

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE



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Figure 1 : Distribution of administrative units by division

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
COBET	Complementary Basic Education Tanzania
ECF	East Coast Fever
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
FMD	Foot and Mouth Diseases
ICBAE	Integrated Community based Adult Education
IMM	Infant Mortality Rate
IMP	Ilala Municipal Parks
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITM	Insecticide Treated Material
LSD	Lumpy Skin Diseases
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
N/A	Not Available
NW	Not Working
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
MA	Medical Assistant
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PCCB	Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate

FOREWORD

Availability of accurate and adequate data is an essential aspect in the development planning process. It is unquestionable that development plans that are based on unreliable and inadequate data are likely to be poorly implemented and unsustainable. Therefore, efforts to gather accurate and reliable data is inevitable if development plans aimed at improving the livelihoods of communities have to be attained. Reliable data is also important when considering the implementation of the Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 with the NSGRPII (*MKUKUTA II*) and the Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs -2030) as its implementation vehicles.

The increase in population for Dar es Salaam City and in particular Ilala Municipality has increased pressure on provision of social and economic services to her people. Social and economic services are still deteriorating and are becoming unsustainable. Absence of accurate and reliable data has also hampered efforts of Ilala Municipal Council to provide timely and quality services to all stakeholders.

After realizing the aforesaid problems, Ilala Municipal Council embarked on improving its Socio-Economic Profile as an attempt to assess the situation and find a solution to this data and information gap.

This document covers a wide range of data and information on the geography, population, socio-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and the productive sectors. It also provides information on the potential investment areas in the region. Such data and information will enable policy and decision makers to take informed decisions. Furthermore, the information will be used by planners, researchers, development partners and functional managers in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.

Ilala Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile contains detailed data and information on the Municipal Council. It is expected that such data will prove to be valuable and informative to our clients. However, constructive views and criticisms are still invited from the readers to enable this profile to become a better tool in the planning and implementation of development activities in the Municipality.

Lastly but not least, I wish to thank the staff of Ilala Municipal Council for their devotion in ensuring the successful compilation of this document.



Jumanne K. Shauri
MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR

ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL- UNIQUE FEATURES

There are many unique features in Ilala Municipality due to its history, coupled with Dar es Salaam being the original capital city of the country and Ilala as the major commercial centre in Tanzania. The Municipality has many features that may be of interest to historians and tourists together with investors. They range from man-made features like buildings and other infrastructures, to natural sites some of which have been cited below;

Dar es Salaam Harbour

Dar es Salaam, exemplifies its Arabic root, meaning “Heaven of Peace”, that was discovered in 1862 by the Sultan of Oman’s son. Two centuries later, it has made good use of its location as a natural harbour. It is a competitive port not only boasting of serving East and Central Africa’s landlocked countries (Malawi, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda), but also the Middle and Far East, Europe, Australia and America.



The State House

Is a renovated old German building near the entrance to the largest harbour in the Country. The building is the office cum residence of the Head of State. This feature coupled with a Ragas robust sculpture mounted on a granite plinth donated by a famous German photographer Hans Meyer in 1911 at the main western gate of the State House form spectacular scenery as you approach the harbour from the Indian Ocean.



The Askari Monument

Placed where previously stood the statue of a German soldier Herman von Wissman. Erected in commemoration of fallen soldiers during World Wars, it is situated at the junction of what is now known as Samora Avenue/ Azikiwe and Jamhuri Streets' junction in September 1873.



The Clock Tower

Built to inaugurate the elevation of what was the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council to the status of a City. The monument was erected at the roundabout converging Nkrumah, Uhuru India Streets and Samora Avenue in 1961.



The Uhuru Torch and the Republic Fountain

The former is situated at Mnazi Mmoja grounds and the latter constructed in front of the Mnazi Mmoja Health Centre to celebrate the country's independence in 1961 and the Republic Day celebrations in 1962, respectively.



Karimjee Hall

A building presented to the then Municipality of Dar es Salaam by the Karimjee family. This historic building was later used as the Nation's House of Parliament. It also houses the City Mayor's Parlor and is used for meetings and other functions.



Mwalimu Nyerere House

This is the house where Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the first president of Tanzania stayed during pre-independence struggle and is located at Pugu where he worked as a secondary school teacher.



National Museum

This was built in 1940 by the British, as King George V Memorial Museum. New buildings which form part to the museum were constructed in 1963. The museum houses historical texts of Tanzania, marine biology and ethnography. The museum also is the home of the skull of *Australopithecus Boisei* found in 1959 in Olduvai Gorge by the late Dr. Leakey. There is also the Makumbusho Village which is part of the national museum dealing with various Tanzania's traditional values including culture, dances, housing and other values.



Nyumba ya Sanaa

The centre is situated next to the Serena Hotel. In the centre, traditional art and paintings are done as well as training on handcrafts.



Nyerere Cultural Centre

Situated next to the Serena Hotel, traditional art and paintings exposition are done and also training on handicrafts is available.



SECTION I

LAND, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE

1.1 Geographical Location

Ilala Municipality bears the status of an Administrative district that lies between longitude 39° and 40° east and between latitude 6° and 7° south of the Equator. As a part of Dar es Salaam City, it is located in the extreme eastern corner of the Region, bordering by Indian Ocean for a distance of about 10 kilometers to the east. On the southern part it is bordered by Temeke and Kigamboni Municipality, whereas on its western part it is bordered by Kisarawe district and on its Northern part it is bordered by Kinondoni and Ubungo Municipality.

1.2 Land Area And Administrative Units

Ilala Municipality has a total surface area of 210.1 sq.kms: 3.1 sq.kms is water area, leaving 98.5% of the area as land area (207.0sq.kms). Large parts of the land area belong to Ukonga Division covering 170.0 sq.kms which is equivalent to 80.9% and the remaining 19.1% is in Ilala Division (14.5%) and Kariakoo Division (4.6%). Table 1 shows distribution of land area, water area and total surface area by division.

Table 1: Distribution of Land Area, Water Area and Total Area by Division

Division	Land Area Sq. km.	Water Area Sq. km.	Total Area Sq. km.
Ilala	28.9	1.6	30.5
Ukonga	168.5	1.5	170.0
Kariakoo	9.6	-	9.6
Total	207.0	3.1	210.1

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Ilala Municipal Council is one of the first 38 Local Government Authorities, which went through restructuring process under phase one of the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) for the purpose of meeting qualities required by the Local Government Act No. 6 of 1999 which aims at devolving political, legal, administrative and financial powers to local authorities. Ilala Municipal Council came into existence after a decade of poor performance of the then Dar es Salaam City Council that prompted the government to form a probe team that produced Mulokozi Report in 1992. In 1993, following this report, the government decided to restructure the local government system of the City of Dar es salaam. Later in 1996, the government abolished the City Council and appointed the Dar es Salaam City Commission as an interim administration with the broad terms of references of the three restructuring programmes.

One of the programmes was establishment of the three new Municipal Councils namely Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni, which aimed at responding to the local demands and conditions for best delivery of services. Thus, Ilala Municipal Council (together with citywide Authority and the other two Municipalities) was officially established on 1st February 2001.

Ilala Municipal Council is administratively divided into three Divisions of Ilala, Ukonga and Kariakoo. The district’s divisions are divided into wards which in turn are subdivided into mitaa. The ward consists of a certain number of mitaa. The Municipal Council is made up of 36 wards and 159 mitaa. Table 2 shows the distribution of wards and mitaa by division in Ilala Municipality.

Table 2: Distribution of Administrative Units by Division

Division	Land Area Sq. km.	Water Area Sq. km.	Total Area Sq. km.
Ilala	28.9	1.6	30.5
Ukonga	168.5	1.5	170.0
Kariakoo	9.6	-	9.6
Total	207.0	3.1	210.1

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Figure 1 below shows the percentage distribution of wards in Ilala Municipality for the 2018 with Kariakoo division comprising of 28% of all wards in the Municipality while Ukonga and Ilala having equal number of ward marking 36% from each.

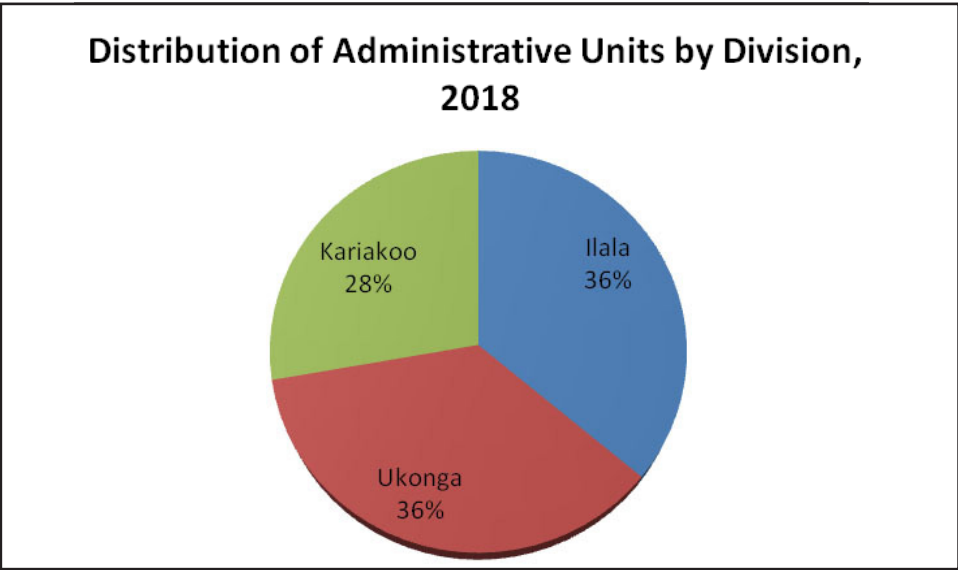


Figure 1 : Distribution of administrative units by division

Table 3 shows the population distribution among the wards of Ilala Municipality referring to the National Population Census of 2012. The Municipality had a total population of 1,220,611 people of which 595,928 were males and 624,683 were females with sex ratio of 95. Ward wise, Vingunguti ward had the highest population of 106,946 people and Kivukoni ward had the lowest population of 6,742 people. The population of females relative to males continues to be higher in almost all wards with exception of few wards like Mchikichini, Kariakoo, Jangwani, Gerezani, Mchafukoge, Kivukoni and Upanga Magharibi (Table 3). The number of households was 300,674 and the average household size in the Municipality was 4.1. Table 3 shows the population distribution by sex, average household size and sex ratio by wards in Ilala Municipality in 2012.

Table 3: Population Distribution by Wards and Sex (Population Census 2012)

NO	WARD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX RATIO
1.	Ukonga	39,413	40,621	80,034	19,290	97
2.	Pugu	24,159	25,263	49,422	11,815	96
3.	Msongola	12,147	12,314	24,461	5,704	99
4.	Tabata	35,909	38,833	74,742	19,527	92
5.	Kinyerezi	18,593	19,773	38,366	8,796	94
6.	Ilala	15,242	15,841	31,083	7,170	96
7.	Mchikichini	12,977	12,533	25,510	6,465	104
8.	Vingunguti	53,248	53,698	106,946	28,994	99
9.	Kipawa	35,866	38,314	74,180	18,339	94
10.	Buguruni	34,547	36,038	70,585	18,380	96
11.	Kariakoo	7,306	6,474	13,780	3,033	113
12.	Jangwani	9,174	8,473	17,647	4,190	108
13.	Gerezani	3,767	3,509	7,276	1,589	107
14.	Kisutu	4,069	4,239	8,308	2,249	96
15.	Mchafukoge	5,422	5,266	10,688	2,599	103
16.	Up/Mashariki	5,461	5,706	11,167	2,756	96
17.	Up/ Magharibi	6,786	6,690	13,476	3,135	101
18.	Kivukoni	3,531	3,211	6,742	1,343	110
19.	Kiwalani	40,247	42,045	82,292	22,120	96
20.	Segerea	40,065	43,250	83,315	19,496	93
21.	Kitunda	27,340	29,792	57,132	13,061	92
22.	Chanika	21,164	22,748	43,912	11,123	93
23.	Kivule	34,707	37,325	72,032	16,485	93
24.	G/ Mboto	27,927	29,385	57,312	14,349	95
25.	Majohe	39,550	42,096	81,646	19,588	94
26.	Kimanga	37,311	41,246	78,557	19,078	90
Total		595,928	624,683	1,220,611	300,674	95

Source: Population Census August, 2012

Table 4 shows the projected population distribution among the wards of Ilala Municipality in 2018 basing on the National Population Census of 2012. The table shows that Municipality had a total population of **1,505,181** people of which **737,196** were males and **767,985** were females with sex ratio of 96 implying that in every 100 women there are 96 men. Ward wise, Vingunguti ward continued to had the highest population of 130,264 followed by Kiwalani with 101,104 people and Kivukoni ward had the lowest population of 8,716 people. The population of females relative to males continues to be higher in almost all wards with exception of few wards like Kariakoo, Jangwani, Gerezani, Kivukoni and Upanga Magharibi see Table 4.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Wards and Sex (Projected Population 2018)

NO.	WARD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Ukonga	49,103	50,123	99,226
2.	Pugu	17,634	18,624	36,258
3.	Msongola	14,589	14,655	29,244
4.	Tabata	44,701	47,611	92,312
5.	Kinyerezi	6,858	6,985	13,843
6.	Ilala	18,954	19,502	38,456
7.	Mchikichini	15,991	15,290	31,281
8.	Vingunguti	65,034	65,230	130,264
9.	Kipawa	44,855	47,407	92,262
10.	Buguruni	42,040	43,852	85,892
11.	Kariakoo	9,103	8,150	17,253
12.	Jangwani	11,617	10,424	22,041
13.	Gerezani	4,810	4,494	9,304
14.	Kisutu	5,146	5,482	10,628
15.	Mchafukoge	6,878	6,858	13,736
16.	Upanga Mashariki	6,915	7,642	14,557
17.	Upanga Magharibi	8,714	8,531	17,245
18.	Kivukoni	4,537	4,179	8,716
19.	Kiwalani	49,518	51,586	101,104
20.	Segerea	12,708	14,208	26,916
21.	Kitunda	18,997	20,521	39,518
22.	Chanika	13,569	14,657	28,226
23.	Kivule	21,255	22,833	44,088
24.	Gongo la Mboto	34,589	35,839	70,428
25.	Majohe	31,653	33,614	65,267
26.	Kimanga	34,643	38,287	72,930
27.	Bonyokwa	16,221	17,352	33,573
28.	Liwiti	19,333	20,751	40,084
29.	Minazi Mirefu	18,190	18,856	37,046

30.	Mnyamani	5,106	5,332	10,438
31.	Buyuni	1,1883	12,521	24,404
32.	Kipunguni	21,310	22,897	44,207
33.	Mzinga	14,612	15,999	30,611
34.	Pugu Station	12,088	12,350	24,438
35.	Zingiziwa	11,869	12,478	24,347
36.	Kisukuru	12,173	12,865	25,038
Total		737,196	767,985	1,505,181

Source: NBS based on 2012 Census

1.3 Ethnicity

The main native' ethnic groups in Ilala Municipality are the Zaramo and Ndengereko. However, due to urbanization, many people of different ethnic backgrounds have immigrated into the Municipality making it heterogenous in terms of tribal composition. There is no single ethnic group that accounts for more than 25% of the total population. Ilala is the most affected area in the City due to its strategic location as the hub for social-economic activities and other interactions. The rapid economic growth of the Dar es Salaam City also attracts the influx of people from different corners of the country and outside the country.

1.4 Key Population Characteristics

1.4.1 Introduction

The first countrywide census was carried out in 1948, followed by those of 1957, 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and that of 2012. However, for Ilala Municipality the only available data were for the censuses of 2002 and 2012. These censuses documented the age groups, occupation, migration, education, water, health, sanitation and electricity. From the two censuses the following general trends have been deduced. The population of females continued to be larger than that of males while illiteracy continued to be higher among females than males. Generally literacy is increasing among both sexes. Shop salesmen, small-scale traders and Labourers continued to be the dominant economic activities of the people. Infant mortality rate (IMR), under five mortality rate (U5MR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) continued to increase.

