



UBUNGO MUNICIPALITY
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2016

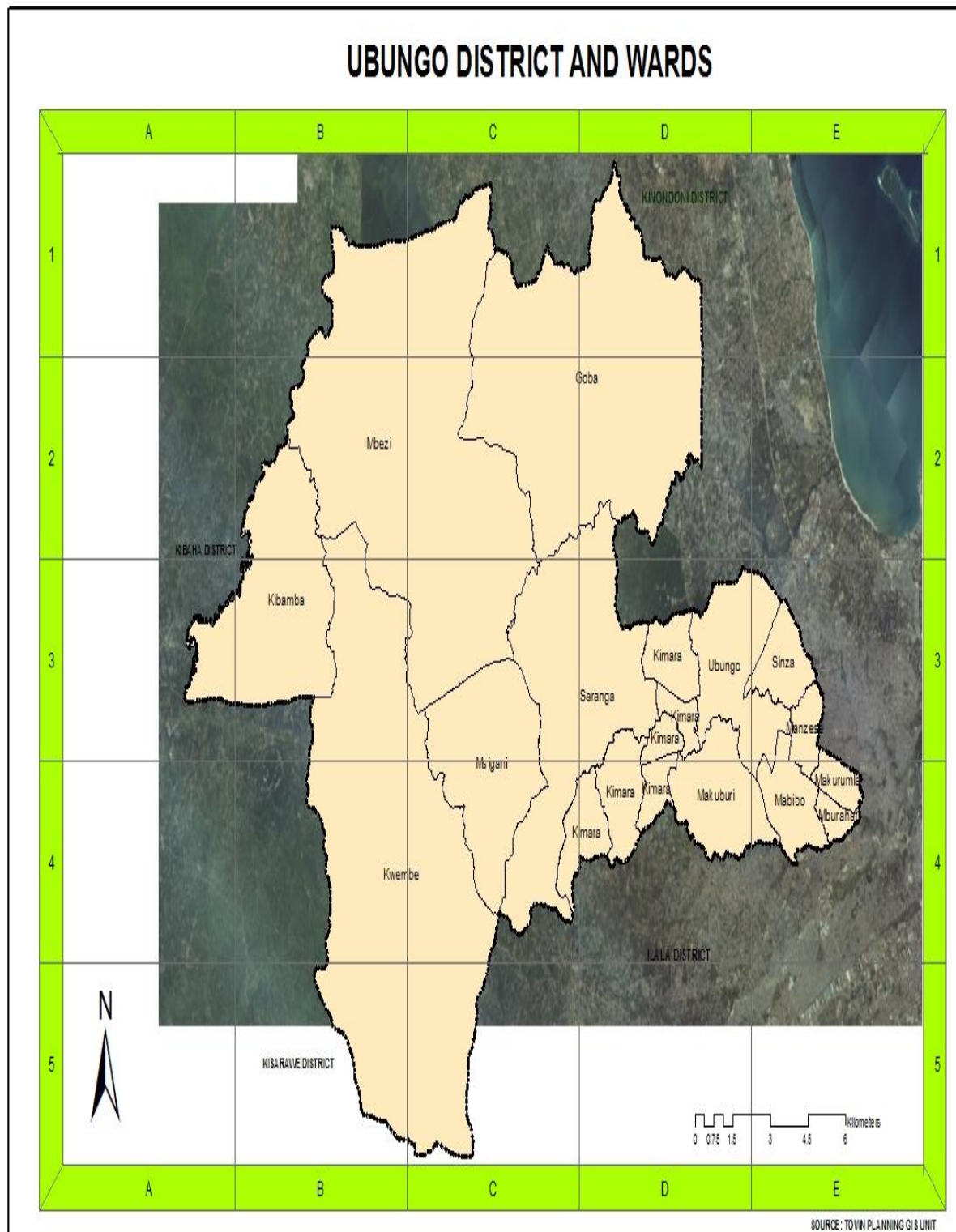
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UBUNGO DISTRICT AND WARDS:



Contents

<i>Administrative Setting</i>	5
<i>Employment and Economic Activities</i>	7
<i>Vision of Future Local Government System, Tanzania Mainland</i>	7
1 WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR	10
1.1 GENERATION OF SOLID WASTE.	10
1.2 WASTE COMPOSITION.	11
1.3 WASTE GENERATION.	11
1.4 WASTE COLLECTION.	12
1.5 WASTE TRANSPORTATION	12
1.6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	14
2 PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES	14
2.1 Number of Teachers and their status. (Government owned)	15
3 SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES:	16
3.1 Number of Teachers and their status.(Government owned)	17
3.2 Number of Teachers and their Status.(private owned)	17
3.3 Buildings and Furniture	18
3.4 Distribution of public secondary schools by wards	19
4 UNIVERSITIES	20
5 ROAD NETWORK	21
6 SAFE AND WATER SERVICES	23
6.1 Roles of Ubungo Municipal Council:	23
7 HEALTH SERVICES:	26
8 URBAN DEVELOPMENT:	26
8.1 Strategies:	28
8.2 Population densities in the Municipality vary from settlement to settlement.	29
8.3 Land and shelter development	30
8.4 Summary of problems and potentials in Urban Development in Ubungo:	31
8.5 Problems	31
9 URBAN AGRICULTURE:	32
9.1 ESTIMATED AREA (Ha) Under Major Food Crops Production	32
9.2 ESTIMATED Production of Major Food Crops Production	33
9.3 ESTIMATED AREA (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops Production	34
9.4 ESTIMATED Production (tons) of Major Cash Crops	34
10 LIVESTOCK SERVICES:	35
10.1 Estimated Livestock Population	35
10.2 Problems and Challenges are;	36
11 FISHERIES SECTOR	37
11.1 CHALLENGES FACING THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN UBUNGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	37
12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	38
13 COOPERATIVES	39

13.1	Types of cooperative Societies	40
14	TRADE, MARKETING & INDUSTRIES;	40
14.1	Market information by wards	41
14.2	INDUSTRIAL SECTION:	41
15	FINANCIAL SERVICES	42
15.1	Financial Institutions by Location.	42
16	INVESTMENT	43
17	CULTURE, SPORTS AND GAMES.	44
17.1	Sports fields	45
17.2	Social Halls.....	45
17.3	Jazz bands;.....	46
17.4	Taarab Music;	46
18	PUBLIC RELATIONS	47
19	ICT	49
19.1	ICT UNIT DUTIES	50
19.2	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	51
19.3	PRIVACY AND SECURITY	51
19.4	ICT DEPLOYMENT	52
19.5	ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS	52
19.6	COMPUTER, SYSTEM MAINTANANCE AND SUPPORT.....	54
20	MUNICIPAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:	56
21	MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE.....	57
1	ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT WARD LEVEL.....	58

VISION AND MISSION:

VISION:

‘A community which is motivated, dynamic, with socio economic development’

MISSION:

‘Provision of quality services to the community through effective and efficient use of resources, capacity building, good governance and rule of law hence improve the living standard of people’

Legal framework

Ubungo Municipal Council is one of the Six (6) Municipalities that constitute the City of Dar-Es-Salaam which is the major business city of Tanzania. The other Municipalities are Ilala, Temeke, Kinondoni, Kigamboni and Dar-Es

Salaam City Council.

Location

The Municipality is bordered by the Kibaha District to the North , Kinondoni District to the South-East, and Kisarawe District to the West. The municipality is well linked by roads and other communication networks to the rest of the city and other parts of the country. Major road links are: - Morogoro Road, , Mandela Road and Sam Nujoma Road.

