

**INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, DODOMA**



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING**

**FIELD ATTACHMENT REPORT CONDUCTED AT DODOMA CITY**

**PREPARED**

**BY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This report details the experiences, findings, and lessons acquired during a seven-week field attachment program undertaken at the Environmental Unit of Dodoma City Council, Dodoma Region, from July 8 to August 22, 2025. The primary aim of the attachment was to integrate academic theory with practical application in the fields of environmental planning and management, with a specific focus on solid waste management, wastewater treatment, and urban sanitation.

The practical fieldwork was executed in partnership with various public and private sector stakeholders. These included WEJISA Company Limited, SUMA JKT Cleanliness and Fumigation, the By-laws Office, Machinga Complex and Sabasaba Markets, the Chamwino Recycling Pilot Plant, the Chidaya Modern Landfill, DUWASA wastewater stabilization ponds, and the Dodoma Mattress Factory. Principal activities encompassed observing waste collection and transportation processes, supervising fumigation and cleanliness operations, supporting the enforcement of environmental by-laws, promoting urban greening projects, learning about plastic waste recycling, studying landfill management, and analyzing natural wastewater treatment methods.

The study identified that Dodoma City continues to grapple with significant challenges in waste management. These include prevalent improper waste disposal, a shortage of adequate storage facilities, insufficient funding, poor wastewater drainage infrastructure, and a lack of widespread public awareness. Despite these hurdles, several positive initiatives were noted, such as effective public education on waste storage, the piloting of recycling programs, the application of natural wastewater treatment techniques, and the active enforcement of environmental legislation.

In summary, the field attachment significantly enriched the student's practical comprehension of environmental management systems. It also served to enhance problem-solving capabilities, professional competencies, and underscored the critical role of community involvement and institutional cooperation in advancing urban cleanliness and sustainability. The report concludes with recommendations calling for enhanced public awareness campaigns, more reliable waste collection services, increased financial investment, and more robust policy enforcement to bolster environmental management efforts in Dodoma City.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CBOS	Community Based Organizations
CCD	City Council of Dodoma
DUWASA	Dodoma Urban Water Supply Authority
EMA	Environmental Management Act
FAP	Field Attachment Programme
IRDP	Institute of Rural Development Planning
LGAs	Local Governmental Authorities
NBS	National Bureau of statistics
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
PPP	Public -Private Partner
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organization
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEJISA	Weka Jiji Safi

## **DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS**

### **Waste**

Any unwanted or discarded material resulting from human activities, which has no immediate use or value in its current form. Waste can be solid, liquid, or gaseous, and if not managed properly, it can harm human health and the environment.

### **Waste Management**

The process of collecting, transporting, processing, recycling, and disposing of waste materials in a way that minimizes harm to the environment and human health. It includes policies, practices, and technologies for sustainable handling of waste.

### **Waste Disposal**

The final action of getting rid of waste materials, usually by methods such as landfilling, incineration, or composting, after all possible recycling or recovery options have been considered.

### **Dumping Site**

A designated or undesignated location where waste is deposited. A legal dumping site is managed and regulated, while an illegal dumping site is unregulated and can cause severe environmental pollution.

### **Pollution**

The introduction of harmful substances or energy into the environment such as air, water, or soil that degrades the natural quality, threatens ecosystems, and poses risks to human health.

### **Recycle**

The process of converting waste materials into new products to reduce the consumption of raw materials, conserve energy, and prevent pollution. Recycling is a key step in the circular economy.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Practical field training is an indispensable component of higher education, serving as the crucial bridge between academic theory and real-world professional practice. It provides an immersive opportunity for students to contextualize their classroom knowledge, develop practical competencies, and gain a firsthand understanding of the operational challenges and solutions within their chosen field. This report details the experiences and insights gained during a field attachment focused on a critical urban issue: environmental and solid waste management. In the context of rapidly urbanizing centers across Tanzania, such as the capital city of Dodoma, the effective management of solid waste is paramount for ensuring public health, environmental sustainability, and urban aesthetics. The Dodoma City Council, as the primary authority responsible for municipal governance, provided an ideal setting to observe and participate in the strategic and operational efforts required to tackle this growing challenge.

The field attachment was conducted over an eight-week period, commencing on July 8th and concluding on August 28th, 2025. The host institution was the Dodoma City Council, with the placement specifically situated within its Waste Management and Sanitation Unit. This unit operates under the broader mandate of the environmental sector, which is tasked with overseeing all aspects of environmental protection and conservation within the city's jurisdiction. The attachment was therefore strategically positioned at the core of the city's solid waste management operations, offering direct exposure to the daily routines, planning processes, and enforcement activities related to waste collection, transportation, and disposal.