1.4.2 Population size, growth and density

Ilala Municipal Council population growth rates increased from 4.6% in 2002 to 5.6% in 2012. This could be attributed to improved health services in the Municipality and standard of living. Migration into the Municipality is an additional factor contributing to the faster growth rate. Table 5 shows population growth from 2002 to 2012

Table 5: Ilala Municipal Council Population Development 2002 to 2012

Population Census year	Total Municipal Population	% Average annual growth rate	% Population increase over last census
1988			
2002	634,924	4.6	-
2012	1,220,611	5.6	92.2

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 2002 and 2012

The population of Ilala Municipality increased from 634,924 to 1,220,611 between 2002 and 2012, which is about 92.2% increase. This increase has effects on provision of social services to all stakeholders of Ilala Municipality. The increase was much higher in Ukonga division where there was an increase of 475,778 people between the two inter-census period as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Ilala Municipal Council Population by Division, 2002 and 2012

Division	Pop. 2002	Pop. 2012	% increased to 2012
Ilala	299,629	390,596	30.4
Ukonga	265,153	740,931	179.4
Kariakoo	70,142	89,084	27
Total	634,924	1,220,611	92.2

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 2002 and 2012

In terms of population density, between 2002 and 2012 the Municipality's density increased from an average of 3,022 people per sq.kms to 5,810 people per sq.kms as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of Population Density by Division, 2002 to 2012

Division	Land area sq.km	Average population per sq.km		% increase in density 2002 to 2012
		2002	2012	
Ilala	30.5	9,824	12,806	30.4
Ukonga	170.0	1,560	4,358	179.4
Kariakoo	9.6	7,306	9,280	27.0
Total	210.1	3,022	5,810	92.2

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

1.4.3 Households and households size

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Ilala Municipality had a total of 300,674 households spread into 26 wards with Vingunguti ward recording the highest number of households (28,994 households). Kivukoni ward had the lowest number of households (1,343 households) as shown in Table 3. This is partly due to the fact that most of the buildings in this area are Government Offices with very few buildings for residential purposes.

Based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the sex ratio for Ilala Municipality was at 95 indicating that there were more females than males in the Municipality. Kariakoo ward had the highest sex ratio at 113 and Kimanga ward had the lowest sex ratio of 90 (Table 3).

1.4.4 Migration

It is well known that natural increase in any locality is not the only factor which affects population size and growth density. Deaths also affect population growth and density negatively while migration can affect population positively or negatively. Ilala Municipality is facing a problem of migration whereby the majority of Dar es Salaam citizens spend their day time in Ilala Municipality, but are residents of other Municipalities. Basing to the 2012 Population and Housing Census Ilala Municipality seems to have small population compared to other councils and this is due to the census approach used, which counts people based on where they spent the night preceding census day. In part, this approach could be underestimating the actual population of the Municipality.

It is estimated that the Dar es Salaam population is 5 million during the day. As a result, Ilala always faces problems of inadequacy social services like water, health and infrastructures. The Municipality also suffers from environmental pollution because the increase in population is not accompanied by expansion of social services to meet the increased demand for social services.

1.5 Climate And Soils

The municipality has humid temperatures that vary from 26°C in August to 35°C in December and January. The long rains season (March – May) receives an average monthly rainfall of 150mm – 300mm. The short rains season is between October and December with monthly average rainfall ranging from 75mm – 100mm. Ilala Municipality's altitude that ranges between 0 and 900 meters above sea level influences the ecological characteristics of the Municipality. Thus, the Municipality consists of a large lowland area and a small part forming the upland zone. The lowland areas start where the Municipality borders with the Indian Ocean (Kivukoni ward) and extends to Segerea, Ukonga and Kitunda

wards. Beyond these wards, the small upland areas emerge as small hills or plateaus of Pugu, Kinyerezi, Chanika and Msongola wards. Whereas most of the lowland areas constitute the urban part of the Municipality, the upland areas are predominantly agricultural and peri-urban in character. The soil type in these areas consists of sand, clay and loam properties.

SECTION II

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

2.1 Introduction

The main economic activities taking place in Ilala Municipal Council are retailing businesses including small and medium shops, hotels, bars and restaurants, transportation services, clearing and forwarding, agro businesses, medical businesses, handcraft businesses, banking businesses and construction business. These activities employ about 45% of the total population of Ilala Municipality. They play a significant role to the Municipal's economy in terms of revenue and in provision of job opportunities to the residents.

Agriculture and livestock sector is another important economic activity in Ilala Municipality whereby 13% of the population is employed in the sector. The livestock kept in the Municipality are cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs and chicken. Fishing in Indian Ocean also provides employment to a sizeable proportion of the people in the Municipality.

Ilala Municipal Council has a number of developed industries. The most significant industries include medium industries which process food, beverage and textiles. Others include small scale industries which dominates wide range of food and textiles. The small scale industries comprises hulling and milling and fruit processing machines which add value to agricultural primary products.

2.2 Regional GDP

Dar es Salaam Region has economic potentials in industrial production and business transactions, which are mainly centred in Ilala Municipality. According to Dar Es Salaam Regional Profile of 2007, the Region contributed about 17 percent of the country Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually. According to Dar Es Salaam Regional Profile of 2018, the Region income increased from Tsh. 17.5 trillion in 2016 to Tsh. 20.1 trillion in 2017 which is an increase of Tsh 2.5 trillion equal to 12.68% increase.

2.3 Per Capita GDP

The average per capita annual income in Dar es Salaam region for 2017 increased to Tsh. Sh. 4,004,088.70 from Sh 3,227,593.23 of 2016, this increase equal to 13.4% .

2.4 Productive Sectors

2.4.1 Agriculture

2.4.1.1 Introduction

The Municipality is estimated to have an area of 5,194ha for crop

production. The estimated area under crop production from 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 indicates an decrease from 5,090ha to 3,035ha for food crops due to urban growth and an increase of population and an increase of cash crops from 2,121ha to 2,159ha is due to an increase of horticultural production especially vegetables and fruits. Crop farming is done mostly in the peri-urban. The Municipality covers an area of 210 km² with more than half of the area being in the urban and per urban areas. The 15,000ha of land is potential arable land which is suitable for agricultural production. Horticultural activities are carried out in the urban areas in open spaces and in backyard gardens and also in peri – urban areas. The estimated area under crop production in between 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 is indicated in Table 8.

Table 8: Estimated area (ha) under Crop production

Crop Type	Estimated Area (Ha)				
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Food Crop	5,090	5,090	3436	3415	3035
Cash Crop	2,121	2,123	2183	2,358	2,159
Total	7,211	7,213	5,619	5,773	5,194

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.2 Food crops

The major food crop grown includes cassava, sweet potatoes, paddy, maize and cowpeas. Cassava is the main food crop in the per – urban areas where it is cooked while fresh or dried for making flour. Other food crops are sweet potatoes and paddy grown during the long rains season especially in water logged areas. The estimated production of food crops grown is indicated in Table 10.



Tomato production at Nanenane Exhibition

2.4.1.3 Cash crops

In Ilala Municipal Council, the main cash crops grown include a variety of vegetables such as amaranthus, chinese cabbages, egg plants, okra, kale and leek (*matembele*), fruits like citrus, passions, pawpaws (papaya), pineapples, mangoes, cucumbers and cashew nuts. The estimated yield of cash crops is indicated in Table 9.

Table 9: Estimated Production of both Food and Cash Crops (Tons) 2015/2016-2017/2018

Crop/Year	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
A: Food Crops			
Cassava	7515	7515	7515
Paddy	1810	1810	1810
Sweet Potatoes	6677	6677	6677
Maize	882	882	882
Cow peas	309	298	109
Pigeon peas	22	22	21
Total	17,215	17,204	17,014
B: Cash Crops			
Cashew nuts	280	280	81
Coconut	600	600	600
Oranges	912	912	912

Pineapple	630	630	1620
Banana	315	315	315
Pawpaw	670	670	670
Passion	245	245	245
Mangoes	300	300	300
Water melon	1180	1,180	1,180
Amaranths	6500	10,000	18,000
Cucumber	678	678	670
Chinese cabbage	1140	1,140	1140
Leek	2000	2,000	2000
Cassava leaves	300	300	300
Okra	1110	1,110	740
Eggplant	500	500	500
Kale (Sukuma wiki)	350	350	350
Other (specify)	470	470	470
Sweet pepper			
African egg plant	270	270	270
Grand Total	18,450	21,950	30,363

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018



Vegetable Production at Nanenane Exhibition



Urban Agriculture at Nanenane Exhibition

Due to large population of the city the market for crop produce is available and the crops can be sold at different markets of Kariakoo, Buguruni, Kisutu and Chanika. Also at the farm level most of the produce is sold to petty traders.

2.4.1.4 Chemical fertilizers

Application of chemical fertilizers is very important for improving production. The type of fertilizers used in food and cash production includes Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium (NPK), UREA (NH₄), and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN). The demand for chemical fertilizers for farmers always changes tremendously every year due to response of farmers to good agricultural practices. The demand of fertilizers, the supply and the distribution to farmers are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Availability of Chemical Fertilizers (Tons) 2016/2017 – 2017/2018

Type of Fertilizers	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers
SA	1.0	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.56
NPK	4.66	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.91	2.91
UREA	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.48	3.48

DAP	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.75	1.75
TSP	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.19	1.19
CAN	3.72	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.24	2.24
Yara Mila winner	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.2	0.03	0.03
BOOSTER	29.5	24.2	24.2	31.8	28.5	28.5
Total	49.48	38.04	38.04	45.82	40.66	40.66

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.5 Utilization of fungicides

Ilala Municipal Council has been involved in the supply of fungicides so as to improve the productivity of food and cash crops. The supply of fungicides, the demand and the distribution to farmers from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Availability of Fungicides (Lts/Kgs/Tons) 2016/2017 – 2017/2018

Type of Fungicides	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers
Blue copper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory 80WP (Kg)	52.6	49.8	49.8	47.2	44.6	44.6
Ivory M72 WP (Kg)	40.7	31	31	36.4	27.7	27.7
Mancozeb 80% WP (Kg)	48.3	42.1	42.1	43.3	37.2	37.2
Mancozeb 72WP (Kg)	27.1	21	21	24.3	18.8	18.8
Dithane M - 45 (Kg)	50.5	36.9	36.9	45.3	33.1	33.1
Salfa ya unga (Kg)	2800	1486.6	1486.6	2406.5	1220.1	1220.1
Ridomil Gold 68WG (Kg)	45	35.6	35.6	40.3	31.9	31.9
Victoy 72WP (Kg)	29	16.3	16.3	25.9	14.6	14.6

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.6 Utilization of insecticides

Utilization of insecticides has been put forward by the Ilala Municipal Council in order to improve the production of food, cash and livestock production. The demand of insecticides, the supply of insecticides and the distribution to farmers from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 are shown in Table 12

Table 12: Availability of Insecticides (Lts/Kgs/Tons) 2016/2017 – 2017/2018

Type of Insecticides	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers
Blast 60EC (Lts)	5.1	3.4	3.4	4.7	3.1	3.1
Dursban 4EC (Lts)	139.9	124.3	124.3	125.4	111.5	111.5
Endosulfan36 EC(Lts)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmgurd 344SE (Lts)	15.5	7.8	7.8	14	7	7
Karate 5EC(Lts)	70	66.1	66.1	62.7	59.2	59.2
Thionex50W WSP (Lts)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Match 500EC(Lts)	1.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.4	0.4
Mukpar Dimethoate 40EC(Lts)	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.3
Actellic 5EC (Lts)	50.5	46.9	46.9	45.3	42	42
Actellic Super Dust (kg)	2.2	0.5	0.5	2	0.5	0.5
Attakan 350SC(Lts)	31.1	29.5	29.5	27.9	26.5	26.5
Selecron 720EC(Lts)	11.7	7.8	7.8	10.4	7	7
Ninja5EC (Lts)	6.2	4.7	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.2

Cutter 112EC (Lts)	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Multi-Alfa Plus 150EC (Lts)	5.7	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.1	2.1
Prosper 720EC(Lts)	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.2	2.2
Duduba 450 EC (Lts)	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.5
Belt 480SC(Lts)	2.2	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.7 Improved seeds

Ilala Municipal Council has put efforts in supplying improved seeds to farmers so as to improve production. The demand and supply of these improved seeds and the distribution to farmers from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 are indicated in Table 13.

Table 13: Availability of Improved Seeds (kg, gm/Tones) 2016/2017 – 2017/2018

Type of Improved Seeds	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers	Demand	Supplied	Distributed to Farmers
Cereal seeds						
Maize (Tons)	11.03	6.09	6.09	11.03	6.4	6.4
Paddy (Tons)	44.88	29.17	29.17	44.88	30.1	30.1
Leguminous seeds						
Cow peas (Tons)	3.09	0.86	0.86	3.09	1.1	1.1
Vegetable seeds						
Chaineese cabbage (kg)	34.2	25.7	25.7	34.2	26.1	26.1
Okra (kg)	1,665	208.3	208.3	1,665	211.1	211.1
Egg plant (kg)	6	4.5	4.5	6	4.7	4.7
Kale (kg)	10.5	7.9	7.9	10.5	8.2	8.2
Sweet pepper (kg)	11.1	3.7	3.7	11.1	3.8	3.8
African egg plant (kg)	8.1	3.1	3.1	8.1	3.3	3.3

Fruits seeds						
Papaya (kg)	13.4	4.5	4.5	13.4	5.6	5.6
Water melón (kg)	265.5	199.1	199.1	265.5	203.5	203.5
Cucumber (kg)	201	69	69	201	69.7	69.7

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.8 Farm Implements

Most of the agricultural inputs are directly obtained from the stockists scattered all over the city including Biashara Consume Service (BCS), Farmers centre, Ukonga Agroviet, 1S and M (Metals) Ltd. The type of farm implements, demand and quantity available are indicated in Table 14.

Table 14: Availability of Agricultural Implements in Ilala Municipality 2018

Type of Agricultural Implements	Demand	Available
Ox-plough	-	-
Ox harrow	-	-
Oxcart	-	-
Ox Cultivator	-	-
Tractor	4	3
Power tillers	5	4
Others (If any) Plough	4	3
Harrow	4	3
Power tiller – trailer	5	4
Tractors - trailer	4	3
Planter	7	-
Ridger	7	-
Boom sprayer	-	-
Hoe	75,000	49,696
Motorize sprayer	5	3
Milling machines	100	87

Source: Ilala Municipal Council's Office, 2018

2.4.1.9 Irrigated Agriculture

Ilala Municipal Council has a total of 4,000 hectares potential for irrigation farming. However, only 66 hectares are currently irrigated using seasonal and permanent streams, deep and shallow wells. Irrigation farming takes place mostly in Ukonga division. Most of the farmers depend on rain fed agriculture and irrigation on small scale.. Ilala Municipal Council have

conducted a feasibility study for two irrigation schemes at Mzinga River and Zogoali valley in Msongola and Chanika ward respectively aiming to increase production throughout the year. Generally, land which is suitable for traditional irrigation is found at Ukonga division only. These areas include Valley of Mzinga, Kizinga rivers, Kitunda, Yangeyange and Bulampaka valley, Kidole, Mbondole, Zingiziwa and Uwanja wa nyanii hamlets. Ilala and Kariakoo divisions have no potentials area for irrigation.

The presence of ward Resource Centre at Kinyamwezi has enabled farmers to acquire integrated farming skills offered by the centre. About 1,500 farmers are trained every year. The centre also produces various seedlings and sells to farmers at affordable prices. The potential areas for irrigation in Ilala Municipality are indicated in Table 15.



Hydroponic Farming at Kitunda Ward

Table 15: Potential Areas for Irrigation in Ilala Municipality, 2018

Division	Name of Area/Village	Estimated Potential Area (ha)	Area under Irrigation (ha)
Ilala	-	-	-
Ukonga	Valley of Mzinga & Kizinga rivers, Kitunda, Yangeyange & Bulampaka valley, Kidole, Mbondole, Zingiziwa & Uwanja wa nyani. Hamlets, Ukonga and Buyuni	4,000	66
Kariakoo	-	-	-
Total		4,000	66

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2 Livestock

2.4.2.1 Livestock population

Livestock keeping is mostly done in the remote areas and less in urban. Major types of animals kept are dairy cattle, poultry, sheep and goats and pigs. Zero grazing is mainly done in urban areas and semi intensive methods in peri urban areas. Ukonga, Segerea, Kitunda and Kipawa wards are the leading in livestock keeping.

