

FOREWORD



The goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 are in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and are pursued through the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA II. The major goals are to achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, peace, stability and unity, attain good governance through the rule of law, an educated and learning society and develop a strong and competitive economy. To monitor the progress in achieving these goals, there is need for timely, accurate data and information at all levels. Social and economic services require sustainable improvement. The Municipal Socio-Economic Council profile covers wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, social economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructures, productive sectors and cross cutting issues.

This updated Temeke Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile has taken advantage of the experience gained in the production of the last updated one in 2016. It can assist the Municipality in identifying unique and shared characteristics for the purpose of implementing growth strategies, development planning and supporting and growing local services.

However, the availability of reliable, adequate, relevant qualitative and quantitative data at Council level is a prerequisite for the success of formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Councils' development programmers.

The publication of the Temeke Municipal Socio- Economic Profile should be viewed as a fruitful attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problems of data and information gaps at the Council level. Temeke Municipal Council faces various social and economic problems that require sustainable improvement. The publications so far have proved to be of high demand and a vital source of information to many policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers. Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the contribution made by National Bureau of Statistics(NBS), Temeke Municipal Director's Office and other staffs of Temeke Municipal Council who devoted their time and efforts to ensure the successful completion of this task.

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Temeke Municipal Director

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFR	Crude Fertility Rate
CPR	Classroom Pupil Ratio
CRDB	Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
DPR	Desk Pupil Ratio
MC	Municipal Council
Govt.	Government
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
NCD	New Castle Disease
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
PITC	Provider Initiative Testing and Counseling
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
PR	Pass Rate
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometer
STD VII	Standard Seven
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TPR	Toilet Pupil Ratio /Teacher Pupil Ratio
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VEOs	Village Executive Officers
WEOs	Ward Executive Officers

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Municipal Overview

Temeke Municipal Council is one of the five Municipalities of the Dar es Salaam city. The Municipal established on 10th November, 1999 under the Local Government (Urban Authorities Act, 1982 No.8 Sections 8 and 9.

1.1 Geographical Location

Temeke Municipal Council lies between 39°12' - 39°33' East and 6°48' -7°33' South. It is located in the South of Dar es Salaam city, borders Coast Region in the South, Ilala Municipality in the North - West while in the East it stretches by the coastal line of the Indian Ocean and North East is located in Kigamboni Municipality.

1.2 Land, Climate and Demography

1.2.1 Land area and Administrative units

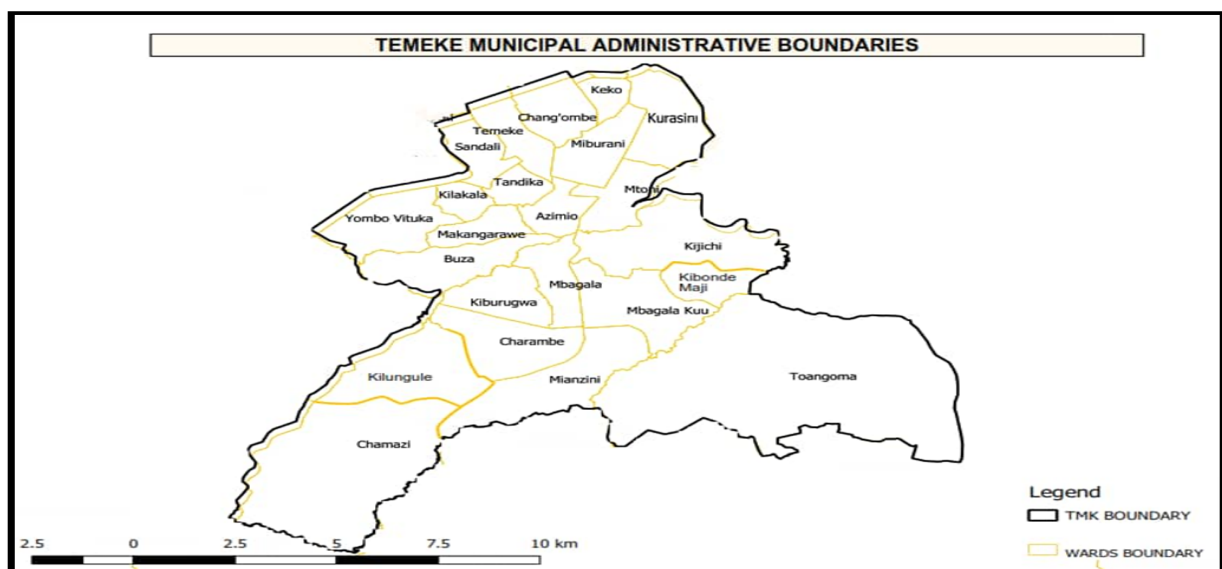
Temeke Municipal occupies a total of 240 square kilometers and the coastal zone of 5 kilometers. Administratively, the council is divided into 2 divisions and 23 wards.

Table 1.1 Land and water area by Divisions in sq km, 2020

S/N	Divisions	Land Area (sq km)	Water Area (km)	Total Area
1	Mbagala	171.48	0	171.48
2	Temeke	68.52	5	73.52
Total		240	5	245

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Land and settlement development Department) 2020

Figure 1. Map of Temeke Municipal by Wards



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Land and settlement development Department), 2020

Table 1.2 Number of Administrative Unit by Divisions, 2020

S/N	Name of Divisions	No of Wards	No of Subward(Mitaa)
1	Mbagala	10	67
2	Temeke	13	75
Total		23	142

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Administration Department), 2020

1.3 Climate and Agro-Ecological Zones

1.3.1 Climate

Temeke Municipal Council lies in the Tropical coastal belt of Tanzania and it is influenced by rainfall and temperature as major climatic seasons. Rainfall pattern is that of bimodal type with erratic conventional rains. The monsoon rains occurring almost throughout the Municipality between December and February. Where the long heavy rains in the period from March to June. The amount of rainfall received ranges from **800 –1000mm** per annum. Temperature and rainfall influenced by ocean. High temperature triumphs 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.

1.3.1.1 Topography

The Municipal experiences hot and sunny weather throughout the year, with maximum temperature in December while minimum temperature occurring in July. The dry seasons extends between May/June and October. Rainy Season is between October/November and December the first season and another season starts on March, May and June.

Table 1.3 Average Temperature (°C) for Temeke, 2020

Year	Months											
2019	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	29.4	29.6	29.5	29.5	26.8	26.5	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.1	28.9	29.9

Table 1.4 Average Temperature (°C) for Temeke, 2020

Year	Months											
2020	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	29.9	30.2	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.4	26.3	26.5	27.1	26.7	28.0	29.6

Table 1.5 Rainfall (mm) for Temeke, 2020

Year	Months											
2019	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	59.5	40.9	39.3	176.9	377.3	2.0	9.2	23.5	11.4	29.2	120.1	237.3

Table 1.6 Rainfall (mm) for Temeke, 2020

Year	Months											
	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	203.9	39.2	180.5	504.5	46.5	0.0	73.7	32.2	9.0	196.8	189.7	63.8

Source: Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), Meteorological data, 2020

1.3.1.2 Soil

The soil found in Temeke Municipal is often clay and partly sand, in the river valleys, which are flood plains and subject to flooding alluvial soils are dominants.

1.3.2 Ecological Zones

Temeke Municipal Council is divided into three ecological zones:

- The Northern Uplands zone of Mtoni Kijichi escarpment, Keko, Temeke, Mtoni and Tandika.
- The central zone of Mbagala, Chamazi, Yombo Dovyva and Kongowe plateau and
- Southern lowland parts

Temeke Municipality, land is characterized by the following major features:

(i) Highlands

This consists of small hilly ridges of Chamazi, the soil is steadily being degraded due to continuous cultivation. This is 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 urbanization process, other land is being into physical development activities such residential, industrial and commercial and infrastructure development as the results it become the most preferred area for construction, for example Mbagala and Toangoma.

(iii) Lowland

The dominant ecological feature such as lowland is found along flood plains of Yombo River, Keko Valley, low lying lands of Unubini and Migombani. The Land is suitable for urban farming activities including gardening. However, the areas are characterized by unplanned settlements which are prone to flash flooding.

1.3 Population

According to the nation population census results of **2012** of Temeke District had a total population of **1,205,949** and a total **307,760** of households. The statistics reveal that the Population of Temeke Municipal Council has experienced an increase/decrease in growth as indicated in Table 1.4 from **2012** to **2020** its population growth from **1,205,949** to **1,728,151** while Population grew by **522,202** persons.

The decline of the Council population, among other factors was due to the establishment of Kigamboni Municipal Council. The 2020 population Projection of Temeke District are **1,728,151** while male **842,411** and female **885,740**

The impact of higher population densities is associated with high demand of social services, economic infrastructures, and social security measures while on other side there is an emergency of other serious social problem, including poverty, prostitutions, illegal drug users, crimes experienced in Temeke Municipality.

Table 1.7 Population Distribution (2012 Census) and 2020 Population Projection by ward in Temeke Municipal Council.

No	Ward	2012				2020 Projection		
		Both Sex	Male	Female	House holds	Both Sex	Male	Female
	TOTAL FOR TEMEKE	1,205,949	587,857	618,092	307,760	1,728,151	842,411	885,740
1	Mbagala	52,582	25,836	26,746	13,735	75,351	37,023	38,328
2	Chamazi	63,650	30,258	33,392	15,052	91,212	43,360	47,852
3	Yombo vituka	76,999	37,638	39,361	19,401	110,341	53,936	56,405
4	Charambe	35,217	17,025	18,192	9,262	50,467	24,397	26,070
5	Kilungule	66,716	31,936	34,780	16,194	95,606	45,765	49,841
6	Toangoma	44,578	21,292	23,286	10,352	63,881	30,512	33,369
7	Miburani	44,290	21,667	22,623	10,934	63,468	31,049	32,419
8	Temeke	26,047	12,692	13,355	6,590	37,326	18,188	19,138
9	Mtoni	59,378	29,184	30,194	15,882	85,090	41,821	43,269
10	Keko	35,163	17,937	17,226	9,301	50,389	25,704	24,685
11	Kurasini	26,193	12,831	13,362	6,697	37,535	18,387	19,148
12	Azimio	76,832	37,462	39,370	20,679	110,102	53,684	56,418
13	Tandika	49,491	23,832	25,659	13,204	70,922	34,152	36,770
14	Sandali	52,660	26,050	26,610	14,002	75,463	37,330	38,133
15	Chang'ombe	19,302	9,401	9,901	4,767	27,660	13,472	14,188
16	Mbagala kuu	74,774	36,146	38,628	19,417	107,153	51,798	55,355
17	Makangarawe	53,291	26,007	27,284	13,755	76,366	37,268	39,098
18	Kijichi	69,195	33,764	35,431	16,837	99,158	48,385	50,773

No	Ward	2012				2020 Projection		
		Both Sex	Male	Female	House holds	Both Sex	Male	Female
19	Mianzini	49,209	23,652	25,557	12,439	70,518	33,894	36,624
20	Kibondemaji	51,440	25,085	26,355	12,973	73,714	35,947	37,767
21	Kiburugwa	78,911	38,833	40,078	20,711	113,081	55,648	57,433
22	Buza	55,082	26,761	28,321	13,472	78,934	38,349	40,585
23	Kilakala	44,949	22,568	22,381	12,104	64,413	32,340	32,073

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 from censuses reports and 2020 population Projection, Temeke Municipal

1.3.1 Population Density

Temeke Municipal Council is a moderate densely populated Council with an average population density of **189,269** Persons per sq. km in 2012. Its population density decreased slightly from **271,228** persons per sq. km. in 2012 to **271,093** persons in 2020. The Municipal was cover **240** kilometers densely populated Council in Dar es Salaam Region.

Table 1.8 Population Density by ward, 2012 and 2020

Ward	Km	Population			Population Density (Persons per sq. km)		
		2012	2019	2020	2012	2019	2020
Azimio	2.18	76,832	105,260	110,102	35,244	50,506	50,506
Buza	8.04	55,082	75,463	78,934	6,851	9,818	9,818
Chamazi	34.57	63,650	87,201	91,212	1,841	2,638	2,638
Chang'ombe	3.3	19,302	26,443	27,660	5,849	8,382	8,382
Charambe	16.07	35,217	48,247	54,118	2,191	3,140	3,368
Keko	4.89	35,163	48,173	50,389	7,191	10,305	10,305
Kilakala	8.07	44,949	70,473	64,413	5,570	7,982	7,982
Kibondemaji	10.25	51,440	108,108	73,715	5,019	7,192	7,192
Kiburugwa	10	78,911	94,797	113,081	7,891	11,308	11,308
Kijichi	13.37	69,195	61,580	99,158	5,175	7,416	7,416
Kilungule	10.09	66,716	91,401	91,954	6,612	9,475	9,113
Kurasini	5.91	26,193	35,885	37,535	4,432	6,351	6,351
Makangarawe	8.8	53,291	73,009	76,367	6,056	8,678	8,678
Mbagala	8.11	52,582	72,037	75,351	6,484	9,291	9,291
Mbagala kuu	17.76	74,774	102,441	107,153	4,210	6,033	6,033
Mianzini	11.02	49,209	67,416	70,518	4,465	6,399	6,399
Miburani	5.68	44,290	60,677	63,469	7,798	11,174	11,174
Mtoni	4.22	59,378	81,348	85,090	14,071	20,164	20,164
Sandali	3.89	52,660	72,144	75,463	13,537	19,399	19,399
Tandika	2.59	49,491	67,803	70,922	19,108	27,383	27,383
Temeke	2.89	35,684	35,684	37,326	9,013	12,916	12,916
Toangoma	40.24	44,578	61,072	63,881	1,108	1,588	1,588
Yombo Vituka	8.06	37,638	105,489	110,341	9,553	13,690	13,690

Ward	Km	Population			Population Density (Persons per sq. km)		
		2012	2019	2020	2012	2019	2020
Total	240	1,178,237	1,654,170	1,728,154	189,269	271,228	271,093

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports

1.3.2 Ethnic groups

The main indigenous ethnic group is Zaramo who account for about 90 percent of the entire population; other tribe found in Temeke includes Ndengereko and Makonde. Their major occupation is informal business (vendor / petty trade), agriculture (small scale farms).

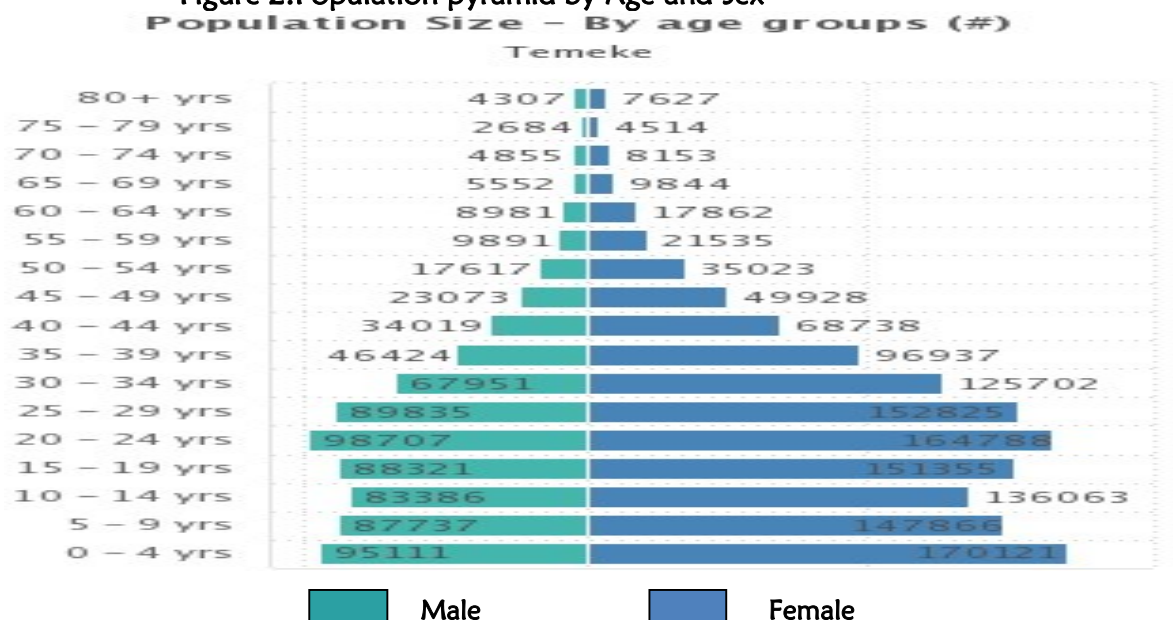
1.3.3 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The population is distributed along the horizontal axis, with males shown on the left and females on the right. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top.

The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

Therefore the population distribution according to age, which explain the age group like 0-14 years (children or dependency), 15-64 years (worker or productivity age) and 65+ years (elderly or un productivity). The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues for example district with young populations (high percentage under age 15 and 65+) need to invest more in schools and health services, for example, the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to unrest.

Figure 2. Population pyramid by Age and Sex



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Table 1.10: Population, Households and Average Household Size by Ward, 2012 and 2019

Ward	2012				2019				
	Total Population (No/Percent)		Total House hold (No)	Aver H/h Size	Total Population (No/Percent)		Total House hold (No)		Aver H/h Size
	No	%	No		No	%	No	%	
TOTAL FOR TEMEKE	1,205,949		307,760		1,652,154		421,632		
Azimio	76,832	6.4	20,679	3.7	105,260	6.4	28,330	6.7	3.9
Buza	55,082	4.6	13,472	4.1	75,463	4.6	18,457	4.4	3.7
Chamazi	63,650	5.3	15,052	4.2	87,201	5.3	20,621	4.9	4.1
Chang'ombe	19,302	1.6	4,767	4	26,444	1.6	6,531	1.5	4.2
Charambe	35,217	2.9	9,262	3.8	48,247	2.9	12,689	3	4
Keko	35,163	2.9	9,301	3.8	48,173	2.9	12,742	3	3.8
Kibondemaji	51,440	4.3	12,973	4	70,473	4.3	17,773	4.2	3.8
Kiburugwa	78,911	6.5	20,711	3.8	108,108	6.5	28,374	6.7	4
Kijichi	69,195	5.7	16,837	4.1	94,797	5.7	23,067	5.5	3.8
Kilakala	44,949	3.7	12,104	3.7	61,580	3.7	16,583	3.9	4.1
Kilungule	66,716	5.5	16,194	4.1	91,401	5.5	22,186	5.3	3.7
Kurasini	26,193	2.2	6,697	3.9	35,885	2.2	9,175	2.2	4.1
Makangarawe	53,291	4.4	13,755	3.9	73,009	4.4	18,844	4.5	3.9
Mbagala	52,582	4.4	13,735	3.8	72,038	4.4	18,817	4.5	3.9

2012					2019				
Ward	Total Population (No/Percent)		Total House hold (No)	Aver H/h Size	Total Population (No/Percent)		Total House hold (No)		Aver H/h Size
	No	%	No		No	%	No	%	
Mbagala kuu	74,774	6.2	19,417	3.9	102,441	6.2	26,601	6.3	3.8
Mianzini	49,209	4.1	12,439	4	67,417	4.1	17,041	4	3.9
Miburani	44,290	3.7	10,934	4.1	60,677	3.7	14,980	3.6	4
Mtoni	59,378	4.9	15,882	3.7	81,348	4.9	21,758	5.2	4.1
Sandali	52,660	4.4	14,002	3.8	72,144	4.4	19,183	4.5	3.7
Tandika	49,491	4.1	13,204	3.7	67,803	4.1	18,090	4.3	3.8
Temeke	26,047	2.2	6,590	4	35,684	2.2	9,028	2.1	3.7
Toangoma	44,578	3.7	10,352	4.3	61,072	3.7	14,182	3.4	4
Yombo vituka	76,999	6.4	19,401	4	105,489	6.4	26,579	6.3	4.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

CHAPTER TWO

The Council Economy

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter describes the economy of Temeke Municipal Council. The economic indicators used include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and main source of income for the residents. The non-income poverty indicators cover demographic characteristics, health, and education status, access to drinking water, food security and housing condition.