The primary objective of this attachment was to enhance practical skills and deepen understanding by applying theoretical concepts from environmental management coursework to tangible, on-the-ground scenarios. This goal was pursued through active participation and collaboration with the professional staff at the council. Under the guidance and mentorship of experienced trainers, including Environmental Management Officers and other departmental personnel, the attachment provided a structured learning environment. This report aims to comprehensively document the activities undertaken, the skills acquired, the challenges observed within the waste management system, and concludes with a set of recommendations based on the practical experience gained during this valuable period of professional training.

## **1.1 Profile of the Area**

The historical roots of Dodoma Urban settlement date back to the pre-colonial era when the area served as a major passage for the seasonal migration of wild animals from the northern circuit (Arusha) to the southern corridor (Mikumi), now known as Mikumi National Parks. A significant historical event occurred during these animal migrations when a herd of elephants became submerged in a wetland near the location of the former Mazengo Secondary School (currently the St. John University of Tanzania). In the local Gogo community language, the act of submerging is referred to as "Kudodomya." This event is widely regarded as the origin of the name Dodoma.

Dodoma was officially designated the National Capital through The Presidential Decree No. 320 of 1973. This was followed by a series of significant developments. The Dodoma City Council was established in 1980. In 1995, the Government decided to relocate all parliamentary activities to Dodoma, leading to the move of The Tanzania National Assembly in February 1996. Finally, on April 26th, 2018, the President announced its official status as a City Council

### **1.1.1 Physical and Geographical Location**

Dodoma City is situated at the geographical center of Tanzania on the central railway line and at the junction of the National East-West trunk road and the Great North Road (connecting Cape Town to Cairo), which passes through Mbeya, Iringa, Dodoma, Babati, and Arusha. It is located 486 kilometers west of Dar es Salaam and 441 kilometers south of Arusha.

The City encompasses a total area of 2,669 km<sup>2</sup>, with 625 km<sup>2</sup> being urbanized. Its geographical coordinates lie between latitudes 6°00' and 6°30' south, and longitudes 35°30' and 36°02' east. Administratively, the City constitutes the Dodoma Urban district, one of seven districts in the Dodoma region; the others are Bahi, Chamwino, Chemba, Kondoa, Kongwa, and Mpwapwa. The Dodoma Urban District is divided into four divisions: Dodoma Urban, Hombolo, Zuzu, and Kikombo.

