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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1:1 Early Establishment/settlement

Musoma Town was started in the late years of 19th century by the German as a fortification point. Remains can be seen at Mitchel point. The name Musoma derived from a local dialect-meaning promontory or a peninsula. During the German era, Musoma played as vital of a military post. Later the town assumed administrative and service centre roles. The military role seized with the declaration of Tanganyika as a British protectorate territory in 1945 after the 1st world war. The remained an administrative and service centre. These roles were enhanced after independence when Musoma was declared a Regional Headquarter of the newly formed Mara Region.

1:2 Establishment of Musoma Town Council

Musoma Town Council was official inaugurated in 1963 as a Town Council under section 4 of the Local Government Ordinance (The Local Government Instrument 1962). In 1972 all Local Government (Councils) were abolished and their functions where taken by the decentralization (Madaraka Mikoani). However councils they were reinstated in 1982 by the Local Government (Urban authorities) Act in 1982.

1:3 Location and transport linkages

Musoma Town Council covers an area of 6300 ha and is composed of plains with small - scattered hills. It lies between latitude 1⁰30' south of equator and 28⁰ 48' East of Green Witch. Moreover, the area of Musoma Town is a slope, which slowly falls down towards Lake Victoria. It lies an altitudes 1,140 and 1,320 metres above the sea level. The highest peak is 1,320 metres. Scattered hills are found at most in the west and south of Musoma Town. The whole town area is a peninsula East of Lake Victoria.

Administratively Musoma Town is in Mara Region, which comprises five councils namely Musoma Town Council, Bunda District Council, Serengeti District Council, Tarime District Council and Musoma District Council.

The town's influence extends beyond the regional boundaries of rest of East Africa. This is due to Musoma proximity and well connected by road and water transport network to Kenya and Uganda. The Town is well linked to other centres by both surface and air transport services. A tarmaced road links Musoma to Mwanza and Sirari (Kenya border). Also the town is linked by water transport to Mwanza, Bukoba, Kisumu (Kenya), and Entebe (Uganda). Musoma is also connected by air to Dar via Kilimanjaro and Mwanza.

1.4 Climate

Musoma has two rainy seasons. The short rains falls in September - December and the heavy rains in February - May the average rainfall is between 0-350mm.

1.5 Population

Currently the population of Musoma is 115,172 people with 51% Males and 49% Females. (1999 projections).

2.0 MUSOMA TOWN COUNCIL - PART OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA

2.1 ADMINISTRATION

Musoma Town Council falls under the administration of 57 hamlets (Mitaa), 13 wards namely Buhare, Bweri, Iringo, Kitaji, Kigera, Kamunyonge, Mukendo, Mwigobero, Makoko, Mwisenge, Nyakato, Nyasho, and Nyamatare. The town has one division and one parliamentary constituency.

Each Mtaa is represented by an Mtaa leader while there are, 13 elected Councillors from each ward and 5 nominated Councillors representing minority and other special groups e.g. women.

Musoma Town Council is led by the full council headed by a chairperson elected among the councillors. The local Member of Parliament also attend council meeting. The chief executive is the Town Director who is assisted by 10 head of departments namely: - Education, Health, Agriculture and Livestock, Works, Community Development, Town Planning, Finance, Economic and Trade, Administration, and Cooperative.

The Town Council is run through a committee system with each committee having specific responsibilities. The committees' decisions are implemented by the departments.

There are 3 standing committees namely

- I) Finance and Administration Committee
 - II) Town Planning, Land and Natural Resources Committee
 - III) Education, Health and Community Development Committee
- The three standing committees report to the full council.

2.2. Main Functions and responsibilities of the Council: -

These include:

- Maintain and facilitate maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its area of jurisdiction.
- Promote the social welfare and economic well being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction.
- In accordance with the national policies, urban and rural plans carry out development activities to promote economic and social development within its area of jurisdiction.
- Take necessary measures to protect and enhance the environment in order to promote sustainable development.
- Enhance meaningful decentralization in political, financial and administrative matters at all levels of local government authority.
- Promote and ensure democratic participation by the people.
- Establish and maintain reliable sources of revenue and other resources enabling the council to perform other functions effectively and to enhance financial accountability of the council to its members and employees.

2.3 SOCIAL- ECONOMIC PROFILES

The present population of Musoma town is estimated at 115,172 (1999 projection), which 58,194 are males (51%) and 56,978 are females (49%). There is an increase of 46,636 people from the 1988 national census.