2.1 Regional/District GDP and Per Capita Income

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

Table 2.1 GDP at Current Market Prices in Million TZS, by past five years

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

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

The Dar es Salaam per Capital Income has been increasing for the past 5 years, it increased from TZS 2,909,594 in 2014 to TZS 4,348,990 in 2018. Dar es Salaam has been having highest per capital income compared to other regions as shown in Table 2.2

Table 2.2 Per Capita Income (TZS) for Tanzania Mainland by Regions for Recent Past Five Years

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

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

2.2 Employees in the sector of Economy in the Municipal

The number of Government employees in key sectors of the economy in Temeke Municipal Council from 2018 to 2019. Overall, it is revealed that, the number of government employees in key sectors (education, health, agriculture and livestock, and natural resources) had been decreasing. The number of employees in these sectors increased from **5,768** in 2018 to **5,809** in 2019. Although there is increased in number for employees but still the largest decrease of government employees was observed in secondary education and primary education particularly teachers (Science teachers).

Table 2.3 Number of Government Employees in the key sector of Economy Temeke, 2018-2019

Sector	2018	2019	2020
Administration General	275	274	331
Primary School teachers	3,179	3,088	3,031
Secondary School Teachers	1,429	1,416	1,399
Health	800	758	720
Agriculture and Livestock	31	40	37
Natural Resource	39	39	8
Road Services	9	8	4
Rural Water Supply	6	6	6
Total	5,768	5,809	5,536

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Administration Department), 2019

2.3 Revenue collection from Districts/Authority's Own Source

Collection of revenues of Municipal's in two financial years there were **Tsh.34,026,747,295** (actual Collection increase) and **32,367,175,000** (budgeted) in 2018/19 while in year 2019/20 Tsh **31,976,782,197** (budgeted) and **17,126,005,735** actual collection up to July 2020). The capacity of tax collection which implies considerable ability of the Temeke Municipal to provide public goods and services needed by the community.

Table 2.4 Revenue in TZS collected from 2018/19 to 2019/20

S/n.	Source of Revenue	Budget 2018/2019	Revenue Collect From July -June 2018/2019	Budget 2019/2020	Revenue Collect From July -June 2019/2020
1	Other Own source revenue	375,000,000	379,361,520	28,750,000	96,575,297
2	Service Levy	17,400,000,000	18,294,283,858	18,000,000,000	10,003,497,291
3	Revenue from renting of house	230,000,000	247,743,000	248,400,000	235,341,200
4	Guest House Levy	430,625,000	448,902,200	380,218,750	203,315,000
5	Tender fee	25,000,000	16,787,500	17,250,000	3,120,000

S/n.	Source of Revenue	Budget 2018/2019	Revenue Collect From July -June 2018/2019	Budget 2019/2020	Revenue Collect From July -June 2019/2020
6	Market stalls / slabs dues	2,262,000,000	1,850,968,100	2,500,000,000	775,432,903
7	Intoxicating liquor license fee	71,125,000	74,219,000	76,043,750	30,383,000
8	Other business license fees	2,560,000,000	2,671,252,053	2,944,000,000	1,405,309,939
9	Taxi license Fee	1,300,000	1,480,000	1,150,000	920,000
10	Dividends Private financial corporation	195,500,000	12,070,000	150,000,000	25,952,005
11	Sale of shares	0	0	10,000,000	0
12	Receipt from Survey fee	450,000,000	211,734,826	690,000,000	100,071,078
13	Building permit fee	347,000,000	410,423,863	226,550,000	320,364,469
14	Parking fees	650,000,000	172,217,139	300,000,000	146,126,000
15	Sale of surveyed plots			210,000,000	0
16	Advertisements	0	0	0	10,750,000
17	Refuse collection service fee	128,250,000	8,556,372	152,087,500	465,960,300
18	Meat inspection charges	2,225,000	1,072,500	5,000,000	15,767,500
19	Private health facility license fee	235,000,000	87,678,000	270,250,000	200,000
20	Fishing Vehicle license fees	1,250,000	3,401,250	1,150,000	843,565
21	finer	375,000,000	258,240,470	396,750,000	166,995,541
22	Health facility user charges(Cost Sharing)	6,000,000,000	6,953,804,047	4,159,211,841	2,799,170,533
23	NHIF	600,000,000	1,920,174,097	551,470,106	252,863,317
24	Community Health Fund	0	0	551,859,250	1,045,797
25	Abattoir slaughter service fee	4,900,000	2,377,500	0	0
26	School fees at	23,000,000	0	106,641,000	66,001,000
Total of Revenue		32,367,175,000	34,026,747,295	31,976,782,197	17,126,005,735

Source: Temeke Municipal Council (Finance Department), 2019

2.4 Poverty Indicators

Poverty is described as a state of deprivation that denies an individual to lead a decent life. Poverty is multidimensional; it considers different aspects in life. Poverty is measured using the Multidimensional Poverty Index. The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the Human Development Index (HDI) (health, education and standard of living) and shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor and the types of deprivations with which poor households typically contend with. The MPI can help the effective allocation of resources by making possible the targeting of those with the greatest severity of poverty i.e. live in multidimensional poverty with at least 33 percent of the indicators reflecting acute deprivation in health, education and standard of living.

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development, an indicator that describes poverty level in the Municipal Council. The indicators include health (nutrition or food consumption patterns and child mortality), education (net enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate) and standard of living (cooking fuel, toilets, water, source of lighting energy and cooking energy, floor, roofing materials and assets).

2.4.1 Type of Toilets

Temeke municipal council used improved/non improved toilets about 65,097 numbers of households used toilets and 44 are not used toilets.

Table 2.5 Types of toilets, 2020

Number of households with toilet with intact earth slab (Type A)	11,047
Number of households with toilet Washable floor made of cement or tiles (Type B)	15,425
Number of households with Vent Pipe (VIP) toilets (Type C)	11,350
Number of households with Flush/Pour Flush or WC toilets (Type D)	27,167
Number of households with Ecosan (Type E)	64
Number of households without toilets (No toilet X)	44
Total	65,097

Source: Temeke Municipal Council (Health Department) & National sanitation management information system (NSMIS), 2020

2.4.2 Type of Roofing Materials

In Temeke roofing materials are of various types, and their selection depends upon the climatic conditions of a place, availability of materials, fabrication facility and the building owner's budget. Most commonly used materials for pitched roofs are Asbestos cement (AC),

Galvanized iron corrugated sheets, Industrial Trough (IT5) sheets, Corrugated PVC sheets, Fibre reinforced cement sheets and fiber glass roofing. The available roofing sheets in the surveyed area were mainly corrugated iron sheets and IT5 sheets with gages 28, 30 and 32.

Table 2.6 Price of the roofing sheets as was surveyed in respective area.

Temeke	Unit	Price (Tzs)					
		Corrugated iron			Industrial Trough		
		Gage			Gage		
	Pc	28	30	32	28	30	32

Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department, TMC, 2019

Figure 3 Galvanized iron corrugated sheets houses, 2019



Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department, TMC, 2019

2.5 Source of Lighting Energy

The Municipal mostly depends on the power supply from the National Grid. All 23 wards in the Municipal are connected to the electricity services. Furthermore there are some institutions, government offices and few individual are using solar energy. Major Sources of energy are petroleum and hydropower.

2.5.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The dominant source of energy used for cooking in Temeke Municipal is charcoal followed by gas, electricity then kerosene and firewood. An insignificant number of the households were reported using electricity. Although most of the firewood and charcoal used come from the remains of stems of the trees, if the current practice continues, deforestation and depletion of natural vegetation through using firewood and charcoal will destroy the nature and ecology of Temeke Municipal Council. Measures should be taken to ensure that the natural vegetation and ecology of the Council are restored and sustained.

2.6 Food Consumption Patterns

The level of food consumption is also an indicator of the poverty level of households. The number of meals consumed in a day and the frequencies of protein intake per week, particularly meat and fish, are most superior in measuring poverty levels of the households.

2.7 Water Supply

Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage

The National Water Policy, (2000) emphasizes on the integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene since diseases related to lack of safe water and poor sanitation.

Hygiene is a major cause of sickness and death in Tanzania. Connection to sewerage networks for urban areas was only 20% in 2012 (MoW, 2015), with 80% of the urban dwellers using onsite sewage disposal facilities including pit-latrines. The urban dwellers survey (Figure 40) revealed that by 2015, central sewerage connection had risen to about 23.8%.

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that Tanzania along with other nations worldwide has adopted (United Nations General Assembly, 2002 in TDHS, 2010). Tanzania has achieved steady progress in improving access to clean water supply, which increased from 68% in 1999 to 73% in 2012 and 86% in 2015 for urban areas, compared to 68.6% among the rural population.

2.8 Land Management

In Temeke land tenure consists of formal and informal modes. The formal modes involves getting land by applying to the government and following legal procedures while informal is done through land transactions which is done between buyers and sellers in the area without government notice, where the local leaders usually play active role in the transactions.

2.8.1 Land Development

Land use planning and surveying are key aspects of development of both urban and rural areas in the council. Major land use in Temeke are dominated by the demand for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes, mixed uses, agricultural and recreational area. By the end of 2019/2020, Temeke Municipal managed to survey **6,865** plots. All surveyed were offered/processed land certificates.

Table 2.7 Land Use Planning, 2015 - 2019

Years	Plot surveyed
2015/2016	3,761
2016/2017	2,036
2017/2018	216
2018/2019	120
2019/2020	732
Total	6,865

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Land Department), 2019

CHAPTER THREE

Productive Sectors

3.0 Overview

The chapter gives the performance of productive sectors in the Temeke Municipal Council. The majority of the Temeke residents are involved in small business, fisheries, livestock keeping and agriculture. In agriculture they are mainly concentrated in horticultural crops such as vegetables and roots crops like cassava and sweet potatoes. The practice is carried out on open spaces, around their homestead and along the roads. Vegetables are grown for family consumption and the surplus is sold for income generating. Livestock kept includes dairy cattle, goats, poultry (broilers and layers and local chickens which are kept by most households. While the trade in Municipality encompasses whole sale, sub wholesale, retail trade.

3.1 Trade

Trade continued to be the main source of livelihood for the residents of Temeke Municipal Council. According to 2012 Population and Housing Census, the sector employed more than 50 percent of adult population. General retail businesses include general merchandize, retail shops, milling machine and hardware retail shops. Other businesses include pharmacies, hotels, guest houses, mobile telephone services, saloon, barber shops, boutiques, charcoal selling, welders, stationeries, contractors, recreation and liquor business like bars and social halls.

The largest port in Tanzania, Dar es Salaam port which serves 6 other neighboring countries, The Municipal is connected to different economic infrastructures likes railway lines of Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) and Tanzania Railway Cooperation (TRC).

Despite trade being the leading sub-sector in the economy of the council, its performance has been declining due to several factors such , inadequate knowledge of running business and lack of credit facilities for businessmen.

3.2 Agriculture

Food crops mainly produced in the council are Cassava, Sweet potatoes, cowpeas, pigeon peas, Paddy/Rice, Green banana and Maize. Food crops production contributes only 45% of the requirements. The remaining 55% is obtained from outside the Municipality. However, some people in Temeke Municipal Council use also food crops as cash crops in order to enhance their income such food crops includes sweet potatoes, Green bananas, Cassava, Coconuts, Vegetables and fruits.

3.2.1 Land under cultivation

3.2.1.1 Production of Major Food Crops

Intercropping is also implemented in the study area. This includes early maturing maize seeds, and vegetables such as okra, peppers, tomatoes and water melon. Such crops take short time to mature, thus; they are suitable in adjusting farming practices against short rain cycles experienced in Temeke Municipal.

The practice is also important because it reduces risks associated with a failure of a particular crop in a given season or a year. The major food crops in Temeke include Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Paddy, Maize, Pigeon peas, cowpeas, Green bananas and Vegetables.

Table 3.1 Major Food Crops

Production in tons per year					
S/N	Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Cassava	682	640	815	420
2	Sweet potatoes	750	642	2010	492
3	Paddy/Rice	352	1,118	1140	144
4	Maize	44	46.4	54.9	183
5	Pigeon peas	10.5	12	3.5	4.03
6	Cowpeas	19.8	31	29.4	24
7	Green bananas	318	326	588	65.9
8	Vegetables	310	5346	8253	4467
Total		2486.3	8161.4	12893.8	5799.93

Source: Temeke Municipal Council (Agriculture Department), 2020

3.3 Major Cash Crops Cultivation

The main cash crops grown in Temeke are coconuts, mangoes, Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, Cucumber, Passion, Okra, pawpaw and vegetables, however coconuts was grown in a larger area compared to other cash crops. The production of vegetables as cash crop in Temeke is very high, following with watermelon, cucumber and coconuts. The cash crops with the least production in Temeke include passion, Tomatoes and Mangoes.

Table 3.2 Major Cash Crops

Production in tons per year					
S/N	Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Coconuts	236	489	60.9	338
2	Mangoes	41	32	112	105
3	Tomatoes	28.5	32.5	27.5	28.59
4	Cucumber	51	56	48	47
5	Water melon	398	890	812	216.4
6	Okra	224	345	310	302.2
7	Passion	7	6	9	7
8	Vegetables	310	5346	8253	4467
Total		1295.5	7196.5	9632.4	5511.19

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Agriculture Department), 2020

3.3.1 Irrigation Prospects

Potential irrigation land in Temeke is more than 1560 hectares potential for irrigation. The area under irrigation was 1185 hectares equivalent to 75 percent of the total potential area for irrigation. The irrigation is used for horticultural crops especially tomatoes, eggplants, green vegetables, okra, cucumber and amaranthus. The rapid population increases in Temeke increases the demand for perishable foods, mainly green leaves produced in peri-urban areas. This situation increases the potential of irrigation in order to ensure a prolonged supply of commodities from peri-urban areas.

Green leaves are also not able to resist transport related complications from the countryside. Thus, the short distance from peri-urban areas to consumers (urban centre) assures the farmers with the reliable market for their products. The farmers in Temeke also practice artificial farming popular known Kilimo cha Maghorofani, near their residences and at the open spaces. Irrigation is used for horticultural crops especially green vegetables, fruits and other food crops such as Maize. The main methods used by farm operators to obtain water for irrigation in Temeke by farm operators include gravity, bucket, hand pump and water pump. Survey findings show that, in Temeke, bucket was the main method of obtaining water for irrigation.

Table: 3.3 Irrigation Prospects by ward, 2020

Ward	Estimated Potential Area (Ha) for irrigation	Estimated Potential Area (Ha) under irrigation	Major crops
Azimio	3	1.5	Okra,Amaranthus
Buza	33	24	Tomatoes ,Cowpeas/Maize
Chamazi	648	579	Okra,Eggplants,peppers
Chang'ombe	1	1	Matembele,Amaranthus
Charambe	5	3	Okra,Fruits,Vegetables
Keko	1	0.5	vegetables
Kilakala	3	1	pawpaw
Kibondemaji	5	3	Vegetables
Kiburugwa	38	15	Fruits, vegetables
Kijichi	151	122	Maize ,Amaranthus
Kilungule	34	18	Banana,Okra,pawpaw
Kurasini	2	1	Fruits, vegetables
Makangarawe	12	6	Tomatoes, Vegetables(Chines,spinach)
Mbagala	25	16	Tomatoes, Okra
Mbagala kuu	65	37	Maize,Cucumber,Watermelon
Mianzini	12	8	Tomatoes, Cucumber
Miburani	5	4	Amaranthus, okra
Mtoni	17	5	Amaranthus, okra,Tembele
Sandali	5	3	Amaranthus, okra
Tandika	1	0.5	okra,Tembele
Temeke	1	0.5	-
Toangoma	478	379	Amaranthus, okra, eggplant
Yombo Vituka	8	5	Amaranthus, okra,eggplant,Cucumber
Total	1553	1243	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Agriculture Department), 2020

Figure 4 Artificial Farming (Kilimo Cha Maghorofani)



Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department, TMC, 2020

3.4 Livestock

The livestock sector makes significant contribution to food security and poverty reduction at household level; also livestock become source of income to the households. Besides, the subsector is an important source of protein through meat, milk and poultry products.

3.4.1 Livestock Population

Livestock keeping is one of economic activity for the residents of Temeke Municipal Council. To large extent livestock keeping is predominantly indoors and involves mostly improved dairy cattle and chicken. Livestock include are goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. A total of 6,095 households are engaged in livestock keeping. Livestock kept include dairy Cattle, goats and poultry.

Both indigenous Chicken and layers and Broilers Chicken are the dominant livestock with total of 300,206 populations in Temeke followed by goats 5,321 populations, cattle 3,650, pigs 1497 and the least populated livestock populations were sheep with 538 total population.

Table 3.4 Estimated Livestock Population by ward, 2020

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Indigenous Chicken	Chicken (Broilers& Layers)
Azimio	97	356	-	-	-	8954
Buza	301	218	-	343	2833	2664
Chamazi	295	182	-	20	27849	16147
Chang'ombe	131	59	-	-	524	3062
Charambe	30	148	-	-	5706	7074
Keko	113	311	-	158	2955	876
Kilakala	125	273	55	204	12743	19219
Kibondemaji	36	57	16	12	210	8782
Kiburugwa	127	63	-	-	621	1723
Kijichi	285	560	109	99	1435	6404
Kilungule	41	55	26	-	227	8037
Kurasini	66	47	-	-	541	16710
Makangarawe	272	238	85	112	2453	11505
Mbagala	227	194	36	89	2214	746
Mbagala kuu	398	535	48	53	1104	28463
Mianzini	35	63	-	21	2241	6738
Miburani	12	30	12	-	201	4637
Mtoni	176	125	28	169	6074	15238
Sandali	40	53	32	19	2217	5935
Tandika	21	83	14	-	2201	3108
Temeke	18	44	-	-	3128	6219
Toangoma	652	1471	65	145	1453	12962
Yombo Vituka	152	156	12	53	2968	23105
Total	3,650	5,321	538	1,497	81,898	218,308

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.4.2 Cattle Population

Table 5.1 shows that indigenous and improved dairy cattle were the only cattle type in the Council in 2020. Improved cattle were dominant in Temeke Municipal Council accounting for 98.8percent of the total cattle in the Council; while indigenous cattle were only 1.2 percent of the total cattle.

Toangoma (652), Mbagalakuu (398), Buza (301), Chamazi (295), Kijichi (285), Makangarawe (272) and Mtoni (176) wards were recorded high number of cattle. The least recorded cattle were in Miburani (12), Temeke (18) and Tandika (21) wards.