Ilala Municipal Council has a significant number of livestock mostly owned by individual families. The sector acts as an alternative source of income. By 2018, there were 10,175 cattle, 510 improved goats, 2,617 local goats, 12,457 pigs, 1,381,524 chicken, 6,500 dogs, 805 cats, and 11,502 ducks. Table 16 shows the estimated livestock population by division in Ilala Municipal Council in 2018.

Table 16: Estimated Livestock Population by Division

Division	Cattle	Sheep	Improved Goats	Local Goats	Pigs	Chicken	Dogs	Cats	Ducks
Ilala	2,095	102	62	1,012	3,437	388,042	1,429	294	260
Ukonga	8,042	113	446	2,699	9,020	992,360	4,626	395	10,984
Kariakoo	38	5	2	121	0	1,122	445	116	258
Total	10,175	220	510	2,617	12,457	1,381,524	6,500	805	11,502

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.2 Cattle population

Table 17 shows the distribution of cattle by type and division in Ilala Municipality in 2018. Ukonga was the leading division in cattle keeping both improved and indigenous as shown in Table 17.

Table 17: Distribution of Cattle by Type and by Division in Ilala Municipality 2018

Division	Population of Cattle by Type				Total
	Indigenous	Improved Dairy	Improved Beef	Improved Dairy and Beef	
Ilala	0	2,095	0	0	2,095
Ukonga	2,617	5,425	0	0	8,042
Kariakoo	0	38	0	0	38
Total	2,617	7,558	0	0	10,175

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.3 Livestock keepers

Table 18 shows the distribution of small holder livestock keepers in Ilala Municipality in 2018. Ukonga division had the highest number of livestock keepers compared to Ilala and Kariakoo divisions (see Table 18)

Table 18: Distribution of Small holder Livestock Keepers in Ilala Municipality 2018

Division	Number of Dairy Cattle	Number of Dairy Goats
Ilala	9	2
Ukonga	555	42
Kariakoo	430	32
Total	994	76

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.4 Cattle insemination

Table 19 shows the number of cattle artificially inseminated in Ilala Municipality from 2014/2015 to 2017/2018. In 2014/2015 the number of cattle inseminated artificially was 468 and the number increased to 681 in 2017/2018 as seen in Table 19.

Table 19: Number of Cattle Inseminated Artificially 2014 - 2018

Year	Total Number
2014/2015	468
2015/2016	403
2016/2017	368
2017/2018	681

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.5 Livestock infrastructure

Delivery of livestock health services depends on availability of facilities such as dips and health centers. In reality, the livestock infrastructure included dips, veterinary centers, crushes, hides and skins sheds, slaughter slabs and slaughter house. Available data indicates that dips and veterinary health centers which are the most important infrastructures are not adequately provided in the Municipality to meet the demand. The livestock infrastructures are indicated in Table 20.

Table 20: Livestock Infrastructure

Division	Dips	Veterinary centre	Perman ent Crushes	Hide and skin sheds	Slaughter slabs	Slaughter house	Livestock market
Ilala	1	2	0	1	2	1	0
Ukonga	0	1	5	2	5	2	2
Kariakoo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	3	5	3	8	3	2

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.6 Major cattle diseases

Livestock diseases are quite a problem in Ilala Municipal Council, leading to poor livestock health and even deaths. The major cattle diseases are trips, Worm and East Coast Fever (ECF). The three major cattle diseases reported between 2017 and 2018 by morbidity and mortality cases are shown in Table 21

Table 21: Three Major Cattle Diseases Reported 2014 - 2018

Diseases	Number of Morbidity cases					Number of Mortality cases Reported				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ECF	253	5720	323	250	69	8	0	0	5	0
Trips	574	677	230	614	89	3	16	5	3	0
Worm	245,782	9842	315	13,530	240	6	0	0	8	0
Total	246,609	16,239	868	14,394	398	17	16	5	16	0

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.7 Major goat diseases

There are various diseases which affect goats but the major three diseases are Diarrhoea and Helminthosis (Worms). The morbidity and mortality cases of goats reported between 2014 and 2018 are shown in Table 22.

Table 22: Three Major Goat and Sheep Diseases Reported 2014 - 2018

Diseases	Number of Morbidity cases					Number of Mortality cases Reported				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Diarrhoea	204	457	180	89	72	14	2	0	8	13
Worm	2,630	2014	208	2,617	201	2	5	0	5	0
Total	2,834	2,571	388	2,706	273	16	7	0	13	13

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.9 Major poultry diseases

The three major poultry diseases reported from 2014 to 2018 were Typhod, Coryza and Coccidiosis. The three poultry diseases are shown in Table 23

Table 23: Three Major Poultry Diseases Reported 2014 - 2018

Diseases	Number of Morbidity cases					Number of Mortality cases Reported				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Typhod	2,863	24421	15,304	6,919	3,255	131	300	60	252	6
Coryza	96,809	50114	5,470	61,850	12,186	11,010	240	300	189	339
Coccidiosis	20,817	91400	320	40,272	1,752	335	630	100	12	10
Total	120,489	165,935	21,098	109,041	17,193	11,476	1,170	460	252	355

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.10 Marketing of major livestock

Marketing of major livestock in Ilala Municipality was also assessed to know the contribution of livestock to the economy of the Municipality. The total value for livestock marketed was increasing for indigenous cattle and goats from 2014 to 2018 as seen in Table 24

Table 24: Marketing of Major Livestock in Ilala Municipality 2014 – 2018

Category	Number of Livestock Marketed					Total Value in Tshs. '000'				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Indigenous Cattle	196,413	277,564	387,735	401,167	394,324	117,847,800	166,538,400	232,641,000	240,700,200	236,594,400
Dairy Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	71,696	72,330	83,329	94,776	154,355	5,018,720	5,063,100	5,833,030	6,634,320	10,804,850
Sheep	5,720	13,980	21,686	25,136	23,510	400,000	978,600	1,518,020	1,759,520	1,645,700
Poultry	148,160	483,102	333,644	105,973	294,972	1,481,600	4,831,020	3,336,440	1,059,730	2,949,720
Pigs	5,740	9,014	14,823	12,794	11,643	459,200	721,120	1,185,840	1,023,520	931,440
Total	427,729	855,990	841,217	639,846	878,804	125,207,320	173,069,140	244,514,330	251,177,290	252,926,110

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.11 Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins

Marketing of livestock hides and skins was also assessed to know the contribution of these (hides and skins) to Ilala Municipal's economy. The total value of hides and skins are indicated in Table 25

Table 25: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Ilala Municipality

Category	Total Number of units marketed					Total Value in Tshs				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hides				320,121	127,246				636,160,500	63,623,000
Skin				47,520	40,171				23,760,000	20,085,500
Total				367,641	167,417				659,920,500	83,708,500

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.12 Milk production

Livestock as an important part of agriculture contributes about 20 -30 percent of milk supply in Ilala Municipality. Available data for milk production was from dairy cattle only. Milk produced for 2014 to 2018 were valued and the results are shown in Table 26

Table 26: Milk Production in Ilala Municipality

Milk From	Total Number of litres					Total Value in Tshs				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dairy Cattle			2,223,700	2,127,613	2,738,606			3,335,550	31,914,198	4,107,909

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.2.13 Livestock personnel

Livestock personnel in Ilala Municipality are indicated in Table 27. There were no pest and tsetse field officers and livestock auxiliary in 2018.

Table 27: Availability of Livestock personnel

Category	Veterinary Officers	Livestock Officers	Livestock field Officers	Pest and Tsetse Field Officers	Livestock Auxiliary
	1	5	34	0	1

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3 Natural resources

The natural resource sector comprises of the forestry, fisheries, beekeeping and wildlife sub-sectors. The sector is important in the maintenance of climatic stability, protection of water resources, soil fertility, controlling land degradation and as a source of wood fuel and industrial raw materials. Community involvement in these subsectors is very crucial in order to attain sustainability in the use of the country's available natural resources.

2.4.3.1 Forestry

2.4.3.1.1 Forest Cover

Almost 83% of Ilala Municipality is urban oriented. Only part of Ukonga division is covered with forest. Table 28 shows forest cover in Ilala Municipality

Table 28: Forest cover by Division

Division	Land area (sq.km.)	Forest cover (sq. km.)
Ilala	30.5	0
Ukonga	170	12.5
Kariakoo	9.6	0
Total	210.1	12.5

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.3.1.2 Status of Forest Reserve

Ilala Municipality has only Magrove Forest Reserve which covers an approximate of 20 hectares as shown in Table 29

Table 29: Status of Forest Reserve

Name of Forest Reserve	Size (Ha)
Natural and Planted trees (Zingiziwa)	100.5
Natural and Planted trees (Kinyerezi)	4
Total	104.5

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.1.3 New Tree Seedling Planted

The tree seedling planting is one of the activities which is being done by Ilala Municipal Council. The trend of tree seedling planting is indicated in Table 30.

Table 30: New Tree Seedlings Planted

Year	Number of Seedlings Planted
2014/2015	525,890
2015/2016	410,763
2016/2017	695,516
2017/2018	767,751

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.2 Fisheries



Magogoni (Ferry) Fish Markert

2.4.3.2.1 Fisheries status in Ilala Municipality

Ilala Municipal Council has a number of fishermen to cater for the supply of fish in the City. The number of fishing license, number fishermen, number of registered vessels and fish catch in tons are indicated in Table 31.

Table 31: Status of Fishing Activities

Item	Number
Number of Fishing License	1,335
Number of fishermen	2,128
Number of Vessels (Registered)	196
Fisher Catch (tons)	2,613,078

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.2.2 Revenue Collection from fishermen

Table 32 shows the revenue collected from fishermen in Ilala Municipality from 2014 to 2018. There was a decrease in revenue from 2016 to 2018.

Table 32: Government Revenue (Tshs) from fishermen by Division

Year	Division	Amount(Tones)	Revenues
2014	Kariakoo/Ferry	-	-
2015	Kariakoo /Ferry	-	-
2016	Kariakoo /Ferry	12,602,844	43,128,179,695
2017	Kariakoo /Ferry	13,670,682	40,157,652,974.73
2018	Kariakoo /Ferry	5,672,768.3	19,121,659,124.22
Total		31,946,294.3	102,407,491,793.95

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Artificial Fish Pond at Kitunda Ward

2.4.3.3 Beekeeping

Beekeeping is also a source of revenue in Ilala Municipal Council. Only modern beehives are found in the Municipality. The number of modern beehives remains constant i.e 88 Modern behaves since 2014 to 2018 this is contributed with the fact that a large part of the area is settlement (see Table 33).

Table 33: Number of beehives in Ilala Municipality

Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Traditional Beehives	-	-	-	-	-
Modern Beehives	86	86	86	86	88
Total	86	86	86	86	88

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.3.1 Beekeepers

Most of the beekeeping activities in Ilala Municipality are carried in Ukonga division. The beekeepers are divided into two; individual farmers and groups. The name of beekeeper and location of these beekeepers are indicated in Table 34.

Table 34: Beekeepers in Ilala Municipal Council

Name of Beekeeper	Location	Number of Beehives
IMC Bee Apiary	Msongola	25
Vikoba na Mazingira	Pugu Station	6
Mazingira na Ufugaji nyuki	Pugu Station	10
Women life foundation	Tabata	2
Mama Gogomkoka	Msongorla	10
Joseph Manzi	Chanika	30
Obadia Kwabh	Chanika/Nzasa	5
Total		88

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.3.2 Beekeeping Products and Value Harvested

Products from bees are still at low supply. The product needs to be boosted. Bee products also have been recorded in small quantities. The production of both honey and beeswax and their respective value from 2014 to 2018 are shown in Table 35.

Table 35: Beekeeping products and Value Harvested in Ilala Municipality

Year	Honey		Bee-wax	
	Lts	Tshs	Kgs	Tshs
2014	516	5,160,000	258	3,096,000
2015	688	6,880,000	344	4,472,000
2016	860	8,600,000	344	4,472,000
2017	860	10,320,000	430	6,450,000
2018	880	10,560,000	440	6,600,000
Total	3804	41,520,000	1816	25,090,000

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.3.4 Wildlife

The wildlife policy in Tanzania focuses on people's involvement in the conservation and protection of the wildlife resources. In Ilala Municipality there is a Zingiziwa Forest Reserve located on the south-west of the Municipality. There is a natural lake which encourages development of a zoo for reptiles and wild animals. Animals found in Zingiziwa Zoo currently includes Monkey Wild, Pig, snakes and birds.

2.4.3.5 Natural resource personnel

Table 36 shows the natural resource personnel available in Ilala Municipality in 2018. Overall, the Municipality has 21 staff, with fisheries having the largest number and beekeeping the lowest number of personnel as shown in table 36

Table 36: Availability of Natural Resource Personnel

Personnel	Male	Female	Total
Forest	1	2	3
Beekeeping	-	1	1
Fisheries	3	11	14
Wildlife	3	0	3
Total	7	14	21

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.4 Trade and industry

2.4.4.1 Size and type of manufacturing industry

Ilala Municipality has a number of developed industries. The most significant industries include medium industries which process food, beverage and textiles, building materials, manufacturing industries and Printing. Others include small scale industries which dominates wide range of food and textiles manufacturing printing and detergent. The small scale industries comprise hulling and milling machine and fruit processing which add value to agricultural primary products. Table 37 shows the size and type of industries in Ilala Municipality.

Table 37: Size and Types of Manufacturing Industry in Ilala Municipality

Size of Industry	Type of Products	Number of Industries
Small Scale	Food, textiles, building material, manufacturing, printing and detergent	775
Medium Scale	Food beverage, textiles building material manufacturing industries printing tailors	359
Large Scale	Building industries detergent, assembly manufacturing, printing food beverage, metals extracts industries.	218
Total		1,352

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.4.2 Employment status in industries

Various workers were employed in industries established in Ilala Municipality. Statistics of number of workers in industrial establishment in Ilala Municipality from 2016 up to the 2018 indicates that a total number of 340,378 workers were employed by small scale industries, 913,998 workers were employed in medium scale industries, and 478,400 workers were employed in large scale industries. Table 38 shows the distribution of number of workers in industrial establishment in Ilala Municipality.

Table 38: Distribution of number of workers in industrial establishment in Ilala Municipality

Type of Industry	Employment status in the year			Total
	2016	2017	2018	
Small scale	9,752	12,628	130,228	340,378
Medium scale	135,520	198,944	219,534	913,998
Large scale	112,000	177,400	189,000	478,400SI

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.4.3 Type of business undertaken

Main economic activities taking place in Ilala Municipal Council are retailing businesses including small and medium shops, hotels, bars and restaurants, transportation services, clearing and forwarding, Agro businesses, medical businesses, handcraft businesses, banking businesses

and construction Business. Table 39 shows the income generated from different type of business. Construction businesses generated more income to the Municipal Council at a tune of Tshs. 156,650,000/= followed by Shops contributed to Tshs 147,910,000/= while the least was hotels bearing the contribution of 1,050,000

Table 39: Types of Business undertaken in Ilala Municipality

Type of business	Number	2018
Shops	8,833	147,910,000
Hotels	21	1,050,000
Agro businesses	253	14,250,000
Medical businesses	634	44,040,000
Construction businesses	732	156,650,000

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.4.4 Revenue collection by sources

The Ilala Municipality revenue depends on collections Levied on several economic activities taking place in its area (Both VAT and non VAT registered). Tax payers under VAT category always pay their taxes to Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). These economic activities include Industrial and Agricultural production activities, Commercial activities of selling goods and fishing. These activities play a significant role to the Municipal economy in terms of revenue and in provision of job opportunities. The main sources of revenue for the Ilala Municipality are Municipal Service Levy, Trade Licenses, Business Licenses, Permit Fees for Billboards, Cattle Auction Fees, Slaughtering Fees, Refuse Collection Service Fees, Royalties Fees, Guest/Hotel houses Levy and Fish Auction Fees. The trend of revenue collection by source since 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 is shown in Table 40.