Administrative Setting

Ubungo Municipal Council is divided into twenty (14) wards, which in turn are sub divided into sub wards commonly known as Mtaa (singular) or Mitaa (plural). There are 91 Mitaa. The Municipality also has 2 electoral constituencies namely: Ubungo and Kibamba . The Municipal governing body is the Full Council which comprises 14 Councillors who are elected Ward representatives, 2 are Members of Parliament elected constituencies representatives (MPs), while Members of Parliament(MPs) (women special seats) and Presidential Appointees are not yet distributed

The Municipality executes its administrative duties through:

- The Municipal Council,
- Ward Development Committees under the Chairmanship of the Councillor and
- Sub-Ward (Mitaa) Development Committees

Area and Population Size

The Municipality has a total area of **260.40** square kilometres. According to the 2012 population Census, the Municipality had a population of **845,368** where male was **409,149** and female was **436,219** but with the population projection of 2016 Ubungo Municipal has a total population of **1,031,349** where by male are **499,161** and female are **532,188** with a growth rate of **5.0%** per annum with a population density **4,911** people per square kilometre. The municipal is estimated to have **257,837** households with an average of **4** persons per household.

Table: Showing Total population by wards.

S / N	WARD	MITA A	Population by Sex 2012			Population by Sex 2016		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	Mburahati	3	16,784	17,339	34,123	20,476	21,154	41,630
2	Sinza	5	18,892	21,654	40,546	23,048	26,418	49,466
3	Makuburi	5	28,021	29,387	57,408	34,186	35,852	70,038
4	Mabibo	6	41,824	43,911	85,735	51,025	53,572	104,597
5	Manzese	10	34,495	36,012	70,507	42,084	43,935	86,019
6	Ubungo	5	27,221	28,794	56,015	33,210	35,128	68,338
7	Makurumla	6	30,933	32,419	63,352	37,738	39,551	77,289
8	Mbezi	8	35,637	37,777	73,414	43,477	46,088	89,565
9	Msigani	5	26,479	28,632	55,111	32,304	34,931	67,235
10	Kimara	6	36,654	39,923	76,577	44,718	48,706	93,424
11	Saranga	9	49,263	54,864	104,127	60,101	66,934	127,035
12	Goba	8	21,066	21,603	42,669	25,700	26,356	52,056
13	Kibamba	5	13,840	15,045	28,885	16,885	18,355	35,240
14	Kwembe	10	28,040	28,859	56,899	34,209	35,208	69,417
	Total	91	409,149	436,219	845,368	499,161	532,188	1,031,349

Source: 2012 National Population and Housing Census, growth rate 5%

Employment and Economic Activities

It is estimated that Kinondoni has a population of **1,031,349**, among of those **701,317** are manpower while the remainders are elders and children who are **20,626** and **309,404** respectively. whereby **61%** manpower are engaged in private sector, **35%** are self employed and **4%** are employed in public sector.

The activities engaged are private companies, institutions, business, petty traders, fishing, livestock keeping and agricultural activities.

POVERTY LINE

There are two types of poverty line, which are food poverty line and basic needs poverty line. Food poverty is the level at which households total spending on all items is less than they need to spend to meet their needs for food. But for the residents of Dar es salaam it is estimated that, the daily cost of the food poverty line is 858 Tshs per adult. (According to National Bureau of Statistics Report of HBS 2011)

Local Government Reform:

Vision of Future Local Government System, Tanzania Mainland

In 1982, the local governments system that was abolished in 1972 was reinstated and a series of laws were formed or repealed. During that time, local government became a compromise between political decantation, financial and administrative decentralization while limited powers were devolved to local government authorities. However, as time passed, the National Political System had more ambitious goals concerning the local government system.

These goals were expressed in various key government policy statements. Most important among these statements was a vision for future Local Government System in Tanzania, which was formulated and endorsed by the National Government.

The overall objectives of the vision were specified as the improvement of services delivery to the public and the main strategy to do so was identified as decentralization. The vision has been summarized in the Local Government Reform Agenda 1996-2000 (CSRP, October 1996). According to that vision, local government authorities should possess the following features:-

- Be largely autonomous in managing their own affairs;
- Operate in a transparent and accountable manner;
- Their political leaders should be democratically elected;
- Should derive legitimacy from the services they provide to the people;
- Should facilitate the participation of people in planning and executing development programs and foster partnerships with civic groups, and
- Should respond to local demands and concerns.

The objectives of the Local Government reforms:

- To promote good governance
- To determine appropriate and cost effective organizational structures for local government authorities.
- To improve management of finances within the local government authorities.
- To improve the accountability and efficiency of human resources use.
- To put into place appropriate legal framework for the implementation of the reforms.
- To build the capacity for the government to spearhead the implementation of the reforms at the local authority level.

Five main dimensions of the Local Government Reforms:

- The financial dimension
- An administrative dimension
- A central-local relations dimension
- A service function dimension
- A democratic dimension.

The main principles of the Local Government Reforms:

- Letting people participate in government at the local level and elect their councils.
- Bringing public services under the control of the people through their local councils.
- Giving local council's power (political devolution) over all affairs.
- Improving financial and political accountability.
- Creating a new local government administration answerable to the local councils.
- De-link local administrative leaders from their former ministries.

- Create new central-local relations based not on orders but legislation and negotiations.

FUNCTION AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MUNICIPALITY:

The Dar es Salaam City Council and all the three municipalities operate in the same jurisdictional area, but each of the municipal council has been given a jurisdiction area demarcated with an administrative border. The functions of Municipal Council are provided for in Section 7A of Act NO.8 of 1982, viz a vis:

- To maintain peace and security of residents as well as that of public and private property
- To provide social and economic services to residents
- To raise and accelerate business and industrial production
- To improve and maintain quality service in health, education, culture and entertainment for the residents
- To create conditions conducive to poverty reduction and to assists the youth, elderly, disabled and other disadvantaged groups to be productive in the economy.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE UBUNGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

The Ubungo Municipal Council provides the following services: Council affairs, health, solid waste management, infrastructure including roads, natural resources, trade and informal sector development, urban development, legal issues, education and culture; agriculture and livestock, water, cooperative development, community development, and information and communication technology development.

1 WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Principally, waste management in Tanzania is liable directly to the local authority's responsibility. The local Government (Urban authorities) Act 1982 imposes under urban authorities the responsibility "to remove refuse and filth from any public or private place" (sect. 55 g) and to provide and maintain public refuse containers for the temporary deposit and collection of rubbish.

The Municipal Council plays an important role in the financing, planning and providing waste collection and disposal services. Under the Municipal Council, waste management belongs to the structure of the Waste management Department, but other departments such as Works, Health and urban planning carry out part of its operation.

1.1 GENERATION OF SOLID WASTE.

Ubungo Municipality is estimated to generate about **827.4** tonnes of waste per day, (which gives 302,001 tonnes per year) according to the current generation projections based on the other informal sectors comprise this amount.

The waste generation in all wards of the Municipality is shown below:-

1.2 WASTE COMPOSITION.

TYPE OF WASTE	JICA 1997 %	ERC 2004 %
KITCHEN WASTE	45	39
TEXTILE	17	6
GRASS AND WOOD	24	10
METAL	2	5
CERAMIC AND STONE	1	5
PAPER	4	8
PLASTIC	2	16
LEATHER AND RUBBER	1	6
GRASS	3	2
OTHER	1	3
TOTAL	100	100

1.3 WASTE GENERATION.

No	Source of Waste	2016/17 Tons/day
1.	Household waste	661
2.	Commercial waste	12.4
3.	Institutional waste	4.9
4.	Market waste	16.5
5.	Streets waste	0.74
6.	Informal sector waste	131.6
TOTAL		827.4

1.4 WASTE COLLECTION.

Solid waste collection in Ubungo Municipality is carried out by both the Municipal, some private companies, community based organizations and informal sectors.

