

DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PROFILE

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Dodoma Municipal is traced back to 1973 when it was declared the National Capital under Presidential decree No. 320 of 1973. Since then, series of successful events have followed. In 1980 Dodoma Municipality was established. In 1995 the Government shifted Parliamentary activities to Dodoma and has recently declared the town to be a centre of education.

1.2 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Dodoma Municipality is located in the middle of the Country. It is boarded by Chamwino district in the East and Bahi district in the West. It lies between Latitudes 6.00° and 6.30° South, and Longitude 35.30° and 36.02° East. It is 456 kms to Dar es Salaam and 426 kms to Arusha.

1.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Municipality covers an area of **2,769** square kms. It is characterized with both Urban and rural qualities. It stands on broad upland plateau with an altitude ranging between 900-1000 meters above sea level, with beautiful stony hills such as Image, Isanga, Mkalama and Mlimwa. It experiences a long draught and short rainfall seasons. Due to unreliable rainfall, the area has scanty vegetation such as shrubs, grasses as well as conspicuous baobab and acacias trees.

1.4 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate of Dodoma is semi-arid, Characterized by a marked seasonal rainfall distribution with a long dry and short wet seasons, an average annual rainfall of about 550 – 600mm per year, which falls between December and April each year.

The Municipality has moderate drainage soils with Savannah type of vegetation mainly dominated by Baobab trees and Acacia wood lands. The average temperature varies from 20°C in July to 30°C in November each year. There are seasonal rivers, deep and shallow wells including dams in few villages.

1.5 ADMINISTRATION SET UP

Dodoma Municipality is administratively divided into one parliamentary constituency, **4** divisions, **41** wards, **18** villages, **170** mitaa and **89** hamlets.

1.6 ETHNIC GROUP

While the original inhabitants of the Municipal are believed to be the Wagogo and Warangi there are now a quite good number of mixed tribes from neighboring regions; this is due to trade and cultural relationships in the area.

1.7 POPULATION

According to the population and housing census of 2012, Dodoma District had **410,956** people of which male are **196,487** and females **211,469** with the households' size growth of **4.4**. The number of households is **93,339**. Growth rate is **2.7%**. Population projection for the year 2016 is **457,825** where by male are **222,238** and female **235,587**.

2.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

2.1 EDUCATION

2.1.1 Pre-Primary Education

Dodoma Municipal Council has **102** pre-primary classrooms, among which **83** are owned by the government, and **19** owned by religious institutions and private organizations. Pre-Primary classrooms have **6,693** Pupils. The table below shows sex distribution for public and private owned Primary Schools.

Table 1: Sex distribution for public and private owned Pre Primary Schools.

S/NO	Institutions	Number of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Public/Government owned	3,308	3,385	6,693
2	Religious/ Private owned	860	824	1,684
	Total	4,168	4,209	8,377

2.1.2 Primary Education

Dodoma Municipal Council has **111** Primary Schools. Among them **92** are public owned Schools and **19** private owned Schools. The tables below shows number of Pupils and Teachers by sex for Public and Private owned Schools as well as buildings and furniture.

Table 2: Number of Pupils by sex for Public and Private owned Schools.

S/NO	Institutions	Number of Pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Public/Government owned	33,089	34,747	67,836
2	Religious/ Private owned	3,333	3,260	6,593
	Total	36,422	38,007	76,429

Table 3: Number of Teachers by sex for Public and Private owned Schools.

S/NO	Institutions	Number of Teachers		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Public/Government owned	374	1,235	1,609
2	Religious/ Private owned	151	152	303
	Total	525	1,387	1,912

Table 4: Number of buildings and furniture for Public and Private owned Schools.

S/NO	Areas of Improvement	Quantity required	Quantity available	Percentage
1	Classrooms	1,696	902	53
2	Teachers houses	1,609	176	16
3	Desks	22,612	11,787	52
4	Latrine holes	3,061	1,044	34

2.1.3 Special Education

The Council has **8** centers for pupils with disabilities. These centers include Mpunguzi, Nala, Mlezi, Kaloleni, Hombolo, Chinangali, Dodoma Viziwi and Miyuji Cheshire with total of **947** pupils. The table below shows Pupils with disabilities by sex.