Table 40: Trend of Revenue by Sources in Ilala Municipality 2014 - 2018

Source	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Hotel Levy	228,938,027	377,147,654	418,287,590	454,926,549
Billboards	2,248,344,325	365,8702,125	4,672,146,211	202,283,830
Service Levy	822,911,427	12,655,440,538	13,813,720,885	1,528,899,788
Other taxes	5,732,817,169	732,663,465	8,182,535,479	65,768,771
Total	9,033,010,948	17,423,953	27,086,690,165	2,251,878,938

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

2.4.4.5 Trend of revenue collection

The actual collection of revenue has been increasing since 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 as shown in Table 14. However, comparing the estimated revenue with the actual revenue collected, the results indicate that there was an increase of collection above the estimate in 2013/2014 and in 2014/2015 as it was 104% and 101% respectively. The actual collection dropped to 81.9% in 2015/2016 and then it increases to 98% in year 2017/2018 as shown in Table 41.

Table 41: Trend of Revenue Collection in Ilala Municipal from 2013/2014 Year to 2017/2018

Year	Estimates	Actual Collection	Percentage
2013/2014	26,945,160,000.00	28,060,374,081.54	104
2014/2015	30,169,400,000.00	30,451,829,825.45	101
2015/2016	50,439,000,000.00	41,317,967,000.00	81.9
2016/2017	54,302,000,000.00	46,421,296,500.00	85.45
2017/2018	46,588,934,331.00	45,692,246,844.00	98

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Front View Picture of Kisutu Modern Market after completion

SECTION III

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Road Transport

3.1.1 Introduction

Road infrastructure in Ilala Municipality is developed in such a way that economic and Social service activities are favorably influenced. About 90% of road network in the Municipality are passable throughout the year. The internal movements of goods and services are essential for the development of Ilala Municipality. The road has tremendously stimulated socio-economic opportunities and population influx to seek opportunities in areas of transport, trade, communication, marketing and construction industries.

3.1.2 Road length and type

The Municipal's road network measures 1215.66kms. Roads are graded into four categories namely Trunk roads, Regional roads, District/Municipal roads and Feeder roads. Trunk roads are those of national importance. Regional roads are administered by region to ensure that they are passable throughout the year. District/Municipal roads are important to the district/Municipal development while feeder roads are roads which feed into the district/Municipal roads as tributaries. Available data on road network showed the total length for different category. Data concerning road network by division were not available (see Table 42).

Table 42: Length of Road Network by Grade and by Division

Category	Grade (Km)
District	77.17
Urban	110.04
Feeder	1028.45
Total	1215.66

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

According to type of surface the Ilala Municipal's road network tarmac constitute 118.34, gravel constitute 264.81and earth roads has the longest length 638.22kms equivalent to 62.49% of the total road network in the Municipality. There were no information of road type surface by division wise. However, big part of tarmac roads of the Municipal are found in Kariakoo division while the division of Ukonga is mostly covered by earth roads. Table 43 shows length of road network by type of surface in Municipal Council.



Gude road Constructed by DMDP at Kiwalani



Nyerere Road, the main route into the city from the airport

Table 43: Length of Road Network (Kms) by Type of Surface in 2018

Category	Grade (Km)
Tarmac	118.34
Gravel	264.81
Earth	638.22
Total	1021.37

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

3.1.3 Public transport in Dar es Salaam

The public transport system mainly consists of buses called ‘daladala’. Most of them are registered and privately owned daladala in services with an aggregate seating capacity of approximately 25-32 seats. The reliability, comfort and safety of public transport services in Dar es Salaam are low. Considering the total urban transport fleet size, the maximum daily passenger capacity is estimated to be 4.6 million passenger trips per day.



One among the DRT bus station in Ilala Municipality

3.2 Railway Transport

Currently Ilala Municipality has two types of railway transport. The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) starts at Ilala- Dar es Salaam to Tabora- Kigoma and the other line is to Tabora - Mwanza. The line was originally established during British colonial rule to move minerals. It now taken out both mainly for cargo carried as compared to passengers.

The Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA) starts at Ilala Dar es Salaam to Zambia. Demand for passenger and cargo services using railway transport is high and currently the TRC serves transportation of passengers from Dar es Salaam Station located in Ilala to Ubungo and from Dar es Salaam to Pugu station through City Railway Bus also TAZARA serves the same service from TAZARA to Pugu Mwakanga station this helped to reduce transport problem within the city resulted from high population and big traffic.

3.3 Air Transport

Ilala Municipal Council is enjoying the services of Mwalimu Nyerere International Air port and it is the main entrance of incoming and outgoing passengers through air. The airport is managed by Tanzania Airport Authority. Table 44 shows air services in Ilala Municipality, 2018.

Table 44: Air Services in Ilala Municipality 2018

Name of Airport/ Air strip	Mwl. Nyerere International Airport
Number of passengers	6,400,000 per year
Quantity of Cargo	22014 Tones

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Air Tanzania Dreamliner

3.4 Marine Transport

On this side the Dar es Salaam port which is under Tanzania Port Authority is at Ilala Municipal Council and hence majority of passenger using ships and speed boats have to pass through Ilala Municipal Council. The port is the main gate way through to Zanzibar Islands and serving many of land locked countries such as Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).



Cargo Containers at Dar es salaam Port

3.5 Communications

Communication network in the Municipality is attributed by big Companies which not only Influence Social development, but also economic development in Ilala Municipality. Main Communication Companies Operating in the Municipal are: - AIRTELL, VODACOM, ZANTEL, TIGO, TTCL and HALOTEL. Almost all the news papers and magazines are made available in the Municipality. The Televisions easily accessible in Ilala Municipality include ITV, TBC1, TBC 2, Star TV, East Africa Television, Capital Television, Tumaini TV, Mlimani TV, Clouds TV and Azam TV.

Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) still provides services in land based telephone services. Postal services are available throughout the Municipal with at least one fully fledged postal office in each division to coordinate postal services. Table 45 shows Telecommunication

Services in Ilala Municipality and Table 46 shows Accessibility of Mobile Phone Services

Table 45: Telecommunication Services

NO. of Television Stations	NO. of Radio Station	Internet Centres	NO. of Post Offices	NO. of Sub Post Offices
07	06	N/A	2	14

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 46: Accessibility of Mobile Phone Services

Phone Company	Estimated Coverage (%)
Tigo	95%
Vodacom	85%
Airtel	90%
Zantel	50%
TTCL(Mobile)	72%
Halotel	98%

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

3.6 Land Development

According to *The Land Act No. 4 of 1999* land is a public property vested to the President of The United Republic of Tanzania. In land ownership the law and land policy has established a mode of land management in Tanzania. In trying to manage the land, Ilala Municipality have been doing a number of activities. The Municipal Council has prepared 101 Town Planning Drawings between 2014 to 2018. 82 sub wards with unplanned settlements have been improved for providing main basic infrastructures like roads and public space drainage systems. Three redevelopment scheme for Upanga, Ilala and Buguruni areas have been prepared and completed. About 5208 residential licenses have been scrutinized and issued to the applicants since 2014 to 2018.

The above initiatives have made Ilala Municipality to have surveyed 69,000 plots and managed to offer 63,495 land certificates as shown in Table 47.

Table 47: Urban Land Planning in Ilala Municipality

Number of Plots	Number of Plots Surveyed	Percentage of Plots Surveyed	Plots With Plots Land Certificates	Customary Certificate of right occupancy	Percentage of Plots offered Certificate
92,344	69,005	74.7%	63,495	-	92%

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 48 shows Land Use Plan in Ilala Municipality as it was in 2018. The land which is used for human settlement is 2,795.57 Ha while forest reserve is about 245.31 Ha and the size of land which is not used but it is potential for investment is about 150.63 Ha.

Table 48: Land Use Planning in Ilala Municipality

No. of Plots	Land Size (Ha) used for				Size of Un-used land	Size of un-used Land Potential for Investment
	Human settlements	Agriculture and Livestock	Forests Reserve	Water Catchment		
	2,795.57	4.31	245.31	168	3.31	150.63

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The Municipal Council has the following future plans for land development:

- To encourage other local partners to support land acquisition for urban land development
- To put posters that restricts unguided land development and protection of hazard lands as well as green belts
- To continue to educating and awareness creation to the citizens about the importance of train basic infrastructures
- To continue preparing town planning drawings in prime and invaded land that shall guide led development
- To continue providing Licensees wherever needed by the citizens.
- With collaboration with the Regional Secretariat it has prepared a new Master Plan for the whole City and Municipality which is in final stages.

3.7 Energy

3.7.1 Electricity

Electricity is the power source for domestic, commercial premises, institutions and industries. Ilala Municipality is connected to the National grid. The power supply line connects all the three divisions.

3.7.2 Fossil fuels

Petroleum products are the most important source of lighting energy in rural areas and even in urban areas. Fossil fuels also do energize transport, industries and various commercial establishments. The Municipal Council is supplied with petroleum products from private companies.

3.7.3 Fuel wood/charcoal

Charcoal is the most important form of energy used for domestic purposes such as cooking. Majority of households in Ilala Municipal Council uses charcoal especially in Ukonga division.

3.7.4 Solar energy

Solar energy is available to few individuals with the financial ability to install.

SECTION IV

SOCIO SERVICES

4.1 The Health Sector

4.1.1 Introduction

The health status of an individual or community determines the effectiveness of his/her contribution to economic and social welfare of his/her family, community and the country at large. Effective participation in agricultural activities and other economic activities depends on good health. To ensure a healthy population, Tanzania needs good health services to her people.

Ilala Municipal Council health delivery system follows the national pyramid system. The Municipal Council has three levels of healthcare service delivery. Hospital, Health centers, dispensaries and affiliated clinics deliver first line promotive, preventive, and curative health services including Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), inpatient, outpatient, public/community, environmental, school health and investigation services.



Buguruni Health Center at Mnyamani Ward

4.1.2 Morbidity and mortality

Morbidity means sickness and the extent to which population gets sick from diseases define its rates of morbidity. Mortality means death. Municipality's problems of morbidity and mortality are typical of Tanzania. The list of ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for outpatient for 2015 and 2018 are shown in Table 49.

Table 49: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Outpatient Only) 2015 and 2018

NO	2015		2018	
	Disease	Number of Occurrence	Disease	Number of Occurrence
1.	Upper Respiratory Infection	168,949	Upper Respiratory Infection	321,428
2.	Malaria	152,324	Urinary Tract Infection	261,818
3.	Urinary Tract Infection	152,074	Malaria	87,691
4.	Hypertension	46,849	Other non infectious GIT disease	77,214
5.	Pneumonia non Severe	45,132	Hypertension	77,089
6	Diarrhea with no dehydration	41,820	Diarrhea with no dehydration	55,013
7	Intestinal Worms	37,259	Pneumonia non Severe	53,841
8	Other non infectious GIT disease	27,320	Intestinal Worms	46,013
9	Diabetes Mellitus	24,912	Diabetes Mellitus	42,493
10	Skin Infection non fungal	24,641	Skin Infection non fungal	39,325
Total		721,280		1,061,925

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

From Table 49 it can be observed that Upper Respiratory Infection, malaria, Urinary Tract Infection, Hypertension and pneumonia non severe were the most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out patients for 2015 and 2018. The situation was different for in patients whereby, Birth Asphyxia, Anaemia, Prematurity TB and Severe Malaria, were reported to be causes of morbidity for the 2015 and 2018 as shown in Table 50.

Table 50: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In patient Only) 2015 and 2018

NO	2015		2018	
	Disease	Number of Occurrence	Disease	Number of Occurrence
1.	Birth Asphyxia	217	Birth Asphyxia	108
2.	Anaemia	109	Anaemia	77
3.	Prematurity	177	Prematurity	76
4.	Pulmonary TB	54	Pulmonary TB	44
5.	Severe Malaria	67	Severe Malaria	41
6.	Congestive Cardiac Failure	38	Congestive Cardiac Failure	23
7.	PCP	32	PCP	21
8.	Septiceamia	30	Septiceamia	20
9.	Diabetes mellitus	16	Diabetes mellitus	16
10.	Cropto. Meningitis	11	Cropto. Meningitis	14
Total		751		440

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

A look at the ten most commonly reported causes of mortality for in patients in 2015 and 2018 revealed that Birth Asphyxia headed the list of killer diseases followed by Anaemia, Prematurity and TB. Deaths due to Birth Asphyxia were 217 in 2015 but declined to 108 deaths in 2018 (see Table 51).

Table 51: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In patient Only) 2015 and 2018

NO	2015		2018	
	Disease	Number of Occurrence	Disease	Number of Occurrence
1.	Birth Asphyxia	217	Birth Asphyxia	108
2.	Anaemia	109	Anaemia	77
3.	Prematurity	177	Prematurity	76
4.	Pulmonary TB	54	Pulmonary TB	44
5.	Severe Malaria	67	Severe Malaria	41
6.	Congestive Cardiac Failure	38	Congestive Cardiac Failure	23
7.	PCP	32	PCP	21
8.	Septiceamia	30	Septiceamia	20
9.	Diabetes mellitus	16	Diabetes mellitus	16
10.	Cropto. Meningitis	11	Cropto. Meningitis	14
Total		751		440

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.1.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/ AIDS is not only a threat to the health of the Municipal's population but also to the economic and social well-being of the people. Available statistics show that the number of old AIDS cases was increasing from 2015 to 2018 while the new AIDS cases continued to increase from 208 in 2015 to 9397 in 2018. As observed in Table 52.

Table 52: Distribution of HIV/AIDS cases in the population

Year	Cumulative AIDS cases	New AIDS cases
2015	9,712	208
2016	12,285	314
2017	68,836	2,445
2018	381,393	9,397
Total	472,226	12,364

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Expectant mothers were tested for HIV/AIDS status and the status of their children born in 2018. About 49,823 mothers were tested and the results indicated that 2.7% were HIV/AIDS positive. The number of children born with negative status were 40312 and 1521 children were

HIV positive as seen in Table 53.

Table 53: Number of Expectant Mothers Infected With HIV/AIDS with Respective HIV/AIDS status of Children Born, 2018

Total no. of Expectant Mothers	Expectant Mothers with HIV/AIDS	% of Expectant Mothers with HIV/AIDS	Number of Children born	
			With Negative HIV status	With Positive HIV status
49,823	1355	2.7%	40312	1521

For three consecutive years, from 2016 to 2018, expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2. Results indicate that the coverage for three years was above 95.4% as seen in Table 54.

Table 54: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 2016 -2018

2016			2017			2018		
Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	% Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	% Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	% Coverage
51,799	37,564	71.9	54,814	46,557	93.3	56,377	53,796	95.4

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

With regard to TB cases, more males were reported to have TB than females for five years. The number of TB cases showed decreasing trend from 2014 to 2018 whereby the number decreased from 5271 cases in 2014 to 5197 cases in 2018 as seen in Table 55.

Table 55: Number of TB Cases by Sex 2014 -2018

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	3687	2714	2768	3035	3299
Female	1584	1722	1603	1768	1898
Total	5271	4436	4371	4803	5197

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.1.4 Health facilities

The dispensary is the first facility in the healthcare system where people's health problems are dealt with. The location and coverage of dispensaries is the first step towards realization of adequacy of health facility network in a given locality. Table 56 shows the distribution of these dispensaries in the Municipality for the 2018. The number of public dispensaries has remained the same for the two consecutive years. Private owned dispensaries accounted for 77.5% of all dispensaries in Ilala Municipality

and only 22.5% were government owned. Ukonga division has the highest number of dispensaries compared to the other two divisions as seen in Table 56.

Table 56: Distribution of dispensaries by ownership and by Division

Division	Year 2017			Year 2018		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Ilala	3	42	45	3	43	46
Ukonga	27	38	65	27	40	67
Kariakoo	1	22	23	1	27	28
Total	32	102	134	32	110	142

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

According to Table 57, the private sector has the larger number of health centres and hospitals compared to the public sector. While the public sector had 3 health centres, the private sector had 13 health centres. Likewise, the number of private hospitals was 6 while there was only 1 public hospital (see Table 57).