Apart from collection activities, the Municipality is also responsible for supervising the franchisees involved in SWM.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Name of SW collector	Amount (tons/day)
	2016/17
• Municipality	222
• Contractors	200
Total SW collection	422

1.5 WASTE TRANSPORTATION

Currently the transportation of solid waste is done by both the Municipal council and the private sectors. The Municipal council have about three Trucks for transportation of solid waste from different areas of the Municipal to the current dump site which is situated more than 35 Km from the Centre of Ubungo which makes the round trip to cover about 80Km. Other trucks are owned by the private sectors including contractors, Community groups and NGO's. Other equipment which are used to collect the waste and transportation is the Trailers owned by Municipal Council and these are pulled by Municipal Tractors and other private owned tractors which are hired.

The following is the list of equipment owned by the Municipal.

Existing equipment

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - 1 Cesspit emptier (Since 1987) | - On and Off |
| - 3 Tipper trucks [TATA] | - On road |
| - 1 Tipper trucks [TATA] | -Grounded |
| - 1 Tractors | -Owned by Municipal Council |
| - 8 Compactors | -Owned by Contractors |



Solid waste Transportation from the Municipal Market to the Dumping site.

1.6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

MAJOR Stakeholders and their Roles

- **The Municipal council;** is responsible for managing the general waste, such as ensuring availability of sufficient services for refuse collection and night-soil removal from households.
 - **The government;** provides all necessary guidance (legislation and policy) to Municipal council and financial aid and other resources when available.
 - **Franchisees;** are required to promote more efficient wastes collections services to their respective areas as directed by the Mtaa Executive Officer, Ward Executive Officer and the Municipal council and as per contracts.
 - **Roles of residents;** Cooperate in the waste management programs and pay their refuse collection charges (RCC). Also, they will be required to keep their surroundings clean wherever they are.
- Supporting groups,** Community groups (including NGOs, CBOs etc), Academic institutions and donors also have their identified rolls to play. This includes financing, moral and promotional support, technological and marketing.

2 PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES

The Ubungo district Council in the primary education Department has 3 Units which are academic unit with 6 education officers whereby 1 is Male and 5 are female; Unit of statistic and logistics with 3 Education Officers whereby 2 are male and 1 female; Unit of Adult Education with 8 profession Education Officers

whereby 1 is male and 7 are female. Also there are 14 ward education coordinators and 4 TRCs.

Ubungo Municipal Council has **113** Pre -Primary Schools out of which **60** belongs to Government and **53** owned by private sector. Also District Council has **118** Primary schools, whereby **64** are owned by Government and **54** primary Schools owned by Private Sector. All 64 Primary Schools has a total number of **76,346** pupils from STD I to STD VII and **2,434** teachers. The present school infrastructures include **833** classrooms, **17,121** desks, **710** pit latrines, **8** libraries and **112** staff quarters.

Also there are **9** classrooms of COBET with **340** pupils, ICBAE (Program balance between adult education and community) has 2 centers with 192 students , PESH (Secondary Education Open) has **2** centers with 850 students, ODL (Education through distance) has 4 centers with 222 students, Programme of "Yes I can" has 6 students 105 centers, 1 vocational centers with 30 students.

2.1 Number of Teachers and their status. (Government owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	0	0	0
2	MASTERS DEGREE	2	21	26
3	FIRST DEGEREE	104	259	363
4	DIPLOMA	104	315	419
5	CERTIFICATES(GRADE III A)	346	1,343	1,589
6	Others	2	35	37
	TOTAL	558	1,973	2,434



Msakuzi Primary school - Kwembe

3 SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES:

Currently Ubungo District Council has a total number of 65 secondary schools, out of which 26 are registered community secondary schools and 39 are privately owned. In addition to that, 7 out of 50 private Secondary Schools are at Advanced Level. Nevertheless, the Council is trying to work on the necessary infrastructure for A-Level at Kiluvya, and Y. R. Makamba for of creasing A-level schools in our council.

All 27 Community Secondary Schools had a total number of **22,930** students from form I - IV and **955** teachers. Private schools have the total number **10,849** students from I-VI.

3.1 Number of Teachers and their status.(Government owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	0	0	0
2	MASTERS DEGREE	6	19	25
3	FIRST DEGEREE	160	359	519
4	DIPLOMA	123	277	400
5	Others	7	4	11
	TOTAL	296	659	955

3.2 Number of Teachers and their Status.(private owned)

S/N	ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	PhD	12	9	21
2	MASTERS DEGREE	47	30	77
3	FIRST DEGEREE	283	92	375
4	DIPLOMA	104	33	137
5	Others	9	4	13
	TOTAL	455	168	623

Available secondary school infrastructures include **429** classrooms, **15,567** furniture, 343 pit latrines, 63 laboratories, 3 Administration blocks and 5 staff quarters.

3.3 Buildings and Furniture

NO	ITEM	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
1	Classrooms	569	429	140
2	Teachers Houses	822	10	812
3	Toilets(teachers)	88	42	46
4	Toilets Pupils(boys)	505	154	351
5	Toilets pupils(Girls)	611	189	422
6	Store	42	4	38
7	Pupils' Desks	21,667	15,567	6100
8	Teachers offices	85	5	80
9	Laboratories	100	63	37
10	Library	32	2	30
11	Dining Halls	17	0	17
12	Administrative Blocks	29	3	26



Construction of Laboratories in all Government Secondary Schools - Mabibo Secondary School.

EXPANSION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The existing challenge for all 14 wards of the Municipal at large is to construct at least one secondary school per ward, and in fact more than one in some wards. So far 13 wards out of 14 in the municipal have constructed their secondary schools as per the Government directives.

3.4 Distribution of public secondary schools by wards

No	WARDS	No	Name of Secondary schools
1	Kibamba	6	Kibamba, Kiluvya, Gogoni, Hondogo 'B', Kibweheri' & Kibwegere.
2	Kwembe	2	, Kwembe, Luguruni
3	Goba	5	Goba, Fahari, Matosa, Goba Mpakani. Kinzudi
4	Mbezi	2	Mbezi Inn, Mpijimagohe.
5	Msigani	2	Malamba mawili, Temboni Government.
6	Kimara	-	
7	Makuburi	2	Y.R. Makamba, Makoka.
8	Manzese	1	Manzese

9	Makurumla	1	Makurumla
10	Mabibo	1	Mabibo
11	Sinza	1	Mugabe
12	Mburahati	1	Mburahati
13	Ubungo	1	Urafiki
14	Saranga	2	King'ongo, Saranga
	Total	27	

4 UNIVERSITIES

Ubungo is also the educational centre of Tanzania, with famous Educational Institutions.

- **The University of Dar es Salaam** is the oldest and 2nd largest public university in Tanzania after University of Dodoma.



Nkrumah Hall at the University of Dar es Salaam

- **Ardhi University** ; The university offers two-year diploma programmes in the fields of land surveying and land management and valuation. A three-year diploma program in urban and rural planning has been introduced.
- **The EASTC** ; Is the Government owned institute of higher education, located at changanyiken. It offers one year statistics foundation, one year certificate in statistics, two-years diploma program in the fields of statistics, and a three-year degree in Official statistics has been introduced.
- **St. Joseph University** is a privately owned institute of higher education institution located at kwembe off Morogoro road.

5 ROAD NETWORK

Ubungo district Council has a total of **386.3** km of roads which are maintained by the Council out of which **23.0** km are tarmac roads, **245.25** km are gravel roads and **118.05** km are earth roads and **78** bridges/box culverts. The status condition of the entire network is as shown on the table bellow;

Paved			Gravel			Earth		
Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
19.25	0.0	3.75	82.85	107.45	54.95	10.9	46.3	60.85
23.0			245.25			118.05		
Total Length						386.3 Km		

Ubungo district Council is continuing to conduct rehabilitation, maintenance, upgrading and construction of roads and bridges/box culverts to improve its roads network within district specifically by focusing routes which are

decongesting traffic from main roads and routes accessing to services areas by using funds from Road Funds Board, own source and from other sources.