Out of this population 1.5% are in public services and 98.5 are in private/informal sector. The per capital income for Musoma residents is Tshs.67, 000 per annum compared to that of the region of Tshs.3, 807 per annum. Low incomes in the formal sector push employees to engage in part-time jobs in the informal sector like petty business, fishing etc. The unemployment rate is 40% of total population.

The town council is the main public sector responsible for economic development of the town. Out of its total annual budget, 72% is grant from the central government, 13% from Donor/NGOs agencies, 13% own resources and 02% from Community contribution.

2.4 The Council expenditure

The main focus is:

- **Public utilities:** This entails roads, storm water drainage, waste disposal and street lightens. Electricity, water and telecommunication services are provided by other agencies.
- **Community facilities:** These include nursery and primary education, primary health and recreation.

- **Town managerial services:** This caters for recurrent expenditure for running the office and salaries.

The Central Government supports the Council in the following sectors: -

- **Health sector: to cater for training,** construction and rehabilitation of dispensaries and health centres
- **Works sector** for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and storm water drains
- **Education sector:** Teaching and learning materials, construction of classrooms
- **Agriculture** - Supports extension services

2.5 Macro-economic trends

As above Musoma was founded in the late years of 19th century by the German as a fortification point, but slowly assumed administrative and service centre roles when the British took over 1945. The post independence era show Musoma declared a regional headquarter of newly formed Mara Region. Due to its new status, it had a pull-migration effect on the town population. In 970s industries started to locate in Musoma. The first was the soft drink factory (Vimto) and Mara Dairy and later a Textile factory with a capacity of employing 4,000 people. However in 1980s saw the collapse of all the Industries until mid 1990s when one fish-processing factory started. However the liberalization and privatisation of trade in Tanzania revived the soft drink and milk factory and in the late nineties the textile factory was revived and new 3 fish-processing factories were built. With the recent inauguration of East African Community coupled with the fact that Musoma Town is very close to the borders of both Kenya and Uganda, this will enhance the town's economy.

2.6 COUNCIL REVENUE SOURCES

Musoma Town Council collects its revenue from two main sources:

1. **Own sources:** Rates and Taxes, Service levies, Business Licenses, Liquor licenses, Fees and fines, Revenue from Council, property, Loan & interest and miscellaneous income
2. **Central Government Grants:** These include the following grants: recurrent & development, road, council reform grants, agriculture (NAEP) grant, Women/Youth development and basket fund.

FINANCIAL YEAR 2000 ESTIMATES AND COLLECTION

No	Description	2000 Estimates (Tsh.)	Actual collection (Tsh)	%
1	Rates and taxes	69,012,000.00	29,676,122.10	43
2	Service levies	45,005,000.00	27,777,708.35	62
3	Licenses	50,193,000.00	40,081,430.00	80
4	Liquor Licenses	3,694,000.00	3,840,500.00	104
5	Fees and Fines	130,749,600.00	54,561,051.10	42
6	Revenue from Council Property	29,159,000.00	18,390,436.00	63
7	Loans and Interest	-	-	-
8	Misc. Income	737,000.00	2,348,699.75	319
	TOTAL	328,549,600.00	176,675,947.30	54

Main reasons for not reaching the targets are: -

- Poor industrial base due to lack of raw materials.
- Closure of fish markets by E.U. Community
- People do not see the benefit of paying tax
- Low income of taxpayers
- Revenue collectors are not trusted and they lack skills.

The unexploited sources include rates and taxes, service levies, fee and fines. To strengthen and maximize collection the council has begin to engage private sector to collect on behalf its behalf.

2.7 POLICIES

Musoma Town Council operates under the guidance of national policies, law, Council by-laws and directives/regulations.

Some examples of the National policies are: -

- National human settlement policy
- Land policy
- Women Development policy
- Child Development policy
- National roads policy

Musoma Town Council derives its functional powers from: -

- 25 Main Acts
- 21 Council by-laws
- Council By-law amendments

Besides Musoma Town Council, other service providers do so in accordance with the National policy, National laws and council by- laws.

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Main physical infrastructures in Musoma Town Council are as follows: -

3.1 Roads and storm water drains

Currently Musoma Town has a total road net- work of 146.21Km categorized as follows-

- Tarmac roads 14.60 Km
- Gravel roads 104.60 Km
- Earth road 27.20 Km

Total 146.21 KM

The total network will increase, as new roads will be constructed in new surveyed and developed plots.

Out of the total 146.2km only 29.2 Km or 20% have line storm water drainage system. The rest needs to be constructed.