Table 57: Distribution of Health Centres and Hospitals by ownership and by Division

Division	Number of health centres		Number of Hospitals	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Ilala	1	3	1	2
Ukonga	1	6	0	3
Kariakoo	1	4	0	1
Total	3	13	1	6

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Patient Ambulance at Mnazi Mmoja Hospital



Mvuti Dispensary at Msongola Ward

4.1.5 Key health personnel and hospital beds

Doctors are the key personnel to man hospitals and specialist clinics. To complement the work of doctors at hospitals and work at health centres,

Medical Assistants (MAs) are highly needed. In 2018, the Municipal Council had 197 doctors with an average population per doctor of 99.9% as shown in Table 58.

Table 58: Distribution of Doctors among the population by Division

Division	Estimated total population	Number of Doctors	Average population per doctor
Ilala	415519	57	29
Ukonga	740,931	64	32.4
Kariakoo	64161	76	38.5
Total	1,220,611	197	99.9

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The Municipal Council had 3 Specialist doctors out of which 2 are male and 1 are female. The Municipal Council had a total of 30 Medical Doctors (MDs). The number of Assistant Medical Officers available in Ilala Municipality was 43 with 113 Clinical Officers. The number of other health personnel is as indicated in Table 59.

Table 59: Type and Number of Medical personnel in Ilala Municipality

Medical Personnel	Male	Female	Total
Specialist Doctors	2	1	3
Medical Doctors	21	9	30
Assistant Medical officers	25	18	43
Clinical Officers	62	52	113
Ass. Clinical Officers	7	2	9
Dental Surgeon	3	0	3
Ass. Dental Officers	4	1	5
Nursing Officers	3	13	16
Pharmacists	3	2	7
Afisa muuguzi msaidizi	151	58	209
Wauguzi	67	183	250
Wateknolojia dawa	7	5	12
Wateknolojia viungo	0	1	1
Wateknolojia maabara	45	21	66

Wateknolojia macho	4	2	6
Wateknolojia Mionzi	4	1	5
Wateknolojia wasaidizi	9	5	14
Watunza kumbukumbu za afya	2	6	8
Afisa afya Mazingira	14	12	26
Afisa afya msaidizi	34	44	78
Afisa Ustawi wa Jamii	8	34	42
Afisa lishe	0	2	2
Wahudumu wa afya	48	140	148
Total	502	612	1114

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The coverage of hospital and health centre beds in Ilala Municipality was 9378 people per bed. Division wise, Ilala division had 231 beds with an average of 1799 people per bed. Ukonga division was disadvantaged reflecting number of beds coverage situation as observed in Table 60.

Table 60: Distribution of hospital and health centres beds in the population by Division.

Division	Estimated population	Number of beds	Average population per bed
Ilala	415519	231	1799
Ukonga	740,931	102	7264
Kariakoo	64161	204	315
Total	1,220,611	537	9378

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.1.6 Child nutrition

Nutrition-wise, children are at their most vulnerable stage at age of less than one year. Malnutrition in young children is recognized as a symptom of imbalanced in children's food intake. The measles vaccination is earliest at 9 months. Hence, the weight of a child at this time is a measure not only of the capacity of the family to feed the child correctly but also of the effectiveness of the child health education given to mothers regarding the development of their children. Table 61 shows the distribution of children under one year who were under-weight at the time of their

measles vaccination by division. 315 children was found to be moderately underweight and 10 children found to be severely underweight.

Table 61: Distribution of children under one year who were underweight at the time of the measles vaccination by Division

Division	Total number weighed	Moderately underweight	Severely underweight
Ilala	36630	112	3
Ukonga	109606	97	5
Kariakoo	118006	106	2
Total	264242	315	10

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.1.7 Immunisation of children

Children are most at risk during the first month followed by first six months and then during the first five years. The target group for vaccination against the six immunisable childhood diseases is the under one year group. The most likely childhood diseases which children may suffer are Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Petusis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles. These diseases are preventable by vaccination. Table 62 shows the distribution of vaccinations with BCG of children under one year by Division.

Table 62: Distribution of vaccinations with BCG of children under one year by Division

Division	Number of target group	Total number vaccinated
Ilala	16,620	15,717
Ukonga	24,931	23,435
Kariakoo	8,310	7,475
Total	49,861	46,627

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 63 shows the performance of the health services in vaccinating the children for the 2011/2018. The Municipal's average coverage was excellent as it exceeded 90 percent (i.e. 95.9%) with all the division exceeding 90%. Vaccination for DPT3 for the 2017/2018 was very good. Out of the target groups of 45,424 the coverage was 95.9%. Ilala division did the best at 96% while the rest two Division had 95.9% each (see Table 63).

Table 63: Distribution of vaccinations with DPT3 of children under one year by Division

Division	No of target group	Total number vaccinated	Coverage (%)
Ilala	15,141	14,536	96
Ukonga	22,712	21,803	95.9
Kariakoo	7,571	7,268	95.9
Total	45,424	43,607	95.9

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.1.8 Complementary health services

In Peripheral areas access to western medicine is limited and people tend to use alternative medicine. Table 64 shows the distribution of complementary peripheral healthcare services by division with Kariakoo division recording the highest number of traditional medical practitioners.

Table 64: Distribution of complementary Peripheral Health Care services by Division

District	Number of TBAs	Number of Mtaa Health Workers (MHW)	Number of village/Mtaa health committee	Number of traditional medical practitioners
Ilala	3	355	44	113
Ukonga	2	405	47	123
Kariakoo	3	345	36	139
Total	8	1105	126	375

Water is very important for human life. Accessibility of water to health facilities enables patients and medical personnel to use the resource for different purposes. Table 65 shows the accessibility of water in public health facilities in 2015 and in 2018.

Table 65: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities 2015 and 2018

2015				2018			
No. of Health Facilities with.			Total No. of Facilities	No. of Health Facilities with.			Total No. of Facilities
Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water	
7	5	20	32	7	5	20	32

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 66 shows the number of registered pharmacies in Ilala Municipality by division. Ukonga division had the highest number of registered

pharmacies (121 chemistry shops) followed by Ilala division with 103 shops.

Table 66: Number of Registered Pharmacy (Chemistry shops) 2018

Division	Number of Pharmacy/Chemistry shop	Number of Attendants
Ilala	103	61
Ukonga	121	56
Kariakoo	101	45
Total	325	162

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 67 shows the number of registered Accredited Drugs Dispensing Outlets (ADDO) by division. Ilala division had the highest number of ADDO followed by Kariakoo division and Ukonga division having the least number of 112.

Table 67: Number of Registered Accredited Drugs Dispensing Outlets (ADDO)

Division	Number of ADDO	Number of Attendants
Ilala	123	67
Ukonga	112	48
Kariakoo	120	57
Total	355	172

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2 The Education Sector

4.2.1 Introduction

Education is an important tool needed for clear understanding, judgment and decision making in most issues ranging from economic, political and social. The Municipality has invested in education sector in different levels which are pre-primary, primary, secondary and vocational training colleges.

For the purpose of promoting education status in the region as a whole, pre-primary education establishment and development has become not only crucial but also necessary for the targeted groups. The Municipality has a total of 237 pre-primary schools out of which 121 are government owned and 116 schools are private owned. See Table 68.

Table 68: Distribution of Pre-Primary school by ownership and by Division 2018

Division	Public pre-school	Private pre-school	Total
Ilala	39	11	49
Ukonga	62	93	153
Kariakoo	20	12	31
Total	121	116	237

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Looking at Table 68, the data indicates that there is a good participation of private sector in pre-primary schools. However, more efforts need to be taken to ensure that the private sector participates fully in this important area of education for the children under six years. Table 69 shows the trend in the number of pre-primary schools in Ilala Municipality for five years whereby the number increased from 143 in 2014 to 230 schools in 2018.

Table 69: Number of Pre-Primary Schools by Ownership

Type of Ownership	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public	82	83	99	117	118
Private	61	68	84	103	112
Total	143	151	183	220	230

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

A share of public sector in total enrolment was higher compared to that of private at 51%. Relating with the number of pre-schools public owned, it indicates that the schools enrolled above their capacity. A closer look at Table 70 shows that Ukonga division enrolled 65.4% of the total enrollment in Ilala Municipal Council.

Table 70: Distribution of total enrollment by ownership of pre-schools and by Division 2018

Division	Total enrollment in pre-school		
	Public	Private	Total
Ilala	3045	1,848	4,893
Ukonga	6694	6,243	12,937
Kariakoo	312	1649	1,961
Total	10,051	9,740	19,791

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Looking at the trend of total enrollment by ownership, both public and private owned pre-primary schools showed a fluctuation in enrollment. From 2016 to 2018, the enrollment was higher compared to 2014 and 2015. This increase was due to free Education which started on 2016 as shown in Table 71.

Table 71: Enrollment in Pre-Primary Schools by Ownership

Type of Ownership	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public	3,972	4,213	8,905	10,265	10,051
Private	5,206	5,952	7,557	6,929	9,740
Total	9,178	10,165	16,462	17,194	19,791

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3 Primary school enrolment

4.2.3.1 Introduction

The right to primary school education belongs to every school child in the country. The introduction of Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) in July 2001 aimed at making primary education available to every Tanzanian child of the school going age. This enabled children of age group between 7 and above, to be enrolled in standard one.

4.2.3.2 Primary schools

Primary education is delivered at least in every Mtaa in the Municipality using Education Policy of 1995. In 2018, the Municipality had 235 primary schools, where 120 schools were government owned and 115 were private owned. Of the 120 public primary schools in Ilala Municipality, Ilala division had 30% while Ukonga had 52% and Kariakoo had 18% (see Table 72).



Maktaba Primary School



Kidugalo Primary School

Table 72: Distribution of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Division 2018

Division	Public	Private	Total
Ilala	36	46	85
Ukonga	62	60	117
Kariakoo	22	9	31
Total	120	115	235

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

With 235 primary schools and a total population of 1,505,181 Ilala Municipality had coverage of 6,405 populations per primary school. Ilala division had the worst population per primary school ratio at 10,278 to 1 followed by Ukonga division at a ratio of 7,560 populations per primary school. Kariakoo division had the best ratio of an average population per primary school at 3,072 to 1 (see Table 73).

Table 73: Distribution of the coverage of primary schools among population by division, 2013

Division	Total population 2012	Number of schools	Average population per school
Ilala	390,596	38	10,278
Ukonga	740,931	98	7,560
Kariakoo	89,084	29	3,072
Total	1,220,611	165	7,397

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 74 shows the distribution of primary schools among wards and mitaa by division in Ilala Municipality. The average number of primary schools per ward in Ilala Municipality was 6.5. In terms of Mtaa there was an average of 1.5 schools per Mtaa (see Table 74).

Table 74: Distribution of Primary Schools among Wards and Mitaa by Division 2018

Division	Number of primary schools	Number of wards	Number of villages/Mitaa
Ilala	86	13	28
Ukonga	117	13	70
Kariakoo	32	10	28
Total	235	36	159

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The total enrolment of standard I to VII in 2018 was 217,393 out of which 107,535 were boys and 109,858 were girls. Ukonga division enrolled 61.2% of the total enrolment in the Municipality. The Municipal's enrolment ratio was 98 implying that for every 100 girls enrolled there were 98 boys enrolled. Ilala division had the highest enrolment sex ratio of 123 implying that more boys were enrolled compared to girls (See Table 75).

Table 75: Distribution of total enrollment by sex and by Division 2018

Division	Male	Female	Total	Enrollment Sex Ratio
Ilala	37,263	30,285	67,548	123
Ukonga	63,483	69,461	132,944	91
Kariakoo	6,789	10,112	16,901	67
Total	107,535	109,858	217,393	98

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 76 shows enrollment in standard I in primary schools both public and private schools in Ilala Municipality. The results indicate that more pupils were enrolled in public schools compared to private schools. The number of pupils enrolled increased from 27,024 pupils in 2014 to 38,648 pupils in 2018. See Table 76.

Table 76: Standard I Enrollment in Primary Schools by Ownership 2014 -2018

Type of Ownership	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public	22,962	21,798	26,325	25,425	31,634
Private	4,052	4,790	5,058	8,163	7,014
Total	27,024	26,588	31,383	33,588	38,648

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Looking at a total enrollment from standard I to VII by sex, there was an increase in enrollment from 144,002 pupils in 2014 to 176,680 pupils in 2018. With regard to sex, the number of girls enrolled was higher compared with boys in all five years. This suggests that there are more girls than boys in the population. See Table 77.

Table 77: Total (Std I-VII) Enrollment by Sex in Public Primary Schools 2014 - 2018

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Boys	70,694	73,831	80,091	81,959	87,288
Girls	73,308	76,995	83,812	95,088	89,392
Total	144,002	150,000	163,903	176,987	176,680

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 78 shows that average number of pupils per 1000 population in Ilala Municipality in 2018 was 117. Out of the three divisions, Ukonga had highest average pupils per 1000 population at 186 while Ilala division recorded the lowest at 74 pupils per 1000 population.

Table 78: Distribution of primary school pupils in the population by Division

Division	Estimated population	Number of enrollment	Average pupils per 1000 population
Ilala	761,702	56,409	74
Ukonga	560,262	104,444	186
Kariakoo	183,217	15,827	86
Total	1,505,181	176,680	117

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.3 Primary school dropouts

Some pupils do drop out of school for different reasons such as truancy, pregnancy, death and several others. The number of dropouts in the 2018 was 44 pupils. Of the 107 cases, 15% were due to truancy, 9% was due to death and 68% was due to other reasons. Ukonga division had the highest number of dropouts at 45% while Kariakoo division had the smallest number of dropouts' i.e. 20% of all dropouts in the Municipality (see Table 79.)

Table 79: Distribution of primary school dropouts by reason and by Division

Division	Total enrollment	Reasons for dropout				Total dropouts
		Truancy	Pregnancy	Death	Others	
Ilala	56,409	2	0	1	12	15
Ukonga	104,444	4	2	3	11	20
Kariakoo	15,827	1	0	1	7	9
Total	176,680	7	2	4	30	44

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

More boys dropped out of school than girls in Ilala Municipality. Out of 44 cases of dropout, boys were 25 or 57% while girls were 43% of all cases. Kariakoo division had the smallest number of boys and girls who dropped out of the school. See Table 80.

Table 80: Distribution of dropouts by sex by Division

Division	Boys	Girls	Total
Ilala	10	5	15
Ukonga	12	8	20
Kariakoo	3	6	9
Total	25	19	44

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.4 Primary school infrastructure

The main objectives of the PEDP of 2002 were to achieve 100% enrollment of all school age children and to provide quality education. Emphasize was on the development of adequate and quality infrastructure. In 2018 the requirement for classrooms for Ilala Municipality was 3,719. Data obtained indicated that the Municipality had 1,780 classrooms and the deficit was 1,939 representing 52% of the total requirement. See Table 81.

Table 81: Distribution of primary school classrooms by Division

Division	Requirements	Available	Deficit
Ilala	1,027	666	361
Ukonga	1,885	758	1,127
Kariakoo	807	356	451
Total	3,719	1,780	1,939

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

There were 2,524 toilet holes in 2018 at Ilala Municipality. At a deficit of 66% in 2018 the Municipality required an additional of 5,027 toilet holes. The division with highest deficit in 2018 was Ukonga division at a deficit of 72% followed by Ilala division at a deficit of 62%. Kariakoo division had a deficit of 57%. See Table 82.



Ilala Primary School toilets



Bunge Primary School toilets

Table 82: Distribution of primary school toilet holes by Division

Division	Requirements	Existing	Deficit
Ilala	2,368	895	1,473
Ukonga	4,112	1,145	2,967
Kariakoo	1,071	454	617
Total	7,551	2,524	5,027

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The total demand for desks in the Municipality for the 2018 was 58,719 out of which 57,719 were available representing 98%. This left a deficit of 2% or 1000 desks. Ukonga division had the highest deficit at 3% followed by Ilala division at a deficit of 0.04%. See Table 83.

Table 83: Distribution of primary schools desks by Division

Division	Required	Available	Deficit
Ilala	19,754	19,747	7
Ukonga	30,692	29,699	993
Kariakoo	8,273	8,273	0
Total	58,719	57,719	1000

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The total demand for books in Ilala Municipality for the 2018 was 176,680. The number of books distributed was 44,196 representing 25%. This left a deficit of 75% or 132,484 books (see Table 84).