Also Ubungo district Council is using its own source funds to upgrade some gravel roads to tarmac roads at the average of 5 km every year depending on the availability of funds.



Construction of Bus stand at Simu 2000 Sinza

6 SAFE AND WATER SERVICES

The main source of water for Ubungo residents is from Lower and Upper Ruvu which managed by Dar-es-salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA). The water from DAWASA systems contributes 68% of water being consumed daily and the rest is contributed by shallow and deep wells which owned by both private and community. The estimated population of Kinondoni Municipality is **1,031,349** out of that only 68% have direct access to clean and safe water while the rest 32% have no smooth access.

This is the population the council is responsible to facilitate it in getting clean and safe water from other water sources such as deep and shallow wells.

Under WSDP - RWSSP the Council has drill 17 boreholes in which 4 borehole are dry among 17. Water supply system for two bore of Mpiji Magohe and Kibwegere has been under constructed.

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6.1 Roles of Ubungo Municipal Council:

Ubungo Municipal facilitating the provision of clean and safe water to the population by doing the following:

- Investigation and locating water sources: surface water flow, springs, deep and shallow wells
- Exploration of water sources
- Determination of water quality and quantity
- Topographical surveys

- Designing of water schemes by considering means of extracting water from the water sources, its storage and distribution pattern.
- Water projects preparation, planning and implementation
- Operation and maintenance of the not yet handed over water projects
- Advocating on the implementation of the National Water Policy.
- Construction of water schemes where required and hand over the project to water committees.



80 m³ and 9m overhead tank and pump house constructed at Mpiji Magohe water scheme.



Boreholes installed with submersible pump and other accessories at Kibwegere water scheme

7 HEALTH SERVICES:

Ubungo district council is responsible for providing health services to its people in collaboration with private sector service providers. The Council currently has a total of 68 health facilities of which 17 are government owned, while the remaining 51 are owned by Private Organizations. Sinza hospital is the only hospital owned by the government providing health services within the Municipal. This hospital is called a district hospital which is providing services for 1,000 to 1,500 in and out patients per day. All the health facilities provides cure, preventions of communicable and non communicable Diseases.. A table below shows a list of health facilities available in Ubungo Municipal Council:

HEALTH FACILITY LEVEL	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	TOTAL
HOSPITAL	1	4	5
HEALTH CENTRES	0	6	6
DISPENSARIES	16	41	57
TOTAL	17	51	68

8 URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Due to uncoordinated development, the Municipality is extremely poorly served, particularly in the unplanned, old and new planned residential areas, as the

quality and quantity of utility services provision do not meet the demand. The infrastructure provision is inadequate, uncoordinated, and lags behind the pace of development activities. Urban expansion has continued to take place regardless of efforts to provide infrastructure and amenities. There are typical examples of areas along the Morogoro road that are being developed with either little or no infrastructure at all. Sometimes when it is provided, it is vividly haphazard and/or un-coordinated.

The rate of urban growth and population increase has outpaced the local authority's capacity.

Many of the social services that were erected in the past do not today seem to be improved nor extended to cater for the ever increasing municipal population and urban expansion.

To combat this, a new and different urban planning approach needs to be put in place.

Appropriate Urban Planning Approach

It is essential for planning to be sustainable. One of the reasons of the past failure of planning particularly at the municipal level as highlighted earlier is that in most cases the traditional urban planning approach has always been imposed from above, almost exclusively concerned with limitations and regulations. It has further un necessarily been complicated, unrelated to the needs of public agencies, ignoring the requirements of the formal, informal and the private sector; and rarely submitted for approval by those it was meant to serve. These drawbacks can be overcome by concentrating on a number of positive features.

8.1 Strategies:

It is important therefore, to consider these strategies while emphasizing the adoption of the EPM as a modern planning tool. The Environmental Planning and Management process is a broad based bottom-up, multi sectoral and participatory mechanism; based on enabling the participation and building commitment of all stakeholders. This approach has more advantages than the traditional urban planning process. It therefore the intention of the Municipality to see to it that this system be institutionalised, intergraded and anchored in so as to be able to accomplish the following:

- ✓ Ensure wider access for land to as many municipal residents as possible
- ✓ Enforce laws and regulations governing land in terms of tenure, access and utilization as appropriate
- ✓ Promote educational programmes on the appreciation of land conservation
- ✓ Mobilize community participation in plan making, implementation and monitoring
- ✓ Strengthen coordination between responsible parties concerned with land planning, development and management
- ✓ Revise building and planning standards (technical directives)

It is therefore evident that in order to overcome urban planning bottlenecks, the Municipality has a vital role in bringing together all stakeholders involved so that together they can discuss priority issues/problems that impede the municipality's sustainable environmental development by implementing friendlier urban planning programmes.

The Municipal Council has started effective development of a computerized urban management information system as a continuous process in supporting the local government reform process. The system will consist on one hand, a geographic

based database that shows the existing urban environment profile; and on the other hand, a methodology to collect data and update database. The system is expected to contain spatial based environmental profile consisting of physical characteristics and location and other attribute data at ward level.

Regardless of efforts of the Municipal authority and government policy to facilitate and coordinate the local community organizations to improve services provision in their areas as their living standards, the pace is too slow to meet the Municipal demand. Squatters have developed extensively due to rapid urbanization and poor service delivery on the path of both central and local government. The residents living in low lying areas like Mwananyamala, Mkwajuni, and Msimbazi valleys fall victims to serious floods during the rain season. Other problems facing squatter people apart from those living in the flood prone areas include poor accessibility, poor sanitation and drainage system, lack of safe water for domestic use, poor infrastructure distribution and other social services.

8.2 Population densities in the Municipality vary from settlement to settlement.

High populated areas are found in unplanned settlements such as the Manzese with 68.3% of housing stock are in unplanned areas consisting of 6.1% of the total Municipal population.

Low population densities are in peripheral localities such as the Sinza Ward with 3.3% Municipal population and Kibamba with 1.7% of the Municipal population. Development in unplanned settlements is viewed as the only solution to the housing problems where plots and rents are relatively inexpensive and therefore affordable to the majority.

The study indicates that by the year 2000 only 48.1% of housing stocks were in planned settlements.

The planned settlements adopted three housing densities which are: low, medium and high. The private sector contributes greatly to the building construction industries while parastatal and government play a role in housing and residential

development trend in the Municipality. To involve communities and other stakeholders in the facilitation of availability of more surveyed plots.

Municipal Settlement Growth Pattern

The settlement hierarchy has three criteria. These include administrative, population and function criteria.

Existing Settlement pattern

The settlement pattern existing in Ubungo Municipality is the one, which proposed by SUDPF graded on the bases of hierarchy of service centres

Grade i): Centred Business District and Kariakoo areas and function as the major service centre in the Municipality

Grade ii) District (Satellite) Centres that need to be established at Mbezi Luis

Grade iii) Sub District centers that need to be established at Mabwe pande, Goba, Kibamba, Ubungo/Manzese.

Grade iv) Intermediate centres that need to be established at Boko, Mpiji Magohe, Mbezi, Kimara, Kwembe.

Grade v) Neighbourhood centres that need to be established to provide basic services/goods within residential neighbourhood.

8.3 Land and shelter development

Ubungo Municipality is poorly served, particularly in the unplanned and un-serviced settlements. Old and new planned residential areas as the quality and quantity of utility services provided do not meet the demand. Inadequate and uncoordinated infrastructure provisions has caused slow pace of development in the Municipality. Thus, increase of un-serviced and unplanned shelter development.

The table below shows the population density distribution by Municipality

ZONE	POPULATION DENSITY	WARDS
1	More than 2000 persons per hector	Manzese, Makurumla Mburahati.
2	50-100 persons per hectare	Mabibo, Sinza
3	Less than 50 persons per hectare	Ubungo, Kimara, Goba, Kibamba.