3.2 Marine Port

Musoma port is located at Mara Bay southeast of the town. The port caters for passenger and cargo vessels connecting to other Lake Victoria ports of Mwanza, Bukoba, Kisumu and Entebbe. Cargo transport is the most active as most passenger rely on road transport especially after the roads which linking Musoma - Mwanza and Sirari were tarmac.

In 1989 Data shows the port handled the following: -

TYPE	OUTGOING	RECEIVED	DURATION
Cargo	6965	4080	Jan - Dec.
Passenger	1009		Jan. - Dec.

3:3. Railways

There is a railway siding at Musoma Port for loading and unloading off wagons from the wagon carrier. The proposed railway line from Arusha to Uganda via Musoma is still under study.

3:4. **Airport**

The town has an airstrip located to the south of the town. Its surface is murrum with dimensions of 1,600 x 33 Rwy and 60 x 30 SWY with a shape of 0.66. Due to its dimensions, the airstrip can only cater for small planes such as twin otter and forker 48.

3:5. **TELEPHONE FACILITIES**

This service is provided by private/parastatal organization. So far there are two mobile phone companies namely Mobitel and Vodacom operating in Musoma and one landline telephone company.

3:6. **ELECTRICITY (energy)**

Electricity is provided by a parastatal organization called TANESCO and covers the entire Musoma area.

3:7. **WATER**

Water services are provided by a government agency called Musoma Water supply and Sewerage Authority (MUSAWA). Its network caters for 36% of the total demand.

3:8. **HOUSING**

95.8% of the buildings in Musoma are owned by private sectors/individuals; only 4.2% belongs to parastatals /government institutions.

3.9. **Land Development**

Land Use

Musoma Town covers an area of 6,300 hectares out of which 2524 Ha are built-up areas. The table below summarizes the land use classification:

Types of Land use in Musoma Town

Type of Land use	Area (Ha)	Percentage
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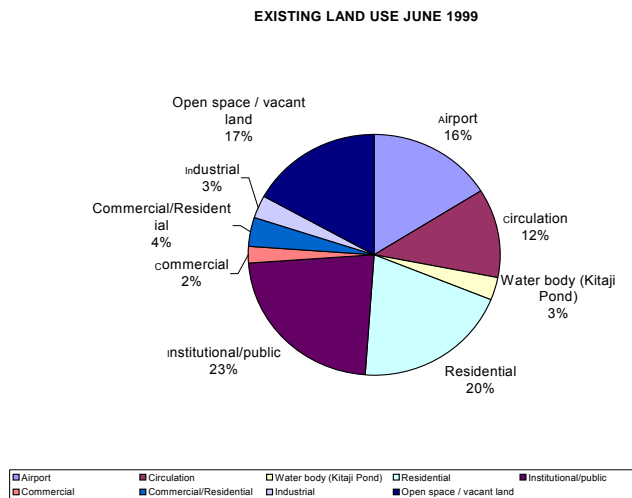
Residential	3,748.5	59.5
Institutional	1,474.2	23.4
Commercial/Residential	226.8	3.6
Industrial	308.7	4.9
Open areas	541.8	8.6
Total	6,300	100

Source: (Musoma Town Council 1999)

Only 8709 plots are developed out of 15,575 plots which accounts for 59.8% only and only 6,406 plots (44%) have paid land rent
 Out of 6,300 ha occupied by the town, 209 ha forms the central area of the town and 382.5 Ha represents the informal settlements of Nyakato, Nyamatare and Kigera with 174.5ha, 34ha and 174.5ha respectively. The land use distribution for the central area is as shown below:

Existing Land use June 1999

Chart 2:4:1. Existing Land use June 1999



3:10 Housing

Total numbers of houses per the 13 Wards are:

WARD	No. OF HOUSES	POPULATION	RATION
Buhare	388	3,751	1:10
Bweri	905	12,088	1:13
Iringo	360	7,918	1:22
Kamunyonge	323	7,892	1:24
Kigera	1,501	14,032	1:9
Kitaji	425	10,420	1:25
Makoko	480	4,664	1:10
Mkendo	80	4,309	1:54
Mwigobero	201	4,243	1:21
Mwisenge	329	12,072	1:37
Nyakato	1,319	15,192	1:12
Nyamatare	580	8,338	1:14
Nyasho	514	10,853	1:21
Total	7,901	115,172	1:15

Source: Musoma Town Council, 2001

39.1% of houses are under owner-occupier while 60.9% are tenants (Socio-Economic Survey 1999). The distribution of tenants per ward in the central wards of Mwigobero, Kitaji, Mukendo and Iringo is as follows 68.1%, 80.1%, 60% and 75.8% respectively.