Table 84: Distribution of primary school Books by Division 2018

Division	Number of Books Required	Number of Books Distributed	Deficit
Ilala	56,409	14,102	42,307
Ukonga	104,444	26,111	78,333
Kariakoo	15,827	3,956	11,871
Total	176,680	44,196	132,484

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

In 2018, a total of 120 water tanks were required out of which 106 water tanks were available. This left a deficit of 12% or 14 water tanks. Ukonga division had the highest deficit of water tanks at 17% followed by Ilala division at 10% (see Table 85).

Table 85: Distribution of primary school water tanks by Division

Division	Requirements	Available	Deficit
Ilala	39	35	4
Ukonga	59	49	10
Kariakoo	22	22	0
Total	120	106	14

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.5 Primary school teachers

Teachers are the most important factors in primary education development. Teachers of good quality and in the number required are needed to man the education system in the Municipality and Region at large. In 2018, Ilala Municipal Council had 3,783 teachers representing 89% of the total requirements. This left a deficit of 11% equivalent to 446 teachers. Ukonga division had the highest deficit of 232 teachers compared to other divisions (see Table 86)

Table 86: Distribution of primary school teachers by Division

Division	Requirements	Existing	Deficit
Ilala	1,395	1,223	172
Ukonga	2,161	1,929	232
Kariakoo	373	631	42
Total	4,229	3,783	446

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

In 2018 a total of 4,229 teachers' house were required out of which 155 were available representing 3.7%. This left a deficit of 96.3% or 4074 teachers' house. This requires a big effort of the Ilala Municipality to see how it would help teachers to acquire government houses for their stay (see Table 87).

Table 87: Distribution of primary school teachers house by Division

Division	Requirements	Existing	Deficit
Ilala	1,395	47	1,348
Ukonga	2,161	80	2,081
Kariakoo	673	28	645
Total	4,229	155	4,074

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 88 shows the availability of primary school teacher's of Grade A, B, Diploma and Degree in Ilala Municipality. The table also presents the deficit which is only 11% and the teacher pupil ratio which is within the standard proposed by Education Policy of Tanzania (see Table 88).

Table 88: Availability of Primary School's Teachers (Grade A, B, Diploma and Degree)

Division	Total Pupils	Teachers Required	Availability Teachers	Deficit	% Deficit	Teacher Pupils Ratio
Ilala	56,409	1,395	1,223	172	12	0.03
Ukonga	104,444	2,161	1,929	232	11	0.02
Kariakoo	15,827	673	631	42	6	0.04
Total	176,680	4,229	3,783	446	11	0.02

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 89 shows number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment in 2015 and 2018. Deaf and intellectual impairment had the highest number of pupils in both years with number of boys with impairment exceeding that of girls. See Table 89.

Table 89: Number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment, 2015 and 2018

Type of Impairment						
	2015			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Deaf	58	48	106	65	58	123
Intellectual	195	178	373	213	108	393
Dead blind	4	6	10	4	6	10
Autism	21	5	26	21	6	27

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.6 Primary education indicators

Performance of primary education- sub sector has to be reduced to basic indicators in order to facilitate comparison between schools, districts and regions. In Tanzania mainland the proposed pupils per teachers ration is 45: 1. In 2018, Ilala Municipal Council averaged a ratio of 57:1 with Ukonga division recording the highest ratio of 69:1 See Table 90.

Table 90: Distribution of the pupils per teacher ratio by Division

Division	Total enrollment	Number of teachers	Average number of pupils per teachers
Ilala	67,548	1,223	55
Ukonga	132,944	1,929	69
Kariakoo	16,901	631	27
Total	217,393	3,783	57

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The number of pupils per desk ratio is recommended at 2 to 1. In 2018 Ilala Municipal Council average ratio was 1:18. The best ratio was held by Kariakoo division at 1:1 while Ukonga had the worse average of 1:11 as indicated in Table 91

Table 91: Distribution of primary school desks by Division

Division	Total enrollment	Number of desks	Average no. of pupils per desks
Ilala	67,548	19,747	10
Ukonga	132,944	29,699	11
Kariakoo	16,901	8,273	1
Total	217,393	57,719	18

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

With regard to teachers' house, there were an average 27 teachers to a house in the Ilala Municipality in 2018. This is the worst ratio and it implies that more efforts needed to be done to improve the situation (See Table 92).

Table 92: Distribution of teacher's houses among teachers by Division

Division	Number of teachers	Number of teacher's house	Average teachers per house
Ilala	1,395	47	30
Ukonga	2,161	80	27
Kariakoo	673	28	24
Total	4,229	155	27

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

The data on enrolment and the number of classrooms in Ilala Municipality in 2018 are shown in Table 93 The average number of pupils per classroom for the Municipality was 215. The worst covered was Ukonga division at 283 pupils to a classroom followed by Ilala division at 208 pupils to a classroom. See Table 93.



Administration Block at Buyuni Primary School



Teacher House at Mbondole Primary School



Administration Block at Uhuru Mchanganyiko Primary School



Library at Gogo Primary School

Table 93: Distribution of classrooms among pupils by Division

Division	Total enrollment	Number of classrooms	Average pupils per classroom
Ilala	67,548	325	208
Ukonga	132,944	469	283
Kariakoo	16,901	217	78
Total	217,393	1011	215

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.6 Transition to secondary education

The number of pupils who were examined at the end of the standard VII in 2018 was 22,911. Out of the examinees, 21,400 pupils or 93% were selected to join secondary education in public schools. Of those who were selected, 53% were girls and the remaining 47% were boys (see Table 94).

Table 94: Distribution of pupils examined and selected at the end of primary education by Division

Division	Examined			Selected form I		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ilala	4,000	3,596	7,596	4,000	3,477	7,477
Ukonga	3,101	4,651	7,752	3,101	4,551	7,652
Kariakoo	3,660	3,903	7,563	3,068	3,203	6,271
Total	10,761	12,150	22,911	10,169	11,231	21,400

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.3.7 Other school infrastructures

Table 95 shows different sources of water in public primary schools in Ilala Municipality. Water tanks, water wells and tape water were the sources of water supply in public primary schools. The number of sources increased from 111 in 2015 to 120 in 2018 as shown in Table 95.

Table 95: Accessibility of Water in Public Primary Schools

2015				2018			
No. of primary Schools with.			Total No. of Schools	No. of primary Schools with.			Total No. of Schools
Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water	
43	77	72	111	55	100	98	120

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Power supply in schools is one of the priorities in ensuring quality education to children. Table 96 shows availability of electric power in primary schools in Ilala Municipality in 2018. No division had biogas and solar power to their respective schools. Only National Grid was the source of electric power to primary schools (See Table 96).

Table 96: Availability of Electric Power in Primary Schools 2018

Division	Total No. of Schools	Number of Primary School Using					Total
		National Grid	Biogas	Solar	Generator	Other Sources	
Ilala	39	39	-	-	-	-	39
Ukonga	59	25	-	-	-	-	25
Kariakoo	20	20	-	-	-	-	20
Total	120	84	-	-	-	-	84

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.4 Secondary school education

Secondary education is delivered at ward level in the whole Municipality. The Municipal Council has a total number of **98** secondary schools. Out of these **51** schools are owned by public and **47** are privately owned. Out of the **98** secondary schools in the Municipality, Ukonga division had **71.4%**, Ilala division had **11.2%**, while Kariakoo had only **17.3%**. See **Table 97**

Table 97: Distribution of secondary school by ownership and by Division

Division	Public	Private	Total
Ilala	7	4	11
Ukonga	33	37	70
Kariakoo	11	6	17
Total	51	47	98

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Front view of Tambaza High School

4.2.4.1 Secondary school enrollment and performance

With regard to enrollment to secondary schools, there were **67,652** pupils who were enrolled to secondary schools in **2018**. Out of those enrolled in secondary schools, **52.4%** were girls and the remaining **47.6%** were boys. The sex ratio was **91** implying that for every **91** boys girls were **100**. See **Table 98**.

Table 98: Distribution of total enrollment in secondary schools by sex (O level)

Division	Boys	Girls	Sex Ratio	Total
Ilala	5339	5542	96	10881
Ukonga	21892	24354	90	46226
Kariakoo	4988	5557	90	10545
Total	32199	35453	91	67,652

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 99 shows total form I enrollment in public secondary schools by Sex from **2014** to **2018** in Ilala Municipality. The data indicates that the percentage of boys enrolled in secondary schools was decreasing from 2014 to 2016 and increased in 2017 while it was increasing for girls in the same years and decreased in 2017.

Table 99: Total Form I Enrollment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, 2014- 2018

Year	Boys		Girls		Total	% Increase
	Number	%	Number	%		
2014	6787	49.1	7042	50.9	13829	-
2015	5484	48.4	5248	51.6	11332	-
2016	5861	47.9	6374	52.1	12235	7.4
2017	6950	52.0	6418	48.0	13368	8.5
2018	8034	48.6	8495	51.4	16529	19.1

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 100 shows the number of students who completed Form IV in public secondary schools by Sex from **2014** to **2018**. Results indicate that more girls completed form IV in all four years than boys as seen in **Table 100**.

Table 100: Number of Students Completed Form IV in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, 2014-2018

Year	Boys		Girls		Total	% Increase
	Number	%	Number	%		
2014	7897	48.1	5509	51.9	16406	48
2015	4341	47.6	4784	52.4	9125	-
2016	4551	46.8	5176	53.2	9727	6
2017	3842	46.3	4459	53.7	8301	-
2018	4591	47.5	5083	52.5	9674	14

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 101 shows students' performance in Form IV examinations in public secondary schools by sex, from **2014** to **2018**. Candidates scoring division I were fewer compared to other divisions for both boys and girls. Number of candidates scoring division **O** was bigger for both boys and girls as seen in **Table .101**

Table 101: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, 2014-2018

Year	Boys						Girls						Total	%Incr ease
	DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total		
	I	II	III	IV	O		I	II	III	IV	O			
2014	319	813	1271	3973	1521	7897	314	802	1351	2699	3343	8509	16406	-
2015	112	437	573	1710	1509	4341	68	395	421	1735	2165	4784	9125	-
2016	97	526	612	1886	1430	4551	64	231	515	1745	2621	5176	9727	6
2017	73	446	512	1386	1425	3842	56	390	528	2180	1305	4459	8301	-
2018	173	466	640	1832	1485	4596	120	488	728	2419	1322	5077	9673	14

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 102 shows total Form V Enrollment by sex in public secondary schools from **2014** to **2018**. The results indicate that the number of boys enrolled in Form V was bigger compared to the number of girls as seen in **Table 102**. The total enrollment increased from **2014** to **2015** and it decreased in **2016**. Then it started to increase from **2017** to **2018**.

Table 102: Total Form V Enrollment by Sex in Public Secondary Schools, 2014-2018

Year	Boys		Girls		Total	% Increase
	Number	%	Number	%		
2014	1102	74.86	370	25.14	1472	-
2015	1184	66	605	34	1789	17.71
2016	898	60	610	40	1508	-
2017	958	55	780	45	1738	13
2018	913	51	864	49	1777	2

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 103 shows the number of students who completed “A” Level Secondary School Education by sex from **2014** to **2018** in Ilala Municipality. The number of boys who completed Advance Level Secondary Education was bigger compared to girls in all five years as shown in **Table 103**.

Table 103: Number of Students Completed “A” Level Secondary School Education by Sex, 2014-2018

Year	Boys						Girls						Total	%Increase
	DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total I		
	I	II	III	IV	O		I	II	III	IV	O			
2014	90	195	508	186	58	1037	18	38	29	82	38	205	1242	-
2015	135	180	405	124	20	864	41	80	55	71	23	207	1134	-
2016	89	304	503	119	68	1083	37	195	291	54	50	627	1710	34
2017	52	244	503	85	48	932	43	231	256	38	58	626	1558	-
2018	62	254	508	80	48	952	53	241	371	50	59	774	1726	10

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 104 shows students’ performance in **Form VI** examinations in public secondary schools by sex, from **2014** to **2018**. Candidates scoring division I was fewer compared to other divisions for both boys and girls. The number of girls scoring division I was much fewer compared to boys. As opposed to performance in Form IV examination, number of candidates scoring division O was less for both boys and girls compared to those scoring division IV. See **Table 104**.

Table 104:

Table 104: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, 2014-2018

Year	Boys						Girls						Total	%Increase
	DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total I		
	I	II	III	IV	O		I	II	III	IV	O			
2014	90	195	508	186	58	1037	18	38	29	82	38	205	1242	-
2015	135	180	405	124	20	864	41	80	55	71	23	207	1134	-
2016	89	304	503	119	68	1083	37	195	291	54	50	627	1710	34
2017	52	244	503	85	48	932	43	231	256	38	58	626	1558	-
2018	62	254	508	80	48	952	53	241	371	50	59	774	1726	10

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Tambaza High School after Rehabilitation



Classrooms at Kinyerezi Annex Secondary School

4.2.2.2 Secondary school teachers

In 2018, Ilala Municipal Council had **2204** teachers representing **97.2%** of the total requirements. This left a deficit of **2.8%** equivalent to **63** teachers. Ukonga division had the highest deficit of **36** teachers compared to other divisions. See **Table 105**.

Table 105: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Division

Division	Number of Schools	Requirement	Availability	Deficit of Teachers
Ilala	7	274	264	10
Ukonga	33	1312	1276	36
Kariakoo	11	681	664	17
Total	51	2267	2204	63

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 106 shows the qualifications of secondary school teachers available in Ilala Municipality by division. Teachers with first degree were the majority at **1378** representing **62.5%** of all secondary school teachers. Whereby **4** teachers had certificate qualification in Ilala Municipality.

Table 106: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualifications by Division

Division	Number of Teachers with				
	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	Masters	Others
Ilala	-	74	181	9	-
Ukonga	3	381	798	94	-
Kariakoo	1	143	399	120	1
Total	4	598	1378	223	1

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 107 shows number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Division, **2018** in Ilala Municipality. Number of teachers teaching Arts subjects were higher than those teaching Science subjects at **71.4%** as seen in **Table 107**.

Table 107: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2018

Division	Number of Teachers	
	Teaching Science Subjects	Teaching Arts Subjects
Ilala	68	248
Ukonga	322	889
Kariakoo	240	437
Total	630	1574

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.4.3 Secondary school indicators

Table 108 shows availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Divisions, **2018** in Ilala Municipality. The results indicate that there is big deficit of secondary school teacher's house in all divisions. In Ilala and Kariakoo divisions the deficit was **99%** as seen in **Table 108**.

Table 108: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Divisions, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Houses			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	264	3	261	99
Ukonga	33	1279	77	1202	94
Kariakoo	11	664	8	656	99
Total	51	2207	88	2119	96

Table 109 shows the availability of classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Division, **2018** in Ilala Municipality. The Municipality had on average a deficit of 34% classrooms with Ilala leading at **50%** as seen in **Table 109**.

Table 109: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	228	115	113	50
Ukonga	33	843	557	286	34
Kariakoo	11	292	222	70	24
Total	51	1363	894	469	34

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

With regard to pit latrine in public secondary schools, Ilala Municipal Council had a deficit of **55%** in 2018 with Ilala division leading at **69%** as shown in **Table 110**.

Table 110: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Pit Latrines			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	432	136	296	69
Ukonga	33	1680	701	976	58
Kariakoo	11	615	394	221	36
Total	51	2727	1231	1496	55

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 111 shows the number of boarding secondary schools in each division and the number of hostels/dormitories available in public secondary schools. The Municipal Council had a deficit of **68%** hostels as shown in **Table 111**.

Table 111: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Division

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Dormitories/Hostels			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	3	8	-	8	100
Ukonga	33	92	30	62	67
Kariakoo	11	19	8	11	58
Total	51	119	38	81	68

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Girls' Hostel at Mbondole Secondary School.

Looking at availability of libraries in public secondary schools in Ilala Municipality, results shows that there was a deficit of 85% with Ilala division leading at a deficit of **100%** as seen in Table 112.

Table 112: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Divisions, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Library			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	8	-	8	100
Ukonga	33	35	3	32	91
Kariakoo	11	12	5	7	58
Total	51	55	8	47	85

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 113 shows the availability of Desks in Public Secondary Schools by Division, **2018** in Ilala Municipality. There was a deficit of **21%** of desks in public secondary schools with Ilala division leading at a deficit of **25%**.