Table 5:Pupils with disabilities by sex.

S/NO	Type of Disability	Number of Pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Blind	3	4	7
2	Deaf	24	29	53
3	Mental Disability	64	63	127
4	Physical Disability	51	45	96
5	Albino	4	6	10
6	Autism	11	8	19
7	Multiple Disability	-	-	-
8	Other Disability	-	-	-
	Total:	157	155	312

2.1.4 SECONDARY EDUCATION

Dodoma Municipal Council has **51** Secondary Schools of which **36** are Public/community owned and **15** Private Schools. **3** Secondary Schools among **36** Public Secondary Schools are boarding and the rest are day schools (**Boarding Secondary Schools** include Bihawana, Dodoma and Msalato Girls Secondary school).

❖ Teachers

S/NO	Institutions	Number of Teachers		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Public/Government owned	326	502	828
2	Religious/ Private owned	272	114	386
	Total	598	616	1,214

❖ Number of students

S/NO	Institutions	Number of Students		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Public/Government owned	8,982	7,798	16,780
2	Religious/ Private owned	3,017	3,434	6,451
	Total	11,999	11,232	23,231

❖ **Non-teaching staff**

S/NO	Type of staff	Requirement	Available	Shortage
1	Accountant	36	4	32
2	Supplies Officer	36	4	32
3	Store Keeper	36	1	35
4	Secretary	36	3	33
5	Office attendant	36	2	34
6	Watchman	72	6	66
7	Lab. Technician	72	3	69
8	Librarian	36	2	34
9	Nurse	36	2	34
10	Driver	36	3	33
11	Os	36	3	33
12	Cook	9	6	3
13	Carpenter	36	2	34
14	Matron	36	1	35
Grand total		549	42	507

❖ **Furniture**

S/NO	Type of furniture	Requirement	Available	Shortage
1	Teachers chairs	828	214	614
2	Teachers tables	828	186	642
3	Student tables	16,780	14,623	2,157
4	Student chairs	16,780	14,623	2,157

❖ **Infrastructure**

S/NO	Type of infrastructure	Requirement	Available	Shortage
1	Teachers' houses	726	58	668
2	Teachers' toilets	120	69	51
3	Classrooms	600	361	239
4	Students' toilets	904	364	540
5	Libraries	36	03	33
6	Dining halls	36	03	33
7	Administration block	36	07	29
8	Chemistry laboratory	36	03	33
9	Physics laboratory	36	03	33
10	Biology laboratory	36	03	33
11	Language laboratory	36	00	36
12	Geography laboratory	36	00	36
13	Computer laboratory	36	02	34

14	Stores	36	06	30
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❖ **Other facilities**

S/NO	Type of facility	Requirement	Available	Shortage
1	Lorry	10	01	09
2	Cars	36	02	34
3	Schools with electricity	36	06	30
4	Schools with water system	36	07	26

2.1.5 OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Other institutions in the Municipal includes:-

- University of Dodoma
- St. John University of Tanzania
- College of Business Education
- Mineral Resources Institute
- Institute of Rural Development Planning
- Open University of Tanzania
- Capital Teachers College
- VETA
- ASEKI
- University computing Centre
- Local Government Training Institute
- Mtumba Teachers College
- M & S driving Centre
- Dodoma Driving School
- CCT secretarial Training College
- ACT Secretarial College
- Mirembe Nursing School and College
- Premium Institute for Hotel and Tourism Management

3.0 HEALTH AND SANITATION

3.1.1 Curative services

Dodoma Municipal Council has **4** Hospitals, **2** are owned by the Government and **2** hospital owned by the Religious Institutions. There are **13** health centers, **4** owned by the Council, **4** owned by Government institution, **3** religious institution and 2 are privately owned.

