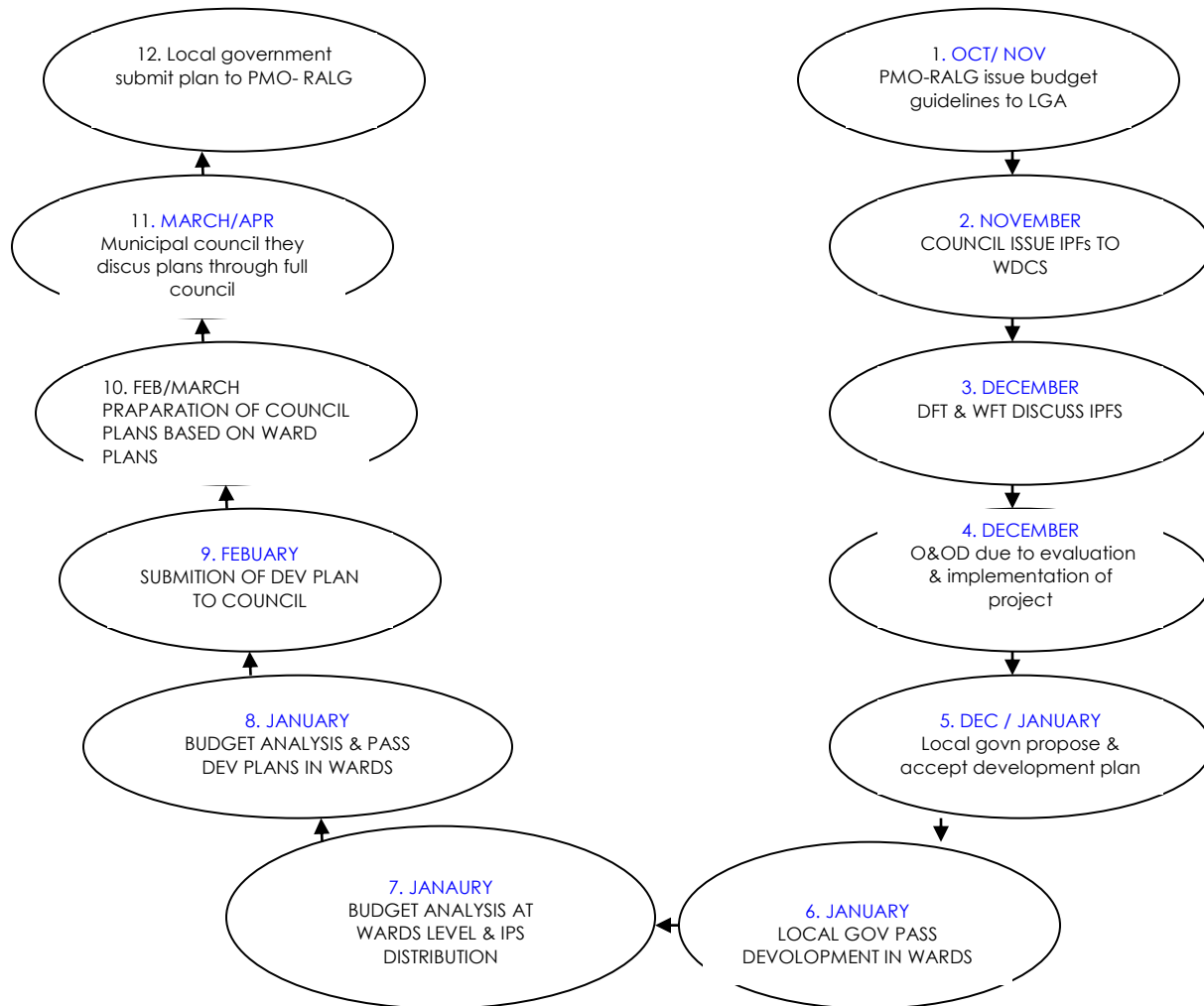
Implementation of Municipal Plans is divided into four quarters of the year in order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation. This phasing of plans is exemplified in the action plan. Action Plans delivered from each sector are the first steps to project Implementation and concern the transformation of project operations in a sequence that would lead to the achievement of the annually expected out-put action plans are elaborated by the sectoral functional manager responsible for the implementation departments programmes and are approved by the Full Council.