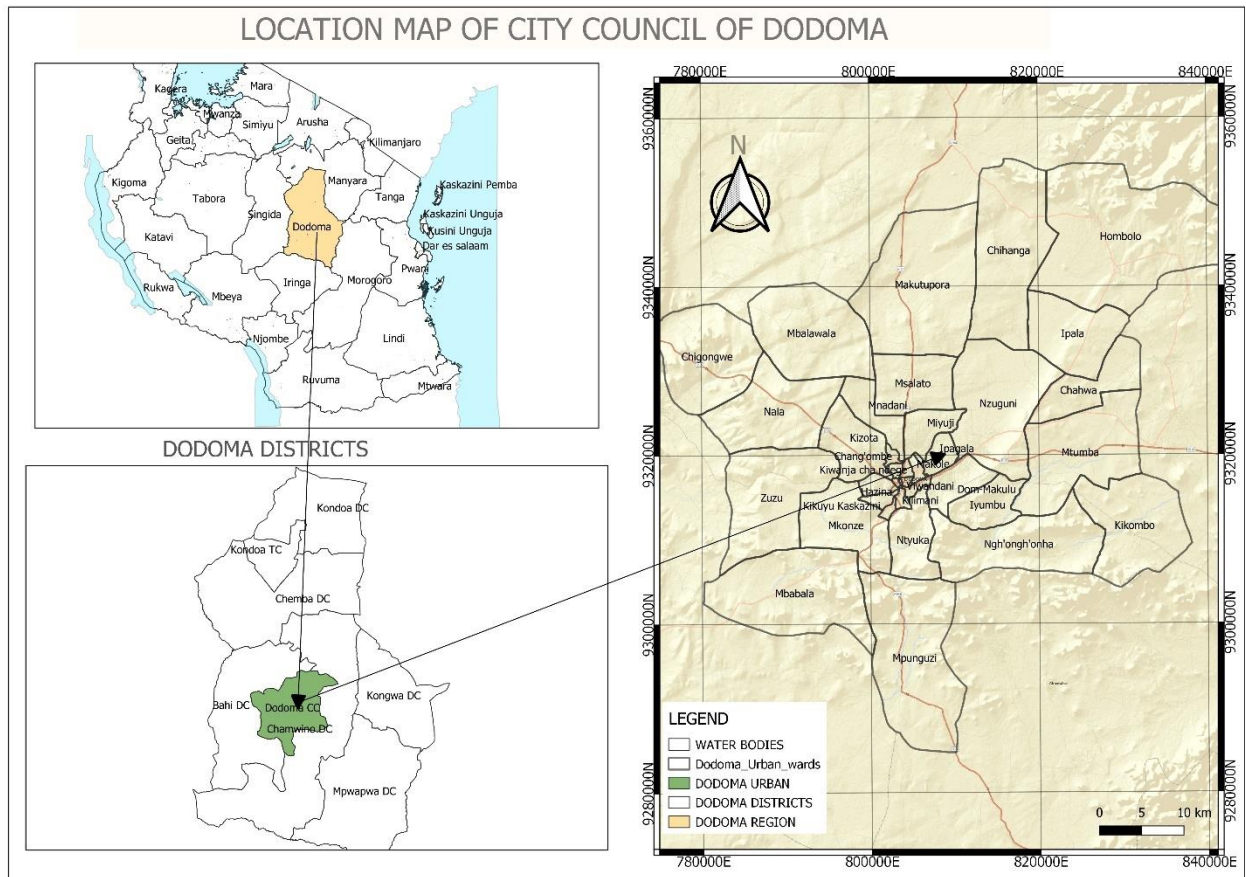


Figure 1: Map showing Dodoma city location

The City of Dodoma includes the Capital City area, which is designated for the Capital Development Area. This area is planned for urbanization to support a population of up to 1,000,000 people and includes future developments such as an International Airport, an underground water catchment area, zones for agriculture and livestock grazing, afforestation and conservation areas, and other essential institutional and service facilities.

### Topography and Drainage

Dodoma city is located on a plateau with an average elevation of approximately 1,100 meters (3,600 feet) above sea level. The city's topography features rolling hills and shallow valleys to the east and the Mtera Escarpment to the southwest. The area is drained by several rivers and streams, including the Mzakwe, Chamwino, and Mbalawala rivers. These waterways originate from the surrounding hills and flow eastward, eventually joining larger river systems such as the Rufiji River.

## **Climate**

Dodoma experiences a hot and dry climate. Average annual temperatures range from 20°C to 32°C (68°F to 90°F). The city has two primary seasons:

**Dry Season (May to October):** This period is marked by low rainfall and high temperatures, featuring generally sunny weather with minimal cloud cover.

**Wet Season (November to April):** During this season, Dodoma receives the majority of its annual precipitation through showers and thunderstorms, with temperatures being slightly cooler.

## **Vegetation**

The natural vegetation in and around Dodoma is predominantly savanna, consisting of scattered trees and grasslands. The region lies in a transitional zone between the miombo woodlands to the south and the acacia savannas to the north. Common tree species include acacia, baobab, and miombo trees. The vegetation is adapted to the semi-arid climate, being drought-resistant, with common shrubs and grasses suited to prolonged dry periods.

## **Population Size**

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Dodoma City had a population of 765,179 people, comprising 373,440 males and 391,739 females. The average household size was 4.4, with a total of 214,330 households. The population growth rate was recorded at 4.1%.

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Table 1: Population Size by Ward, Dodoma City Council

Council/Ward		Population		
		Both Sex	Male	Female
Dodoma City Council		<b>765,179</b>	<b>373,440</b>	<b>391,739</b>
1.	Msalato	12,905	6,341	6,564
2.	Makutupora	19,966	9,713	10,253
3.	Chihanga	13,605	6,720	6,885
4.	Hombolo Makulu	10,857	5,294	5,563
5.	Ipala	7,663	3,674	3,989
6.	Chahwa	6,165	3,036	3,129
7.	Hombolo Bwawani	20,033	9,630	10,403
8.	Mtumba	14,673	7,787	6,886
9.	Kikombo	11,269	5,399	5,870
10.	Nghong'onha	19,173	9,630	9,543
11.	Ihumwa	24,112	11,870	12,242
12.	Viwandani	4,448	2,308	2,140
13.	Uhuru	1,739	1,020	719
14.	Chamwino	21,407	10,630	10,777
15.	Kiwanja cha Ndege	10,333	4,829	5,504
16.	Makole	10,571	5,204	5,367
17.	Miyuji	36,588	17,531	19,057
18.	Nzuguni	50,454	24,223	26,231
19.	Dodoma Makulu	44,013	21,202	22,811
20.	Tambukareli	10,756	5,405	5,351
21.	Kilimani	9,562	4,609	4,953
22.	Kikuyu Kusini	11,126	5,331	5,795
23.	Kikuyu Kaskazini	17,376	8,466	8,910
24.	Mkonze	41,256	19,841	21,415

Source: 2022 PHC

### **Ethnic group**

While the original inhabitants of the area are the Wagogo and Warangi, the city now hosts a diverse mix of tribes from neighboring regions, a result of long-standing trade and cultural relationships.