However, there are **52** Dispensaries, **36** owned by the government, **6** belong to religious institutions, **2** are owned by government institutions and 8 are private owned. Dodoma Regional Hospital (General Hospital) serves as Municipal Council Hospital because the Council does not have a District Hospital; this leads to overcrowding of patients at the Region hospital. Effort has been made to construct a District Hospital whereby in the financial year 2011/12 Tshs 1.5

billion has been requested and submitted as special request. Meanwhile the Council has entered Service Agreement with St Gemma Hospital to operate as District Designated Hospital while constructing its Hospital starting this 2010/11 financial year

As far as health is concerned, Dodoma Municipal Council has top 10 frequently occurring diseases as listed below

- Malaria
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Diarrhea
- Skin infections
- Pneumonia
- Intestinal worms
- Acute respiratory infection(ARI)
- Eye diseases
- Protein Energy malnutrition

3.1.2 Sanitation

Dodoma Municipality is estimated to generate 278 tons of Solid Waste daily from different sources as follows:

- Domestic and Commercial – 178 tons
- Institution 70 tons
- Industries 30 tons
- 164 tons of solid waste is from urban proper

The capacity of Council to remove solid waste is only 74 tons out of 164 tons which generated in City Centre per day which is 45%. The Council is using only 2 old refuse vehicles; 1 tractor and a wheel loader to remove the generated solid waste in the centre. It is well known that Solid Waste Management is part and parcel of environment hygiene, which needs to be integrated with total environmental planning.

The maximum of handling, collection, storage, treatment and disposal can lead to reduce health risk. The remaining waste which is about 54% of daily waste generated may direct or in direct be associated with disease and health risks in the municipality.

Under the Tanzania Strategic Cities project the council is expecting to get several vehicles and machines which will ease the refuse collection work to the council.

4.0 WATER SUPPLY

At the present, water demand is increasing because of increase of population and standard of living. 80% of population is served by piped water and shallow wells. The piped water supply is being served by DUWASA (Dodoma Urban Water supply and Sewerage Authority).

The Municipal Council through Rural Water Supply and Sanitation program planned to have water Department which will deal with water issues particularly in the Peri- Urban area, where DUWASA services have not yet provided.

There are 39 villages in the municipality with 25 deep water wells, 70 shallow water wells, 2 dams, 1 natural spring and 4 wind mills. A total number of 261,321 people live in the rural areas, of which 133,273 (51%) people have access to clean and safe water. The operation of these water schemes is being done by the community themselves, through their water user committees.

5.0 ECONOMY SERVICERS

About **75%** of people's income in the Municipality is from Agriculture and Animal husbandry. 25% of the population is engaged in petty businesses such as retail shops, carpentry and food venders. Other activities include small and medium industries, consultancy and construction work. Main industrial products are wine, mattresses, furniture and mineral water. Others include honey, wax and herbs from the forests. Per capita income is estimated to be Tshs **407,486**.

5.1 LAND USE

The land in the Municipal is used for subsistence agriculture, grazing and forest reserve. The Municipal has few roads which are accessible in all year round especially in urban. However, in some areas especially in rural accessibility is difficult during rain season. About 71% (196,000 hectares) of the total area (276,900 hectares) is suitable for agricultural production. The estimated area for food crop production is 107,249 hectares and about 49,304 hectares are for cash crops production. The rest of the land is subdivided into grazing land (39,447 hectares), forest reserves (30,046 hectares), open land (11,362 hectares) and urban area covers 39,492 Hectares.

5.2 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND COOPERATIVES

The economic activities in Agriculture and Livestock include:-

5.2.1 Agriculture potentials:

- Cultivation of horticultural crops such as tomatoes, leafy vegetables, hot pepper, and egg plants.

- Cultivation of grapes, which are sold for fresh market and others are processed by small and medium wineries such as CETAWICO, ALKO, and BIHAWANA MISSION.
- Cultivation of oil seed crops such as groundnuts, sunflower and simsim
- Cultivation of drought tolerant crops such as sorghum, pear millet, and cassava.