In the informal settlements of Nyakato, Kigera and Nyamatara the house ownership is as follows: 62.5%, 53.6% and 88% respectively.

From socio-economic survey conducted in 1989 the average household size for Musoma Town is 6.1. The trend shows that household size has rose from 4:1 in 1967, 5.1 in 1978 and 5.2 in 1988.

Though the central area consists mostly of single storey buildings, high rise-buildings have to be encouraged during the process of redevelopment of the Central area. Musoma town has also a building of historical and architectural significance, which was built by Germans during the colonial era. This building is located at the Regional Commissioners office. The building needs to be conserved for historical and architectural purposes.

PART TWO.

MUSOMA CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Musoma City Development strategy is part of the Lake Victoria Region City Development Strategies (CDS)/Slum Upgrading for improved urban environment and poverty reduction. The initiative aims at addressing the absence of effective planning in cities around Lake Victoria that has negative impact on the lake. Apart from Musoma the other two targeted cities are Kisumu and Kampala. The three cities have prepared Action Plans towards the development of the strategies.

Musoma has identified the following challenges as major key impediment in realizing the sustainable city development.

- Declining of the town economy.
There is need to revamp Musoma economy against the declining key sectors of fishing industry, other Industries & Agriculture. Diversification of Musoma economy through promotion of alternative activities e.g. tourism and upscaling of indigenous home based micro-enterprise is also a way to improve this situation.
- Inability of the Council to meet the growing budget in service delivery. In order to meet in average to cover the whole budget about 900 million TShs. are required while the available amount is only 280 million TShs. To meet this deficit both internal and external sources of revenue areas required.
- Need to institutionalise stakeholders' participation in the development plan.
- Need to improve the livelihood of people
The Musoma Town strategy will meet the need of improving the living standards of its residents e.g. per capital income stands at TShs 67,000 per annum as compared to Mara region of Tshs.57,000/= while unemployment rate average 40%..

If all the above developments are met we expect in fact to have a sustainable town development, which is an all-inclusive strategic and integrated development

1. DESCRIPTION OF MUSOMA CDS PROCES

All departments used various tools including documents and different studies done on different sectors at all administrative level from the Mitaa to the National level. The urban authority used her urban officials and stakeholders within the Council to analyse the collected data. This work was well done and its report was prepared and submitted to the concerned Authority.

Major stakeholder workshop was attended by 109 participants being Hon, Mara Regional Commissioner Musoma district Commissioner, Hon Councillors, Regional representatives, Representatives of Non-Government Organisations who deliver services in Urban area, peasants, traders voluntary agencies resources persons, representative of political parties and Government officials from Town Council.

2. Vision of Musoma Town Council

Musoma Town Council's vision is to be promoted to a municipal council status as well as one of tourist attraction centres along the Lake Victoria shore.

Mission Statement

"Musoma Town Council has determined to become a cosmopolitan city which accommodates all people, provide opportunities to her people, develop economic activities, respect environmental conservation, a city without slums, passable roads with clean and aesthetic urban environment and develop information centre.

3. THE STRATEGY

3.1. Description of the Strategy

Through a process of a joint decision making with stakeholders involving Musoma Government Officials at Regional and District Levels, Councillors, political and religious leaders, NGOs, CBOs, businessmen and women and community representatives, the following key problems were identified:

- Poor solid and liquid waste management

The Council can manage only 12% of solid wastes out of 19,032 tones generated per year, and only 0.4% of liquid wastes out of 1,756 million Litres produced per year. The rest liquid wastes remain in soak pits and septic tanks causing pollution to the environment. The uncollected waste provides breeding ground for flies, rodents and vermin, hence endangering human life by causing disease outbreaks.

- The Kitaji pond

This is a flooding area covering 6.24 hectares. During rainy seasons the nearby families (approximately 200 households) vacate their houses. The area is a mosquito-breeding place affecting 400 households. The pond has been used by the council as a solid waste-dumping site hence causing other nuisances like bad

smell, rodents and vermin infestation. This call for need to establish a new dumping site.

- **Poor infrastructure services**

Out of a total road network of 146.2km, 50% are washed away or eroded during rainy season due to lack of storm drainage system, costing the council more expenses in repair works.

- **Poor link between Musoma and Serengeti National Park**

There is no all weather road between Musoma and Serengeti National Park a distance of 80 km. This has hindered the growth of Musoma town into a Tourist attraction centre. Hence need to explore linking a tourist circuit between Musoma, Serengeti national park and other parks within the region.

- **Outdated planning information.**

The current Map was prepared in 1989, hence a need to have an updated “GIS” map to incorporate the expanded town boundaries. This will help in making rational decisions in town development including housing and upgrading of the informal settlements.