Source: SUDP – DSM volume II – 1998

Plot densities

Housing is vital aspect for human survival and provides a means of livelihood. Ubungo Municipality with both planned and unplanned settlements, Plot subdivisions differ from place to place. For example, planned areas like Mbezi, which are low-density areas range between 1200, and 2000m². Plot sizes for areas like Sinza range between 400 and 800 m². In areas like Manzese ward, Kimara etc plot sizes are not more than 200m². These areas lacks basic services and public utilities including piped water, access road, storm water drainage channels and solid waste management services, However poor land survey results into insufficient surveyed plots for housing development.

8.4 Summary of problems and potentials in Urban Development in Ubungo:

8.5 Problems

- Unequal spatial development in the Municipality
- Increasing squatter settlements
- Transition institutional set-up (i.e. villages Vs Urban Authority laws)
- Under settlement hierarchy in the Municipality
- Poor sector coordination
- Inadequate service provision
- Inaccessibility to service

- Poor information flow
- Transitional institutional set-up (i.e. sub ward and ward government)
- Land scarcity

Potentials

- 1 Presence of minor township proposed in SUDPF document
- 2 Presence of agricultural kind in peri-urban areas and commercial activities
- 3 Presence of service centres at MbeziLuis and Goba etc.
- 4 Enrichment of land for housing
- 5 Existence of new institutions
- 6 Available land in the Peri-urban
- 7 SUDP vision to decongest the city through opening of satellite towns in the Municipality
- 8 Presence of civil & private sectors motivated for planning and management

9 URBAN AGRICULTURE:

About 1,850.(Ha) of land in the Municipality are potential for agricultural practices especially crop cultivation (Though the figure might differ due to rapid expansion of urban related activities). Land estimated under use for both cash crops and food crops is **174.94**(Ha); approximately 9.45% of land is potential for agriculture. Farmers engage in small and large farming, and they mostly till their land using hand equipments . Few of them use tractors and traditional upgraded technology. Agriculture provides the Municipality with **1,007.54** tones of food crops, which is only 0.65% of the total annual food requirement of the population.

9.1 ESTIMATED AREA (Ha) Under Major Food Crops Production

Type of Crop	2015

Cassava	22.55
Sweet Potatoes	18.8
Paddy	5.9
Maize	31.8
Banana	7.55
Pulses	12.2
Vegetables	58.39
Fruits	17.75
JUMLA	174.94

9.2 ESTIMATED Production of Major Food Crops Production

Type of Crop	2015
Cassava	146.58
Sweet Potatoes	103.4
Paddy	10.62
Maize	63.6
Banana	90.6
Pulses	8.54
Vegetables	583.9
Fruits	106.5
JUMLA	1,113.74

9.3 ESTIMATED AREA (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops Production

Type of crop	2015
Cashew nut	
Coconut	3.8
Citrus	3
Pineapple	3.8
Pawpaw	4.5
Vegetables	58.4
JUMLA	73.5

9.4 ESTIMATED Production (tons) of Major Cash Crops

Type of Crop	2015
Cashew nut	
Coconut	228
Citrus	36
Pineapple	45.6
Pawpaw	27
Vegetables	584
JUMLA	920.6

The major obstacles to agricultural productivity include

- ◆ Poor farming methods and implements.
- ◆ Non existence of data about farmers and crop yields
- ◆ Great increase of people especially youths heading to high food
- ◆ High rate of urban expansion leading to decrease of agricultural Land
- ◆ Land degradation due to soil erosion

- ◆ Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques by farmers
- ◆ Outbreak of crop pests and diseases affecting plants and crops
- ◆ Shortage of inputs including better quality seeds/fertilizers.

10 LIVESTOCK SERVICES:

An urban livestock system is characterized by a large variation of livestock systems that occur in and around densely populated areas and that strongly interact with the surrounding wealthy as well as poor human communities in different ways, at several levels of system- hierarchy and with nearby and distant rural areas.

Intensive system is practiced in Ubungo Municipality. It contributes to income of livestock keepers, provide food, waste management (manure for Farming), utilize products such as brewers spent grains, maize bran to convert to high quality protein.

Driving force to urban livestock keeping; is the growing demand for meat eggs and milk in town and income generation.

Major stakeholders in urban livestock keeping are entrepreneurs, retired government employees, and women, unemployed, casual labourer, planners, policy makers and veterinarians and extension staff, shop keepers leaders, feed and medicine merchants and consumers.

Animal types kept are cattle, goats, sheep,pigs, backyard poultry, commercial layers and broilers.

10.1 Estimated Livestock Population

ANIMAL TYPE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
Dairy cattle	5,027

Indigineous cattle	6,502
Goats	2,933
Dairy goats	14,669
Sheep	2,550
Pigs	25,360
Commercial broiler	1,847,411
Commercial layers	240,206
Back yard chicken	1,963,043
Ducks	32,381
Donkeys	15
Dogs	10,078

10.2 Problems and Challenges are;

- Potential hazard to public health due to poor hygiene, dung, flies and parasites
- Potential hazard to animal health due to poverty, ignorance and veterinary services
- Pollution from manure effluent and abattoir wash
- Perception that urban livestock systems are unproductive or have low productivity and in efficient.
- Population growth in the city.
- Insufficient livestock staff

Intervention to challenges

Urban livestock systems face problems but they also offer opportunities. To overcome challenges is to major in training and awareness to the community

and livestock keepers, construct standard housing/shed systems that control smell, stocking animals/ birds per area capacity, and improve husbandry and veterinary issues, waste management through biogas and gardening, construct standard abattoirs and control of illegal slaughter.

11 FISHERIES SECTOR

Capture fisheries is not found in Ubungo district, therefore fish farming dominates within the Fisheries Sector. There are approximately 30 fish ponds in Ubungo district. The most common fish species being farmed includes Tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) and Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). More than 50 stakeholders own fish butchers in Ubungo. Fish butchers are mainly located at Shekilango, Riverside, Kimara, Mbezi, Kimara Suka, Mabibo, Sinza and Manzese areas.

11.1 CHALLENGES FACING THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN UBUNGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inadequate number of Fisheries staff hence little fisheries extension services.
- ii. Inadequate supply of water to support fish farmers. Most people are interested in fish farming but they cannot make it in absence of water supply.

12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development is a process where people who live in proximity to each other come together into an organization to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. It ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community. or it is a grassroot process by which communities become more responsible, organize and plan together, develop healthy lifestyle options, empower themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, create employment and economic opportunities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Community Development, Gender and Children is one of the sectors below Ubungo Municipality of the Department of Community Development, Social Welfare and Youth. Community Development section is responsible for implementing the following policies: -

- The Community Development Policy
- Child Development Policy
- Gender Development Policy
- Policies to reduce poverty
- National policy to control AIDS

In implementing the daily work of the Social Development Unit depth following responsibilities

- Social awareness and identify opportunities and barriers to development in their areas.
- Provide clarity and coordinate the implementation of the policy of the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children.
- Facilitate the implementation of policies and programs for development projects in various sectors

- Collecting and analyzing various social, economic and geographic data and distribute them to various stakeholders in the development of the Community.
- Providing education for community leaders on leadership and good governance.
- Educate the community about the traditions and eradication of distorted customs to create a moral society.
- Encourage and educate the community on the utilization of local available resources they have to get rid of economic
- Encourage and educate the community about the conservation and preservation of the environment and natural resources.
- Manage subscriptions and coordinate the activities of NGOs
- To educate the public to know the roles and rights of children that shall contribute to their development.