Generally action plans are considered to be the basis for quarterly of disbursement of funds for each project, since the costs for all activities expected to be performed in specific quarter are given. However there specific caves when funds are released according to season specific projects like irrigation, construction, tree nurseries etc.

The Implementation capacity of the Municipal Council is quite higher since 2000 to date the performance has been over 80 percent.

In Temeke Municipal Budget, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation depend on the calendar of developing planning of Local government in Tanzania and Temeke municipal is among of council found on it.

The following structure illustrate how the planning and Budget are considered in Temeke Municipal.



Key:

O & OD = Opportunity and obstacles to the development

PMO- RALG= Prime Minister Office – Regional Administration and local government Authority

WDC= Wards Development committee

6.2. PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 2009/10

OVER ALL PERFORMANCE

This annual performance review is an account on implementation status of the Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework – MTEF for the year 2008/09 – 2009/10 it describes achievements and changes in improving service delivery during the year 2009/10

Significant achievements and changes in service delivery have been gained as a result of implementing annual targets for the year under review.

Actual physical implementation is estimated to **be -%**. Most of the annual targets under review were met. Higher performance was realized in the following areas:

1. Infection rate of HIV/AIDS reduced from **8.9% to 8.23%**
2. Sustainability health services promoted
3. Water supply increase from **75% to 76%** of the requirement.
4. Admission of secondary school students increased from **85% to 90%** of the pupils who will pass STD VII examinations.
5. Informal sector and small traders supported
6. Mortality rate of communicable diseases reduced **14/1000 to 12/1000**
7. Solid waste collection capacity rose from **400** tones **743** tones per day
8. Road construction and maintenance to facilitate transport and transportation of goods improved
9. Revenue collection increased **(2008/09-2009/10) by 31.625%**

6:2:1 THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE IS DESCRIBED BELOW:

A: HIV/AIDS

The main focus was to strengthen enabling environment, prevention and care services on HIV and AID.

Achievement: Sensitization for all **175** Mitaa Leaders/Chairperson and **30** Ward Development Committee member on HIV and AID response was strengthened.

- Number of PMTCT Centers increased from **16** to **60** covering whole Municipality. **120** health staff has been trained on PMTCT services and community sensitization meetings conducted in **24** wards.
- **350** PLHIV received treatment and nutritional food and support.
- Identification of MVC was done in 3 wards only; Kisarawe II, Kibada and Vijibweni

B: HEALTH

The main focus was to strengthen Public private partner in health services delivery, reduction of mortality rate and increase health facilities.

Based on National Package of Essential Health Interventions and Performance Monitoring indicators, the overall performance in implementation of 2009/10 plan was 88%.

Achievement:

- Antenatal attendance was **32,400 (100%)** in 2009 compared to **31,257 (100%)** of 2008. Deliveries at health facilities increased from **27550 (96.0%) to (29536 (98.38%))**
- The proportion of less than five years (<5) of age attending clinics increased from **129,232(74%) in 2008** to **144,738 (75%)** in 2009. Among attendances at measles immunization **3% (895)** children were underweight. Out of **32,357** under one year of age while immunization against BCG was **40,599 (125%)** and **29,779(92%)**
- Basic drugs were constantly available at all levels and 2 x-ray machines were received.
- All levels respected allocation ranges to cost centres stipulated in the CCHP Guidelines
- Proportion of facilities with IEC activities is maintained in **(81.8 %.) 27** out of **33** facilities as the remaining are new.
- **96%** of facilities are in good state of repair, much was done using joint rehabilitation fund (JRF) and MMAM including major rehabilitation for Gomvu and Buyuni dispensaries.
- Good performance was maintained with Health Board/Governing Committees functioning at respective levels.
- Dispensaries were increased from **25** to **28** by opening Kilakala, Kibugumo and Mzinga dispensaries. Outside our plan an international laboratory was constructed at Temeke hospital by Abbot Laboratories.
- Proportion of TB patients completing treatment increased from **(87%)** in 2008 to **(88%) in 2009**, and for leprosy **98% to 98.4%**. The ratio of TB cases in 1,000 populations is 4.0.