5.2.2 AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Source: DMC Agriculture, livestock & Co operative Department reports, 2010

Livestock potentials

- Milk and meat production
- Dairy cattle and goat production
- Poultry production
- Indigenous Cattle, sheep and goat production.
- Pig production
- Formulation of animal feeds and range management.
- Hides and skin production

CROPS	YEAR					
	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	HA	TONS	HA	TONS	HA	TONS
1.FOOD CROPS						
Maize	28,955	2,896	9,492	6,644	9,825	4,913
Sorghum	19,283	7,713	10,955	6,573	12,486	11,237
Bulrush millet	23,606	11,803	37,370	26,159	39,747	39,347
Cassava	7,746	5,422	9,408	7,526	6,295	6,295
Sweet potatoes	1,780	794	850	595	238	286

Cowpeas	8,689	4,345	956	574	618	556
Bambara nut	4,569	1,371	5,546	4,437	4,400	3520
Subtotal	45,597	34,344	74,577	52,508	73,609	66,154
2.CASH CROPS						
Grapes	986	6,530	855	6,413	890	6,675
Sunflower	10,176	4,070	18,354	11,012	19,404	13,583
Groundnuts	12,892	6,446	12,832	8,982	16,328	8,164
Simsim	4,419	8,849	6,775	4,065	7,743	3,872
Subtotal	28,473	17,930	38,816	30,472	44,365	32,294
Grand total	123,093	45,274	113,393	84,862	117,974	98,448

NB: According to the District Department Report of 2007, total livestock population is as follows:

- Cattle 105,000
- Exotic Cattle 2,600
- Goat 45,000
- Sheep 29,694
- Donkeys 1,760
- Swine 3,162
- Poultry (Hybrid) 10,000
- Indigenous Poultry 121,115

5.2.3 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STATISTICS

TYPE OF CARCASS		YEAR			
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Beef	Target	2,280,772	2,550,000		
	Actual	1,518,720	2,889,426.5	2,591,723.1	2,569,614.6
Chevron	Target	81,640	180,000		
	Actual	65,312	226,556	457,886.5	943,568
Mutton	Target	54,640	57,918		
	Actual	43,712	86,145.7	269,670	166,650
Pork	Target	60,350	67,310		
	Actual	55,334	55,200	56,280	57,700

Source: DMC Agriculture, livestock & Co operative Department reports, 2010

NB: Average carcass weight per animal

Cattle	-	86.7kg
Sheep	-	86.7kg
Goat	-	86.7kg
Pig	-	40.0kg

5.2.4 MARKETING STATUS

The price and quantity of agricultural products have been fluctuating every now and then due to unreliable market in our Municipality. However, recently there have been some promising signs of getting reliable markets for the products mainly grapes and shoats (goats and sheep) meat. We have the promising market in shoats' meat, which is being transported to Kuwait and other Arabian countries. The promising market for shoats has come along after having a modern abattoir at Kizota. The good environment for vineyard industry is also promising after having investors in winery processing. On the other hand; we have a promising market for agro-products due to good road network, future establishment of international airport and opening up of 3 new universities which will increase demand of agro-products.

6.0 ROADS NETWORK

Dodoma municipality has a total of 1524.1 of roads network which has been classfield in the following categories:

Dodoma Municipal has 48.6 paved roads, gravel roads 191.7 km and 283.8 km of earth road.

The roads infrastructure facilities economic activities within the Municipality.

The main source of funds for maintenance of the Municipal roads is Road fund, Council own source and donors such as World bank and Danida (Tanzania Strategic Cities Project).

Road Fund

Dodoma Municipal Council received fund for maintenance of its roads from the road fund board. The road fund board collect fund through fuel levy and distribute to all Municipality in the country.

During F/Y 2012/2013 the Council budgeted a total Tshs. 1,432,500.00 for the maintenance of 297.85 km of roads. Most of the Municipal roads are passable throughout the year.