13 COOPERATIVES

The Municipality has several types of cooperatives. These include: housing cooperative societies, rural primary society, industrial cooperatives, savings and credit societies (SACCOS), fisheries cooperative societies and service providers which are registered according to the Cooperative Act No. 20 of 2003.

Currently the Municipality had **109** cooperative societies, out of which **66** are active and **43** are dormant.

13.1 Types of cooperative Societies

Na	PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES		
		ACTIVE	DORMANT	TOTAL
1.	SACCOS	59	40	99
2.	SMALL COOPERATIVES	1	0	1
3.	HOUSING	3	2	5
4.	SERVICE COOPERATIVES	3	1	4
	TOTAL	66	43	109

14 TRADE, MARKETING & INDUSTRIES;

The department is made up by 4 sections: namely: trade, Industries, Marketing and informal sector.

TRADE SECTION:

The trade section is mainly concerned with the following activities:-

- I. To issue business licenses under section ii(I) of the business licensing Act No. 25 of 1972
- II. To issue liquor license under Act No. 28 of 1968.
- III. To do inspection activities in retail shops, guest houses and other business place, under the respective laws and regulations.
- IV. To collect hotel levy (Guest house) under Act no 23 of 1972
- V. To run seminar to business stake holders to enable them run their business in a good and conducive manner.
- VI. To register taxis and Bajaji and motorcycle

14.1 Market information by wards

NO.	WARD	MARKET NAME	2015		
			STALLS	KIOSKS	NO OF PETTY TRADERS
1.	Manzese	Manzese	15	215	300
2.	Ubungo	Urafiki Ndizi	0	0	698
3.	Mburahati	Mburahati	40	86	126
4.	Makurumla	Kagera	5	78	88
5.	Mabibo	Mabibo	64	147	211
6.	Saranga	Kimara	0	67	67
7.	Ubungo	Shekilango	220	85	305
8.	Sinza	Sinza I	116	84	200
	TOTAL		460	762	1,995

14.2 INDUSTRIAL SECTION:

Industrialization on small and large scales is a common feature in the Municipality. Small-scale industry concentrates in domestic production sectors scattered throughout the Municipal and allocated mostly in residential areas. Individuals and groups of Tanzanians are engaged in production of a wide range of goods in this sector. Large-scale industries are located in the designated industrial areas of Ubungo, Mabibo, Makuburi.

Functions

- I. To supervise both small and big Industries in the Municipal
- II. To advise the government professionally areas for new development of Industries.
- III. To keep record in a good manner of Industries within the Kinondoni Municipal Council.

15 FINANCIAL SERVICES

The major financial services available in the Municipality are the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Micro Finance bank (NMB), Tanzania Postal Bank, Akiba Commercial Bank, Access Bank, Azania Bank, Efatha Bank Ltd. Kinondoni Municipal Council operates some credit facilities targeted to women and youths. These include, Kinondoni Women and Youth Development Funds (KWYDF), Women Development Funds (WDF) and (Village Community Bank) VICOBA through Kinondoni Youth Employment Network for Urban Renewal (K-YEN-UR) . The credits are provided to individuals as well as groups.

15.1 Financial Institutions by Location.

Na	Institution	Location	Ward
1	NBC	Ubungo	Ubungo
2	NBC	Mlimani	Ubungo
3	Postal Bank	Manzese	Manzese
3	CRDB	Mlimani	Ubungo

4	TIB	Mlimani City	Ubungo
5	TWIGA Bancorp	Mlimani City	Ubungo
6	Advans	Manzese	Manzese
7	CRDB Mbezi	Mbezi	Mbezi
8	Postal Bank	Saranga	Saranga
9	KCB	Mlimani City	Ubungo
10	Access Bank	Manzese	Manzese
11	Postal Bank	Ubungo Prazza	Ubungo

16 INVESTMENT

The Ubungo district Council has many interesting areas with favourable indicators for further development, by developing these areas the council could generate big income and as a result could modernize its social services and at last permanently eradicates all social services problems within the Districts'. There are various Areas which can be used for Investment as mentioned bellow:

- 1) Bus terminals at Ubungo.
- 2) Africa Sana new market and Mwenge Jeshini New Market areas.
- 3) Areas in Mabibo Markets.
- 4) Auction activities Areas.
- 5) Urafiki area (close to Urafiki Textile Mills).
- 6) Stock shares in business companies e.g. TBL, TCC.

Areas which are given first priority:

Although there are many interesting areas for investment within the Districts', the council foresees tangible areas which if first invested could bring quick economic returns to the Districts'.

Such areas are as follows:

1. Ubungo bus terminals.
2. Areas for Markets at Mabibo and Mburahati.
3. Parking areas.



Construction of Modern Bus Stand at SIMU 2000

17 Culture, Sports and Games.

The overall activities done by Ubungo Municipal Council under cultural section include:

- Arts groups, entertainment halls, sports association and bodies' registration.
- Supervision of community entertainment by providing entrainment,sports and games permit.
- Supervision and mobilization of youth group's formation.

The major recreational and sports areas are scattered throughout the Municipality. Some of sports area are found in schools, institutions and community organizations. The young and old people attend discotheques over the weekends and during public holidays. To deal with recreation, the Municipal Cultural Office has four important divisions: Arts, , Game and sports, Antiquities and Arches.

The municipality has the following **Sports** bodies; such as ubungo Football Association(UFA), However,Ubungo Municipal has in the process of initiating other associations such as Netball,vollebay,handball,table tennis,pool, athletecs and boxing association.

17.1 Sports fields

The main sports fields include Makurumla owned by CCM, Baraza Sports field - Mburahati, Roman Catholic Church- Manzese, where netball grounds are found,,Sahala sports ground,Mburahati,Kiluvya,Kwembe,Kibamba,ubungo Nation housing and Kines football group, Also Municipal have educational and Public institutions play grounds such as University of Dar es Salaam however the Municipality lacks a sports stadium of its own.

17.2 Social Halls

Social halls where people enjoy music in the Municipality. Ubungo Municipal allocates more than 52 social halls categorised in three groups include group A which carries soundproof hall, Group B carrier social hall with no sound proof but

operates in normal entertainment in the community, and C grade categorised within the community allocated around social services point, all of these social halls have been operating according to government instructions. Some halls categories in group A includes Mlimani City, Ubungo Plaza, Delux Sinza, Mawela Hall, Melada Hall, Mwika Hall. And halls categorised in grade B are Maeda Club, King Palace Club, Legho Hotel and Urafiki Hall.

Arts section, deals with theatre arts, music and fine art. Theatre arts include Traditional Dances, Drama and film as well as Music groups which include Choirs, Taarab, groups, Jazz Bands, Brass band, Bongo fleva Hiphop etc. Fine art include Handcraft, weaving, painting, welding, hair salon, sculpture etc.

Some of Jazz bands and Taarab Music residing in Kinondoni Municipal include ;

17.3 Jazz bands;

i. FM Academy (Wazee wa ngwasuma) ii. Acudo Impact iii. Diamond Music Entertainment iv. Twanga Pepeta Entertainment v. Bwagamoyo Sound vi. Stone music Sound, Mapacha watatu, Utalii band, Vijana bendi and Malaika band.

17.4 Taarab Music;

- i) East Africa Melody (ii) New Zanzibar Stars (iii) Jahazi Modern Taarabu (iv) Dar modern Taarab and (v) Wana East Coast. Asha mashauzi classic vi) T.O.T (vii) Tandale modern theatre.



Culture Group Entertainment

18 PUBLIC RELATIONS

In general Public Relations is a Management function. Public Relations is about managing reputation. PR involves gaining understanding and support for clients, as well as trying to influence opinion and behaviour of our stakeholders.

Programmes and documentary for public knowledge

To prepare documentary and TV and RADIO programmes which it's aim is to explain more about the activities implemented by Municipal, real situation of all projects implementation for example, water projects, road, hospital and schools building.