One Grade B ward has been constructed at Temeke Hospital expected to increase the number of In-patient beds from **354** to **400**.

C. EDUCATION

The main focus on education was to increase admission of Secondary School student for **75% -100% in 2009- 2010** all student were enrolled to join the form one at Temeke Municipal.

Construction of classroom has been increased at Keko, Relini, Azimio, Kingugi and Penda moyo.

Achievement of passed: Secondary School Student admission was increased from **75%-100%**, A-level was increase also from **39%** to **41%** and **A' level to university also was 23%-28%**

D. WATER

For the water sector the main focus was to increase number of water bore holes from **229** to **231**.

Achievement: Number of water boreholes has increased from **229** to **237** water boreholes. More than **203, 619, beneficiaries** are supplied with clean water.

E. ROADS

The road networks extend as far as 1,046km. The network includes tarmac roads which cover **169.3km**, gravel/ earth roads covers **554.7km**. The council is responsible for the operation and management of **787.3km (75.2%)** The other **259km (24.8%)** are managed by Tanzania Roads

Agency (TANROAD). Temeke Municipal council has constructed **1.8km** tarmac roads at Sandali and Chang'ombe wards through (CIUP) community infrastructure upgrading programmes.

Achievement: tarmac road network increased from **77km** to **169.3km**, and **255** km of gravel road network maintained

F. AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK

The main focus was to increase agriculture and Livestock infrastructure facilities.

Achievement: A dip tank has been constructed at Pemba Mnazi. The facility provides service to **400** cattle. An irrigation scheme has been constructed at Tundwi Songani 24 farmer are engaged in irrigation farming.

G. UNICEF FUNDED PROGRAMMES

Under the **5** cluster sub – programme the main focus was to strengthen Community participation in planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation Improve child friendly Schooling and life skill initiative.

Achievement: **175** Mitaa executive officers, **24** wards executive officers **20** Head of departments/Units, **34** Councilors and **42** representative of CSOS trained on participatory Planning, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

6.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Effective project monitoring and evaluation is based on the project plan and the project's plan of preparation. A well documented plan

of operation will contain well stated plan objectives and targeted out-puts, which will facilitate monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring of project implementation in Temeke Municipal Council is performed in two basic ways. On the spot checks and submission of quarterly Implementation reports.

ON THE SPOT CHECKS

These are mainly carried out by interested parties from outside the Implementers, usually planning staff or Councilors. Counselors regularly inspect the project implementation as a team. On individual basis there are able to check the project Implementation in their respective wards. Planning staffs visit projects as scheduled in their annual project inspection schedule.

QUARTERLY IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS

This is the main formal Monitoring tool. Forms are filled in each quarter by implementing project management and submitted to the Council Management team for scrutiny, comments and recommendation.

There after the reports are submitted to the respective Council standing Committees before they are submitted to the Full Council for final deliberations.

Quarterly implementation reports measure the physical implementation for the respective quarter against the planned target and the real financial expenditure against planned expenditure. Discrepancies are expected to be explained and a projection to the year end is made.

Quarterly implementation reports after rely heavily on information given by Implementing departments and planners who could easily Counter check them on the basis of project inspection.

6.4. PERFORMANCE MEASURES UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS SINCE 2005/06 TO 2009/10 IN TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

As a pre- requisite for accessing LGCDG funds to all LGSA in the Country, the Government through PMO – RALG Conducts annual assessment to determine which LGAS qualifies for LGCDG.