- **Inadequate clean and safe water**

There is inadequate provision of clean and safe water; only 50% of the town population is catered for.

- **Inadequate council budget/revenue.**

The Council is unable to meet its annual budget, hence need to maximise revenue collection through proper revenue data management, recruitment of qualified personnel and enforcement of financial management system.

- **Poor coordination of stakeholders.**

There is lack of proper coordination and integration of development effort between the council and stakeholders, hence need to streamline activities of government, council, CBOs, NGOs, private sector, to avoid duplication and wastage of resources.

- **Poor Urban governance.**

There is need to promote good urban governance due to inefficiency in the council to deliver services by empowering people to participate in all development programmes. This can be enhanced through the ongoing Local Government Reform process.

- **Poor attention on informal sector.**

Lack of attention on the informal sector despite employing 98% of the town labour force.

- **Low utilization of the Lake resources**

There is need to maximise utilisation of the lake resources via promoting fishing industries, local small scale fishermen associations, improving fish landing sites and provision of fish storage facilities.

There is need to promote environmentally friendly agriculture, by utilizing lake water for small-scale irrigation schemes.

- **HIV Aids epidemic**

HIV Aids is a major economic development challenge facing Musoma hence need to incorporate HIV programmes in the town development agenda.

The above 12 priority actions were summarized in the following 7 strategic areas/aims

- **Improvement of Urban environment**

Improve liquid and solid waste management
Recreation area of Kitaji pond.

- **Improving of urban infrastructure services:**

Improve town drainage system
Improve road condition
Expand and increase water supply

- **Promotion of Musoma Urban economic growth**

Promote informal sectors
Promote tourism
Maximise utilization of Lake resources
Promote friendly urban agriculture
Promote Dairy farming and poultry management

- **Better urban planning management**

Update town cadastral maps and other plans
Prepare town strategic development plan
Update land and planning record/data
Housing development especially upgrading of informal settlement.

- **Community participation**

Enhance co-ordination and integration
Good urban governance

- **Maximize council's revenue**

Train revenue collectors
Computerize revenue sources data
Privatize some revenue collection
Expand the collection base
Improve supervision on revenue collection.

- **HIV –Aids Program**

Awareness campaign and behaviour change
Income Generating Activities (IGAs) targeting vulnerable groups.

LINKAGE WITH OTHER CITIES

- Partnership and collaboration between cities which enable potential donors, civil society and private sectors to establish and enhance City/Municipal development
- The National policy frameworks in each country supported by local government reforms can be an asset in the process of city development.
- Revival of East Africa Community
- Good climate around lake Victoria which enhance agriculture, generation of funds at the local level, twining of cities development.
- Musoma Town is also linked with the Kenya through tarmac Sirari road.
- It can also be linked by shore with Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mukono etc in Uganda and Kisumu, Homabay, Kehancha etc in Kenya if developed could raise Musoma economic status. In Tanzania Musoma Town is linked with Mwanza City Council and Arusha Municipal Council.

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

4.1. Approach – is of participatory in nature

Development programs starts from:

- hamlet level (Mitaa)
- WDC
- Respective
- Stake holders meeting
- Full Council

4.2 Roles of Musoma Town Council

4.2.1. The main responsibility of the Council are:-

1. It is custodian with the project
2. Technical support
3. Regulatory role
4. Implementation of some programs
5. Sensitization of the Community

ROLES OF NGOs and CBOs

1. Involve Community in implementation of projects
2. Environmental sustainability
3. Right of justice
4. Gender sensitive
5. Community Participatory

4.3 COORDINATING MECHANISM TEAM – REPRESENTATION

- Technical support from the Council
- Political representatives from the Community
- Technical support outside the Council
- Representatives from NGOs, CBOs
- Representatives from trade community
- Gender perspective – Economic Activities groups representation
- Adult Education
- Youth representation
- Environmental representation

4.3.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEAM

1. policy guidance
2. Program decision making
3. Partnership arrangements
4. Monitoring and Evaluation

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANS (SAPs)