TANZANIA STRATEGIC CITIES PROJECT

Dodoma Municipal Council is one of the Municipal Councils in the Country which implement Tanzania Strategic Cities Project funded by World Bank and Royal Danish Embassy.

The project objective is ' To improve the quality and access of basic urban services' The objective will be achieved through:-

- Rehabilitation and expansion of urban infrastructure
- Institutional strengthening activities aimed at improving the fiscal and management capacities.

Under Tanzania Strategic Cities Project Dodoma Municipal Council implementing the following projects.

- Rehabilitation/ upgrading of 15.17 of roads into Tarmac level
- Rehabilitation Main bus Stand, Min bus stand, improvement of Municipal workshop and construction of skip pads.
- Construction of land fill at Chidaya village
Workshop improvement equipment
Liquid waste management equipment
Road maintenance equipment

6.1 Railway Transport

There are regular passengers and cargo trains on the central railway line between Dar- es-salaam, Tabora , Morogoro, Mwanza , Kigoma and Mpanda where these lines proceed to Dodoma in the Western and East.

6.2 Air Transport

The Municipal has airport located within it where light charter aircraft accesses it.

2.0 VISION AND MISSION

2.1 Vision of the Dodoma Municipal Council:

Based on the current status Dodoma Municipal Council in the next 10 years intends to improve economic and social services, Good Governance, protect the environment for sustainable Socio-Economic development.

2.2 Reviewed Mission Statement:

Dodoma Municipal Council shall continuously improve and deliver better and sustainable economic and social services, maintain peace and order, enhance environmental protection, facilitate decentralization and work towards poverty alleviation.

2.3 Dodoma Municipal Council strategic objectives:

The following are the Objectives of the Dodoma Municipal Council derived from its Mission Statement:

- A:** Services improved and HIV/AIDS infections reduced.
- B:** Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy.
- C:** Improved quality, access and equitable delivery of socio-economic services with more stress to women and the most vulnerable groups in Dodoma Municipality.
- D:** Quality and availability of communication network and environmental management improved in Dodoma Municipality
- E:** Infrastructure and environmental protection decentralization and adherence to principles of good governance at all levels in Dodoma Municipality.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Dodoma Municipality works with various development actors in various perspectives of social and economic development. The major development partners include, WORLD VISION, DCT/DSC, DODEA, ALPDA MIGESADO, CWWD, YEFOFO, CARE-TANZANIA, INADES, SACCOs, DONET, NMB, CRDB, HIV/AIDS-CSO'S, MVIWATA, TCCIA, ARI, PELUM, BRAC,HPI etc (See appendix 15 – Details on activities/Roles of Development partners).

5.0 POTENTIAL AREAS FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) IN AGRICULTURE.

- Irrigation schemes.
- Farmers training
- Provision of Extension services
- On-farm seed production
- Provision of soft loans/credit schemes in terms of cash or materials such as *kopa ng'ombe lipa ng'ombe*.

- Agro-processing industries eg. Hide and skin ,milk, Oil seed, wineries, sorghum de-hullers and flour milling
- Establishment of centres for hiring tractors and oxen implements
- Construction, rehabilitation and management of agro-/Livestock infrastructures such as cattle dips, dams and Veterinary Centres.
- Construction and Management of Livestock Markets
- Agro/Livestock input supply
- Improvement of Indigenous Livestock breeds.
- Disease management
- Produce cess and livestock markets fee collection

6.0 SWOT ANALYSIS

6.1 Strengths and Weaknesses:

Internally the Dodoma Municipal Council identifies the following strengths and Weaknesses.

INTERNAL FACTORS	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of by-laws 2. Availability of human resources 3. Availability of Communication Network. 4. Availability of sources of income 5. Use of agents in revenue collection. 6. Own budget 7. Mandate to employ, develop, promote, pay and discipline own staff. 8. Ability to establish and supervise service boards where necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate working facilities 2. Inadequate Infrastructures 3. Poor solid and liquid water disposable equipment 4. Inadequate extension services. 5. Lack of veterinary infrastructure 6. Lack of motivation to adults' literacy teachers and coordinators. 7. Lack of District Hospital 8. Trained village health workers with minimal education and

9. Ability to decide on the organizational structure i.e. number of standing committees, number of departments and number of staff.	knowledge of primary health care.
10. Ability to decide on the best use of such grants as Block grants and equalization grants given to LGAs.	9. Low production of livestock and crops products
11. Immunization coverage as well as child growth monitoring available.	10. Mishandling of rural water supply facilities.