Since the inception of this system in 2004/05 Temeke Municipal Council managed to qualify for the period of 2005/06 to 2009/10. During this period the Council qualified with the status of Bonus. Table No 52 shows the amount of funds released under LGCDG.

S/N.	Financial year	Released fund
1.	2005/2006	1,169,520,000.00
2.	2006/2007	1,198,002,927.00
3.	2007/2008	1,661,701,600.00
4	2008/2009	1,170,845,660.00
5	2009/2010	1,313,211,265.00
	TOTAL	6,513,281,452.00

According to the contribution of **LGCDG** in Temeke Municipality it depend to priority of Temeke Municipality, for example 2007/2008 there was high fund compare to 2009/2010

CHAPTER SEVEN: FINANCE

7.1 Source of Revenue

In Temeke municipality there are three (3) main sources which contribute the revenue, these are bill board **350**, city service levy **356** and Property tax which are divide into two classes Non valued is **145550** and valued is **4062**.

Other minor contribution to the revenue come from Fine, Penalties & Forfeitures, NHC Rents, Divident, Sales of Tender, Business License, Tax Registration fees, Sale of plants and seed, Market Dues & Stall Rent Cashnut Produce Cess, Meat Inspection Fees, Abattoir slaughter fees, Council Health Basket Fund Cost share and Hotel levy.

However the increase of revenue in Temeke assisted by education given to the consumer (customer) about important of paid tax in the Municipal for the development, the following way are used to create awareness by conducting Seminar, printing brochure and posters.

Revenue Collection performance has been done well from 2005- 2010 based on annual estimates. This success has been possible due to the following factors:

- ii. Establishment of tax payers registers.
- iii. Timely issuing of demand notes
- iv. Awareness creation and education to tax payers and the general Public on the importance of tax payment.

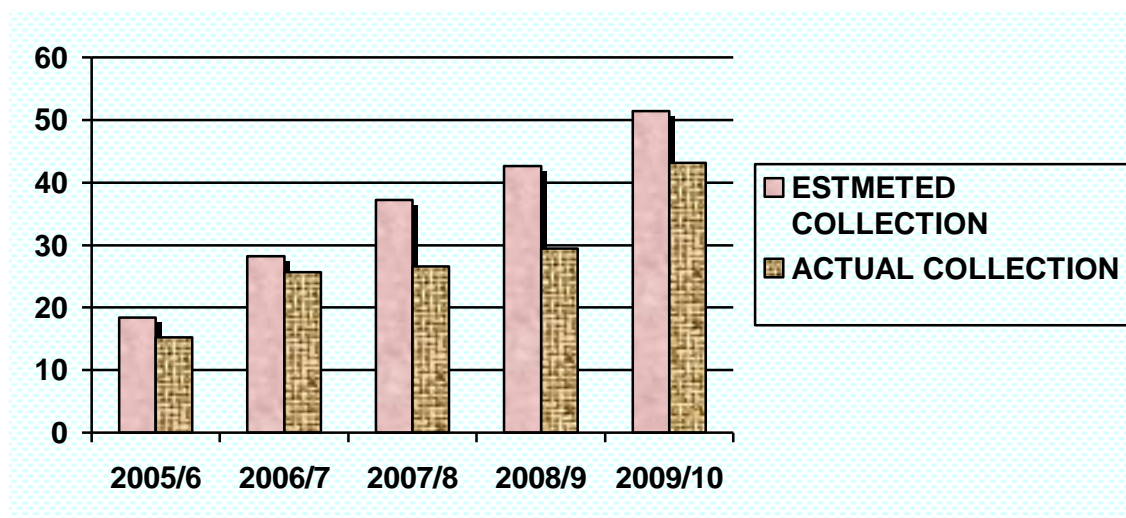
7.2 Challenges

- Inadequate awareness of tax payers, Most of customers (tax payer) did not have understood the important of paying tax, especially the proper tax.
- Budget deficit, the financial department did not match with the objectives due to shortage of finance. The process of printing brochure, flies, posters and advertisement through the media (Radio & Television)
- Politics intervention, in the process of tax collection.