To print newspaper and magazine

To ensure there are Municipal Newspaper and Magazine as a means of

spreading information to the public, where by public will get to know news about Municipal issues. However, writing and editing in-house magazines, case studies, speeches, articles and annual reports, preparing and supervising the production of publicity brochures, handouts, direct mail leaflets, videos, photographs, films and multimedia programmes, devising and coordinating photo opportunities.

To establish municipal website, blogs, you tube, twitter , and facebook.

Maintaining and updating information on the organization's website, managing and updating information and engaging with users on social media sites such as Twitter and Face book.

Media relations

To build good relationship with media for the benefit of the Municipal

To conduct press conference.

To organize meeting for the purposes of distributing unique and news worth information to the media and answering or to address public relation issues.

To invite journalists for event coverage

One of PR department is to invite journalists for information coverage to the events which are important to be known to the public.

To participate to the national events

Fostering community relations through events such as open days and through involvement in community initiatives ,and also to participate to the national events which will be done in or outside the region for the purposes of getting exposure and build good relationship with others. Organizing events , open days, exhibitions, tours and visits.

Doing research

Monitor publicity and conduct research to find out the concerns and expectations of Municipal stakeholders. They then report and explain the findings to its management.

Spokes person

Dealing with enquiries from the public, the press, and related organizations speaking publicly at interviews, press conferences and presentations.

19 ICT (INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY)

Information and communication technology (ICT), related telecommunication and other digital networks are considered to be a major driving force of building information societies and economies and are increasingly recognized as a new factor in improving existing governance practices.

At the local level, e-governance and the appropriate use of ICT can enhance and support economic and social development, particularly in empowering officials and municipal representatives, ensuring linkages, networking, timely, efficient, transparent and accountable services. E-local governance means exploiting the power of ICT to help transform the accessibility, quality and cost-effectiveness of public service and to help revitalize the relationship between customers and citizens and the public bodies who work on their benefit.

Benefits of implementing Local e-Government

Information Society development is in large extent issue of local governments – local governments, compared with central government, are more close to the citizens.

Local e-government is about:

- **Transforming services** – making them more accessible, more convenient, more responsive and more cost-effective. It can make services more accessible to people with disabilities. It can make it easier to join up local services (within councils, between councils, and between councils and other public, voluntary and private agencies). It can help improve the customer's experience of dealing with local public services.

- **Renewing local democracy** – making councils more open, more accountable, more inclusive and better able to lead their communities. e-Government can enhance the opportunities for citizens to debate with each other, to engage with their local services and councils, to access their political representatives and hold them to account. It can also support councillors in their executive, scrutiny and representative roles.

- **Promoting local economic vitality** – a modern communications infrastructure, a skilled workforce and the active promotion of e-business can help local councils and regions promote employment in their areas and improve the employability of their citizens.

19.1 ICT UNIT DUTIES

ICT Unit staffs at Ubungo Municipal perform duties according to the Municipal Director directives though the following are the basic unit duties:-

- creating and implementing an ICT action plan within the level of the municipality;
- maintenance of the ICT architecture and user support;
- planning and preparing the annual ICT budget, in line with both the municipality and the Local government ICT action plans
- Implementing various electronic projects, advising procurement of ICT Hardware and software, and answering to the municipal training needs.
- Monitoring the performance of the installed ICT infrastructure and

- Carrying out a periodic evaluation of the advancement in the implementation of electronic services.

19.2 ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

The ICT infrastructure for the municipality is the physical part of the e-model for municipalities. The equipment and the connectivity whether wired or wireless are the backbone of information exchange both within a municipality and between the municipalities. Since ICT equipment is also the most expensive part of the e-model that has to be implemented with very scarce resources, ICT staffs at UMC are very careful in the planning process. The ICT infrastructure at Ubungo municipal consists of personal computers, local area network(s), user identification and authorization systems and basic software.

The Municipal realized the effectiveness and potentials of using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in supporting quality service delivery. To attain this objective the Municipal has procured and installed the modern ICT facilities that support the current user requirement in the need to deliver best and quality services to the community.

19.3 PRIVACY AND SECURITY

Citizens are unlikely to use e-government services without a guarantee of privacy and security. Governments also have a strong interest in maintaining citizens' trust (e.g. that information provided will not be misused). The difficulty of protecting individual privacy can be an important barrier to e-government implementation. ICT Unit at Ubungo Municipal believes that, ensuring that e-government initiatives are in step with society's expectations in this area is a crucial means of building trust.

The ICT Unit has comprehensive security policies that tend to be reviewed over time. The need for such a policy grows with the development of different systems and the exchange of data, enlarging the risk of unauthorized use of information. To cater for this, the **Data Security Officer** within the ICT team, implements organizational, physical and technical data protection measures after analysing the risks connected to the implemented mechanisms of information gathering and exchange.

19.4 ICT DEPLOYMENT

ICT unit has conducted different workshops on effective use of ICT in reducing cost and quality delivering of service. The ICT workshop program is an ongoing activity under on Job training in collaboration with the Human Resources Department

Most of UBUNGO MC Staff has been trained in basic computers to enable simple operations and use of computer systems, about **150** employees has been attended computer courses out of about employees.

19.5 ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS

To be in line with current science and Technology Development and the United Republic of Tanzania order to embark on electronic revenue collection, Ubungo Municipal Council has computerized most of its revenue sources and integrated in one server called Municipal revenue Collection Manager (MRECOM). MRECOM server runs the following systems:

- Business license

- Property tax
- Billboards
- Hotel Levy
- City service Levy
- Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Land sales Information system

Apart from the above mentioned electronic systems, The Municipal has installed other systems that are used by Municipal Economist. These systems are PlanRep and Local government Monitoring Development (LGMD) used for budgeting and data collection respectively.

Also, the Municipal like other municipalities in the country through the support of the Ministry of Finance runs EPICOR system for financial transaction. Municipal employee database is being managed through LAWSON system that is linked to President's Office Public Service Management and Government Human Resources Information System that is managed by Local Government Authorities (LGA) or TAMISEMI as abbreviated in Swahili. The Municipal also runs MOLIS system used for land rent in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement.

DATA, SYSTEM and POWER BACKUP

UMC has one of the best electronic backup systems that are stored in its primary and secondary data centers. Apart from the electronic backup system the unit staffs use devices like tape drive and external hard disk for storage of some of

information

The Municipal is on the move to procure an automatic generator in order to have a reliable source of power however it currently has the 3000KV UPS system.

19.6 COMPUTER, SYSTEM MAINTANANCE AND SUPPORT

The computer and system maintenance is conducted by ICT unit staff who are well educated and experienced in the providing the best computer and system maintenance.

The Municipal currently has the best internet service of 4Mbps from TTCL that is distributed within the Municipal offices using a router (Cyberoam security).

Due to the growing need to information dissemination and collection, the Municipal owns a website made of PHP and joomla technology. The domain name for the website is **<https://www.ubungomc.go.tz>**

The Municipal also runs the Mail server that is configured in Linux operating system hence secure and free from attacks by various hackers. Database language that is being used is Mysql and javascript.