Strategic Area	Challenge	Area/Location	Strategy/Objective	Programme Action	Actors	Time Frame
1.Improvement of Urban Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) 88% of solid waste is uncollected • Lack of designated dumping • Lack refuse collection vehicles relying on handcarts • Lack of refuse bins (refuse transfer stations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD • Residential area • Current dumping is Kitaji pond • Residential neighbourhood • At all waste generation points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve collection disposed from 12% - 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education campaigns • Refuse collection vehicles (3) • Provide refuse bags/bins (57 refuse bulk containers) • Construct land fill site • Recycling of waste plastic and organic waste • Cleaning equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Depart. • CBOs • NGOs • UMABU • Donors • CBOs, Public health department , NGOs, private sector • Public Health Department 	6months then ongoing
						6 months
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ii) Only 4% of liquid waste is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve liquid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire two cesspit empties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health depart/donor 	Medium term

	collected		collection disposed from 4 to 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education on holding/ disposed of liquid waste • Sewer the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Depart, NGO's CBOs • Water sewerage Authority (MUWASA) 	<p>Short term</p> <p>Long term</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (iii) Flooding of Kitaji pond affecting 200 home • Disposed off solid waste, bad smell, breeding of mosquitoes flies etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitaji area covering 6.14 ha. • 400 homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drain the pond and turn it into Recreation area • Relocate the dumping site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of spillway. • Clean the pond • Landscaping • Gardening and tree planting • Children playing ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor • Public health department • Works department • Town planning department • Public health department • Donor • Central Gov't 	<p>6months</p> <p>Long term</p> <p>Short/medium term</p>

2 (i) Improvement of Urban Infrastructure services (roads, drainage, water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of town roads not all weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periurban and residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the network to all weather standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regravelling • Tarmacking • Sensitize community on construction and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works department • Central Government • Community 	Short/medium term Short term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of the town lacks proper storm drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periurban and residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the drainage network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use community labour to maintain/constructions and drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -do- 	Long term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 % of town residents have no access to adequate and safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peri-urban squatter settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand pipe network • Construction of water treatment plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect more households to pipe network • Expand the water supply • Health education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUWASA • Works Department • CBOs 	Medium term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of total treatment of water (only chlorinisation is done) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water treatment plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate old pipes • Maintenance and repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUWASA • Community • Donors 	Medium term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of waterborne diseases is 10% (typhoid, dysentery, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water quality (continous monitoring) • Health education/law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce 100 water kiosk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUWASA • CBOs • Individuals, • Private sector 	Short term

	bilharzia)		enforcement			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% pipes network old and need replacement/mini mize water loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and expansion of pipe network Introduce community water kiosk 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUWASA CBOs NGOs 	Short term
3. Promotion of Urban Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the economy of Musoma by 40% in 5 years Reduce the 40% unemployment level Reduce unemployment rate from 40% to 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole town Informal sector Informal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Jua kali services at Bweri Provide business planning and management Promote appropriate technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suitable sites for the growing informal sector Extend services Electricity, water and telephone Set up a community based coordinating fund scheme Develop an elaborate business training program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Economic department Business community Works department MUWASA TANESCO TTCL Community Dept. NGOs PRIDE KKKT, Roman Catholic Central Govt. 	<p>Short term</p> <p>Short to medium term</p> <p>Medium term</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish, strengthen and coordinate a community scheme for small scale fishermen Encourage quality fishing Promote local and regional fishing market Training fishermen on quality control Provide them with storage facilities and market information Identification of fish landing sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of fish quality and fishing methods Enforce fishing methods Encourage diversification of fish market both local and regionally Provide loans/grants to small scale fishermen to acquire food storage and fishing Provide, promote and develop fish landing sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish industries Fishermen, NGOs Government <p>Town planning department, Govt, Donor, Fishing community.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>
		Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Musoma as a tourism destination site Link Musoma with Serengeti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the Airport Improve the hotels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Planning department Mara Regional Authority, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term Short & Medium term