Table 3.5 Population Distribution of Cattle by type and by Ward, 2020

Ward	Indigenous Cattle	Improved Dairy Cattle	Improved beef cattle	Total	Percentage
Azimio	-	97	-	97	2.6
Buza	-	301	-	301	8.3
Chamazi	-	295	-	295	8.1
Chang'ombe	-	131	-	131	3.6
Charambe	-	30	-	30	0.8
Keko	-	113	-	113	3.1
Kilakala	-	125	-	125	3.4
Kibondemaji	-	36	-	36	0.9
Kiburugwa	-	127	-	127	3.5
Kijichi	12	273	-	285	8.1
Kilungule	14	27	-	41	1.1

Kurasini	-	66	-	66	1.8
Makangarawe	-	272	-	272	7.5
Mbagala	-	227	-	227	6.3
Mbagala kuu	12	386	-	398	11.0
Mianzini	-	35	-	35	0.9
Miburani	-	12	-	12	0.3
Mtoni	-	176	-	176	4.8
Sandali	-	40	-	40	1.1
Tandika	-	21	-	21	0.5
Temeke	-	18	-	18	0.4
Toangoma	8	644	-	652	18
Yombo Vituka	-	152	-	152	4.2
Total	46	3604		3650	100

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

Figure 5 Livestock keeping (indoor dairy Cattle)



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.4.3 Goat Population

Indigenous goats were dominant in Temeke accounting for 96.8 percent of the total goats in the Council; while improved goats were only 3.2 percent of the total goats.

Toangoma (1471), Kijichi (560) Mbagalakuu (535), Azimio(356), Keko(311) Kilakala (273) Makangarawe (238) and Buza(218),) ward respectively. The least recorded goats were in Miburani (30) and Temeke (44) and Kurasini (47) wards.

Table 3.6 Population Distribution of goats by type and by Ward 2020

Ward	Indigenous Goats	Improved Dairy goats	Total	Percentage
Azimio	356	-	356	6.7
Buza	218	-	218	4.1
Chamazi	172	10	182	3.4
Chang'ombe	30	29	59	1.1
Charambe	143	5	148	2.8
Keko	311	-	311	5.8
Kilakala	273	-	273	5.1
Kibondemaji	42	15	57	1.1
Kiburugwa	61	2	63	1.2
Kijichi	546	14	560	10.5
Kilungule	42	13	55	1.1
Kurasini	47	-	47	0.88
Makangarawe	238	-	238	4.5
Mbagala	194	-	194	3.6
Mbagala kuu	521	14	535	10
Mianzini	63	-	63	1.2
Miburani	21	9	30	0.6
Mtoni	125	-	125	2.3
Sandali	53	-	53	1
Tandika	83	-	83	1.6
Temeke	40	4	44	1
Toangoma	1471	56	1527	27.6
Yombo Vituka	156	-	156	2.9
Total	5150	171	5321	100

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.4.4 Chicken Population

Chicken farming plays a significant role in urban people's life and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and improvement of food security with high nutrition. Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 300,206 chickens of which 27.3percent are indigenous and 72.7 percent are improved chicken.

Table 3.7 Population Distribution of chicken by Type and by Ward, 2020

Ward	Production of chicken by Type			
	Indigenous chicken	Chicken (Broilers and Layers	Total	Percentage
Azimio	-	8954	8954	2.91
Buza	2833	2664	5497	1.78
Chamazi	27849	16147	43996	17.71
Chang'ombe	524	3062	3586	1.0
Charambe	5706	7074	12780	4.16
Keko	2955	876	3831	1.0
Kilakala	12743	19219	31962	10.0

Ward	Production of chicken by Type			
	Indigenous chicken	Chicken (Broilers and Layers	Total	Percentage
Kibondemaji	210	8782	8992	2.93
Kiburugwa	621	1723	2344	0.76
Kijichi	1435	6404	7839	2.40
Kilungule	227	8037	8264	2.69
Kurasini	541	16710	17251	5.62
Makangarawe	2453	11505	13958	4.54
Mbagala	2214	746	2960	1.93
Mbagala kuu	1104	28463	29567	9.63
Mianzini	2241	6738	8979	2.92
Miburani	201	4637	4838	1.00
Mtoni	6074	15238	21312	6.94
Sandali	2217	5935	8152	2.65
Tandika	2201	3108	5309	1.73
Temeke	3128	6219	9347	3.0
Toangoma	1453	12962	14415	4.7
Yombo Vituka	2968	23105	26073	8.0
Total	81,898	218,308	300,206	100

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.5 Livestock Services

Improvement of livestock quality is limited due to difficulties in accessing facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal disease. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in terms of quality and quantity and in some cases it cause death to the affected animals. Delivery of livestock health services depend on facilities such as dips, veterinary health centers, slaughter slab, abattoirs and water sources.

The number of livestock health facilities in 2020 was inadequate for the population of livestock in the Council. In addition, those available, some were either in poor condition or were non-operative. In 2020 there were 1 working dips, 1 working veterinary Centre located in Miburani ward, 1 slaughter slabs and the council has no abattoirs and livestock market/auction. The only dip found in the Municipality is for dogs. Cattle are sprayed with acaricides by using hand sprayers a preventive measure for tick borne diseases.

Lack of equipments, drugs, chemical reagents as well as adequately trained staff has been the main cause for failure to functioning properly of the available veterinary centre. The Council has 1 working veterinary Centre located in Miburani ward.

Temeke Municipal Council needs to take more effort to increase the number of veterinary centers as well as other livestock infrastructure to reduce livestock diseases.

Table 3.8 Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by ward, 2020

Working Dips	Veterinary Centers	Hides skin shades	Abattoirs	Slaughter Slab	Livestock market/auction
1	1	-	-	1	-

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.6 Marketing Livestock and their Products

Increased private sector participation in marketing of livestock and their products in recent years have increased marketing channels for the livestock sub-sector. Due to high demand and good transportation infrastructures, urban areas provide reliable marketing place for livestock and their products than rural areas.

Products currently, there are 30 companies which buy, sell, process, hides or skins and furniture manufacturing. Most of livestock are sold alive and transported to Pugu at Ilala for slaughtering. A very small number of livestock has being slaughtered and consumed within the Municipal. Along with live animals, other livestock products sold includes milk, eggs, hides and skins.

Table 3.9 Category of Firms operating In Livestock Sector, 2020

Categories	No of companies
Leather products manufacturing	12
Leather tanning & Processing	1
Seat cover manufacturing	9
Footwear Manufacturing	8
Total	30

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.6.1 Hides and Skin

Hides and skins have been used for making clothes, vessels, bedding, and possibly structurally in ancient dwelling places. Their production is dependent on the rearing, management and disposal of livestock. The availability of hides and skins is of particular importance to the leather industry. Marketed hides and skins create alternative source of income for livestock keepers. From the year 2018 to 2020, a total of 31,830 pcs hides and skins.

Table 3.10 Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Category	Total Number of Units Marketed		
	2018	2019	2020
Cattle hides	8,722	10,561 pcs	12,547 pcs
Total	8722 pcs	10,561	12,547

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.6.2 Milk Production and Marketing

Milk is an important livestock product which contributes significantly to the income of both urban and rural population. It is by knowing the contribution of milk to health improvement and reduction of poverty that, the Government always stresses to keep dairy cattle in order to increase milk production and hence increase income.

Table 3.11 Production of Milk (litres), 2018, 2019 and 2020

Milk from	Total Number of Units Marketed		
	2018	2019	2020
Indigenous Cattle	-	-	-
Dairy Cattle	309,393	2,372,099	3,543,677
Total	309,393	2,372,099	3,543,677

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Livestock Department), 2020

3.7 The Status of Livestock Personnel

Livestock extension services aim at equipping the livestock keepers with necessary knowledge on animal health. Controlling animal diseases is one of the targets of livestock extension services. The quality of livestock services provided largely depends on the status of Livestock/veterinary/field/Auxiliary officers.

Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 14 staff in livestock field officers; similarly the council has 5 livestock officers, 3 fisheries officers and only 1 veterinary officer stationed at the Council headquarters for administration purposes.

Table 3. 12 Availability of Livestock Personnel by Ward, 2020

Ward	Veterinary Officers	Livestock officers	Livestock field officers	Pests and Tsetse Field Officer	Livestock auxiliary
Azimio	-	-	1	-	-
Buza	-	-	1	-	-
Chamazi	-	-	1	-	-
Chang'ombe	-	-	1	-	-
Charambe	-	-	-	-	-
Keko	-	-	1	-	-
Kilakala	-	-	1	-	-
Kibondemaji	-	-	1	-	-
Kiburugwa	-	-	1	-	-
Kijichi	-	-	1	-	-
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	-	-	1	-	-
Makangarawe	-	-	1	-	-

Ward	Veterinary Officers	Livestock officers	Livestock field officers	Pests and Tsetse Field Officer	Livestock auxiliary
Mbagala	-	-	1	-	-
Mbagala kuu	-	-	-	-	-
Mianzini	-	-	-	-	-
Miburani	-	-	-	-	-
Mtoni	-	-	-	-	-
Sandali	-	-	-	-	-
Tandika	-	-	-	-	-
Temeke	-	-	1	-	-
Toangoma	-	-	1	-	-
Yombo Vituka	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	14	-	-

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Natural resource Department), 2020

3.8 Major Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases are amongst the factors which adversely affect livestock production and productivity in Temeke Municipal Council and hence need a control. Livestock disease control plays an important role in improving the livelihood not only to livestock keeping community but also indirectly boosting Council economy through widening the extent of market for livestock products. Animal diseases control provides an assurance to the public on their health.

3.8.1 Investment opportunities in livestock sub sector

Temeke Municipal Council has inadequate livestock infrastructures which are operating such as dips, health centers, water points, slaughter houses etc. Therefore construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area of investing in livestock sub sector. Other areas which need investors are dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. The Council needs to look at the following possibilities:

- Meat processing: Out of 23ward had no a modern abattoir. Hence, there is a need of building modern abattoirs in the Council that can process and add value and serve as local market for livestock keepers, Tanneries: For changing the hides and skins into fully processed or semi processed (wet blue) before export.
- Animal services and pharmaceuticals: Animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centers where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas.
- Poultry farming: There is need for the production of parent stock in the Council that will serve for poultry keepers.
- Majority of farmers' especially peri-urban areas have low level of knowledge on livestock production.

3.9 Fisheries

Fishing is also economic activity in Temeke Municipal council. Small scale fishing is carried out by individuals who were organized in a group and established fishing pond projects. Therefore, a dynamic and well-funded fisheries program can transform the income and nutrition status of the Council's residents.

Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 38 fish ponds, 3 ponds equivalent to 8 percent are not working and 35 ponds equivalent to 92 percent are working.

Table 3.13 Population Distribution of fish by Type and Ward, 2020

Wards	Types of fish	Total
Miburani	Tilapia	1
Mbagala	Cat Fish	1
Kilakala	Tilapia	1
Kjichi	Catfish	3
Mtoni	Tilapia	2
Mbagala kuu	Cat fish	2
Total		10

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Livestock and Fisheries Department), 2020

Table 3.14 Number of Fish Ponds and Fish Harvested from January to December, 2020

Ward	No of fish ponds		Amount harvested(kg)	Price per kg	Total amount (Tshs)
	Working	Not Working			
Azimio	-	-	-	-	-
Buza	4	1	140	10,000	1,400,000
Chamazi	3	-	720	8,000	5,760,000
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	2	-	240	10,000	2,400,000
Keko	-	-	-	-	-
Kilakala	3	-	420	8,000	3,360,000
Kibondemaji	1	-	140	8,000	1,120,000
Kiburugwa	2	1	140	10,000	1,400,000
Kijichi	6	-	980	8,000	7,840,000
Kilungule	2	-	240	8,000	1,920,000
Kurasini	-	-	-	-	-
Makangarawe	1	-	120	10,000	1,200,000
Mbagala	3	-	360	8,000	2,880,000
Mbagala kuu	2	-	280	8,000	2,240,000
Mianzini	1	-	140	8,000	1,120,000
Miburani	1	-	140	10,000	1,400,000
Mtoni	3	1	280	10,000	2,800,000
Sandali	-	-	-	-	-
Tandika	-	-	-	-	-
Temeke	-	-	-	-	-
Toangoma	3	-	360	8,000	2,880,000
Yombo Vituka	1	-	140	8,000	1,120,000
Total	35	3	4,840	140,000	39,112,000

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), 2020

3.10 Natural Resources

Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee-keeping and wildlife. The sector is very important in contributing to social and economic development of the Councils. Apart from economic gains, the sector also plays an important role in the maintenance of climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of wood fuel, industrial materials and non-wood products such as honey and bee-wax.

3.11 Forestry

Temeke has a total of 378.4 hectares of Mangrove area. These forests contain unique indigenous wood species such as teak and ebony. Other forests include mangrove along the creek and estuaries and coastal shores. The woodlands are lightly exploited to fulfill demands on fuel wood, charcoal, timber and building materials. Efforts have been made to preserve certain forests with a view to prevent effect of over deforestation.

The establishment of forest reserves has involved various Government agencies/institutions and individuals in raising tree seedlings and planting trees.

From 2017 – 2019 a total of 4,888,011 tree seedlings were raised. Furthermore, the number of tree seedling raised has decreased significantly from 1,887,500 in 2017 to 1,350,011 in 2019.

Table 3.15 Number of Tree Seedlings raised by Division, 2017 – 2019

Area	2017	2018	2019	Total
Temeke Municipal	1,887,500	1,650,500	1,350,011	4,888,011
Total	1,887,500	1,650,500	1,350,011	4,888,011

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Natural resource Department), 2019

Table 3.16 Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution, 2019

Institution	Number of Tree Seeding Raised
Tanzania Forest Services Agency(TFS)	500,000
PAAES	65,700
Individuals	350,000

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Natural resource Department), 2019

3.11.1 Natural Resources Products

Forest Products such as timber, poles and charcoal earn revenue to the government through permits and taxes. Experience has shown that the demand for timber and poles as well as revenue collection from those materials has been increasing due to significant increase in houses covered with iron sheets within and outside the council.

Table 3.17 Revenue (TZS) Collected from logs, 2017-2019

Year	Volume of logs	Revenue(TZS)
2017	Registration	198,725,440/=
2018	Registration	220,585,400/=
2019	Registration	772,928,138/=
Total		1,192,238,978/=

Source: Temeke, Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), 2019

3.11.2 Beekeeping

Natural forests and plantation forests available in some parts of the Municipal have great potential for beekeeping. The residents of Temeke are practicing beekeeping activity. The total number of traditional beehives from 2017- 2019 was 25 equivalents to 15 percent of all beehives in the Council while the modern beehives were 165, equivalent to 85 percent).

Beekeeping was mostly practiced 2 wards. Kijichi ward was leading by having more beehives, traditional beehive were at 15 percent and modern beehive at 85 percent of all respective beehive types in the Council. It was followed by Chamazi ward which had 60 percent of traditional beehive and 52 percent of modern beehives in the Council in the same period.

Table 3.18 Revenue Collected from Beekeeping products 2017-2019

Year	Honey		Bee wax	
	litre	TSHS	kg	TSHS
2017	135	1,350,000/=	30	450,000/=
2018	130	1,300,000/=	30	450,000/=
2019	170	1,700,000/=	45	675,000/=
Total	435	4,350,000	105	1,575,000

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), 2019

3.11.3 Tourism

Tourism is termed as an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. With its distinct advantages, tourism is considered to be another important industry for poverty alleviation. The advantages include; creation of job opportunities; boosting the sales of different goods and services such as handcrafts, as well as cultural entertainment provided by locals the majority of whom are poor. The industry is also an important earner of the much needed foreign exchange.

As such Tourism as an industry can play a very important role in economic development of improving livelihoods and socio-cultural development which are critical in poverty alleviation. Dar es Salaam city is the leading arrival and departure point for most tourists who visit Tanzania, including the attractive hotels and the island of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba).

3.11.4 Tourists Sites in Temeke area

Temeke Municipal Council is endowed with enough Manmade, cultural and historical attractions that are of great potential for tourism. However in recent years a number of hotels and motels facilities are growing in coastal area of Temeke Municipality sometimes the interest of a tourist to visit a particular place is to know its history and culture. Unfortunately, most of the historic sites in Temeke Municipal Council are only known to the local people in the Council.

3.11.5 Mfugale Flyover Bridge

The flyover is one of the tourist attraction it consists of four lanes and a 425-metre bridge, this is the first flyover bridge built in Tanzania which has been inaugurated by President John Pombe Magufuli in 27th September 2018.

The bridge makes easy movement of motorists and people who previously had to suffer many hours in traffic especially those who using junction of Nelson Mandela road and Julius Nyerere (Pugu road). Before the motorists due to traffic congestions would wait for hours. The project aimed at providing a solution to congestion problems at Dar es Salaam's intersections. TAZARA area is one the city's notably busy intersections, especially in the mornings and evenings. It is the main road to the Julius Nyerere International Airport and serves as a connection to other city areas.

The overpass allows vehicles in one road (the Nyerere road) to pass over the intersection directly, thus reducing congestion by an estimated 80%. Dar es Salaam residents who use the TAZARA intersection are now spending their time more productively instead of waiting in traffic jams. The transit time of public buses connecting peripheral areas to the city centre has also been significantly reduced. There are also social benefits to this project, as family members who commute to-and-from work by passing through the intersection can now spend less free time in transit and more time together.

Figure 6 Mfugale Flyover



Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department –TMC, 2020



Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department –TMC, 2020

3.11.6 Mwalimu Nyerere Bridge

Mwalimu Nyerere bridge is a very attractive tourist area is about 680 meter long bridge in Tanzania that connects Dar –es-salaam ward of Kurasini from East to the West of Kigamboni Municipality across the Kurasini Creek. The bridge offered an alternatives transport link to the new District of Kigamboni.The bridge has six lanes and two pedestrians/cyclists lanes with the width of 2.5 metres (one on each sides).

Figure 7 Mwalimu Nyerere Bridge



Source: Study findings - Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department –TMC, 2020

3.11.7 Chang'ombe Roman Catholic Church

The church was built in 1960, the church got the name of St. Francis Xavier

Figure 8 St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Chang'ombe



Source: Study findings - Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department –TMC, 2020

3.11.8 Benjamin Mkapa Stadium

Mkapa Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It opened in 2007 and was built adjacent to Uhuru Stadium, the former national stadium. It hosts major football matches such as the Tanzanian Premier League and home matches of the Tanzania national football team. With 60,000 seats it is the eleventh largest stadium in Africa and the largest stadium in Tanzania. It is owned by the Tanzanian Government.

Figure 9 Benjamin Mkapa Stadium



Source: Study findings-Planning, Statistics & Monitoring Department –TMC, 2020

Table 3.18 Tourists Sites Potential for Tourism, 2020

Types of Tourists sites available	Ward	Type and Nature
Mfugale flyover bridge	Sandali and Temeke	Man made
Mwalimu Nyerere bridge	Kurasini	Man made
Chang'ombe Roman Catholic Church	Chang'ombe	Man made
Benjamin Mkapa Stadium (National Stadium)	Miburani	Man made
TAZARA station	Sandali	Man made

Source: Study findings, Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department-TMC, 2020

3.12 Eco Tourism

To promote domestic and international tourism, drive areas identified by Government of Tanzania are development of infrastructure, product development and diversification, development of eco-adventure sports, cultural presentations, providing inexpensive accommodation, streamlining facilitation procedures at airports, human resource development, creating awareness and public participation and facilitation of private sector participation.