6.2 The table no: shows Trends of revenue collection in Temeke Municipality 2005-2010

NO	ESTMATED				ACTUAL		
	YEAR	INTERNAL COLLECTION	EXTERNAL COLLECTION	TOTAL	INTERNAL COLLECTION	EXTERNAL COLLECTION	TOTAL
1	2005/06	3,642,725,473	14,749,782,042	18,392,507,515	3,891,025,348.00	11,301,213,368.00	15,192,238,716.00
2	2006/07	4,826,572,438	23,335,746,814	28,162,319,252	5,139,541,244.00	20,524,379,537.00	25,663,920,781.00
3	2007/08	6,500,000,000	30,707,610,644	37,207,610,644	6,355,951,906.00	20,189,786,989.00	26,545,738,895.00
4	2008/09	8,287,570,000	34,365,588,082	42,653,158,082	8,014,437,464.00	21,464,756,849.95	29,479,194,313.95
5	2009/10	10,171,334,000	41,223,020,708	51,394,354,708	8,635,746,566.96	34,478,708,880.12	43,114,455,447.08

Trends of total estimated & actual collection per annual from 2005 -2010 in terms of billions



CHAPTER 8

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

CORRUPTION;

Temeke Municipal council in 2009 – 2010 put much effort to combat corruption through various ways such as provide of education to the community about effect of corruption. Moreover Municipality conducted meeting in the wards and **48** WDC'S members were participates, **248** Health, **148** Education and **60** Land survey have been participated.

Temeke Municipality also provide awareness (sensitize) to the society by telling the affect of corruption in the community by printing brochure, Poster and conducting meeting which carry the message against bribe. The levels of Corruption specifically demand of bribes by Council personnel as a condition for service delivery doesn't prevail at all levels of service delivery.

HIV/AIDS IN TEMEKE MUNICIPAL

More than two decade, Temeke Municipal keep on struggles against HIV which lead death of thousands people and threat prosperity of society as well as economic, the problem has been happen in level of person, household, and whole community. Currently there are 15 VCT Units thus 3 more are required. Chekeni mwasonga, Geza Uole and Chamazi in rural Temeke, if funded for renovation and furnishing, then the national goal will be attained

There are indicators which bring hopes in this recent years, this is due to government effort, Municipal council, Society institution, Religions and society by used various resources to combats HIV/AIDS by provide free social services and treatment to the people who livings with VVU.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FIGHTING AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN TEMEKE

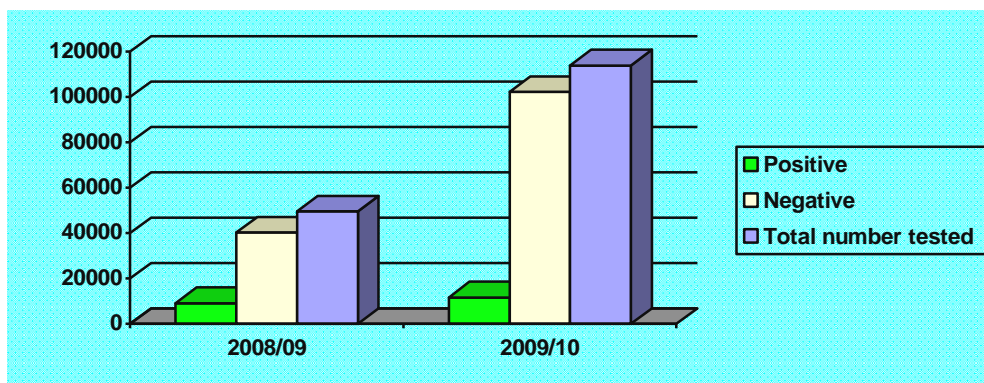
Encouragements of society (Advocacy) In order to fight against HIV Temeke Municipality aimed at reduce and to protect new VVU transmissible. Plan for implemented this topic has been succeeded as follows; Participated of society leaders, Politicians and Governmental level in orders to participate fully in providing education to the society over alter their behavior, the following result were achieved **200** Local government chairman and chairperson have been given education, **10** Artist groups provided education against HIV in **12** wards.