Table 113: Availability of Desks in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Desks			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	9197	6889	2308	25
Ukonga	33	34495	27363	7132	21
Kariakoo	11	11698	9397	2301	20
Total	51	55390	43649	11741	21

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 114 shows the availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Division, in 2018. Results show that the Municipal Council had a deficit of 15% with Ilala division leading at 24%.

Table 114: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2018

Division	Number of Schools	Number of Laboratories			% Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilala	7	21	16	5	24
Ukonga	33	114	99	15	13
Kariakoo	11	51	43	8	16
Total	51	186	158	28	15

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

With regard to accessibility of water in public secondary schools, the results show that water wells was the main source of water in public secondary schools. The number of water wells increased from 22 in 2014 to 33 in 2018 as shown in Table 115.

Table 115: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Division, 2015 and 2018

Division	2015				2018			
	No of Sec. Schools with			Total no. of Schools	No. of Sec. Schools With			Total no. of Schools
	Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tape Water	
Ilala	-	1	2	6	1	4	3	7
Ukonga	2	15	3	32	3	21	7	33
Kariakoo	1	6	2	11	1	8	2	11
Total	3	22	7	49	5	33	12	51

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.5 Vocational Education and Training

This kind of training is designed to upgrade or provide in-service training of artisans for Self-employment at the semi-skilled or skilled levels in any branch of economic activity. It can be provided as on the job training or combination of the two.

There has been new curriculum programmes introduced. The formation of this programme is involved from the need to create a flexible vocational education and training system to operate based on the Adult learners who are much interested to increase their knowledge and skills in activities required in a particular occupation in order to fight poverty. The major

trainings offered are Home Economics, Agriculture and livestock, carpentry, Home electricity installment, motor-electricity, masonry and welding. Available data for Vocation Training Enrollment are shown in Table 116.

Table 116: Distribution of Vocational Training Centres (VTC) and Trainees by Division

Division	Number of VTC			Total enrollment		
	Public	Private	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ilala	2	-	2	500	422	922
Ukonga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kariakoo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	2	500	422	922

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.2.6 College education

The Municipal Council has **9** Higher Learning Institutions out of which **6** are government owned and **3** are privately owned.



Public Service College at Magogoni Kivukoni Ward

4.2.7 Adult education

In order to ensure effective and efficient operation of adult education classes under formal and informal system; the Municipal Council has decided to establish and runs Complementary Basic Education Tanzania (COBET), Integrated Community Based Adult Education (ICBAE) classes and Vocational Skills Training.



VETA College at Kipawa Ward

Table 117 shows the number of Adult Education Centres and Enrollment in 2015 and 2018. The number of centres increased from 18 in 2015 to 27 in 2018. The enrollment showed a decreasing trend with ICBAE recording a total of 340 in 2018 from 556 of 2015 while there was an increase in MEMKWA/COBET recording an enrollment of 1,387 in 2018 as seen in Table 118 .

Table 117: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrollments, 2015 and 2018

Division	Number of Centers (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		Centers Enrollment (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		MEMKWA (COBET) Enrollment	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018
Ilala	7	4	103	50	156	30
Ukonga	9	15	284	203	316	810
Kariakoo	2	8	169	87	07	547
Total	18	27	556	340	479	1,387

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

4.3 The Water Sector

4.3.1 Introduction

The 2002 water policy requires access to adequate and potable water for all to be within 400 meters from homestead. Life without water is impossible. Water needs to be safe to sustain life without causing problems to human health.

Availability of water supply in Ilala Municipality is not sustaining the needs. About 76 percent of Ilala population depends on deep/Shallow wells which supply about 17,376, 146 liters per day representing 19 percent of the actual needs i.e 90,310,860 liters of water supply in the Municipality per day. Nevertheless, the total population of 944,919 of Ilala population i.e 63% percent depends on tap water from Lower and Upper Ruvu River.

However, the Municipality is in campaign of water house hold connection (Zero distance “**Kumtua Mama Ndoo Kichwani**”) to reduce the stated distance of 400m from the domestic water point (DP) to homestead. Table 118 shows sources of water supply in Ilala Municipality.

Table 118: Major Sources of Water Supply in Ilala Municipality, 2018

Division	Shallow Wells		Deep Wells		River	Rain Water Harvest (Water Tanks)	Total
	IMC	PRIVATE	IMC	PRIVATE			
Ilala	0	315	61	1055	1	2	1434
Ukonga	0	658	124	882	1	4	1669
Kariakoo	0	9	85	343	-	-	437
Total	0	982	270	2280	2	6	3540

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 119 shows the status of water sources in Ilala Municipality. Out of 982 shallow wells, 100% were working. On the other side, 0.4% of all deep wells in Ilala Municipality were not working while 99.6% were working. Since majority of people from Ukonga and some parts of Ilala division depends on deep and shallow wells, there is a need for the Municipality to invite investors in this sector so as to improve the situation of water supply. See Table 119

Table 119: Status of Water Sources

Division	Shallow Wells				Deep Wells				River		Water Tanks			
	W		NW		W		NW		W	NW	W		NW	
	IMC	PRIVATE	IMC	PRIVATE	IMC	PRIVATE	IMC	PRIVATE			IMC	PRIVATE	IMC	PRIVATE
Ilala	0	315	0	0	61	1055	3	0	1	0	61	1055		
Ukong a	0	658	0	0	124	882	6	0	1	0	124	882		
Kariak oo	0	9	0	0	85	343	0	0	0	0	85	343		
Total		982	0	0	270	2280	9	0	2	0	270	2280		

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Table 120 shows type of technology used in different water schemes in Ilala Municipality. Electric pump were more popular in Ilala Municipal Council followed by hand pump.

Table 120: Type of Technology Used in Water Scheme

Division	Type of Technology															
	Wind Mill		Electricity pump				Diesel Pump				Hand Pump				Gravity Piped	
	W	NW	W		NW		W		NW		W		NW		W	NW
	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE	IMC	PRI VATE		
Ilala	0	0	61	1055	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	0
Ukonga	0	0	124	882	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	0	0	0	0
Kariakoo	0	0	85	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	270	2280	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	982	0	0	0	0

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018



Pugu Kajiungeni Water Project.

4.4 Solid Waste Management

4.5.1 Solid waste composition

Ilala Municipality is estimated to produce about 1,100 tons of solid waste per day, basing on a generation rate of 0.8 kg per person per day. The collection rate is around 550-600 tons per day which is approximately 50 -65% of all solid waste generated per day.

Usually solid waste composition can be affected by economic and consumer pattern. Feed back on waste composition is very important in evaluating the requirements or specifications for equipment need, treatment system and management plans. According to the study conducted by JICA in 1996/7, the composition of solid waste in the city of Dar es Salaam was mainly food waste, garden waste, grass and wood. Information on the composition of solid waste is important in evaluating equipment need, collection system, disposal methods and management programmes plans. Table 121 shows the estimated amount of solid waste generated in each ward per day.

Table 121: Type of Technology Used in Water Scheme

Na	Ward	Projected Population 2017	Solid Waste production (tones)
1	Minazi Mirefu	49,011	24,505.5
2	Buyuni	28,725	14,362.5
3	Chanika	38,136	19,068
4	Zingiziwa	32,782	16,391
5	Majohe	75,702	37,851
6	Ukonga	96,895	49,947.5
7	G/Mboto	53,119	26,559.5
8	Msongola	57,300	28,650
9	Kivule	58,981	29,490.5
10	Kitunda	60,503	30,251.5
11	Kipunguni	60,180	30,090
12	Pugu Station	26,856	13,428
13	Pugu	34,101	17,050.5
14	Mzinga	33,988	16,994
15	Kisukuru	37,664	18,832
16	Kiwalani	59,874	29,937
17	Kimanga	66,355	33,177.5
18	Tabata	96,133	48,066.5
19	Segerea	51,524	25,762
20	Liwiti	56,156	28,078
21	Kipawa	83,010	41,505
22	Vingunguti	77,188	38,594
23	Mnyamani	58,360	29,180
24	Buguruni	78,881	39,440.5
25	Kinyerezi	62,723	31,361.5
26	Bonyokwa	29,707	14,853.5
27	Jangwani	16,256	8,128
28	Mchikichini	32,524	16,262
29	Kisutu	11,057	5,528.5

30	Kariakoo	18,685	9,342.5
31	Gerezani	11,514	5,757
32	Kivukoni	9,215	4,607.5
33	Ilala	38,838	19,419
34	Up/Magharibi	16,368	8,184
35	Mchafukoge	14,059	7,029.5
36	Up/Mashariki	11,400	5,700

Note: Calculations based on the assumption that production of solid waste per day per person is 0.8 kg.

Variation in some Wards is due to business conducting during the day timewhere there are many people from different parts of the City

4.4.2 Solid waste collection and transportation

In regard to solid waste collection and transportation, there has been an increase in rates of solid waste collected and transported to the disposal site since 2000, when Council opted to work in partnerships with the private sector as contractors of solid waste collection and transportation, the collection rate decreased from 650 tons in 2015 to 550 tons per day 2018 and disposed off. The decrease was due to decrease of skip buckets, decrease in number of skip loaders, and decrease in number of refuse tracks Notwithstanding the slightly improvements, but primary challenges that need to be addressed to further improve the situation. Primary factors contributing to low level of solid waste collection are:-

- fast population growth resulting in daily waste generation levels that exceed the handling capacities of the council
- limited financial resources which constrain the ability of the council to secure the necessary infrastructures and appropriate equipment in adequate numbers to provide the services



One among stakeholders in environment and cleanliness in Ilala Municipal Council

SECTION V

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

5.1 Day Care Centres

Nowadays parents tend to put children through day care centres and pre-schools prior to join primary school education. In so doing children are prepared for the competition in primary and secondary education. Children of age group of 3 to 4 are being sent to day care centres while those in age group of 5 to 6 are found in pre-primary schools. Table 122 shows the distribution of day care centres by division.

Table 122: Number of Day Care Centre and Number of Pupils by Division

Division	2015		2018		Difference in Number of Pupils
	Number of Centres	Number of Pupils	Number of Centres	Number of Pupils	
Ilala	0	0	11	331	331
Ukonga	4	123	43	1,313	1,190
Kariakoo	4	174	06	245	71
Total	8	297	60	1,889	1,592

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

In 2015, the Municipality had 8 day care centers, 50% of all centre were found in Ukonga division and other 50% were from Kariakoo division. In 2018, the number of day care centres increased to 297 equivalent to 300% increases compared to number of day care centre in 2015. See Table 122

5.2 Orphans and Most Vulnerable Children

Table 123 shows the number of orphans in Ilala Municipality by division. Results indicate that The Municipal Council had a total number of 108,832 orphans out of which male were 53,966 and female were 54,856. Ukonga division had the highest number of orphans at 70.1% followed by Ilala division at 27.8%. See Table 123.

Table 123: Distribution of Orphans by Division

Division	Male	Female	Total
Ilala	14,708	15,580	30,288
Ukonga	38,054	38,239	76,293
Kariakoo	1,204	1,047	2,251
Total	53,966	54,866	108,832

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

Data available for Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) indicate that in 2018, Ilala division had 30,288 MVC, Ukonga had 76,293 and Kariakoo had 2,251 making a total of **108,832**.

5.3 Women Protection and Development

According to 2012 Population Census, Ilala Municipality's sex ratio was 95. This means that for every 100 women there are 95 men. Hence there were more women than men in Ilala Municipality. Given the crucial role of women in economic development of the family and Municipality as well, various income generating schemes focusing on women has been started. In 2015, data available shows that there were 298 women groups with 1,489 members among them 92 groups were loaned 774,652,652.00. In 2018, there were 2322 women economic groups, with members being 11,624 who were loaned Tsh 1,021,200,000.00 who were engaged in a variety of economic activities such as petty business, agriculture and animal husbandry, Batik, tie and die and food/beverages processing. Table 124 shows the women groups in Ilala Municipality for the period between 2015 to 2018.

Table 124: Number of Women Economic Groups by Division 2015-2018

Division	Total no. of Registered Groups	2015			2018		
		Total Members	No. of groups Received Loan	Amount Loaned	Total no. of Groups Received Loan	Total Members	Amount Loaned
Ilala	93	463	14	151,633,333	516	2594	180,600,000
Ukonga	185	926	73	616,019,319	1806	9030	840,600,000
Kariakoo	20	100	05	7,000,000	0	0	0
Total	298	1,489	92	774,652,652	2322	11,624	1,021,200,000

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.4 Youth Development Groups

Youth development groups are still few and weak. They are unregistered and with meager membership. In Ilala Municipality the registered Youth Development Groups were few as data shows that in December 2018 there were only 71 registered groups with 381 members as shown in table 125. However, available data shows that between 2015 and 2016 the Municipality had a number of 29 groups of Youth who loaned about Tshs 258,217,551 see Table 125. This shows that more awareness creation to Youth in Municipality is needed.

Table 125: Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by Dec. 2018

Division	Number of Registered Groups	Total Members	Number of Groups received Loans	Total Loaned 2015-2016 (Tshs)	Total Loan Recovered as at Dec.2018	Total Loans not recovered as at Dec. 2018
Ilala	21	112	10	113,550,000	50,021,364	63,528,636
Ukonga	43	227	17	143,967,551	100,042,727	127,057,273
Kariakoo	07	42	02	700,000	700,000	0
Total	71	381	29	258,217,551	150,764,091	190,585,909

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

In order to increase and boost youth membership into economic groups and to create more financial opportunities for them the Municipality has did the following;

- In collaboration with VIJANA SACCOS 12 groups of Youth received loan from the Ministry of Youth
- 2720 Youth received training on drug abuse and its effect to Youth Development
- In collaboration with VETA, TECC and CAFLO, 1879 were trained on Entrepreneurship Skills and were given facilities to introduce business.
- 322 Youth from 36 Wards of the Municipality were trained on reproductive Health, Social Studies and Entrepreneurship skills.

5.5 Cooperatives

Ilala Municipality has a number of cooperatives which are involved in Savings and Credit (SACCOS), services, fisheries, industry, transportation, house building, agriculture and marketing (AMCOS). In 2018 the Municipal had a total of 375 cooperatives out of which 234 were active and 141 were dormant. Of the existing cooperatives, 189 were Savings and Credit (SACCOS), 33 involved in services, 2 is involved in fishing, 4 in industrial activities, 2 were transportation, 2 involved in Agriculture and Marketing (AMCOS) and 2 is involved in Livestock. The distributions of cooperatives by type are indicated in Table 126.

Table 126: Distribution of Cooperatives in Ilala Municipality

Type	Cooperative situation		Total
	Existing	Dormant	
SACCOS	189	86	275
Services	33	20	53
Fisheries	2	1	3
Industry	4	4	8
Transportation	2	1	3

Transportation	2	1	3
House Building	0	5	5
Crops (AMCOS)	2	0	2
Joint Ventures	0	5	5
Consumers	0	18	18
Livestock	2	1	3
Total	234	141	375

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.5.1 SACCOS and their membership

SACCOS is an opportunity for citizens to save and to provide short term finances to facilitate their own economic activities through cooperative schemes. The groups are loosely registered with Cooperative department of the Municipality or formally registered with government licensing authorities. The groups may also access other financial schemes of other SACCOS or the banks whenever they become registered entity with bank accounts.

The SACCOS are advanced economic groups than the women or youth groups. They attract more members, substantial loan volumes and average distribution of loans per member is also higher. Table 144 shows that in the 2018 the Ilala Municipality had 189 SACCOS with the Total Value of Shares amounting to TShs 5,078,078,920/= as per 31st/12/2018. Total Money Loaned to members was TShs 106,127,317,730/=. The distribution of SACCOS by divisions and members is indicated in Table 127.

Table 127: Distribution of SACCOS and their membership by Division

Division	Member of		Amount	
	SACCOS	Members	Total Value of Shares (Tshs) as at 31.12.2018	Total Money Loaned to members
Ilala	137	68,138	4,745,841,900	95,890,783,173
Ukonga	21	9,312	101,300,000	4,196,978,882
Kariakoo	31	13,400	230,937,020	6,039,554,977
Total	189	90,850	5,078,078,920	106,127,317,730

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.5.2 Financial Institutions in Ilala Municipality

There are a number of financial institutions in Ilala Municipality which offer a number of services which include loans provision and savings to these clients. The distributions of financial institutions available in Ilala Municipality are indicated in Table 128.