			National Park	<p>standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Musoma as a Tourism destination site • Improve the road network between Musoma Town and Serengeti National Park 	<p>Central Govt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • Town Planning department • TTC • TANAPA • Trade and economy • Central Govt. Council, TANAPA 	Medium / Long term
		Agricultural Sector	Promote environmentally friendly farming activities around Musoma Peri Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural outreach programmes • Establish Credit fund scheme to the farmers • Promote dairy farming • Horticultural farming • Purchasing transports for outreach services 	<p>Agriculture and Livestock department, NGO (Agro forestry)</p> <p>Agriculture & Livestock department NGOs Farmers</p> <p>Farmers</p> <p>Farmers</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of food quality control • Poultry Management 	<p>Organization & Livestock depart. NGOs</p> <p>Farmers</p>	
	Declining of the Industrial sector	Industrial Sector	To revamp and diverse industrial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Industrial feasibility • Studies to produce industrial strategic 10n years plan • Recruitment of qualified managers • Review of the taxation policy 	<p>Trade & Economic depart. Investors Environment</p> <p>Investors</p> <p>Trade & Economy Dept. Central Govt. Investors</p>	<p>Short term</p> <p>Short term</p> <p>Medium term</p>
4. Urban Planning Management	Outdated planning information and plans	Town area	Updating planning information and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update and expand the current Town Cadastral Map 	<p>Town Planning Department</p> <p>Donor funds</p> <p>Community Survey and mapping</p>	Medium term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor data management 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce strategic Urban development plan and Environmental profile 	<p>Central Govt. Town Planning Department, NGOs</p> <p>Community Private sectors CBOS, Central Govt</p>	<p>Medium term</p> <p>Long term</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve data Management on properties, housing Urban services for the planning purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of information centre • G.I.S. Unit • Urban Management information system • Set up an area or Neighborhood Associations 	<p>Town Planning Department. Central Govt. Donors</p> <p>Community NGOs, CBOS</p>	<p>Short term</p> <p>Short term</p>
5. Community Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak inclusive of stakeholders in Town Development Programme 	Musoma Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen stakeholders involvement and participation in decision and development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of stakeholders on inclusive participation 	Community Dev. Department, NGOs, CBOS	Short term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Urban Governance Principles 	Musoma Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen good Urban governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out stakeholders training sessions to sensitize on Urban governance principles 	Community Dev. Department, NGOs, CBOS	Short term
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of stakeholders participating in Local Govt. reform programme 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance transparency and accountability on local Govt. Issue • Empowerment of the people on participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the people on the on going reform programmes 	- do -	Short term

			planning, Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on participatory planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical personnel ○ Politicians ○ Community ○ Private sectors 	- do - - do -	Short term Short term
HIV Aids Epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of HIV infection and increase poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musoma town and region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce HIV infection and promote economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns and trainings on behaviour change. • Initiate Income Generating Activities (IGAs) targeting the vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Dept. • Donor • Government • NGOs • CBOs • Religious groups. 	Short/medium term
Information sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving information center by establishing information centers at Musoma Town Council, TCCIA and National Library • Establishing Musoma Website • Establishing internet facilities at information centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of computer • Establishment of centres • Publication of leaflets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO • DONORS • TCCIA • Library service • Trade & Economic Department 	Short term

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Musoma Community Radio FM • Strengthening Musoma Community Television 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of Transmitting equipment for FM Studio • Purchase of Editing machines 		Medium term
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3.3. STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLANS (SIP)

STRATEGIC AREA	TOTAL TZS.	COUNCIL	GOVERNMENT SOURCES	LOCAL SOURCES	PRIVATE SOURCES	OTHER FOREIGN SOURCES
1.0 Improvement of Urban environment Solid and Liquid waste management						
▪ Development of Land fill site	22,351,000	6,351,000	6,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
▪ 3 Refuse vehicles	255,000,000	-	170,000,000	-	-	85,000,000
▪ 2 Cesspit emptiers	200,000,000	-	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000
▪ 57 Refuse bins	14,250,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	9,250,000
▪ Cleaning equipments	7,880,000	880,000	7,000,000	-	-	
▪ Environmental Health campaigns	2,786,000	786,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
▪ Construction of 4 sewage lagoons	12,000,000	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000
▪ Recycling of waste	50,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
▪ Making Pond a recreation place	374,400,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	364,400,000
▪ Construction of spill way	56,512,762	6,512,762	-	4,000,000	-	46,000,000
Sub-Total	995,179,762	45,529,762	283,000,000	14,000,000	5,000,000	647,650,000

2.0 Improvement urban infrastructure services (roads, drainage, water supply)						
▪ Regravelling	1,846,000,000	18,000,000	10,000,000	300,000,000	1,468,000	50,000,000
▪ Sensitize community on construction and maintenance	2,000,000	2,000,000				
▪ Use community labour to maintain / constructions and drainage	18,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	-	-
	42,480,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	2,480,000	
▪ Tarmacking of 20 km of gravel roads						
Connect more households to pipe network						
▪ Expand the water sully						
▪ Health education	4,200,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	20,000,000	4,165,000,000	
					(MUWASA)	
▪ Rehabilitate old pipes						
▪ Maintenance and repairs						
▪ Introduce 100 water kiosks	150,000,000	-	-	-	-	150,000,000
Sub-Total	6,258,480,000	54,000,000	63,000,000	346,000,000	4,168,948,000	200,000,000