ARV Services (CONTINUM CARE) According to the citizen awareness over this services, there is great succeed for those living with VVU in Temeke to get ARV drug, more than **15,052** have been given this services in 2008/09 and also 2009/2010 **19270** were given ARV. This increased is equivalent to **4218** people and there are **23** centers which provided ARV.

Welfare and treatment, in 2009/2010 sum of **113,892** people has been test HIV among of them **11,678** has been positive HIV, in 2008/2009, **49525** people have been test HIV among them **9256** were positive HIV. In Temeke Municipal there are **64** centers for HIV test and citizens are advice to check their health. Services for prevention VVU from the mother to infant it succeeds and extended the services.

Tested	2008/09	2009/10
Positive	9256	11678
Negative	40269	102214
Total number tested	49525	113892

The graph no: illustrate the situation of HIV/ AIDS 2008/09 and 2009/10



In 2008 /2009 services were provided in **40** centers and 2009/2010 sum of **57** centers provides services. Sum of **36781** pregnancy mother have been tested in 2008/2009 and In 2009/2010 **39582** pregnancy mothers were tested and **2987** pregnancy mother has been found with VVU.

Home services for HIV sickness has been done in **13** wards. Foods for the purpose of nutrition have been provided for **750** peoples in 2008/2009 to 2009/2010. However these services extended and bring together servants from all zones, Sum of **60** servants was obtained services.

Table no: 41 below shows the trends of HIV in Temeke 2005- 2010

YEAR	NO COUNS	MALE	FEMALE	TESTED	% TESTED	M/POS.	F/POS
2005	17,611	6,733	10,888	17,611	100.0	3,240	5,720
2006	21240	7680	13,560	21240	100.0	1,452	3260
2007	77,133	32,747	44,386	77,133	100.0	3591	8079
2008	49,525	20,063	29,462	49,525	100.0	3,107	6,148
2009	81,605	32,287	49,318	81,605	100.0	3,551	8,127
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Service in Temeke Municipal 2009- 2010

Table no: 42 below shows the HIV service in Temeke Municipality 2009- 10

No	SERVICE	YEAR	TESTED	POSITIVE	PERCENTAGE
1	VCT	2009	81,605	11,678	14.30%
2	PMTCT ANC&L&D	2009	39,582	2,987	7.50%
3	TB/HIV	2009	5,466	2,091	38%
4	CARE& TREATMENT	2009	Enrolled 10,164	On ART 6,086	60%
5	VCT	JAN-MARCH 2010	22,470	3,001	13%
6	PMTCT ANC&L&D	JAN-MARCH 2010	10,965	812	7%
7	TB/HIV	JAN-MARCH 2010	622	281	45%
8	CARE& TREATMENT	JAN-MARCH 2010	2,703	1,482	55%
9	CARE& TREATMENT	APRIL-JUNE 2010	3,020	1701	56%
10	VCT	APRIL-JUNE 2010	23,690	3,260	14%
11	PMTCT ANC&L&D	APRIL-JUNE 2010	20,561	1,325	6%
12	TB/HIV	APRIL-JUNE 2010	-	-	-

There is 180 Ngo's struggle against HIV, effective Ngo's are **70** which means work and provided report to the municipality for their implementation of activities by using TOMSHA.

CHALLENGES

1. Societies have not yet change their behaviors,
2. Budget deficiency

GENDER ISSUES AT TEMEKE MUNICIPAL

Temeke Municipal participates in gender activities by collaborate with others stakeholders to make sure that all group in community get basic needs and their rights because those groups are very crucial to the community development. Municipality had started to provide loans to women in **1994**, through Women Development Fund (WDF).