Table 128: Financial Institutions in Ilala Municipality 2018

Type of Institution (Govt/Non Govt)	Total	Area of Concentration
NMB Bank	13	Loan and Saving
NBC Bank	4	Loan and Saving
BOA Bank	3	Loan and Saving
ABC Bank	1	Loan and Saving
CRDB Bank	15	Loan and Saving
Exim Bank	4	Loan and Saving
Letshego	1	Loan
TPB Bank	5	Loan and Saving
Akiba Commercial Bank	3	Loan and Saving
DCB Bank	6	Loan and Saving
KCB Bank	2	Loan and Saving
MCB Bank	2	Loan and Saving
Mkombozi Bank	1	Loan and Saving
Habib Bank	3	Loan and Saving
Access bank	2	Loan and Saving
FNB Bank	1	Loan and Saving
I &M Bank	3	Loan and Saving
BARODA Bank	1	Loan and Saving
PBZ Bank	1	Loan and Saving
Amana Bank	1	Loan and Saving
Equity Bank	1	Loan and Saving
STANBIC Bank	2	Loan and Saving
DTB	4	Loan and Saving
TWB	1	Loan and Saving
Azania Bank	2	Loan and Saving
CANARA Bank	1	Loan and Saving
UBA Bank	1	Loan and Saving
SUBC	1	Loan

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.6 Civil Society Assistance

A number of organizations support development initiatives in the Municipality. The support comes in various means like construction of infrastructure, loans, provision of public health and educational services. There are also organizations which provide the services of Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV/AIDS. Table 129 shows the name of Organization and the type of development/Social initiative that they support.

Table 129: Civil Society Assistance

Area of Assistance	Name of NGO/CBO	Area of Intervention
Agriculture	1.Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation 2.Agropreneur Tz 3. Tanzania Organic Movement Agriculture	Agricultural Education Agricultural Education through Media and Social Networks Organic Farming
Education	1. Promotion of Educators link Organization 2.Lauren Education Promotion Centre 3.Liberty Care Centre	To Improve education of networks Education Entrepreneurship Education
Health	1.German Leprosy and TB Relief Association 2.Nurget Development in Tanzania 3.Women Creative Solution Association	TB and Leprosy Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Reproductive health
Water Supplies	1.Sanitation and Water Action 2.Caring Hands Charitable	Water and Sanitation Improve Water Services
Community Development	1.Kibwena Community Development 2.Center for Widow and Children Assistance 3.Young Environmentalist Tanzania	Social Services Legal Assistance to Children and Widow Environmental Education
Vulnerable Groups	1.C-SEMA 2.Hope for Children in Adversity 3.Tanzania Action for Disabled	Children Rights Services to Children Disabled Rights
Human Rights and Good Governance	1.Help Others	To Assist and Provide legal Services to Widows, Elders

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.7 Tourism

Tourism is currently one of the leading economic sectors in Tanzania and has unlimited potential to contribute even more to the development of the country. There are a number of tourist attractions at Ilala Municipal Council available are categorized into two groups of Landmarks, Museums and Art Galleries, libraries and cultural centers including Zingiziwa Zoo and historical Mango tree at Kibasila and other attraction centres. There are several Hotels and Restaurants, Bars, Recreational areas, Conference facilities to accommodate tourists in the Municipality. Among those they are famous modest ones. Travels and tours are plenty.

5.8 Environmental Conservation

The major problem facing Ilala Municipality and any other districts in Tanzania with respect to the environment are deforestation, degradation, poor/no planning, urbanizations, over cropping and poor solid waste management. The overpopulation of human beings and growth of the means of transport in Ilala Municipality has put enormous pressure on the environment. The land has been depleted by need for various infrastructures. Environmental conservation is now one of the areas which have drawn a lot of support from the Government, NGOs, CBOs and any other Civil society. Table 130 shows the more active NGOs and CBOs in the field of environmental conservation in Ilala Municipality.

Table 130: NGOs/CBOs dealing with Environmental conservation in Ilala Municipal, 2013

Division	Name of NGOs/CBOs	Area of concentrations
Ilala	◆ Care and Help (NGOs) ◆ Kisiwani Environmental Group ◆ Umoja Environmental Solution ◆ Malapa Youth Group ◆ Buguruni Mshikamano	Environmental management and conservations, Education of people
Ukonga	◆ Perojo gas Insurance Agency Cleaning ◆ Kimwede Group ◆ Nzumi Enterprises ◆ Guavay Company Limited ◆ Kikundi cha Mazingira, Uchumi na Jamii	Environmental management and conservation, Education of people
Kariakoo	◆ U.G.M Mazingira ◆ Christopher Rugemalila ◆ Suleiman Kassim	Environmental management and conservation

Source: Ilala Municipal Council, 2018

5.9 Civil Society Assistance

Civil Society in the form of CBOs and NGOs feels challenged to contribute to the development of any society in one form or another. There are number of organizations which are actively involved in agriculture, education, water supply, health, community development, human rights and good governance and vulnerable groups. The organizations involved in these areas are listed as follows:

Agriculture: HELVETAS SWISS INTER-COOPERATION, AGROPRENEUR TZ AND TANZANIA ORGANIC MOVEMENT AGRICULTURE

Education: PROMOTION OF EDUCATORS LINK ORGANIZATION, LAUREN EDUCATION PROMOTION CENTRE AND LIBERTY CARE CENTRE

Health: SANITATION AND WATER ACTION AND CARING HANDS CHARITABLE

Water: JUMUIYA YA WATUMIA MAJI TWIGA, KIDONGO CHEKUNDU MAJI INVESTMENT, MAJI MATUMBI and MAJI MANDELA

Community Development: KIBWENA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CENTER FOR WIDOW AND CHILDREN ASSISTANCE AND YOUNG ENVIRONMENTALIST TANZANIA

Vulnerable Groups: C-SEMA, HOPE FOR CHILDREN IN ADVERSITY AND TANZANIA ACTION FOR DISABLED

Human Rights and Good Governance: HELP OTHERS

5.10 Safety and Security

Urban safety and security is a deepening concern worldwide. Dar es Salaam's situation with regards to safety and security has been volatile due to increase in urban crimes and violence, environmental degradation that tend to affect public health and uncontrolled land development. These cumulatively tend to be of effect on safety and security in one way or the other.

However, the situation of citizen Safety and Security in Ilala Municipality is good as this responsibility is under District Commissioner of Ilala with the help of Regional Policy Commissioner (of Ilala). Also there are PCCB and the National Security Commanders who ensure the District safety and Security hence making Ilala Municipality a place of peace and security all the time.

SECTION VI

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENTS

6.1 Education

Investment in the education sector at all levels from pre- primary school education to University is now open to the private sector. Inadequate school infrastructures like classrooms, teachers houses, toilet, libraries and laboratories have been highlighted in section IV of this document. Therefore, there is a very high potential in education for an investor to make a choice. Assistance is needed to raise the standard of education. Moreover, there is a need to invest in Teacher's Training Colleges, University and Vocational Training Centre.

6.2 Health

The government has opened the door for private sector investment in health services delivery. The government has created suitable environment for privatization of the health sector. Malaria is currently the number one cause of morbidity and mortality in Ilala Municipality. The increased use of Insecticide Treated Materials (ITM) like mosquito nets offers a relatively cheap method of controlling the spread of malaria. Health education and other preventive measures are desperately required. The supply of STD drugs at affordable prices or even the establishment of STD treatment centers in each ward under the qualified personnel could also have positive impact on HIV infection control. Generally, the overloaded healthcare facilities in Ilala Municipality need support especially in the control of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and improvement of MCH services. The private sector can increase its stake in establishing and running of hospitals, health centers and dispensaries, and provide the highly needed drugs and medical equipment in affordable costs.

6.3 Market services

Ilala Municipal Council has 18 markets of which 5 are big markets and the rest are small markets. There is a need for investing in an integrated market of variety of goods with high security surrounding and make availability of good infrastructures and other relevant services and also to have the market which will meet the demand of the influx.

6.4 Fisheries development

Fishing activities take place in Ilala Municipality particularly in the Indian Ocean. The fishery potential of the Indian Ocean is still under utilized due to inadequate capital and low technology. Hence, investments in modern fishing gears, vessels, processing and storage could yield profitable and sustainable exploitation of these fishery resources.

6.5 Women development

A number of Tanzanian laws are in place to protect women from

harassment and give them equal chance with men. Gender imbalances in public institutions, private institutions and in political posts should continue to be rectified. There is still a lot of room for advocacy on equality and equity with women. Poverty eradication goes hand in hand with gender advocacy, hence, the process of empowering women economically by providing credit financing to women economic group should be given priority.

6.6 Residential houses in Ilala Municipality

These houses are located in the prime areas and could be a good source of income if apartments and other possible recreation facilities are constructed. Investment opportunities existing in Ilala Municipal Council are mainly building investments. The opportunities can be used using either one or a combination of the following investment options:

6.6.1 Build and transfer

Using this option would mean wholly private funding of the investment costs, whereby on agreement that the funds will be recovered from fees and charges to be collected for a specific period. The complex being a public asset would remain the property of the Council, whose other duty would be creation of legal framework according to which activities on the premises will be controlled allowing investment cost recovery for the specified period. The management contract will be the best of management options whereby the council will not be involved in day to day management, operation and maintenance.

6.6.2 Build-Operate-transfer

In this option, it is designed to tap private investment into construction of new infrastructure. The private sector finances, builds and operates new infrastructure facility according to the pre-set standards of the government. The operation period is reasonably long, is. about 10 to 20 years to allow the private company to pay off the construction costs and realize a profit. The government retains ownership of the infrastructure facilities and acts as both the customer and the regulator of the facility.

6.6.3 Mixed-capital partnership

In this investment option public and private organizations assume co-responsibility and co-ownership for delivery of infrastructure services. In this case it is essential that the company be independent from the government and the private partner has the responsibility for performing daily management operations.

6.7 Water supplies and sanitation

The coverage of the population with clean and safe water which is the right of every Tanzanian is unsatisfactory. In urban areas sewage disposal is a problem and sanitation is also inadequate. Financing for the construction and rehabilitation of urban water supplies is called for. Emphasis should be made on water schemes which can be easily maintained by the users themselves. The provision of an adequate supply of water for domestic, livestock, institutional, commercial and industrial use is the prerequisite to community health, economic and social development. Governmental, NGO and individual investment partners can pick suitable Wards to work with. Sanitation is most acute in urban centres where investment is needed in toilet facilities by households and public investment in public toilets and garbage collection and disposal.

6.8 Environmental conservation

Ilala Municipality in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs has done a lot in conserving the environment. There are six gardens which should be developed namely Karimjee Botanical Garden, Umoja wa Vijana, Mnazi Mmoja II, Palm Beach, India and Samora.

Reserves and Recreational Areas need to be maintained and conserved thoroughly through daily watering facilities, planting trees and pruning, flowers, and fencing. Mnazi Mmoja II are areas to be considered. These and other newer reserves will provide an opportunity to create well planted routes to complement the street system. Intersections is another issue the same different level of the roads meet to change the hierarchy here transitions zone is formed and hence the need of creative need of beautification by using indigenous exotic green vegetations.

Open spaces are vital areas which can be termed as "Municipal Breathing Areas". These areas are now under utilized. The aim of maintaining open spaces is to achieve land spaces which reflect both the wider Municipal landscape character and specific local urban character. Some open spaces reserved in Ilala Municipal area: Stesheni, Mpilipili, Ocean Road-Matunda, Barclays, Mnazi Mmoja and Areas outside State House.

6.9 Nurseries and aquaria

Nurseries such as Karimjee and Kinyamwezi produce below the targeted amount of 1,500,000 seedlings. No aquarium for indigenous and exotic species where we can uphold botanical animals before being used in our city garden beautification. These alien species need intensive Environmental Impact Assessment or studied in depth before being introduced in City beautification project.

6.10 Municipal parks

Ilala Municipal Parks (IMP) is facing a number of problems including

water scarcity, this is mainly due to lack of efficient water infrastructures and overdependence on DAWASA which is not capable in delivering the service appropriately. The parks that should be given priorities during the implementation processes are Jangwani Parks and others includes Karimjee Botanical Garden, Umoja wa Vijana, Mnazi Mmoja II, Palm Beach, India/Samora and Askari Monument.

INVESTMENT AREAS

- Ilala Municipal Council has a wide range of attraction to investors as it is the main Municipality where business is conducted with variety of stakeholders.
- Investment areas to be utilised are as follows:
 - o Kisutu Old Bus Terminal
 - o Mchikichini Market
 - o Ilala Market
 - o Buguruni Market
 - o Chanika Lukooni Bus Terminal
 - o Mkunguni Plot
 - o Kidugalo Farm, Chanika
 - o Zingiziwa Zoo
 - o Kinyerezi Mwisho Bus Stand

KISUTU OLD BUS TERMINAL

- **Location:** City Centre adjacent Libya Street
- **Coverage:** 2,364 Square Meters
- **Currently operates as:** Temporary Market
- **Accessibility:** Easily accessible to every one as it found at the city centre along kisutu Bus Rapid Transit stand, Dar es salam



Suitable Investments:

- Modern Parking
- Modern Carwash
- Hotels
- Shopping Mall
- Banks/Offices



MCHIKICHINI MARKET

- Location: City Centre opposite with Karume Football Stadium
- Coverage: 28,612 Square Meters
- Currently operates as: Vendor Market
- Accessibility : Easily accessible to every one mainly via Uhuru Road

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Market
- Banks
- Shopping malls



ILALA MARKET

- Location: Ilala area opposite with CCM District offices
- Coverage: 9,400 Square Meters
- Currently operates as: Market
- Accessibility : Easily accessible to every one via Uhuru Road

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Market
- Parking
- Shopping Mall
- Banks



BUGURUNI MARKET

- Location: Buguruni Ward
- Coverage: 1.5 Hecters
- Currently operates as: Market
- Accessibility: easily accessible to every one via Uhuru Road

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Market
- Parking for Loading and offloading of agricultural products
- Storage Facilities
- Shopping Mall
- Banks



CHANIKA LUKOONI BUS STAND

- Location: Chanika Ward
- Coverage: 6.12 Hecters
- Currently operates as: Open Land with Trees
- Accessibility : easily accessible from Chanika Road, Mvuti or Nzasa

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Bus Stand
- Hotels/Restaurants
- Shopping Mall
- Banks



MKUNGUNI PLOT

- Location: City Centre adjacent City Mall
- Coverage: 3,142 Square Meters
- Currently operates as: Temporary Market
- Accessibility : Easily accessible to every one via Mkunguni Street

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Parking
- Commercial/Residential Building
- Hotels and Apartments
- Banks/Offices



KIDUGALO FARM CHANIKA

- Location: Chanika ward
- Coverage: 140 Acres
- Currently operates as: Open Farm with Trees
- Accessibility: Easily accessible via Chanika Road

Suitable Investments:

- Small Scale Industries
- Green House for Nursery



ZINGIZIWA ZOO

- Location: Zingiziwa Ward
- Coverage: 100.45 Hecters
- Currently operates as: Zoo
- Accessibility : Easily accessible to every one via Chanika Road



Suitable Investments:

- Zoo
- Tourism
- Green House for Nursery

**KINYEREZI MWISHO BUS STAND**

- Location: Kinyerezi Ward
- Coverage: 4,982 Square meters
- Currently operates as: Temporary Bus Stand
- Accessibility : Easily accessible to every one via Kinyerezi Tarmac Road

Suitable Investments:

- Modern Bus Stand
- Hotels/Restaurants
- Shopping Mall
- Banks/Offices



The areas which have been identified for Investment fall under the following categories: -

- Investment in Real Property development
- Construction of Business parks/ industrial parks
- Construction or modernization of market facilities
- Construction/Improvement of Bus stands and terminals
- Improvement of botanical gardens and recreational parks
- Development of public beaches and open spaces.
- Development of Public parking