Availability of good infrastructures such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banks/bureau de change services and tour operators is an important tool for

the development of competitive tourism industry. Accommodation facilities are important in attracting tourists. Therefore, information about hotels, camp sites and lodges is vital for the tourists, as it helps them to choose the type of accommodation they like as well as compare the quality against prices charged.

3.13 Industrial Development

Temeke Municipal Council, like the rest of the country, industries sector plays a major role in economic growth of the Council. The council established various industries includes the following; Brewing industries, Fish processing, Agro based - Cereals processing and timber industries.

3.13.1 Agro – Based Industries

The Municipal has only 8 fruits canning and juice concentrates making industries. It has very small number of individuals who are dealing with agro based industries who are producing locally by using local manufacturing machines/tools. They are producing juice, mango pickles and spices (achali & chachandu) and selling to each other within the streets.

3.13.2 Cereal Processing Factories

Currently the Municipal has 67 commercial millers. All of them are owned by the private individuals in large, medium and small scale units. There are so many crops from southern part of Tanzania that are brought into the city for sale, the increase of flour mills companies will influence farmers and businessmen to increase the value of their products.

3.13.3 Fish Processing Industries

Fishing is one of the major economic activities, which provide highly needed food source and income for majority of coastal communities. There is only one (1) fish processing industry in Temeke. The fisheries in Temeke are categorized into artisanal and commercial fisheries. The artisanal fishery exploits the freshwater bodies and the demarcated territorial waters in the Indian ocean. The commercial fishery is mainly comprised of prawns, octopuses, lobsters, and to small extent sea cucumber fisheries in the territorial sea, Common fish species in the Exclusive Economic Zone include tunas, marlins, sword fish, mackerels and sardines. Sharks are also caught mainly as by-catch. Fishing gears commonly used include gill nets, hook and line, trawling for prawns, and purse seining for sardines.

The ocean, mangrove forests and coral reefs offer ideal ecological habitats for fisheries development. Also there is small scale fresh water fish farming. There is potential for establishment of fish processing industries and organized market along the coastal line of

Indian Ocean. The industry contributes to some extent in increasing employment opportunities and reducing income poverty in the Council.

Currently the Municipal has only one (1) brewing company called Serengeti Breweries Limited-(SBL) though there is enough investment opportunity and good physical infrastructures in transportation sector. Serengeti Breweries Limited-SBL is the second largest beer company in Tanzania, with its own brands accounting for 15% of the market by volume and when combined with EABL's portfolio, accounts for approximately 28% of the Tanzanian branded beer sector.

3.13.4 Timber Industries

The region has over 490 companies invested in this sector in a different level of small scale, medium level and large level. They are classified in Sawmilling (68), Furniture manufacturing (419), Coffin manufacturing (2) and Wood carvings (1). However, there are 238 companies dealing with the manufacturing of doors, windows and frames. The timbers (raw materials) are obtained from outside of Temeke and Dar es Salaam as well but there is enough availability of it. About more than 2,360 m³ of timbers are processed yearly in Temeke Municipal. The actual demand of timber in the Municipal is around 6,000m³ per annum.

Industry sector in Temeke Municipal Council has continued to create employment opportunities, though at a small scale. There nearly 40 major industries that are clustered in Chang'ombe ward the industrial area which is situated in the northern part of Municipality, while 158 medium scale industries are located in Mbagala, Kurasini and other wards.

Unfortunately, unreliable electricity power supply, poor road infrastructures and lack of skills and technology of informal sector operators contribute slow growth of this sector in the Municipal Council. Manufacturing and processing industries are dominant in Chang'ombe and Mbagala, Services industries which includes 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.

3.13.5 Investment in Industrial sector

The basis for industrial development in Temeke Municipal Council still has room for establishment of small and medium scale agro-based industries such as milling, ice making, water industries. Promotion of commercial honey, fish pond production is another area of investment. Moreover, sustainable small and medium scale industrial development would be achieved in Temeke Municipal Council through encouraging people to establish economic

groups, empower them with entrepreneurial skills as well as providing them with good programs of accessing credit.

3.14 Financial Sector

The Municipal has a large number of local banks that are operating in Tanzania except few of them, these lists includes; Commercial banks, Development financial institutions, Community banks, Microfinance banks, The Commercial Banks are such as Access Bank Tanzania, Letshego Bank Tanzania, Akiba Commercial Bank, Amana Bank, Azania bank, CRDB Bank, DCB Commercial Bank, Equity Bank (Tanzania) and FINCA Microfinance Bank (Tanzania).

3.14.1 Markets

For the time being there 14 formal markets with the capacity of small traders. The modern market includes Kijichi and Makangarawe, Other markets include Temeke Stereo, and the other markets' operating informally includes Yombo Limboka, Bulyanga, Mbagala Mangaya, Mbagala nyoka, Yombo Machimbo.

Table 3.19 Names of Markets and number of traders accommodated, 2020

S/N	Name of the Market	Number of Traders accommodates	Average of customers per day
1	Temeke Stereo	4,463	111,575
2	Mtoni	217	5,425
3	Temeke Mwisho	98	2,450
4	Madenge	235	5,875
5	Keko Magurumbasi	273	6,825
6	Mbagala Kizuiani	334	8,350
7	Zakhem	140	3,500
8	Tandika	750	18,750
9	Maguruwe	67	1,675
10	Kampochea Charambe	575	14,375
11	Tazara Vertinary	484	12,100
12	Bulyaga	52	1,300
13	Alimboa	123	3,075
14	Lumo	74	1,850
15	Kabuma	57	1,425
16	Kampochea Tandika	552	13,800
17	Mbagala Rangi Tatu	557	13,925
18	Kokoto	40	1,000
19	Beas	307	7,675
20	Toangoma	425	10,625
21	Kisewe	510	12,750
22	Mbande	205	5,125
23	Makangarawe	212	5,500
24	Mbagala kuu	193	4,825
25	Kijichi	139	3,475
	TOTAL	11,082	277,250

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Trade section), 2020

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES

4.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the existing economic infrastructures in Temeke Municipal Council. Experience has shown that an efficient and reliable system of economic infrastructure is necessary in promoting economic activities. It covers the roads network in terms of road classification, type of road surface condition and passability. Others include telecommunication; which covers postal services, internets, mobile phones, radio stations and television facilities. In the development of energy sector, services of hydroelectricity, biogas, solar panels, fuel wood and fossil fuels are examined road network by type.

4.1.1 Transportation Infrastructures

In Temeke, roads are a major means of transportation for people and goods within and outside the council. They are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction initiatives in the council.

4.1.1.1 Roads

Roads are instrumental in stimulating social and economic development of any council. Thus, for a successful council economic management, the Municipal council authority and the Government in particular, need to allocate enough resources for construction and maintenance of roads.

Temeke Municipal Council is served by trunk, regional, district and feeder roads. The roads that are maintained by the central government are classified as trunk or regional roads, while those that are maintained by the Municipal Council are called district or feeder roads; the rest of the roads are called peripheral roads or feeder roads and are mostly maintained by sub wards (Mitaa). The council has roads network with the total length of 628 km, whereby 98.41 km is tarmac road, the gravel roads are 140.48 km and Earth road is 389.11 km. Within 628km of the total network is under the TANROAD supervision. In which 59.km tarmac road, 136.5 km and 379.7km is supervised by TARURA-Temeke.

Temeke is located south of the Dar es Salaam city and has good road infrastructures that links with other districts, regions and countries, at the south there is Kilwa road that link the municipal with coast region (Pwani) via Mkuranga district while at the north –West there is Nelson Mandela road that links with Ilala and Ubungo.

About 15.45 kms (2.23 percent of total road network) were trunk roads. Regional roads were 33.91 kms (4.91 percent), district roads were 640.74 kms (92.84 percent). Feeder roads constituted 503.4 kms (78.56 percent of total length of all roads in the council). Moreover it was revealed that 22 ward had the largest share of road network (98.67 km while 1 ward had the smallest share of 8.49 km (1.32 percent).

Table 4.1 Length of Road Network (km) by Ward and Type, 2020

Ward	Type of roads				
	Trunk	Regional	District/Urban	Feeder	Total
Azimio	0		5.09	0	0
Buza	0	4.75	3.65	0	0
Chamazi	0	5.9	11.87	0	0
Chang'ombe	5.57	0	5.45	0	0
Charambe	0	4.0	1.85	0	0
Keko	0	0	5.06	0	0
Kilakala	0	0	5.87	0	0
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	0	0	0.97	0	0
Kijichi	0	0	71.08	0	0
Kilungule	0	0	5.7	0	0
Kurasini	6.37	0	4.25	0	0
Makangarawe	0	3.19	1.82	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	9.05	0	0
Mbagala kuu	0	0	11.69	35.03	46.72
Mianzini	0	0	6.29	9.29	15.58
Miburani	0	0	4.35	16.41	20.76
Mtoni	0	0	0	14.62	14.62
Sandali	0	0	2.09	20.63	22.72
Tandika	0	1.24	2.2	20.09	22.29
Temeke	0		3	18.52	21.52
Toangoma	0	12.4	29.67	133.58	163.25
Yombo vituka	3.52	2.42	8.62	21.9	30.52
Total	15.45	33.91	138.47	502.27	357.98

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Works Department), 2020

4.2 Road Network Classification

Table 4.2 shows that 18.16 percent of the surface road network is covered by tarmac, concrete 16.41 percent is made up of gravel and the remaining parts 65.42 percent are earth roads. The greater part of the roads is in Toangoma ward which covers 163.23 kms (25.47 percent), followed by Kijichi ward with 71.08 (11.09 percent) and Mbagala Kuu ward with 46.72 (7.29 percent).

The grade of the road surface to a large extent reflects the quality of the road with regard to durability and passability in different seasons. Under this aspect, further analysis has been made on surface condition of roads in terms of the relative strength of tarmac, gravel and earth as construction materials.

In Temeke Municipal Council most roads are not passable throughout the year especially during the rainy seasons. The responsible authority is advised to take immediate measures

intended to improve road conditions for reliable communication within the council and its neighbours.

Table 4.2 Length of Roads Network (km) by Ward and Type of Road Surface, 2020

Ward	Types of Surface(in km)			
	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Azimio	3.74	4.804	12.036	20.58
Buza	0	1.46	15.44	16.90
Chamazi	0	7.73	19.5	27.23
Chang'ombe	9.376	1.763	16.011	27.15
Charambe	0.825	3.56	13.515	17.9
Keko	1.96	2.76	3.77	8.49
Kilakala	6.36	0	4.28	10.64
Kibondemaji	0	1.25	10.86	12.11
Kiburugwa	0.68	2.97	0	12.72
Kijichi	22.49	0	48.59	71.08
Kilungule	0	4.9	10.84	15.74
Kurasini	1.9	1.29	11.58	0
Makangarawe	6.35	0	7.83	14.18
Mbagala	0	5.01	8.26	13.27
Mbagala kuu	13.615	2.75	30.355	46.72
Mianzini	0	1.5	14.08	15.58
Miburani	7.581	1.3	11.879	20.76
Mtoni	0.8	1.7	12.12	14.62
Sandali	4.21	9.67	8.84	22.72
Tandika	4.96	0	17.33	22.29
Temeke	6.67	0	14.85	21.52
Toangoma	5.52	14.1	142.88	163.25
Yombo vituka	13.52	1.54	15.46	30.52
Total	110.557	70.057	450.306	625.97

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Works Department), 2020

4.2.2 Major Road Connections

Table 4.4 shows road connections and road links which connect the Temeke Municipal Council with the vicinity. As the table depicts most of the roads are in good condition which are easily passable in all seasons. In this respect, road maintenance should be sustained so as to ease transportation in the council.

Table 4.3 Road Connections, Links, Quality of Road Surface and Type of Roads, 2020

Ward	Types of Surface (in Km)		
	Major inter-District Roads	Length of road link	Quality of road surface
Azimio	4	7.43	Good/Fair
Buza	0	0	-
Chamazi	1	1.81	Fair
Chang'ombe	2	5.45	Fair/Good
Charambe	2	1.37	Poor
Keko	0	0	-
Kilakala	2	3.9	Good
Kibondemaji	1	1.83	Poor
Kiburugwa	1	0.97	Fair
Kijichi	3	7.08	Good
Kilungule	1	5.7	Fair
Kurasini	0	0	-
Makangarawe	2	3.15	Good
Mbagala	2	4.09	Fair
Mbagala kuu	3	5.47	Good/Fair
Mianzini	3	5.11	-
Miburani	2	4.94	-
Mtoni	0	0	-
Sandali	3	3.76	-
Tandika	4	2.96	-
Temeke	1	2.27	-
Toangoma	3	7.08	-
Yombo vituka	3	5.62	-
Total	43	79.99	122.99

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Works Department), 2020

4.2.2.1 Railway Service

Temeke Municipal Council have railways that passes through it. The Central Railway Line and TAZARA Railway line are passes through Temeke Municipal from Dar es Salaam Port which serves the nation and other seven (7) neighboring countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, DRC-Congo, Kenya and Uganda. The railway could be useful in transportation of bulk goods to other regions of Tanzania and to upcountry.

4.3 Telecommunications Services

Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, messages, writings, images and sound or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information between communication participants includes the use of technology.

The sector is undergoing extensive modernization. The sector is dominated by the Tanzania Telecommunication Company Ltd (TTCL) The council enjoy internet services, telephone services and postal services are available. Fortunately, there are radios and television stations as well internet centers operating in the Municipal Council. Television and radio services are accessible also.

However, there are six cellular phones network operators that provides services in Temeke Municipal Council .these include Vodacom (T)Ltd, Tigo, Tanzania Telecommunication Company Ltd (TTCL), Airtel, Halotel and Zanzibar Telecommunication company(ZANTEL). All cellular phone networks its coverage are about 100%.

There are more than 17 Radio stations which can be accessed in the municipal these include;TBC1 FM,TBC Taifa, Radio One, Clouds FM, Radio Free Africa(RFA),Radio Maria, Capital Radio, Uhuru FM, Mwangaza FM,East African radio, Wasafi Radio, Kiss FM, Radio Upendo , Abood radio and Wapo Radio . In Temeke Municipal like other councils in Dar es salaam Television stations can be accessed via Networks(online) and satellite by using antenna, dishes and bossters, Local television channels which can be accessed include ITV,TBC1,TBC2,Star T,Channel 10,Channel 5,EATV,Clouds Tv,Cloud Plus, Wasafi Tv, TVE, Agape Tv, TABIBU TV, AZAM, ZBC1 and ZBC 2. Other international worldwide stations, include BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera and other more exist accessed.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

The chapter covers three sectors, namely health, education and water supply and sanitation. The Health Sector discusses the status of social services that were available in Temeke Municipal Council from 2016 to 2019 and covers the development of the health sector in terms of preventive and curative measures through morbidity, mortality and reportable communicable diseases. It also covers preventive measures on HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis, mother and child health as well as health facilities. The education sector highlights education performance based on the increase of school facilities; pre-primary, primary and secondary education, enrolment performance, schools infrastructures and quality of education. Performances of water supply for Temeke Municipal Council are highlighted in terms of sources, technology and capacity of water supply.

5.1 Health Sector

5.1.1 Health Facilities

The status of health services in any council can easily be visualized through health infrastructures, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicines. The main objective of any local government authority and the nation as a whole is to ensure provision of quality and timely health services to the community.

According to the national health policy, Temeke Municipal Council has a long way to go to implement fully the policy of having a health centre per ward and a dispensary per sub ward. The council still has shortages of health centers and dispensaries which has caused unnecessary loss of peoples' lives through preventable diseases.

Table 5.1: Status and Distribution of Health Facilities by Type and Ward, 2020

Ward	Hospitals		Health Centers		Dispensaries		Toilet facilities
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Azimio	0	0	0	0	1	6	9
Buza	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Chamazi	0	0	0	0	2	13	14
Chang'ombe	0	1	0	0	1	4	4
Charambe	0	0	0	2	1	5	9

Ward	Hospitals		Health Centers		Dispensaries		Toilet facilities
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Keko	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Kilakala	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Kiburugwa	0	0	1	1	0	2	8
Kijichi	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kurasini	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Mbagala	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
Mbagala kuu	1	1	0	0	2	8	9
Mianzini	0	0	0	0	0	9	10
Miburani	1	0	1	1	0	2	5
Mtoni	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Sandali	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Tandika	0	1	0	3	0	2	5
Temeke	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
Toangoma	0	1	0	1	3	7	8
Yombo vituka	0	0	1	1	1	3	5
Total	3	5	4	10	19	88	127

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

5.1.2 Population per Health Facility

Looking at the population against health facilities, the council managed to reduce the mean average population per facility from 1,869,249 person in 2016 to 524,000 persons in 2020.

Table 5.2 Number of population Facilities by Ward, 2020

No.	Ward	Number of Population	Population facilities	Population per facilities	Populati on per facilities	Populati on per facilities	Ward
1	Azimio	164,951	18,328	18,328	18,328	18,328	164,951
2	Buza	32,859	10,953	10,953	10,953	10,953	32,859
3	Chamazi	22,441	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,603	22,441
4	Chang'ombe	52,470	13,118	13,118	13,118	13,118	52,470
5	Charambe	48,946	5,438	5,438	5,438	5,438	48,946
6	Kilungule	45,016	9,003	9,003	9,003	9,003	45,016

7	Keko	86,863	43,431	43,431	43,431	43,431	86,863
8	Kibondemaji	55,969	27,985	27,985	27,985	27,985	55,969
9	Kiburugwa	79,091	9,886	9,886	9,886	9,886	79,091
10	Kijichi	82,832	16,566	16,566	16,566	16,566	82,832
11	Kilakala	92,192	92,192	92,192	92,192	92,192	92,192
12	Kurasini	93,071	93,071	93,071	93,071	93,071	93,071
13	Makangarawe	81,307	27,102	27,102	27,102	27,102	81,307
14	Mbagala	110,435	22,087	22,087	22,087	22,087	110,435
15	Mbagala kuu	105,366	10,537	10,537	10,537	10,537	105,366
16	Mianzini	75,159	7,516	7,516	7,516	7,516	75,159
17	Miburani	111,127	22,225	22,225	22,225	22,225	111,127
18	Mtoni	129,278	25,856	25,856	25,856	25,856	129,278
19	Sandali	105,217	17,536	17,536	17,536	17,536	105,217
20	Tandika	113,204	22,641	22,641	22,641	22,641	113,204
21	Temeke	75,131	9,391	9,391	9,391	9,391	75,131
22	Toangoma	36,843	3,684	3,684	3,684	3,684	36,843
23	Yombo vituka	69,482	13,896	13,896	13,896	13,896	69,482
	Total	1,869,249	524,045	524,045	524,045	524,045	1,869,250

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

Table 5. 3 Relating Health Facilities to the Population by Ward,2020

Ward	Hospitals		Health centre		Dispensaries	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Azimio	0	1	0	0	1	7
Buza	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chamazi	0	0	0	0	2	12
Chang'ombe	0	1	0	0	1	2
Charambe	0	0	0	1	1	7
Keko	0	0	0	0	1	4
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kiburugwa	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kijichi	0	0	1	1	0	6
Kilakala	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kurasini	0	0	0	1	0	0
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mbagala	0	1	1	0	1	2

	Hospitals		Health centre		Dispensaries	
Ward	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Mbagala kuu	0	0	1	0	2	7
Mianzini	0	0	0	0	1	9
Miburani	0	0	0	0	4	1
Mtoni	0	0	0	0	1	4
Sandali	0	0	0	0	1	5
Tandika	0	0	0	3	0	2
Temeke	1	1	0	1	0	5
Toangoma	0	0	0	2	3	5
Yombo vituka	0	0	1	1	0	3
Total	1	4	4	11	22	93

Source: Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

Figure 10. Yombo Vituka Heath Center



Source: Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

Figure 11 Buza Health Center



Source: Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

Table 5.5: Number of Doctors and Average Population per Doctor by Ward, 2016 - 2019

Wards	2016			2019		
	Number of Population	Number of Doctors	Population per Doctors	Number of Population	Number of Doctors	Population per Doctors
Azimio	76,832	0	0	164,951	1	164,951
Buza	55,082	0	0	32,859	1	32,859
Chamazi	63,650	0	0	22,441	0	0
Chang'ombe	19,302	0	0	52,470	0	0
Charambe	35,217	0	0	48,946	0	0
Keko	35,163	0	0	86,863	0	0
Kilakala	44,949	0	0	92,192	0	0
Kibondemaji	51,440	0	0	55,969	0	0
Kiburugwa	78,911	0	0	79,091	0	0
Kijichi	69,195	0	0	82,832	2	41,416
Kilungule	66,716	0	0	45,016	0	0

Wards	2016			2019		
	Number of Population	Number of Doctors	Population per Doctors	Number of Population	Number of Doctors	Population per Doctors
Kurasini	26,193	0	0	93,071	0	0
Makangarawe	53,291	0	0	81,307	0	0
Mbagala	52,582	0	0	110,435	4	27,609
Mbagala kuu	74,774	0	0	105,366	16	6,585
Mianzini	49,209	0	0	75,159	3	25,053
Miburani	44,290	0	0	111,127	0	0
Mtoni	59,378	0	0	129,278	0	0
Sandali	52,660	0	0	105,217	0	0
Tandika	49,491	0	0	113,204	0	0
Temeke	26,047	46	566	75,131	88	854
Toangoma	44,578	0	0	36,843	0	0
Yombo vituka	76,999	0	0	69,482	5	13,896
Total	1,205,949	46	566	1,869,250	120	313,223

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2019

5.1.4: Status of Health Personnel

The provision of quality health facility depends on, among others, the availability of qualified practitioners, hospital equipment and medicines.