In 2008/09 (WDF) provided loans and **8** women groups which benefited namely are, Dhahabu women group, Tupo women group, Jitihada women group, Vituka women group, Tupendane women group, Upendo women group, Jipe moyo women group, Amatenda women group. These women have engaged in various businesses and there are about **2000** women who form network. (MVIMWATE)

However, Municipal council contributed to the Dar salaam Community Bank especial to community members to get loans and the most beneficiaries are women and men. Moreover we encourages to participants in Nation and International trade fare for the purpose of market search and exchange their ideas how they can improve their products and we them to initiated SACCOS/Village community bank(VIKOBA) in order to improve their living standard.

In 2009/10, vulnerable groups in Temeke Municipality come across to defend / support them like Children employment, this is illegal to Temeke Municipal hence protect children from dangerous activities which could affect their life. However Youths get loans trough ministry of work and youth development which enable them to engage in small business, there is youth network in Temeke Municipal which known as **TEYODEN**.

In Gender perspective point of view also we consider about children participation in Municipality we have got children council were by there about **672**, Each wards represented by **28** members Genders are considered. In Municipal level represented by **60** members among them **12** are from MVC (most are vulnerable children). The aim of having children council is to enable children to discuss their own issues and to demand their right through Nation event such as June children day (Africa child day). In nursery we looking if there is conducive environment for children to stay there and learn, services provider he/she qualified it is registered and give them advice.

In addition we are dealing with data collection about Gender violence which happen in Temeke Municipal such as rape, domestic violence, burning of youth, traffic for women and men

CHALLENGES

- Lack of training to the staffs.
- Budget deficit for instance to buying equipment such as computer for store database and lack of transport.
- Interventions from other sectors that are not have a skill of community mobilization.
- Inadequate awareness of the people about gender

WAYS FORWARDS.

- Expansion of budget in the Ministry of community development and Municipality level.
- To visit Ngo's which deals with Gender issues in municipality.
- Must form Gender committee which make follow – up if Gender issues are considered in Municipal level.

TASAF

Temke Municipal is among districts which implemented TASAF projects. It has been implemented TASAF project in two phases and each phase consisted 5 years, phase I from 2001-05 and phase II was 2005-10.

COMMUNITY SUB- PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED.

TASAF I (2001-2005), community projects funded under this phase were 41 which cost **Tsh 1,203,988,119** community contribution was **Tsh 114,464,177** Municipal contribution was **Tshs 138,674,978** and TASAF contribution was **Tsh 950,848,964**

TASAF II started 2005 -2010. During this phase TASAF funded **69** sub-projects which cost **Tsh 1,774,673,904**, among those fund community contribution **Tsh 316,317,314**, Municipal contribution was **Tsh 110,000,000/=** and TASAF contribution was **Tsh 1,348,356,590**.

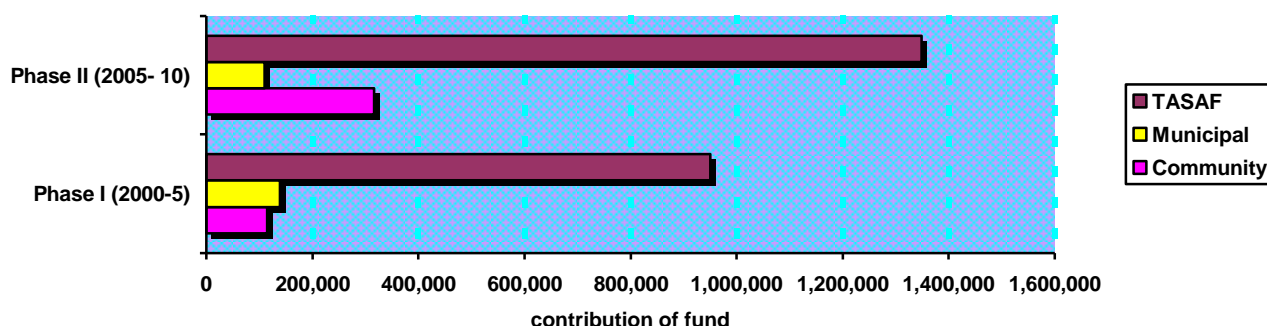
TASAF also through community HIV/AIDS response fund (CARF – MJADU) supported **26** sub-projects, the total cost was **Tsh 102,871,563.64**, the Community contribution was **Tsh 7,124,000** and TASAF contribution also was **Tsh 95,747,563.64**.