6.2 Opportunities and Threats:

A part from internal factors mentioned above, stakeholders identified the following set of external factors that include opportunities and threats:

EXTERNAL FACTORS	
OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
1. Road Networking	1. Overstocking of livestock
2. Being a Capital City	2. Lack of interest by parents to send their children to school especially girls
3. Potential Tax payers	3. Low per capital income
4. Good Relation ship with other stakeholders	4. Lack of primary industries
5. Grants and subsidy from the Central Government	5. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases.
6. Existence of Donors/NGO's that Contribute to development activities.	6. Unfavorable weather condition
7. Availability of Reliable Communication Network eg. T.V, Radio, Magazine, Telephones.	7. Dodoma Municipal Council does not own land
7. Availability of arable and fertile land	8. Environmental degradation
8. Existence of favorable National Policy	9. Rampant unemployment
9. Natural Resources products including forest products, honey and fisheries.	10. No clear qualification of Political leaders during election.
10. Availability of Training Institutions.	11. Increasing number of street children and beggars.

7.0 KEY ISSUES:

Like any other Local Government Authorities, Dodoma Municipal Council has the number of key issues that are related to development. These key issues are as follows:

7.1 Service delivery

Dodoma Municipality to ensure availability of quality services in areas of agriculture, education, water, roads and health.

7.2 Financial mobilization and allocation

More emphasis is given to this issue in order to ensure that the Municipal reaches City status through identification of new sources and improvement of current sources of revenue.

7.3 Physical Infrastructure

Improvement of physical infrastructure such as classrooms for primary and secondary schools, roads networks in urban and rural areas, staff quarters, shallow and dip wells for domestic use, livestock and irrigation schemes, dispensaries and health centres.

7.4 HIV/AIDS

The situation of HIV/AIDS in Dodoma Municipality is alarming, according to the recent statistical data from VCT shows that 3.8 % of the population is infected with HIV/AIDS. One of the major effects is reduced workforce and increase on dependence ratio burden. The council therefore plans to educate and sensitize the community on prevention and testing.

7.5 Environmental management, hygiene and sanitation

Dodoma Municipality intends to keep the town clean and protects the environment through proper management of solid and liquid waste, as well as tree planting.

7.6 Gender mainstreaming

The council will ensure gender equality and equity in all developmental issues through equal participation of women and men.

7.7 Good Governance and Accountability

The council intends to foster sense of accountability in delivering of services and reduce complains from stakeholders. Maintain rule of law in implementation of public policy and foster development community.

7.8 Capacity Building

Another emphasis will be given to the improvement of service delivering capabilities of staff in the Municipality as well as political leaders of higher and lower level in their roles and responsibilities in respect to good governance.

7.9 Poverty situation

The economy of the Municipality is dominated by subsistence activities where output is consumed direct. Most of the people are engaging in agricultural activities and production is labour intensive which is traditional method of production.

There is inequality between different groups in society. The gap between the rich and poor is significant. The Council puts much emphasis on poverty alleviation by tricking down the macroeconomic gains from different development partners to the community level so as to realize the wellbeing of Municipal Dwellers. However the poverty rate in Dodoma Municipality is estimated to be 25% according to Household Budget Survey (2007).

8.0 OPPORTUNITY AND OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT (O&OD)

Dodoma Municipal Council uses obstacle and opportunities for Development as a method through which planning exercise is conducted. Emphasis is on participatory planning where communities are involved from the grassroots hamlet level through village Government and ward development committee to the District. The need and the priority of the majority carry more weight in the Municipal annual work plan and budget.