Table 5.6 Number of Medical Personnel by Type of Professional and Sex, 2020

Medical Personnel	2016			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Specialist Doctors	2	1	3	6	3	9	0	0	0
Medical doctors	8	4	12	29	16	45	5	2	7
Ass. Medical Officers	12	6	18	28	13	41	3	2	5
Clinical Officers	69	59	128	92	77	169	0	0	0
Ass. Clinical Officers	8	13	21	10	8	18	0	0	0
Dental Surgeon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ass. Dental Officer	2	3	5	8	8	16	0	0	0
Dental Therapist	3	3	6	6	6	12	2	0	2
Pharmacists	6	3	9	18	8	26	0	1	1
Pharmaceutical Technicians	4	2	6	10	6	16	1	1	2
Pharmaceutical Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Laboratory Technicians	4	3	7	20	12	32	1	0	1
Laboratory Ass.	2	3	5	16	12	28	4	4	8
Radiologist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiographer	2	0	2	8	2	10	0	0	0
Radiographic Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nursing Officers	4	8	12	6	20	26	1	1	2
Trained Nurse/NM/PHN	11	126	137	16	228	244	19	14	33
MCHA	0	46	46	0	0	0	7	5	12
Medical Attendants	3	61	64	6	80	86	19	16	35
Health Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Health Assistants	8	7	15	16	8	24	2	3	5
Health Secretaries	0	3	3	2	8	10	1	1	2
Other Medical Carders	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	30
Total	148	351	499	297	515	812	83	61	144

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office, (Municipal Medical's Office), 2020

5.1.5 Morbidity

The health sector aims to solving the problem of morbidity or sicknesses along with mortality and these are the key targets of any health service development efforts. In order to take care of morbidity, the government must have an inventory of health problems. The inventory shows that the 7 most commonly reported causes of illnesses in Temeke Municipal Council are Urinary tract infections 32 (UTIs), Acute respiratory infection 24 (ARI), Skin Diseases (8), Hypertension (8), Malaria(7), Anemia 6 and Diarrhea (4) conditions.

5.1.6 Out-patients

Out patients recorded in 2016 about 34% percent were suffering Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) second Skin diseases and Urinary tract infections (UTIs) 17% as a cause of morbidity in Temeke Municipal Council. Therefore Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranked first and the third disease in ranking was Diarrhea, the fourth and fifth diseases were Pneumonias and Intestinal Worms respectively.

Reported causes of morbidity in 2017 year were almost similar to that of previous year with regard to the first five diseases except the ranking of reported cases. In 2019, malaria ranked first with a total of 7 percent of occurrence- patients, followed by Anemia 6 percent of occurrence , Diarrhea, Intestinal worm, Peptic ulcers 4, percent of occurrence the fourth and fifth diseases were and Pneumonias.

Table 5.7 The Ten(10) Most commonly reported causes of morbidity (Out Patients Only), 2016 and 2019

The ten most commonly Reported causes of morbidity						
Rank	2016		2017		2019	
	Disease	Percentage of Occurrences	Disease	Percentage of Occurrences	Disease	Percentage of Occurrences
1	ARI	34	ARI	25	UTI	32
2	Skin Diseases	17	UTI	18	ARI	24
3	Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)	17	Skin Infections	17	Skin Diseases	8
4	Diarrhea	9	Diarrheas	10	Hypertension	8
5	Pneumonias	7	Malaria	8	Malaria	7

6	Intest. Worms	4	Pneumonias	8	Anemia	6
7	Malaria Blood test positive	4	Skin Infections	5	Diarrhea	4
8	Eye diseases	3	Intestinal Worms	4	Intest. Worms	4
9	Anaemia, Severe	3	Anemia	3	Peptic Ulcers	4
10	Ear Diseases	2	Ear Infections	2	Pneumonias	3

Source: Temeke Municipal Council Director's Office (Municipal Medical's Office) 2019

In patients recorded in 2016 about 219 patient die with Birth asphyxia, second Malaria Severe 148 as a cause of death in Temeke Municipal Council. Therefore the third cause of death in ranking was Pneumonias 127 the fourth and fifth diseases were Neonatal Septicemia 58 and HIV& AIDS 35 respectively.

While the reported causes of death in 2017 year were HIV & AIDS 284 first, Hypertension Stroke 78, Malaria Severe 70, Pneumonias 61 and Cardiac Failure 47 the first five diseases the ranking of reported cases mostly causes of death.

In 2019, HIV& AIDS first with a total number of 60 death, Hypertensive Stroke 38, Pneumonia 36, Severe Malaria 20, Nephrotic syndrome 18, Diabetis Melis 16, Septicaemia and tuberculosis 15, Cardiac Failure and Malignancy 9.

Table 5.8 The Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In-Patients Only), 2016 and 2019

Rank	2016		2017		2019	
	Disease	Number of Deaths	Disease	Number of Deaths	Disease	Number of Deaths
1	Birth asphyxia	219	HIV & AIDS	284	HIV & AIDS	60
2	Malaria Severe	148	Hypertension Stroke	78	HYPERTENSIVE STROKE	38
3	Pneumonias	127	Malaria Severe	70	PNEUMONIA	36
4	Neonatal Septicaemia	58	Pneumonias	61	SEVERE MALARIA	20
5	HIV& AIDS	35	Cardiac Failure	47	NEPHROTIC SYNDROME	18
6	Anaemias	19	Tuberculosis	46	Diabetis Melitus	16
7	Meningitis	7	Pregnancy Complications	26	SEPTICAEMIA	15
8	Diarrheas	6	Anaemias	23	TUBERCULOSIS	15
9	Burns	6	Diabetes	23	CARDIAC FAILURE	11
10	Congenital Disorders	2	Intest. Obstruction	18	MALIGNANCY	9

Source: Temeke Municipal Council Director's Office (Municipal Medical Office) 2019

5.1.7 HIV/AIDS Infections

HIV/AIDS remains one of the world's most significant public health challenges, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

HIV/AIDS is the single most important threat to morbidity and survival of the human race. In this context AIDS has now caught up with malaria and tuberculosis as the greatest causes of death among in-patients. The big difference is that malaria and tuberculosis are virtually static while HIV/AIDS is on the upsurge. Hence, the assessment of HIV/AIDS prevalence along with its control is the greatest challenge to the health delivery system in the council and country at large.

There are a number of ways that can be used to measure the extent and trend of HIV prevalence among the people, the ones that are used in Temeke Municipal Council is testing prevalence among those visiting VCT centers and expected mothers participating in the PMTCT service.

Though hospital records are not exhaustive since they exclude unreported incidents they can be used as indicative information to examine HIV/AIDS prevalence at the council level. Establishment of VCT services to a great extent has proved to be a reliable source of data on the HIV prevalence in Temeke Municipal Council since it involves moral and willingness of inhabitants to be screened. Contrary to the expectations, Temeke Municipal Council has managed to establish VCT centers in all wards in the form of PITC (Provider Initiative Testing and Counseling). This means that, more people are receiving this very important service for their health.

5.1.7.1 The Impact of HIV/AIDS

The socio-economic assessment of Temeke Municipal Council is not complete without discussing the extreme challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS and the effect of efforts so far made by various local and international organizations in combating the epidemic. The other reason for discussing the epidemic stems from the role it plays in impoverishing families and generating widows, orphans and vulnerable children due to the loss of bread-winners in their families.

There are socio-economic factors that account for the rapid spread of the epidemic. Historically, Temeke Municipal Council people are migrant laborers and entrepreneurs who do business in various parts of the country, which makes it easy for them to engage in romantic relationships. Other reasons include the traditional practice of prolonged drinking and unsafe sexual practices. The poor, especially young girls who engaged in prostitutions, prostitution for survival and also in drug abuse users.

5.1.8 Malaria prevalence

Malaria is the number one killer disease in the country and is also considered as the major cause of death of people living with HIV/AIDs in the country. Due to this fact, the government decided to combat malaria along with the HIV/AIDs disease. Temeke Municipal Council like other councils in the country has decided to use similar methods used by the nation to fight against malaria.

5.1.9 Child Nutrition

Children from the stage of fetus to under - five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group in the society. Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital service in the Council. Besides vaccination programmers, children are also weighed to reveal, among other things, how prevalent underweight is among them and hence the extent of child malnutrition. Nutritional food intake is associated with child health and therefore, poor diet can result into severe malnutrition, which in turn manifests itself in high infant and child mortality rates.

5.1.10 Mother and Child Health Care

TT2 Vaccination Protection of expectant/lactating mothers and children from measles, tuberculosis through immunization programme (CSPD) supported by development partners has to large extent reduced the risk of them being infected. Reduction of diseases among children and their mothers in the Temeke Municipal Council is attributed to the massive coverage of immunization campaigns done in the council. Contrary to the expectations, the number of expectant mothers who were vaccinated with TT2 fluctuated.

5.1.11 Investment Opportunities for Health Sub-Sector

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as pneumonia, malaria, diarrhea, clinical AIDS, (to mention a few), shortages of health centers and dispensaries are a bottleneck for development of this sector.

5.2 Education Sector

5.2.1 An overview

The system of education as set by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training is divided into Pre- Primary, Primary and Secondary, Colleges and Universities and Vocational education.

5.2.2 Pre-Primary Education

The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training has set a condition that formal education has to start with pre-primary education but this education is not yet widely accessible, Temeke Municipal Council allow parents with children who have reached six years and did not attend pre- primary education to join primary schools directly. At the same time the municipal Council authority makes efforts to encourage parents to enroll children of less than six years in pre - primary schools.

Temeke Municipal Council had an increase number of pre- primary schools from 2017 to 2019. From 2017 to 2019 the number of schools increased by 131 in 2017 to 141 in 2020. Majority of the schools owned by the Government.

Table 5.9 Number of Pre-primary School by Ownership and Ward, 2017- 2020

Ward	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Private	Private	Total
Azimio	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6
Buza	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	6	9
Chamazi	5	10	15	5	13	18	5	13	18	5	45	50
Chang'ombe	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	5
Charambe	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Keko	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Kibondemaji	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	6	8
Kiburugwa	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
Kijichi	3	7	10	3	8	11	3	8	11	3	27	30
Kilakala	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4
Kilungule	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4
Kurasini	4	2	6	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	4	6
Makangara we	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Mbagala	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	4	7
Mbagala Kuu	4	0	4	4	1	5	4	0	4	4	2	6
Mianzini	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	5	8	3	8	11
Miburani	7	2	9	7	3	10	7	3	10	8	9	17
Mtoni	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4

Sandali	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	4	6
Tandika	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	6	9	15
Temeke	9	1	10	9	1	10	6	1	7	6	3	9
Toangoma	5	8	13	5	11	16	5	13	18	5	39	44
Yombo vituka	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	15	18
JUMLA	81	50	131	81	60	141	77	63	140	80	70	150

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Primary Education Department), 2020

5.2.2.1 Pre-primary Enrolment

The enrollment in pre-primary schools increased in the four years shown in Table 5.21. The enrollment was 12,935 pupils in 2017 and 12,362 in 2018 to 10,793 pupils in 2019. This increase was caused by several factors, one being the campaign to promote pre-primary education which is done by the Council authority. During the campaign, parents are persuaded to take their children to pre- primary school which increases the enrollment

Table 5.10 Total enrolment in Pre-primary Schools by Ownership and Ward, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Ward	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Azimio	609	0	609	544	0	544	535	0	535	409	0	409
Buza	293	153	446	348	132	480	311	118	429	622	103	725
Chamazi	1067	547	1614	1087	605	1692	944	571	1515	665	489	1,154
Chang'ombe	90	215	305	75	222	297	62	188	250	56	74	130
Charambe	92	0	92	59	191	250	40	0	40	120	0	120
Keko	172	0	172	158	0	158	174	0	174	127	0	127
Kilakala	303	13	316	316	30	346	330	19	349	179	58	237
Kibondemaji	277	166	443	300	0	300	229	188	417	426	0	426
Kiburugwa	603	0	603	361	0	361	278	0	278	732	487	1,219
Kijichi	264	941	1205	242	796	1038	206	667	873	135	16	151
Kilungule	416	0	416	375	0	375	341	0	341	402	0	402

Ward	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Kurasini	97	132	229	91	137	228	59	70	129	52	28	80
Makangarawe	351	64	415	433	67	500	252	48	300	177	77	254
Mbagala	460	59	519	328	54	382	240	9	249	631	104	735
Mbagala kuu	640	0	640	494	37	531	386	0	386	272	88	360
Mianzini	459	284	743	512	275	787	281	305	586	166	246	412
Miburani	348	336	684	378	24	402	346	316	662	303	407	710
Mtoni	412	0	412	309	0	309	354	0	354	253	0	253
Sandali	89	47	136	215	45	260	109	48	157	131	50	181
Tandika	340	102	442	499	130	629	395	122	517	308	196	504
Temeke	252	93	345	265	50	315	262	125	387	177	98	275
Toangoma	960	685	1645	885	684	1569	676	688	1364	498	549	1047
Yombo vituka	353	151	504	440	169	609	350	151	501	295	176	471
Total	8,947	3,988	12,935	8,714	3,648	12,362	7,160	3,633	10,793	7136	1069	8205

Source: Municipal Director's Office (Primary Education Department), Temeke Municipal Council, 2020

5.3 Primary Education

The Tanzanian government set a policy that every child of age 7-13 has the right to achieve primary education. To make this possible the Central Government collaborates with local government authorities to mobilize communities to play a part in providing this education. The first task was to provide primary schools which would facilitate increase in enrollment.

The Central Government placed primary school education under the control of the Local Government so as to make the involvement of the community effective.

The number of primary schools both public and private were 127 in 2017, 135 in 2018 and 135 in 2019.

Table 5. 11: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Ward; Council; recent past five years

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	Public	Private	Public	Private
AZIMIO	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
BUZA	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
CHAMAZI	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9
CHANG,OM BE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CHARAMBE	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
KEKO	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
KIBADA	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIGAMBONI	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KILUNGULE	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
KIBURUGW A	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
KIMBIJI	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KISARAWA II	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEMBA MNAZI	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIBONDEM AJI	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
KIJICHI	3	6	3	6	3	9	3	9	3	9
KILAKALA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
KURASINI	4	1	4	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
MAKANGAK AWE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
MTONI	5	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
MBAGALA	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
MBAGALA KUU	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
MIANZINI	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
MJI MWEMA	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIBURANI	7	2	7	2	7	3	7	3	7	3
SANDALI	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
SOMANGILA	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TANDIKA	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2
TEMEKE	9	1	9	1	6	1	6	1	6	1
TOANGOM A	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8
TUNGI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIDIBWENTI	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOMBU VITUKA	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Total	118	56	81	45	76	48	76	48	76	48

Source: Council

5.3.1 Standard I Enrollment

The enrollment of children in primary schools depends of the number of children completing pre-primary education. Therefore, fluctuation in pre-primary enrollment leads to the

fluctuation in standard one enrollment. The policy requires children to attend preprimary education before they are enrolled into primary schools.

Table 5. 12: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Ward;..... Council; recent past five years

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private
AZIMIO	1011		1,179		1410		1128		1310	
BUZA	933	122	1,367	135	1633	138	1454	121	1548	109
CHAMAZI	2340	521	3,328	1,044	4340	701	3982	715	4003	688
CHANG,OMBE	110	49	342	65	240	69	97	98	144	74
CHARAMBE	498		716		698		663		708	
KEKO	214		495		304		206	98	211	
KIBONDEMAJI	774	19	985	145	991	122	893	134	789	96
KIBURUGWA	991	122	1,367		1,658		1329		1741	
KIJICHI	658		773	616	846	488	774	475	975	433
KILAKALA	746	488	593	104	674	29	641	18	665	17
KILUNGULE	1237		1,447		1537		1701		1756	
KURASINI	168		147		158		133		138	
MAKANGARAWA	862	66	647	68	862	66	863	74	910	92
MBAGALA	1001	61	1,261	44	1501	61	1419		1234	193
MBAGALAKUU	1918	23	2,030		2018	26	1807		2012	24
MIANZINI	1237	296	1,570	144	1 537	296	1238	339	1326	298
MIBURANI	993	183	789	187	1123	205	762	210	975	183
MTONI	1003		962		1133		813		945	
SANDALI	982	41	899	58	1111		848	41	860	103
TANDIKA	971	100	1,255	110	133		1191	86	1263	179
TEMEKE	529	214	792	143	629	214	676	206	819	234
TOANGOMA	2573	374	2,071	502	2673	574	2335	583	2431	637
YOMBOVITUKA	1123	177	860	151	1223	197	1225	195	1144	283
Total	29,530	3,337	25,915	964	29,530	3,337	26,178	3,340	27907	3643

Source: Councils

5.3.2 Total Standard I-VII Enrolment

At the Council level, each year the number of girls enrolled was larger than that of boys. The slight difference in the number of boys and girls enrolled was a result of the municipal's efforts to implement national objective of ensuring girls get equal opportunity as boys getting education.