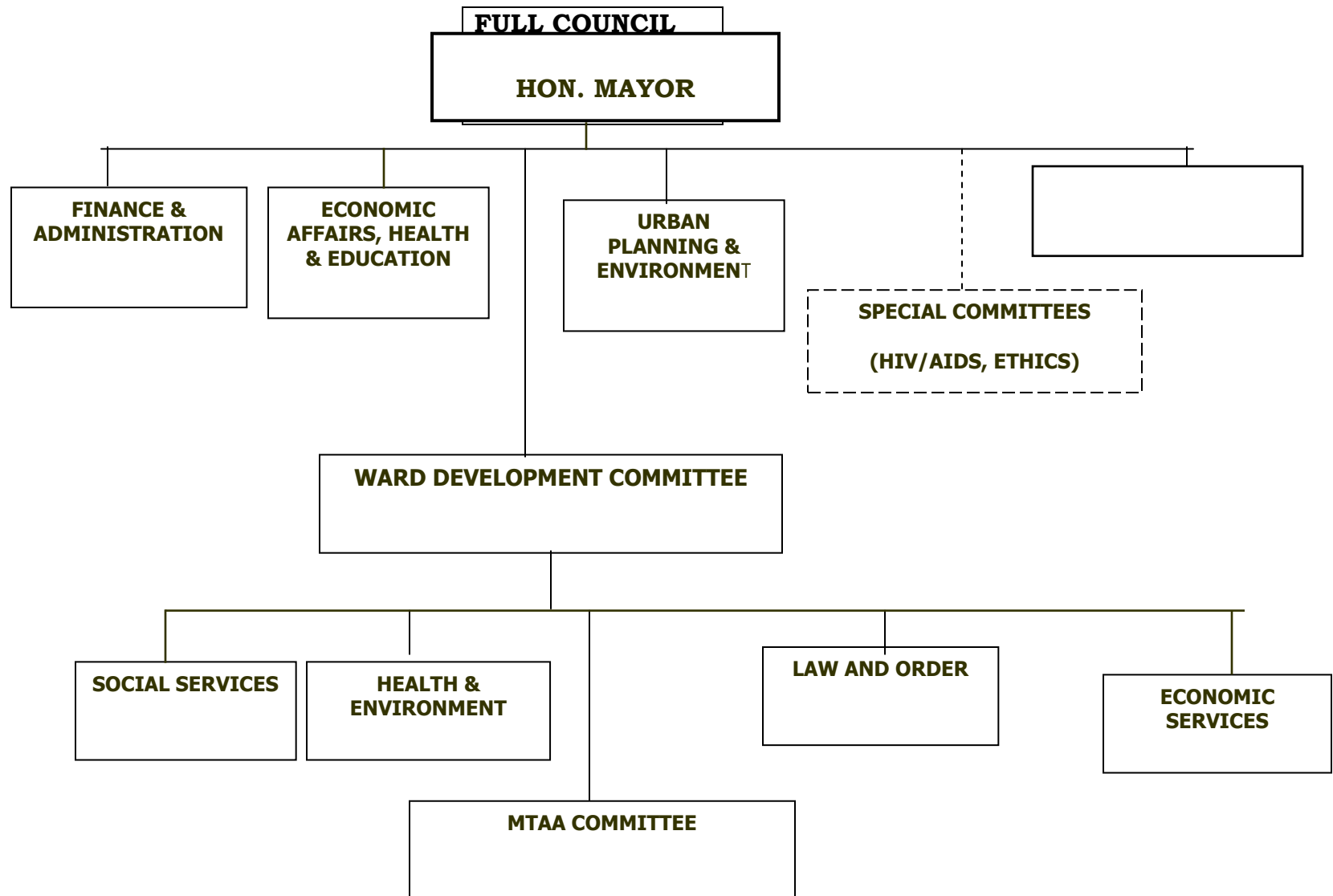
Network support is conducted with TTCL in collaboration with ICT Unit staff. Other installed electronic system Support is conducted with ICT Unit staff in collaboration with external vendors such as Maxcom Africa for Property tax System and Billboard and DAY ONE Company for MRECOM system.

All in All Municipal has well trained and qualified ICT staffs who develop and support simple applications, database systems, and other ICT activities such as networking, website maintenance and updating. The ICT unit staff also support all systems from central governments such as LAWSON, LGHRMIS EPICOR and MOLIS. The Municipal departments such as town planning and construction are also being supported by ICT unit staff on the issues of spatial technology using –

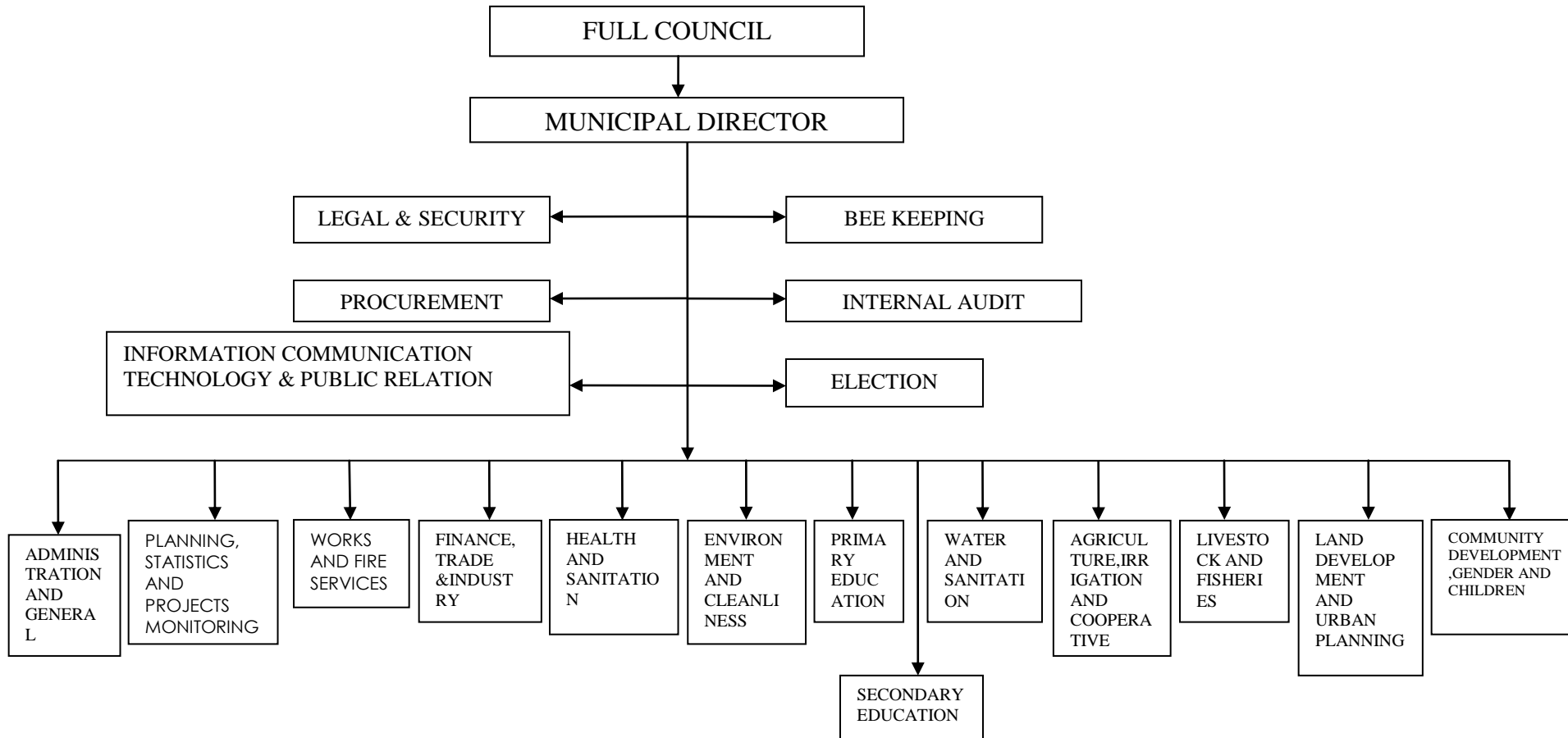
GIS and land sales.

ICT department is supported by Tanzania government through Electronic Government Agency (e-GA) for internet delivery in which the Municipal benefits in lowest internet price (Regional infrastructure network – RCIP). Through this program the Municipal can now afford to purchase **4mbps** bandwidth for internet service.

MUNICIPAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT WARD LEVEL