Therefore in two phases (I and II) **136** sub- projects implemented with total cost of Tshs **3081533586.64**.

[Table no: illustrate the summary of fund contributors

	Phase II (2005-10)	Phase I(2000-5)
Community	316,317,314/=	114,464,177/=
Municipal	110,000,000/=	138,674,978/=
TASAF	1,348,356,590/=	950,848,964/=

The graph below show contribution of fund from Municipal, Community and TASAF in term of million 000'



Source: community development (TASAF)

Most Vulnerable Children (MVC)

MVC is any child below the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents; or who has been abandoned or lost contact with his/her biological parent's or who is either experiencing or likely to experience lack of adequate care and protection.

Categories of MVC

There are twelve (12) categories of MVC who should be targeted for care, support and protection

Orphaned children , Abused and neglected children , Children in institutions (e.g., remand homes, approved homes and crisis centers , Child - mothers due to early marriage and teen pregnancies , Working children mainly including child domestic servants , Children with disabilities , Children living on the streets ,Children in conflict with law ,Children in prostitution , Children displaced due to war and national calamities , Children caring for terminally ill parents over a long span of time knowing they are potential orphans and Children heading households

National statistics

MVC constitutes 17% of the total population of children aged 0-14 in mainland Tanzania. The number is increasing at an alarming rate both in rural and urban areas caused primarily by AIDS. It is projected that by 2009- 2010 MVC have reached more than 5.0 million children . HIV/AIDS induced orphan hood constitutes 58.8% of all orphans in Tanzania.

Temeke Council statistics

According to the 2004/2005 MVC identification, there were 9,646 (4,507 female and 5,142 male) MVC in Temeke. Where by 50% of these MVC are orphan 28% abandoned, 1% child labour and the rest are heads of family.

Current 2009-2010 MVC (most vulnerable children) situation (re Identification) in two wards

WARDS	2009			2010		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
KISARAWA II	63	31	94	134	121	255
KIBADA	146	128	274	166	159	325
TOTAL	209	159	368	300	280	580

OUR FOCUS FOR CHILDREN

Tememe Municipal council on promoting Children rights we have targeted three main areas as they are catalyst which may induce the growth of a child:

Health: Every child needs access to vaccines, nutrition and medical treatment so he can survive against diseases like pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Also, maternal healthcare is equally important because healthy children need healthy mothers.

Education: During a child's earliest years we must nurture her potential with early childhood development and then continue to support her with a quality primary and secondary education so in the future she can lead a healthier and more prosperous life for herself, her family and her community.

Protection: When a child is made extremely vulnerable by poverty, abuse or the death of a parent, we need to create a safety net to support a girl at risk of child marriage or a boy

whose family can't afford to care for him any longer Council main objectives on MVC issue

- Prevent Increase of MVC by dealing with the root causes of MVC problem
- MVC rights Promoted and Protected
- Strategically address HIV/AIDS issue as the major cause of MVC

INTERVENTIONS BY COUNCIL

1. Mobilization and strengthen community based MVC response by forming MVC coordination committees at community (mtaa/village) level.
2. MVC identification.
3. Strengthen the capacity of families to protect and care for orphans and other MVC by providing them with capital for economic generating activities.
4. Ensure access to essential services for orphans and vulnerable children for example by facilitating them on school requirement free of charge.
5. Ensure that MVC are protected from abuse for example abandoned children being assisted according to the situation which is a best interest of a child.
6. Raise awareness to the community to stimulate the supportive environment for MVC.

CHALLENGES

1. Insufficient financial resource for council to support all identified MVC based on their socio-economic basic needs. Consider this situation in 2008 out of 1,292 request only 146 (11%) children were supported