Table 5. 13: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Government Primary Schools.Council 2020

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
AZIMIO	3783	3838	3499	3553	3652	3630	4092	4064	3817	3962
BUZA	3825	3911	3665	3768	4068	4201	4514	4621	4649	4659
CHAMAZI	9706	10148	9171	9616	10641	11221	12316	12720	13159	13371
CHANG'OMBE	375	441	330	398	335	400	381	400	357	399
CHARAMBE	1575	1615	1533	1566	1819	1824	1884	1932	1991	1984
KEKO	980	940	890	856	851	892	910	877	790	761
KIBONDEMAJI	2613	2803	1762	1765	1870	1808	2077	2033	2972	2990
KIBURUGWA	3820	5257	2467	2672	2670	2735	2926	2986	4943	5136
KIJICHI	2123	2175	4547	4931	4727	5041	4993	5042	2413	2396
KILAKALA	1922	1908	1980	2074	2125	2178	2303	2427	1890	1973
KIULUNGULE	4414	4593	4198	4411	4384	4699	5098	5247	5107	5222
KURASINI	913	703	676	655	635	606	617	575	562	514
MAKANGARAWA	2173	2348	1966	2165	2094	2303	2440	2487	2411	2461
MBAGALA	4786	5302	3546	3686	3814	3904	4331	4232	4112	4275
MBAGALA KUU	5813	6260	5477	5924	5752	6166	6141	6424	5995	6312
MIANZINI	4537	4746	4274	4500	4523	4778	4581	4701	4363	4433
MIBURANI	2822	2856	2615	2654	2602	2654	2816	2785	2714	2645
MTONI	2755	2884	2492	2653	2773	2847	3011	3124	2884	2952
SANDALI	4423	2478	2383	2429	2726	2637	2958	2840	2999	2746
TANDIKA	3610	3765	3403	3560	3563	3733	3902	4000	3725	3812
TEMEKE	2216	2244	2093	2054	2207	2190	2308	2296	2230	2205
TOANGOMA	4915	5367	5664	6037	6519	6714	7618	7784	7670	7651
YOMBO VITUKA	3522	3127	3627	3738	3655	3797	3960	4003	3720	3794
Total	77621	79709	72,258	75,665	78,005	80,958	86,177	87,600	85473	86653

Source: Councils

Table 5. 14: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in PrivatePrimarySchools;..... Council; recent past five years

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
BUZA	199	107	247	236	110	109	246	311	366	356
CHAMAZI	1506	1395	1497	1502	1599	1636	1822	1799	1972	1970
CHANG'OMBE	198	211	292	286	313	321	215	322	210	224
KIBONDEMAJI	283	299	277	300	286	289	402	399	338	356
KIJICHI	712	709	621	612	637	689	1403	1183	1346	1444
KILAKALA	203	199	213	148	131	146	32	37	39	40
MAKANGARAW E	179	185	201	189	184	170	179	185	185	201
MBAGALA	171	205	214	316	164	133	389	499	499	557
MBAGALA KUU	93	99	83	98	92	106	72	89	97	94
MIANZINI	664	703	812	603	534	537	809	844	795	859
MIBURANI	454	566	399	512	585	658	711	505	607	631
SANDALI	227	189	213	189	177	180	122	187	171	195
TANDIKA	700	698	679	750	753	775	307	399	353	402
TEMEKE	599	587	601	599	580	556	634	598	637	621
TOANGOMA	1198	1088	1201	1099	1102	1221	1702	1672	1684	1668
YOMBO VITUKA	327	386	354	299	384	388	699	713	720	655
Totala	7713	7626	7904	7738	7631	7914	9744	9742	10019	10273

Table 5. 15: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Primary School Council

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Azimio	3240	4163	3499	3553	3652	3630	4092	4064	3817	3962
Buza	2993	3215	3665	3768	4068	4201	4514	4621	5,015	5,015
Chamazi	9621	9703	9171	9616	10641	11221	12316	12720	15,883	16,204
Chang'ombe	382	448	330	398	335	400	381	400	567	623
Charambe	1476	1546	1533	1566	1819	1824	1884	1932	1,965	2,009
Keko	950	1007	890	856	851	892	910	877	790	761
Kilakala	1223	1805	1762	1765	1870	1808	2077	2033	1929	2013
Kibondemaji	2521	2704	2467	2672	2670	2735	2926	2986	3,265	3,321
Kiburugwa	4551	4979	4547	4931	4727	5041	4993	5042	4,940	5,069
Kijichi	2001	1992	1980	2074	2125	2178	2303	2427	4,044	4,044
Kilungule	4093	4189	4198	4411	4384	4699	5098	5247	5,298	5,513
Kurasini	881	936	676	655	635	606	617	575	562	514
Makangarawe	2101	2285	1966	2165	2094	2303	2440	2487	2,596	2,662
Mbagala	3531	3679	3546	3686	3814	3904	4331	4232	5,019	5,067
Mbagala kuu	5347	5901	5477	5924	5752	6166	6141	6424	6,269	6,622
Mianzini	4233	4602	4274	4500	4523	4778	4581	4701	5,164	5,468
Miburani	3106	3141	2615	2654	2602	2654	2816	2785	3,321	3,276
Mtoni	2316	2722	2492	2653	2773	2847	3011	3124	2884	2952
Sandali	2281	2329	2383	2429	2726	2637	2958	2840	3170	2941
Tandika	3212	3314	3403	3560	3563	3733	3902	4000	4078	4214
Temeke	1982	2163	2093	2054	2207	2190	2308	2296	2866	2832
Toangoma	5701	5992	5664	6037	6519	6714	7618	7784	10,015	9,977
Yombo vituka	3672	3850	3627	3738	3655	3797	3960	4003	4,440	4,449
Total	71414	76665	72,258	75,665	78,005	80,958	86,177	87,600	97897	99508

Source: Temeke Municipal Councils 2020

5.3.3 Primary School Dropout Rate

The dropout seems to vary from year to year .Dropout due to absenteeism was higher among boys than girls. Dropouts due to pregnancy were very rare.

Table 5.16 Dropouts by Reason, 2017, 2018 and 2019

Reasons	2017		2018		2019	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Truancy (absenteeism)	120	78	138	138	24	16
Pregnancy	-	-		-	-	-
Death	8	3	29	14	15	9
Others	39	50	-	-	106	120
Total Dropout	167	131	167	152	145	145
Total enrolment	72,258	75,665	78,005	80,958	86,177	87,600
Percentage	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.17

Source: Municipal Director's Office (Primary Education Department), 2020

5.3.4 Pass Rate and Selection for Form I

Pass rate refers to the extent of passing the examinations. Table 5.29 shows that the number of pupils who sat Standard VII examinations increased from 18,746 in 2017 to 20,335 in 2019. In all the three reference years the number of girls who sat for examinations was higher than that of the boys.

Table 5. 17: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Ward; Government Primary Schools, Council; recent past three years

Ward	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Azimio	486	496	992				484	466	950	399	407	806	432	450	882	413	437	850
Buza	597	579	1176				587	588	1185	487	502	989	460	530	990	537	543	1080
Chamazi	1871	1620	3491				1891	1530	3421	1104	1205	2309	1503	1250	2753	1704	1295	2999
Chang'ombe	63	62	125				63	75	138	52	55	107	256	290	546	62	73	135
Charambe	198	200	398				200	201	401	138	159	297	148	151	299	178	189	367
Keko	103	100	203				103	110	213	89	96	185	111	100	211	89	96	185
Kilakala	203	201	404				203	221	424	184	199	383	200	241	441	184	199	383
Kibondemaji	406	409	815				436	459	895	370	403	773	282	396	678	370	403	773
Kiburugwa	646	691	1337				646	691	1337	522	445	967	508	449	957	560	525	1185

Kijichi	390	499	889				390	409	799	264	233	497	350	401	751	369	393	762
Kilungule	571	558	1129				571	558	1129	419	434	853	539	602	1141	459	494	953
Kurasini	94	70	164				94	77	171	54	41	95	101	97	198	84	74	158
Makangarawe	271	33	601				271	333	604	224	294	518	251	290	541	248	304	552
Mbagala	501	501	1002				501	541	1042	450	435	885	489	473	962	456	475	931
Mbagala kuu	703	799	1502				703	800	1503	505	406	911	786	711	1497	105	116	221
Mianzini	717	678	1395				717	680	1397	547	553	1100	593	488	1081	577	583	1160
Miburani	451	446	897				451	466	917	402	438	840	427	463	890	432	488	880
Mtoni	304	320	624				309	323	632	272	292	564	293	289	582	300	312	612
Sandali	333	315	648				333	319	652	290	276	566	312	322	634	307	296	603
Tandika	426	441	867				426	447	783	322	386	708	480	447	927	378	415	793
Temeke	337	293	630				337	296	633	302	249	551	300	341	641	333	289	622
Toangoma	1037	1092	2129				1037	1092	2129	842	889	1731	1002	1008	2010	886	927	1833
Yombo vituka	651	652	1303				654	655	1309	306	438	864	603	523	1126	503	490	1020
TOTAL	11359	11055	22721				11407	11337	22664	8544	8835	17499	10426	10312	22073	9538	9414	19057

Source: Temeke Municipal Council 2020

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

5.4 Primary School Facilities

Table 5.49 up to 5.57 gives information of primary school facilities. Table 5.49 and 5.50 seek the information on availability of classrooms, total pupils in a class and deficit if any in Government and private primary schools respectively.

5.4.1 Classrooms

Temeke Municipal Council has a total of 80 public primary schools with 1511 classrooms. The total number of pupils in these schools was 197405. The required number of classrooms to serve this number of pupils was 4377 therefore there was a deficit of 2866 classes which is equivalent to 65.5 percent.

Table 5.18: Availability of Classrooms in Government Primary Schools by Ward Council;2020

Ward	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Azimio	6	7779	97	45	173	76	78
Buza	3	10030	59	45	223	164	278
Chamazi	6	32087	106	45	713	607	573
Chang'ombe	1	1190	15	45	26	11	73
Charambe	1	3974	25	45	88	63	252
Keko	2	1551	42	45	34	-8	-19
Kilakala	2	3942	35	45	88	53	151
Kibondemaji	2	6586	39	45	146	107	274
Kiburugwa	3	10009	68	45	222	154	226
Kijichi	3	8088	65	45	180	115	177
Kilungule	4	10811	110	45	240	130	118
Kurasini	2	1076	41	45	24	-17	-41

Makangarawe	2	5258	42	45	117	75	179
Mbagala	3	10086	61	45	224	163	267
Mbagala kuu	4	12891	93	45	286	193	208
Mianzini	3	10632	66	45	236	170	258
Miburani	8	6597	121	45	147	26	21
Mtoni	4	5836	68	45	130	62	91
Sandali	2	6111	36	45	136	100	278
Tandika	5	8292	76	45	184	108	142
Temeke	6	5698	79	45	127	48	61
Toangoma	5	19992	98	45	444	346	353
Yombo vituka	3	8889	69	45	197	128	186
TOTAL	80	197405	1511	45	4377	2866	190

5.4.2 Pit-Latrines

Most schools, especially public school, reveal a serious concern about the environment in which pupils learn, some have inadequate toilet facilities. Inadequate or lack of toilet facilities has its health implications, including spread of bacterial, viral and parasitic infections such as typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysenteries, diarrhea, cholera, hookworm, ascariasis, viral hepatitis, schistosomiasis, guinea worm diseases, etc.

Seek the availability of Pit Latrine by sex, pupil latrine ratio and deficit if any in Government and Private Primary Schools respectively.

Table 5.19: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Primary Schools by Ward Council, 2020

Ward	Total Pupils		Available Pit Latrine		Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Pit Latrine		Deficit of Pit Latrine for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Azimio	3817	3962	21	50	25	20	153	198	132	148
Buza	4649	4659	23	28	25	20	186	233	163	205
Chamazi	13159	13371	62	75	25	20	526	669	464	594
Chang'ombe	357	399	8	9	25	20	14	20	6	11
Charambe	1991	1984	9	9	25	20	80	99	71	90
Keko	790	761	10	10	25	20	32	38	22	28
Kilakala	2972	2990	15	19	25	20	119	150	104	131
Kibondemaji	4943	5136	11	23	25	20	198	257	187	234
Kiburugwa	2413	2396	30	40	25	20	97	120	67	80
Kijichi	1890	1973	33	26	25	20	76	99	43	73
Kilungule	5107	5222	42	51	25	20	204	261	162	210

Kurasini	562	514	17	17	25	20	22	26	5	9
Makangarawe	2411	2461	25	32	25	20	96	123	71	91
Mbagala	4112	4275	37	64	25	20	164	214	127	150
Mbagala kuu	5995	6312	52	63	25	20	240	316	188	253
Mianzini	4363	4433	33	48	25	20	174	222	141	174
Miburani	2714	2645	65	94	25	20	109	132	44	38
Mtoni	2884	2952	27	39	25	20	115	148	88	109
Sandali	2999	2746	21	28	25	20	120	137	99	109
Tandika	3725	3812	38	41	25	20	149	191	111	150
Temeke	2230	2205	68	79	25	20	89	110	21	31
Toangoma	7670	7651	53	71	25	20	307	383	254	312
Yombo vituka	3720	3794	34	37	25	20	149	190	115	153
Total	85473	86653	734	953	575	460	3419	4336	2685	3383

Source: Councils

Table 5. 20: Availability of Pit Latrine in Private Primary Schools by Ward Council, 2020

Ward	Total Pupils		Available Pit Latrine		Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Pit Latrine		Deficit of Pit Latrine for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
BUZA	366	356	20	20	25	20	15	18	-5	-2
CHAMAZI	1972	1970	110	112	25	20	79	99	-31	-13
CHANG'OMBE	210	224	10	10	25	20	8	11	-2	1
KIBONDEMAJI	338	356	18	24	25	20	14	18	-4	-6
KIJICHI	1346	1444	56	60	25	20	54	72	-2	12
KILAKALA	39	40	8	8	25	20	2	2	-6	-6
MAKANGARAW/E	185	201	8	8	25	20	7	10	-1	2
MBAGALA	499	557	28	28	25	20	20	28	-8	0
MBAGALA KUU	97	94	4	4	25	20	4	5	0	1
MIANZINI	795	859	55	60	25	20	32	43	-23	-17
MIBURANI	607	631	41	44	25	20	24	32	-17	-12
SANDALI	171	195	15	20	25	20	9	10	-6	-10
TANDIKA	353	402	16	18	25	20	14	20	-2	2
TEMEKE	637	621	5	5	25	20	26	31	21	26
TOANGOMA	1684	1668	30	30	25	20	67	83	37	53
YOMBO VITUKA	720	655	33	36	25	20	29	33	-4	-3
Total	10019	10273	457	487			25	32	-432	-455

5.4.3 Staff Quarters

Provision of housing facilities fulfills one of the basic necessities of life namely food, clothing and shelter. Among the various teaching incentives, availability of houses within the school compound promotes retention of teachers, teaching morale and confidence.

5.4.3.1 Picture (Staff house)

Table 5.33 indicates that Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 99 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 3166 houses. Temeke Municipal Council had a deficit of 3067 Houses (equivalent to 96.87 percent deficit). The most affected ward was Chang'ombe deficit of 100 percent, followed by Mianzini (100percent)and Kilakala 98.72 Percent.

Table 5. 21: Availability of Government Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward Council; 2020

Ward	Require d Teachers	Number of Availabl e Teacher s	Actual Requirem ent of Houses	Availa ble Hous es	Deficit of House s		Surplus / Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No.	Percent		
Azimio	173	172	172	2	170	8500	170	8500
Buza	223	153	153	5	148	7400	148	7400
Chamazi	713	302	302	14	288	14400	288	14400
Chang'ombe	26	17	17		17	850	17	850
Charambe	88	52	52	2	50	2500	50	2500
Keko	34	42	42	2	40	2000	40	2000
Kilakala	88	69	69	1	68	3400	68	3400
Kibondemaji	146	94	94	3	91	4550	91	4550
Kiburugwa	222	153	153	5	148	7400	148	7400
Kijichi	180	105	105	3	102	5100	102	5100
Kilungule	240	166	166	3	163	8150	163	8150
Kurasini	24	33	33	6	27	1350	27	1350
Makangarawe	117	93	93	2	91	4550	91	4550
Mbagala	224	149	149	2	147	7350	147	7350
Mbagala kuu	286	221	221	4	217	10850	217	10850
Mianzini	236	99	99		99	4950	99	4950
Miburani	147	168	168	10	158	7900	158	7900
Mtoni	130	131	131	2	129	6450	129	6450
Sandali	136	94	94	2	92	4600	92	4600
Tandika	184	144	144	3	141	7050	141	7050
Temeke	127	109	109	8	101	5050	101	5050
Toangoma	444	252	252	16	236	11800	236	11800
Yombo vituka	198	172	172	6	166	8300	166	8300

Total	4387	2990	2990	101	2889	144450	2889	144450
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Table 5. 22: Availability of Private Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward Council; 2020

Ward	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses		Surplus/ Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No	Percent		
BUZA	16	25	16	1	15	1500	15	1500
CHAMAZI	86	161	86	18	68	378	68	378
CHANG'OMBE	9	20	9	0	9	100	9	100
KIBONDEMAJI	15	26	15	3	12	400	12	400
KIJICHI	56	109	56	2	54	2700	54	2700
KILAKALA	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0
MAKANGARAW'E	10	41	10	0	10	100	10	100
MBAGALA	23	43	23	6	17	283	17	283
MBAGALA KUU	4	8	4	0	4	100	4	100
MIANZINI	37	97	37	1	36	3600	36	3600
MIBURANI	28	76	28	0	28	100	28	100
SANDALI	8	16	8	0	8	100	8	100
TANDIKA	17	34	17	0	17	100	17	100
TEMEKE	28	56	28	0	28	100	28	100
TOANGOMA	81	23	81	0	81	100	81	100
YOMBO	31		31					
VITUKA		64		3	28	933	28	933
Total	450	806	450	35	415	1186	415	1186

Source: Councils

5.4.4 Furniture (Desks)

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of teaching and learning environment for teachers and pupils. Temeke Municipal Council required a total of 57,926 desks for 173,777 pupils in the Council. The available desks were 42,107 and the council had a deficit of 57,926 desks.

Table 5. 23: Availability of Desks in Government Primary Schools by Ward; 2020.

Ward	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit of Desks		Deficit Based on DPR	Percent of Deficit Based on DPR
					No.	Percent		
Azimio	7779	2276	1:3	2593	317	14	317	14
Buza	10030	1885	1:3	3343	1458	77	1458	77
Chamazi	32087	6122	1:3	10696	4574	75	4574	75
Chang'ombe	1190	259	1:3	397	138	53	138	53
Charambe	3974	871	1:3	1325	454	52	454	52
Keko	1551	658	1:3	517	-141	-21	-141	-21
Kilakala	3942	1172	1:3	1314	142	12	142	12
Kibondemaji	6586	1112	1:3	2195	1083	97	1083	97
Kiburugwa	10009	2860	1:3	3336	476	17	476	17
Kijichi	8088	1411	1:3	2696	1285	91	1285	91
Kilungule	10811	2549	1:3	3604	1055	41	1055	41
Kurasini	1076	551	1:3	356	-195	-35	-195	-35
Makangarawe	5258	1227	1:3	1753	526	43	526	43
Mbagala	10086	1894	1:3	3362	1468	78	1468	78
Mbagala kuu	12891	2766	1:3	4297	1531	55	1531	55
Mianzini	10632	2079	1:3	3544	1465	70	1465	70
Miburani	6597	1821	1:3	2199	378	21	378	21
Mtoni	5836	1725	1:3	1945	220	12	220	12
Sandali	6111	1353	1:3	2037	684	51	684	51
Tandika	8292	1953	1:3	2764	811	42	811	42
Temeke	5698	992	1:3	1899	907	91	907	91
Toangoma	19992	2658	1:3	6664	4006	151	4006	151
Yombo vituka	8889	2728	1:3	2963	235	86	235	86
Total	197405	42,922		65799	22877	53	22877	53

Source: Councils

5.4.5 Accessibility of Water

Water is essential in ensuring the health of pupils, teachers and the community that is around the school surroundings. Temeke Municipal Council has managed to supply water to some of her primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. The council had a total of 79 primary schools. About 79 schools which is equivalent to 100 percent were supplied with water. Most of the schools had water wells/tap.