3.0 Urban Economic growth						
▪ Identify suitable sites for the growing informal sector at Bweri	10,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	9,000,000.00	-
▪ Extend services	200,000,000.00				200,000,000.00	
- Electricity - Bweri						
▪ Set up a community credit fund scheme	154,000,000	28,000,000	10,000,000	16,000,000	-	-
▪ Develop an elaborate business training program	12,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
▪ Establish a skills training centre (for Jua Kali)	176,000,000	6,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	-	100,000,000
▪ Education on fish quality and fishing methods	40,000,000		10,000,000	-	10,000,000	20,000,000
▪ Enforce fisheries laws and regulations	155,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	50,000,000	100,000,000
▪ Encourage diversification of fish market both local and regionally (market surveys)	10,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	-	3,000,000	-

▪ Provide loans / grants to small scale fishermen to acquire h 34 storage	200,000,000		100,000,000	-		100,000,000
▪ Provide, Promote and develop fish landing sites at Mwigobero, Makoko	200,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	165,000,000
▪ Improve the airport	1,000,000,000.00	0	500,000,000	-	0	500,000,000
▪ Improve the hotels standards (tourist standards)	1,000,000,000				1,000,000,000	-
▪ Marketing Musoma as a Tourist destination	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
▪ Improve the road network between Musoma Town and Serengeti National Park via Butiama	1,300,000,000	-	1,300,000,000	-	-	-
▪ Agricultural outreach programmes	78,475,884	10,000,000	28,000,000	475,884	-	40,000,000
▪ Establish Credit fund scheme to the farmers	150,000,000	10,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
▪ Promote dairy farming	47,793,088	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,793,088	10,000,000	20,000,000
▪ Horticulture farming	49,459,002	8,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	3,459,002	20,000,000

▪ Purchasing						
1 vehicle,	58,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	-	48,000,000
3 motorcycles,						
10 Bicycles						
▪ Poultry management	62,000,000	50,000,000	1,200,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000
Sensitization on food control	30,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
Sub-Total	4,942,727,974	130,000,000	2,121,200,000	73,268,972	1,349,459,002	1,203,000,000
4.0 Urban Planning management						
▪ To update and expand the current Town cadastral map	66,740,000	-	-	-	-	66,740,000
▪ To produce strategic Urban development Plan and Environmental profile	120,000,000	2,000,000	20000000	-	-	98,000,000
▪ Establishment of Information centre						
○ G.I.S. Unit	87,000,000	2,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-	-	80,000,000
○ Urban Management Informal system						
▪ Set up a neighbourhood committees	25,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	18,000,000
▪ Sensitization of stakeholders on inclusive participation	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000

▪ Carry out stakeholders training sessions to sensitize on Urban governance principles	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000
▪ Educate the people on the on-going reform programmes	3,000,000	500,000	2,500,000			
▪ Planning Technical personnel	3,000,000	3,000,000				
○ Politicians						
○ Community						
○ Private sectors						
Sub-Total	310,740,000	11,500,000	34,500,000	0	0	264,740,000
5.0 Promote Community Participation						
▪ Community sensitization on participatory urban governance	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
▪ Promote partnership with private sector	500,000	300,000			200,000	
▪ Educate Community on reform programme	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
Sub-Total	30,500,000	10,300,000	10,000,000	0	200,000	10,000,000

6.0 Maximization of Council revenue base						
▪ Update valuation roll	100,000,000	25,000,000				75,000,000
Study on other sources of revenue						
▪ Fees and charges review	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Computerization of Council revenue data base	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
Sub-Total	117,000,000	32,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	80,000,000
7. HIV Aids Programme						
Curb HIV AIDS prevalence by 10% in 5 years						
▪ Health education in HIV AIDS	224,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000
▪ Coordination of HIV AIDS programmes	3,700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		700,000	1,000,000
▪ Initiative income generating activities targeting HIV AIDS potential persons (e.g. unemployed youth etc)	50,000,000		30,000,000			20,000,000
Sub-Total	277,700,000	7,000,000	41,000,000	3,000,000	700,000	24,000,000

8. Information Sector						
*Establishing Musoma Web site	5,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Purchasing 3 Computers	4,500,000	4,500,000.00	-	-	-	0
Publication of leaflets	5,000,000	2,000,000.00	1,000,000	-	2,000,000	0
Establishing internet facilities at Information centres	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
Establishment Musoma FM radio	10,000,000	2,500,000.00	2,500,000	-	-	5,000,000
Strengthening Musoma Community Television	20,000,000	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	15,000,000
Sub-Total	64,500,000	16,000,000	4,500,000	-	2,000,000	42,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	12,996,827,736	306,329,762	2,562,200,000	436,268,972	5,526,307,002	2,471,390,000
* 1US\$ = TShs.970/=						