Table 5.24: Accessibility of Water in Government Primary Schools by Ward Council.

Ward	Total No. of School s	2019				Total No. of Schools	2020			
		No. of Primary. Schools with working					No. of Primary Schools with working			
		Water Tanks	Wate r wells	Tap water r	Other		Wate r Tanks	Water wells	Tap water	Other
Azimio	6	13				6	13			
Buza	3	3				3	3			
Chamazi	5	7				6	7			
Chang’ombe	1					1				
Charambe	1	2				1	2			
Keko	2	2				2	2			
Kilakala	2	1				2	1			
Kibondemaji	2	3				2	3			
Kiburugwa	3	7				3	7			
Kijichi	3	8				3	8			
Kilungule	4	6				4	6			
Kurasini	2	3				2	3			
Makangarawe	2	2				2	2			
Mbagala	3	7				3	7			
Mbagala kuu	4	5				4	5			
Mianzini	3	7				3	7			
Miburani	8	14				8	14			
Mtoni	4	9				4	9			
Sandali	2	9				2	9			
Tandika	5	5				5	5			
Temeke	6	7				6	7			
Toangoma	5	13				5	13			
Yombo vituka	3	1				3	1			
TOTAL	79	134				80	134			

5.4.6 Teachers

The teacher to pupil ratio is an important indicator which shows the quality of education provided in schools. The standard requirement is that one teacher should serve a class of 45 pupils (1:45). In general, Temeke Municipal Council has a deficit of 696 teachers. The most affected wards are Chamazi and Toangoma, followed by Kilungule, Kiburugwa, Buza, Mianzini and Miburani and the least affected wards were Kilakala, Mbagala and Tandika.

Table 5.25 Number of Public Primary School Teachers by Ward, Temeke Municipal Council, 2019

Ward	Total number of pupils	Teachers required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Teachers Pupils Ratio
Azimio	8,156	181	188	(7)	1
Buza	9,135	203	151	52	2
Chamazi	25,036	556	269	287	2
Chang'ombe	781	17	23	(6)	1
Charambe	3,816	85	56	29	2
Keko	1,787	40	53	(13)	1
Kilakala	4,110	91	78	13	2
Kibondemaji	5,912	131	103	28	2
Kiburugwa	10,035	223	166	57	2
Kijichi	4,730	105	112	(7)	1
Kilungule	10,345	230	147	83	2
Kurasini	1,192	26	46	(20)	1
Makangarawe	4,927	109	94	15	2
Mbagala	8,563	190	160	30	2
Mbagala kuu	12,565	279	237	42	2
Mianzini	9,282	206	137	69	2
Miburani	5,601	124	185	(61)	1
Mtoni	6,135	136	149	(13)	1
Sandali	5,798	129	104	25	2
Tandika	7,902	176	158	18	2
Temeke	4,604	102	139	(37)	1
Toangoma	15,402	342	233	109	2
Yombo vituka	7,963	177	178	(1)	1
Jumla	173,777	3,862	3,166	696	2

Source: Municipal Director's Office (Primary Education Department), 2020

Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 3164 teachers with different qualifications. Most primary schools teachers available in the Council were Grade A teachers. These were 2488 in number of whom 365(10.6 percent) were males and 2123(85.3 percent) were females. They were followed by 365 teachers with diploma of whom 98 were males and 267 were females. The last group consist 313 teachers with degree qualifications, these were in number of whom 81 were males and 232 were females.

In general, of the total primary school teachers in the municipal Council 17 percent were males and 83 percent females.

Table 5.26 Availability of Teachers in Public Primary Schools Teachers qualification and Ward, 2020

Ward	No of Teachers with					
	Grade A		Diploma		Degree	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Azimio	25	129	10	8	6	10
Buza	19	102	6	10	5	9
Chamazi	32	195	9	12	8	13
Chang'ombe	3	10	2	5		3
Charambe	8	35	2	6	2	3
Keko	4	36	2	6	1	4
Kilakala	8	58	2	3	1	6
Kibondemaji	11	81	4	6		1
Kiburugwa	24	129	4	4	2	3
Kijichi	14	71	1	14	1	11
Kilungule	26	92	3	16	3	7
Kurasini	8	24	1	4	2	7
Makangarawe	8	63	1	6	4	12
Mbagala	17	112	4	12	4	11
Mbagala kuu	30	156	7	14	7	23
Mianzini	11	84	8	16	2	16
Miburani	26	101	7	24	6	21
Mtoni	7	98	4	23	4	13
Sandali	12	71	5	12		4
Tandika	13	100	5	22	3	15
Temeke	17	84	2	15	6	15
Toangoma	19	172	6	19	6	11
Yombo vituka	23	120	3	10	8	14
Total	365	2123	98	267	81	232

Source: Municipal Director's Office (Primary Education Department), 2020

Adult Education

Various initiatives have been made to eradicate illiteracy. Along with expansion of primary and secondary education, adult education is also expanded using primary schools as centres and the adult education campaigns through the MEMKWA programme. The recruitments of adults into adult training centres and the MEMKWA programme had influenced adult enrolment into centres.

Table 5.27 seek the number of Adult Education Centres and Enrolments. Provide the number of centres, centres enrolment and MEMKWA enrolment in specified years.

Table 5. 27: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by Ward; Council; Year 1 and Year2

Ward	Number of centres (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		Centres enrolment (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		MEMKW A (Colbert) enrolme nt	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Azimio					74	
Buza						
Chamazi						
Chang'ombe						
Charambe						
Keko						
Kilakala						
Kibondemaji						
Kiburugwa					57	210
Kijichi						
Kilungule					4	
Kurasini						
Makangarawe						
Mbagala					158	151
Mbagala kuu					10	14
Mianzini					167	118
Miburani						
Mtoni					76	73
Sandali					10	42
Tandika					54	59
Temeke					19	4
Toangoma					64	146
Yombo vituka					20	47
Total					243	371

Source: Councils

5.5 Secondary Education

In Tanzania, secondary education has two levels which are “Ordinary Level (Form I –IV) and “Advanced Level (Form V and VI). Students seat for national examinations in Form IV and Form VI. They need to pass the Form IV exams in order to successfully graduate from Ordinary Level secondary education. However, in order to continue with Form V, they need to score marks at the level of Division One or Two, which are the top scores to advance academically. Temeke Municipal Council had 31 public and 35 private secondary schools.

Table 5. 28: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward TEMEKE Council; recent past five years

Ward	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private	Gov	Private
AZIMIO	1		1		1		1		1	
BUZA	1		1		1		1		1	
CHAMAZI	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
CHANG'OMBE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARAMBE	1		1		1		1		1	
KEKO	1		1		1		1		1	
KILAKALA	1		1		1		1		1	
KIBONDEMAJI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIBURUGWA	1		1		1		1		1	
KIJICJI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KILUNGULE		1		1		1		1		1
KURASINI	3		3		3		3		3	
MAKANGARAWA		1		1		1		1		1
MBAGALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MBAGALA KUU	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3
MIANZINI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIBURANI	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
MTONI	1		1		1		1		1	
SANDALI	1		1		1		1		1	
TANDIKA	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
TEMEKE	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
TOANGOMA	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	7
YOMBO VITUKA		3		3		3		3		3
YOMBO	1		1		1		1		1	

Total	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	32	30
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Source: Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.1 Form I Enrolment

Student's enrolment into Form I in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council increased from 7,195 (Boys and Girls) in 2014 to 10,694 (Boys and Girls) in 2018.

Table 5.29 Total Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Ward	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Azimio	160	165	325	300	320	620	162	168	330	157	161	318	290	312	602	142	150	292
Buza	164	180	344	201	256	457	86	233	319	161	176	337	191	248	439	66	215	281
Chamazi	671	782	1453	934	949	1883	1282	1328	2610	668	778	1446	924	941	1865	1262	1310	2572
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	215	224	439	347	344	691	325	343	668	212	220	432	337	336	673	305	325	630
Keko	189	164	353	254	301	555	242	276	518	186	160	346	244	293	537	222	258	480
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	230	263	493	321	322	643	223	266	489	227	259	486	311	314	625	203	248	451
Kijichi	205	252	457	262	268	530	323	341	664	202	248	450	252	260	512	303	323	626
Kilakala	163	157	320	257	275	532	144	185	329	160	153	313	247	267	514	124	167	291
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	150	235	385	682	775	1457	1226	1199	2425	147	231	378	672	767	1439	1206	1181	2387
Makangaraw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala kuu	248	429	677	358	354	712	946	1047	1993	245	425	670	348	346	694	926	1029	1955
Mianzaizi	273	312	585	325	331	656	284	297	581	270	308	578	315	323	638	264	279	543
Miburani	646	705	1351	983	970	1953	1223	1015	2238	643	701	1344	973	962	1935	1203	997	2200
Mtoni	153	187	340	212	330	542	194	213	407	150	183	333	202	322	524	174	195	369
Sandali	263	253	516	254	245	499	232	301	533	260	249	50	244	237	481	212	283	495

												9						
Tandika	264	320	584	286	361	647	271	296	567	261	316	577	276	353	629	251	278	529
Temeke	174	183	357	496	576	1072	550	515	1065	171	179	350	486	568	1054	530	497	1027
Toangoma	683	824	1507	1098	1265	2363	1191	1181	2372	680	820	1500	1088	1257	2345	1171	1163	2334
Yombo vituka	136	189	325	261	258	519	134	164	298	133	185	318	251	250	501	114	146	260
TOTAL	4945	5756	10701	7661	8364	16025	8698	9062	17760	4,942	5,752	10694	7651	8356	16007	8678	9044	17722

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

Source: Temeke Municipal Council Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

Table 5. 64: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Private Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Temeke Municipal Council; recent pastthree years

Ward	No. of Allocated students <i>(also selected to Join Government Schools)</i>									Number of Enrolled students <i>(Not selected to Join Government Schools)</i>								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Azimio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chamazi	240	240	480	240	240	480	240	240	480	98	104	202	77	86	163	40	59	99
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kijichi	140	130	270	140	130	270	140	130	270	121	0	121	112	69	181	58	86	144
Kilakala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilungule	140	140	0	140	140	0	140	140	0	10	14	24	6	12	18	6	6	12
Kurasini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makangaraw	140	140	0	140	140	0	140	140	0	4	10	14	4	3	7	5	7	12
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala kuu	240	240	480	240	240	480	240	240	480	90	74	164	85	51	136	52	42	94

Mianzini	80	80	160	80	80	160	80	80	160	12	13	25	12	13	25	10	11	21
Miburani	280	280	560	280	280	560	280	280	560	274	131	405	149	99	248	126	105	231
Mtoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tandika	140	140	280	140	140	280	140	140	280	5	11	16	8	12	20	21	14	35
Temeke	240	240	480	240	240	480	240	240	480	10	83	93	6	114	120	0	0	0
Toangoma	280	280	560	280	280	560	280	280	560	166	93	259	164	51	215	79	119	198
Yombo vituka	280	280	560	280	280	560	280	280	560	18	19	37	29	26	55	34	28	62
JUMLA	2200	2190	4390	2200	2190	4390	2200	2190	3830	808	552	1360	652	536	1188	431	477	908

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

5.5.2 Form IV Registration and Completion

Regarding the number of students registered in public secondary schools and those who completed form IV in 2018, the number of registered students was 9484 While those who completed Form IV in the same year were 9406 giving a completion rate of 99 percent .In 2018, the number of registered boys was 4446 and the number completing was 4430 and therefore the completion rate was 99.6 percent. On the other hand, the number of registered girls was 5038 and there completing were 4976 giving a completion rate 98.8 percent for girls. The number of students registered and completed form IV in Temeke Municipal tends to increase from 2014 to 2018 respectively.

Table 5.30 Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward, 2014, 2016 and 2018

Ward	Students Registered Form IV						Students Completed Form IV					
	2014		2016		2018		2014		2016		2018	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Azimio	73	61	120	146	144	141	73	61	120	146	144	139
Buza	75	90	192	218	118	143	75	90	192	218	118	141
Chamazi	284	192	475	707	449	586	284	192	475	707	448	576
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	67	40	139	185	144	150	67	40	139	185	142	150
Keko	59	29	128	140	54	63	59	29	128	140	54	63
Kilakala	69	52	122	186	133	143	69	52	122	186	133	143

Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	52	62	144	128	189	173	52	62	144	128	184	171
Kijichi	85	84	138	162	161	186	85	84	138	162	159	184
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	94	92	207	192	145	159	94	92	207	192	143	156
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagalakuu	169	143	286	320	184	166	169	143	286	320	183	163
Mianzini	67	40	142	180	153	194	67	40	142	180	150	192
Miburani	479	366	551	616	443	459	479	366	551	616	438	453
Mtoni	80	82	132	163	125	132	80	82	132	163	124	132
Sandali	89	85	174	181	142	163	89	85	174	181	142	163
Tandika	127	99	211	285	157	191	127	99	211	285	156	189
Temeke	78	65	151	167	140	147	78	65	151	167	140	146
Toangoma	164	143	238	267	347	396	164	143	238	267	345	390
Yombovituka	84	70	122	180	141	146	84	70	122	180	140	145
Total	1568	1347	3672	4481	4464	5038	1568	1347	3672	4481	4430	4976

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.3 Performance in Form IV Examinations

The student's performance in Form IV examinations in public secondary schools in Temeke Municipal Council is higher for boys compared with girls that scored divisions I, II, III, IV and O.

Table 5.31 Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, 2014 – 2018

Year	Girls						Boys					
	Division					Total	Division					Total
	I	II	III	IV	O		I	II	III	IV	O	
2014	11	111	288	1058	545	2013	52	236	384	921	785	2378
2015	21	123	436	2052	2019	4561	50	250	401	1561	1726	3988
2016	10	157	322	1786	2161	4436	37	225	394	1260	1730	3646
2017	21	123	392	1860	1276	3672	45	240	430	1427	1058	3200
2018	20	184	379	1986	1127	3696	49	246	431	1986	1107	3891

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.4 High School Enrollment

The enrolment of students in high schools in Temeke Municipal Council increased very slightly. But with the increase of school infrastructures construction through people's participation and parents' awareness of the importance of education to their children we

expect in some years to come, large number of students will be enrolled. It shows that student's enrolment is very high 4958 as Temeke Municipal Council in public high school.

Table 5.32 Number of Students Enrolled for High School Education,2016-2018

Ward	2014		2016		2018	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Azimio	14	7	36	41	35	38
Buza	13	11	32	33	39	37
Chamazi	50	27	135	115	73	51
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	32	16	22	7	33	24
Keko	23	3	24	18	5	11
Kilakala	18	7	22	14	23	14
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	11	1	15	4	22	15
Kijichi	13	10	12	7	27	28
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	27	15	23	24	16	13
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala kuu	53	49	45	22	55	28
Mianzini	8	2	20	14	44	28
Miburani	195	118	177	146	144	112
Mtoni	11	2	34	31	33	39
Sandali	37	26	38	16	33	19
Tandika	21	32	12	6	40	17
Temeke	17	17	43	49	18	17
Toangoma	22	12	21	9	40	21
Yombovituka	14	12	13	16	35	24
Total	872	521	989	759	1002	815

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.5 Secondary School Facilities

In order to operate any public school, availability of facilities is essential. In Temeke Municipal Council, availability of secondary school facilities is below the standard set by the education authorities. This section discusses availability of secondary facilities such as teachers, classrooms, desks, dormitories, staff quarters, toilets, libraries and laboratories.

5.5.6 Availability of Teachers

Temeke has 31 public secondary schools, 1459 teachers were available against 1,459 Teachers who were needed. Various wards experienced a teacher's deficit and the largest deficit was observed in Chamazi (65) Ward followed by Toangoma (44) Ward.

Table 5.33 Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary School by Ward, 2019

Ward	Total Number of Pupils	Teachers required	Available Teachers	Deficit
Azimio	1,492	56	47	9
Buza	1,489	44	52	0
Chamazi	6,180	231	166	65
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0
Charambe	1,705	58	48	10
Keko	2,636	100	71	29
Kilakala	1,351	51	51	0
Kibondemaji				
Kiburugwa	1,796	66	38	28
Kijichi	1,637	54	43	11
Kilungule	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	1,695	63	47	16
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0
Mbagala kuu	2,093	54	43	10
Mianzini	1,985	73	4	29
Miburani	4,944	249	254	0
Mtoni	2,200	77	73	4
Sandali	2,292	81	73	8
Tandika	2,077	72	69	3
Temeke	2,941	119	95	24
Toangoma	6,192	223	179	44
Yombo vituka	0	0	0	0
Total	24,724	24,724	49,448	98,896

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

Table 5.34 Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools Teachers by Qualification and Ward, Temeke Municipal Council, 2019

Ward	Number of teachers with					
	Diploma		First Degree(Bachelor)		Master degree	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Azimio	9	4	25	8	0	0
Buza	9	0	29	13	0	0
Chamazi	34	17	50	52	2	5
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	7	9	21	0	0	0
Keko	6	6	34	14	3	2
Kilakala	6	1	22	9	0	0
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0

Kiburugwa	6	6	15	7	0	2
Kijichi	6	1	29	3	1	1
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	18	7	15	7	0	0
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagalakuu	18	13	19	9	0	2
Mianzini	10	5	12	16	0	1
Miburani	255	137	85	45	11	16
Mtoni	13	4	33	12	4	3
Sandali	5	4	33	20	1	3
Tandika	8	9	35	12	1	0
Temeke	77	41	48	12	1	1
Toangoma	168	91	78	48	1	2
Yombo Vituka	11	6	22	6	1	1
Total	748	453	605	299	27	39

Source: Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Temeke Municipal Council, 2020

Temeke Municipal Council had Public secondary school teachers with master's degree and 904 teachers with first degree. However 1,201 of teachers had diplomas. The number of male secondary school teachers is more than the female secondary school teachers.

Table 5.35 Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Temeke Municipal Council, 2019

Ward	Number of teachers			
	Available teachers teaching science subjects	Required science teachers		Available teachers teaching Arts subjects
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Azimio	9	10	10	33
Buza	9	9	9	43
Chamazi	29	46	46	132
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0
Charambe	7	11	12	37
Keko	14	20	20	54
Kilakala	12	11	11	37
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	9	13	12	27
Kijichi	9	11	10	32
Kilungule	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	13	12	12	30
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0
Mbagalakuu	10	12	13	43

Ward	Number of teachers			
	Available teachers teaching science subjects	Required science teachers		Available teachers teaching Arts subjects
Mianzini	12	19	20	34
Miburani	56	52	52	184
Mtoni	15	16	16	56
Sandali	15	17	17	54
Tandika	13	14	14	50
Temeke	19	23	23	73
Toangoma	35	48	48	140
Total	286	344	345	1059

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.7 Classrooms

Temeke Municipal Council had a total of **31** public secondary school, total numbers of Students **47,757**, the required classroom are **1,171** while available are **616**. The largest number of student in the school are Toangoma ward **6,192**, Chamazi wards **6,180** and Miburani ward **4,944** this figure imply that the demand of classroom and teacher is very high than other wards but also Chang'ombe, Kibondemaji, Kilungule, Makangarawe and Mbagala.

Table 5.36 Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2019

Ward	Number of schools	Total number of Students	Available classrooms	Classrooms Students Ratio	Required classrooms	Deficit classrooms	
						No	%
Azimio	1	1,492	16	0.1	29	13	45
Buza	1	1,489	14	0.1	37	23	62
Chamazi	3	6,180	76	81.0	153	77	50
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Charambe	1	1,705	19	0.1	42	23	55
Keko	1	2,636	29	0.1	65	36	55
Kilakala	1	1,351	14	0.1	34	20	59
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	1	1,796	15	0.1	45	30	67
Kijichi	1	1,637	22	0.1	41	19	46
Kilungule	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Kurasini	3	1,695	19	0.1	42	23	55
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Mbagalakuu	1	2,093	30	0.1	52	22	42
Mianzini	1	1,985	24	0.1	49	25	51
Miburani	5	4,944	111	0.1	163	52	32
Mtoni	1	2,200	25	0.1	55	30	55

Ward	Number of	Total number of Students	Available classrooms	Classrooms Students	Required classrooms	Deficit classrooms	
Sandali	1	2,292	34	0.1	58	24	41
Tandika	1	2,077	28	0.1	52	24	46
Temeke	3	2,941	39	0.1	59	20	34
Toangoma	4	6,192	83	0.1	156	73	47
Yombovituka	1	1,539	18	1:86	39	21	54
Total	31	46,244	616		1,171	555	896

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

Figure 12 Mbagala Secondary School



5.5.8 Pit-Latrines

Table 5.33 shows that Temeke Municipal Council had 29 schools with 464 pit latrines which were used by 47,757 students. There was a deficit of 1703 pit latrines (21 percent).

Table 5.37 Availability of Pit Latrines in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward, 2019

Ward	Total Number of Students	Students' Gender	Available pit latrine	Required pit latrine	Deficit pit latrine
Azimio	1492	Girls	5	40	35
		Boys	4	29	25
Buza	1489	Girls	6	38	32
		Boys	5	29	24
Chamazi	6180	Girls	21	152	131
		Boys	18	126	108
Chang'ombe	0	Girls	0	0	0
		Boys	0	0	0
Charambe	1705	Girls	5	45	40
		Boys	4	32	28
Keko	1224	Girls	10	27	22
		Boys	8	26	22
Kilakala	1351	Girls	5	34	29
		Boys	5	27	22
Kibondemaji	0	Girls	0	0	0
		Boys	0	0	0
Kiburugwa	1796	Girls	9	40	31
		Boys	9	40	31
Kijichi	1637	Girls	5	44	39
		Boys	4	30	26
Kilungule	0	Girls	0	0	0
		Boys	0	0	0
Kurasini	3661	Girls	27	119	92
		Boys	21	73	52
Makangarawe	0	Girls	0	0	0
		Boys	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	Girls	0	0	0
		Boys	0	0	0
Mbagalakuu	2093	Girls	11	57	46
		Boys	11	37	26
Mianzini	1985	Girls	6	52	46
		Boys	3	38	35
Miburani	6457	Girls	58	174	116
		Boys	40	122	82
Mtoni	1646	Girls	5	36	29
		Boys	5	18	32
Sandali	0	Girls	12	56	44
		Boys	12	47	35
Tandika	0	Girls	5	53	48
		Boys	5	41	36
Temeke	0	Girls	29	78	49
		Boys	23	55	32
Toangoma	0	Girls	27	163	136
		Boys	22	120	98
Yombovituka	0	Girls	5	40	35
		Boys	5	30	25
Total	0	Girls	250	1248	998

Ward	Total Number of Students	Students' Gender	Available pit latrine	Required pit latrine	Deficit pit latrine
		Boys	214	919	705

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.9 Staff Quarters

Teachers' houses are among the teaching incentives. The provision of staff quarters is very important as it facilitates the retention of teachers and promotes teaching practice.

Table 5.34 shows that Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 19 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 1405 houses. Toangoma Ward had the largest number of teacher's houses 6 followed by Chamazi Ward with 4 teachers' houses. Unlike many Wards had no teachers' house.

With respect to deficit, the most affected wards were Azimio, Buza, Keko, Kilakala, Kiburugwa, Kurasini, Mtoni, Sandali, Tandika and Yombo Vituka.

Table 5.38 Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2019

Ward	Required Teachers	Number of available teachers	Actual requirement of houses	Available houses	House Teachers Ratio(HTR)	Deficit houses	
						no	%
Azimio	56	47	56	0	1:1	56	100
Buza	44	52	44	0	1:1	44	100
Chamazi	231	166	231	4	1:1	227	98
Chang'ombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charambe	58	48	58	4	1:1	54	93
Keko	100	71	100	0	1:1	100	100
Kilakala	51	46	51	0	1:1	51	100
Kibondemaji	0	0	0	0		0	0
Kiburugwa	66	38	66	0	1:1	66	100
Kijichi	54	43	54	1	1:1	42	98
Kilungule	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurasini	63	47	63	0	1:1	63	100
Makangarawe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbagala kuu	54	43	54	1	1:1	53	98
Mianzini	73	44	73	1	1:1	72	99

Ward	Required Teachers	Number of available teachers	Actual requirement of houses	Available houses	House Teachers Ratio(HTR)	Deficit houses	
						no	%
Miburani	249	254	249	1	1:1	248	99
Mtoni	77	73	77	-	1:1	77	100
Sandali	81	73	81	0	1:1	81	100
Tandika	72	69	72	0	1:1	72	100
Temeke	119	95	119	1	1:1	118	99
Toangoma	223	179	223	6	1:1	217	97
Yombo vituka	54	49	54	0	1:1	54	100
Total	1725	1405	1725	19		1695	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.10 Dormitories

Availability of dormitories and hostels in public secondary schools can solve the students' problem of walking long distances to school and back.

Table 5.35 reveals that, Temeke Municipal Council had shortages of dormitories or hostels. It is indicated that, the council had a total of 2 hostels Toangoma particularly.

Table 5.39 Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2019

Ward	Number of hostels				
	No of schools	Required	Available	Deficit	Percentage deficit
Azimio	1	-	-	-	-
Buza	1	-	-	-	-
Chamazi	1	-	-	-	-
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1	-	-	-	-
Keko	1	-	-	-	-
Kilakala	1	-	-	-	-
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1	-	-	-	-
Kijichi	1	-	-	-	-
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	3	-	-	-	-
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagalakuu	1	-	-	-	-
Mianzaizi	1	-	-	-	-
Miburani	5	-	-	-	-
Mtoni	1	-	-	-	-
Sandali	1	-	-	-	-
Tandika	1	-	-	-	-

Temeke	3	-	-	-	-
Toangoma	4	2	-	2	100
Yombovituka	1	-	-	-	-
Total	29	2		2	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.11 Library

The library facility is considered as an essential facility for the development of knowledge and skills of a student. According to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school should have a library to enable students borrow and use supplementary books besides text books. Only three Wards namely Miburani, Temeke and Toangoma had Library.

Moreover, information can be obtained at the library by using modern internet services with the aid of a computer. It is nowadays common to find most libraries are fully equipped with internet services especially in urban areas where the public can make use of such facilities for acquiring knowledge at an affordable cost.

In 2019, only 5 libraries was available in three Wards namely Miburani, Temeke and Toangoma. The required number of libraries was 31, and therefore there was a deficit of 26 libraries.

Table 5.40 Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2020

Ward	Number of libraries				
	No of schools	Required	Available	Deficit	Percentage deficit
Azimio	1	1	-	1	100
Buza	1	1	-	1	100
Chamazi	3	3	-	3	100
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1	1	-	1	100
Keko	1	1	-	1	100
Kilakala	1	1	-	1	100
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1	1	-	1	100
Kijichi	1	1	-	1	100
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	3	3	-	3	100
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagalakuu	1	1	-	1	100
Mianzini	1	1	-	1	100
Miburani	5	5	2	3	40
Mtoni	1	1	-	1	100
Sandali	1	1	-	1	100
Tandika	1	1	-	1	100

Temeke	3	3	1	2	60
Toangoma	4	4	2	2	50
Yombovituka	1	1	0	1	100
Total	31	31	5	26	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020.

5.5.12 Furniture (Tables and Chairs)

The Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 42549 chairs and 40,601 tables. However, the requirement was for 47,757 tables and 47,757 chairs. The deficit of tables was 7,156 and that of chairs was 5,208

Table 5.41 Availability of Tables and Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by ward, 2020

Ward	Total number of pupils	Available desks	Desks pupils ratio	Required desks	Deficit desks	
					Number	%
Azimio	1492	1349	1:1	1492	143	10
Buza	1489	1524	1:1	1489	-	-
Chamazi	6180	5662	1:1	6180	518	8
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1705	1480	1:1	1705	225	13
Keko	2636	1532	2:1	2636	1104	42
Kilakala	1351	1536	1:1	1351	-	-
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1796	1567	1:1	1796	300	16.7
Kijichi	1637	1959	1:1	1637	-	-
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	1695	1503	1:1	1695	192	11
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala kuu	2093	2223	1:1	2223	-	-
Mianzini	1985	1798	1:1	1985	187	9
Miburani	4944	6457	1:1	4944	-	-
Mtoni	2200	1655	1:1	2200	545	25
Sandali	2292	2051	1:1	2292	241	11
Tandika	2077	2023	1:1	2077	54	3
Temeke	2941	1780	1:1	2941	1161	39
Toangoma	6192	4899	1:1	6192	1293	21

Yombovituka	1539	1610	1:1	1610	-	-
Total	47757	42549		47757	5208	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.13 Laboratories

A laboratory is a necessary facility for students who are studying science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. Usually, communities secondary have shortages of laboratories but in Temeke Municipal Council it is different, all the schools have the required laboratories. Temeke Municipal Council had 31 public secondary schools with available laboratories, which accounted for 100 percent of the required laboratories.

Table 5.42 Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Ward,, 2019

Ward	Number of Laboratories				
	No of schools	Required	Available	Deficit	Percentage deficit
Azimio	1	3	3	-	100
Buza	1	3	3	-	100
Chamazi	3	9	9	-	100
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1	3	3	-	100
Keko	1	3	3	-	100
Kilakala	1	3	3	-	100
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1	3	3	-	-
Kijichi	1	3	3	-	100
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	3	9	3	6	34
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagalakuu	1	3	3	-	100
Mianzini	1	3	3	-	100
Miburani	5	15	12	3	80
Mtoni	1	3	3	-	100
Sandali	1	3	4	-	133
Tandika	1	3	3	-	100
Temeke	3	9	6	3	66
Toangoma	4	12	12	-	100
Yombovituka	1	3	3	-	100
Total	31	93	82	12	

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020.

5.5.14 Electricity

Electric power is necessary for accelerating socio-economic development in any country. Thus, the government has been working hard to ensure that most households, offices, schools and other institutions in both rural and urban areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting as well as other purposes. The availability of electric power in secondary schools by ward, Out of 31 public schools available in Temeke Municipal Council, 31 obtained electricity from the National Grid.

Table 5.43 Availability of Electricity Power in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2020

Ward	Number of secondary schools using						Total
	Total no of schools	National Grid Electricity	Biogas	Solar power	Generator	Other Sources	
Azimio	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Buza	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chamazi	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Keko	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kilakala	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kijichi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kilungule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mbagalakuu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mianzini	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Miburani	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
Mtoni	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sandali	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tandika	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Temeke	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
Toangoma	4	4	-	-	-	-	3
Total	31	31	-	-	-	-	31

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.15 Water

Temeke Municipal Council has managed to supply water to most secondary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water.

Table 5.44 Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, 2020

Ward	Total No of Schools	No of primary schools with working		
		Water wells	Water Tanks	Tape water
Azimio	1	1	-	-
Buza	1	1	-	-
Chamazi	3	3	-	-
Chang'ombe	-	-	-	-
Charambe	1	1	-	-
Keko	1	1	-	-
Kilakala	1	1	-	-
Kibondemaji	-	-	-	-
Kiburugwa	1	1	-	-
Kijichi	1	1	-	-
Kilungule	-	-	-	-
Kurasini	1	1	-	-
Makangarawe	-	-	-	-
Mbagala	-	-	-	-
Mbagalakuu	1	1	-	-
Mianzini	1	1	-	-
Miburani	5	5	-	-
Mtoni	1	1	-	-
Sandali	1	1	-	-
Tandika	1	1	-	-
Temeke	3	3	-	-
Toangoma	4	4	-	-
Total	31	31	-	-

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), 2020

5.5.15.1 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

5.5.15.2 Overview

In Temeke Municipal Council, the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector covers urban water supply in terms of water sources, schemes and technology used to supply water.

5.5.15.3 Water Supply

Access to clean and safe water was still a major problem in most part of Temeke Municipal Council. Temeke Municipal Council had a total of 107 water schemes (sources) in various stages of operation or non-operation. Of these schemes 92 were operating (working) and the remaining 15 schemes were not operating (not working).

Temeke Municipal Council has 232 deep boreholes. Out of 232 boreholes, 116 are public owned i.e 69 for Primary schools, 23 for Health centers, and 24 for Secondary schools. Total number of households connected to DAWASCO network is 9,516 out of 368,416 in 13 wards out of 24 wards. Bore holes and shallow wells are scattered in different places in the Municipality.

Table 5.45 Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Ward, Temeke Municipal Council, 2020

Ward	Piped schemes	Water wells	Rain Water Harvest Tanks	Total
Azimio	4	4	-	8
Buza	4	4	-	8
Chamazi	5	5	-	10
Chang'ombe	4	4	-	8
Charambe	3	3	-	6
Keko	5	5	-	10
Kilakala	5	5	-	10
Kibondemaji	4	4	-	8
Kiburugwa	6	6	-	12
Kijichi	5	3	-	8
Kilungule	3	3	-	6
Kurasini	3	3	-	6
Makangarawe	4	4	-	8
Mbagala	6	6	-	12
Mbagala kuu	7	4	-	11
Mianzini	1	2	-	3
Miburani	2	3	-	5
Mtoni	3	3	-	6
Sandali	12	6	-	18
Tandika	3	3	-	6
Temeke	3	4	-	7
Toangoma	10	11	-	21
Yombo Vituka	4	4	-	8
Total	90	99	-	205

Source: Municipal Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Temeke Municipal Council, 2020

5.5.15.4 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities in Temeke Municipal are fairly well spread. With reference to fig 2.1 shows that, about 75 percent of the populations of Temeke municipal were using toilets of one type. The most common way of disposing human waste is through pit latrines. Moreover, over flooding toilets and uncollected garbage pollute the environment of the Municipal. They also attract diarrhea and water-borne diseases in the municipal.

5.5.15.5 Policy Implication on Water sector

There is also a need of establishing practicable institutional arrangements and mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of community managed urban water supplies.

5.5.15.6 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Due to inadequate supply of clean and safe water in the municipal, primary investment in this sector should focus on supply of clean and safe water through tap water and boreholes. Promotion of rain water harvest technology as an alternative water source is also recommended.

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses other development issues including gender empowerment such as women economic groups, youth economic groups, disabled economic groups.

6.1 Women Protection and Development

The response of the government and enlightened civil society has been to try to mainstream women protection and development in the Council's development agenda. This has called for the liberate and empowerment of women through the legal window and the alternatives of public education and the broaching gender issues in forum at all levels of society. The goal is for the Temeke Municipal Council to catch up with the rest of the country concerning women equity and equality with men.

Gender empowerment aims at empowering women to participate fully in Policy and decision making as well as participate in economic activities. Measures to be taken include the use of family planning, opening and operating day care centers, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOS, CBOs and other cooperative activities. These initiatives among others are also being implemented in Temeke MC.

6.2 Loans provided to Special groups

For the financial Year 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021 Temeke Municipal council has successfully provided loans with a total value of Tsh 8,958,410,247.00, The groups that benefited from these loans were 514, (323 women, 114 youth and 77 people with disabilities) These loans are given in a ratio of 4:4:2 ie women 4 percent, youth 4 and people with disabilities 2 percent.

6.2.1 Women Economic development

Women economic groups have been established to cater for to-day's women emerging needs, and respond to the needs of women emancipation in society. Experience has shown that, women in Temeke Municipal Council are industrious and a good number of them are engaged in various economic activities. About 136 women engaged in several economic groups and provided loans by Temeke Municipal Council in the financial year 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

Women projects

1. Sewing industry -Women's Empowerment platform group -Kibondemaji



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020.

2. Bread making industry -Kiuma (W) Bakery



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020.

6.2.2 Youth Economic development

Youths are the main source of labor force in a country and they involve significantly in production sectors which are essential for development of the country's economy. Moreover, Temeke Municipal Council has paid attention to this group by encouraging them to form economic groups. About 51 Youths Economic Groups Loaned in 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

Youth projects

1. Bricks/Blocks making industry - Toangoma



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020.

2. Recording and entertainment Business



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020.

3. Transportation business (Motorcycle and Bajaj)



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020

6.2.3 People with disabilities Economic development

Self-employment can be used as potential rehabilitation vocational tool to achieve faster and better integration into the market of individuals who become disabled (Arnold and Seekins, 2000). Policy makers have developed initiatives to enable and encourage, disabled people to enter in entrepreneurship. About 38 Economic Groups of people with disabilities Loaned in financial year 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

People with disabilities projects

1. Transportation business-Bajaj



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020

2. Shoes Making industry



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020



Source: Temeke Municipal Director's Office (Community Development Department), 2020

6.3 Gender Empowerment

Managerial post that including head of departments and sections, WEOs and VEOs had 4260 women. Also there were 4260 women particularly in the professionals' posts; where by 10 women appeared to be in politics position. Hence, more effort needs to be done in order to reach the SDGs fifth goal that emphasizes more on gender equality.

Table 6.2 Participation in Managerial, Political, Professional and Technical Personnel by Gender, Temeke Municipal Council, 2020

Professional/Technicians					Political(MP's,DC's,Councillors					
Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	MP's		DC's		Councilors	
6	14	4254	1515	5789	F	M	F	M	F	M
					2	2	0	1	8	23

Source: Temeke Municipal Director's office (Administrative Office), 2020

6.4 Vulnerability

Vulnerability refers to being exposed to the risk of adverse outcome, such as misery, ill health and social exclusion. It reflects not only the likelihood that an unpleasant event may happen but also capacity to cope with it and social conditions which follow from systematic differences in the flows of resources and opportunities which influence capabilities. If vulnerability is a reflection of lack of control, then all children with no support especially young children are vulnerable simply because of their age; they depend on others to provide for their basic needs. Increasing physical and mental maturity usually leads to growing capability for self-provisioning, but during the period of childhood and adolescence, children and young people continue to be in need of special care and support. Lack of special attention and care will be a poison for the future generation while most children in Tanzania are cared for and protected by their families and communities, many are not so fortunate. Aspects of child vulnerability include: Child mortality and malnutrition, Orphan hood and HIV/AIDS, Children in household headed by children or household with elderly adults only, Lack of education and child labour and gendered abuse.