### **Aesthetic value of the area**

Dodoma city boasts both natural and human-made scenic attractions. The natural scenery includes the Dodoma hills with their native flora and fauna, which are particularly verdant during the wet seasons. Human-made attractions include sites like Nyerere Square and Chinangali Park.



Plate 1: Aesthetics View of Nyerere Square Dodoma city

## **Economic Activities**

### **Minerals activities**

The Council area has deposits of several minerals, including gypsum, gold, and salt. Mining activities primarily involve the manual extraction of building materials like stone, gravel, aggregates, and sand by small-scale miners. The most common exploitation is for sand and quarry materials, the latter being mined at Nyankali area; both are used for construction.

### **Fisheries**

Fishing is conducted on a small scale by artisanal fishermen in Hombolo dam, primarily for food and income generation. Fish products are consumed locally in neighboring villages like Hombolo, Ipala, and Zepisa, and are also exported to external markets, including Chamwino City.

Table 2: Fish Production in Hombolo dam 2006/2007-2015/2016

No	Year	Production/Kg	Value (Tshs)
1	2011/2012	5,200	31,200,000
2	2012/2013	5,500	33,000,000
3	2013/2014	104,000	624,000,000
4	2014/2015	93,500	561,000,000
5	2015/2016	86,000	516,000,000

Sources: City Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer (MALDO) (2017)

### **Forest**

The Dodoma City Council, in collaboration with DONET, is engaged in environmental protection and conservation efforts through afforestation and reforestation programs involving tree planting.

**Table 3: Shows Status of tree planting in Dodoma City council**

Year	Target	Implementation	Percentage
2016/2017	20,000	16,219	81.00

Source: City Natural Resource Officer (MNRO) (2017)

### **Bee-keeping**

Areas with potential for beekeeping exist within the City, particularly in the Miombo tree stretches of Gawaye, Hombolo Makulu, Zuzu, Ng'ong'ona, and Mkoyo villages. The current estimate is 10,005 beehives in the Municipality, comprising 3,001 modern hives and 7,004 traditional ones. Beekeeping serves as a source of self-employment, with products like wax and honey providing income. Production is still largely traditional. For example, in 2016, 75,000 kilograms of honey worth TZS 37,500,000 were produced.

**Table 4: Shows Wax and honey production in Dodoma City council**

Year	Product (Kgs)		Value (Tshs)	
	Honey	Wax	Honey	Wax
2014/15	27,350	1,120	27,350,000	13,440,000
2015/16	26,893	1,890	26,893,000	18,900,000

Source: City Natural Resource Officer (MNRO) (2017)

### **Agriculture activity**

Agricultural activities are conducted in all wards of the Council. Major food crops include Millet, Sorghum, Maize, Cowpeas, and Bambara nuts. Other crops are sweet potatoes, paddy, green grams, and pigeon peas. Key cash crops are grapes, sunflower, simsim, and groundnuts. Common vegetables include tomatoes, hot/sweet peppers, Chinese cabbages, eggplants, amaranths, and cucumbers. Fruits such as pawpaw, oranges, mangoes, guava, passion fruits, and avocado are also grown. To address agro-ecological zones and climate change, the City Council promotes drought-resistant crops like bulrush millet, sorghum, and cassava.

**Table 5: Crop production for 2015/16 and 2016/17 seasons**

Crop	Production					
	2016/2017 2015/2016					
A: Food Crops						
	Area (ha)	MT	Value (000 Tsh)	Area (ha)	MT	Value (000Tsh
Millet	38,652	30,922	27,829,800	34,653	20,792	15,594,000
Sorghum	1,574	1,889	1,700,100	4,200	2,940	2,205,000
Maize	8,406	4,203	3,992,850	6,419	1,926	1,348,200
Cowpeas	1,126	1,013	1,823,400	2,033	813	1,138,200
Cassava	517	6,204	6,204,000	343	2,059	205,900
Bambara nuts	4,120	3,708	4,449.600	4,761	3,332	5,997,600
<b>Total</b>	54,395	47,939	41,554,600	52,409	31,862	26,488,900
B: Cash Crops						
Grapes	1,241	8,687	13,030,500	1248	9,360	14,040,000
Simsim	6,740	3,370	8,425,000	2654	531	1,327,500
Sunflower	17,574	10,544	7,380,800	9,875	3,950	2,765,000
Ground nuts	16,705	16,705	33,410,000	9,986	3,994	8,786,800
Tomatoes	70	1,495	598,000	74	1,332	599,400
Total	42,330	40,801	62,844,300	23,837	19,167	27,518,700

Source: City Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperatives (MAICO) Officer (2017)

Agriculture is the backbone of Tanzania's economy (URT, 2003b), employing over three-quarters of the population, accounting for 15% of exports, and contributing nearly 27.8% to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (URT, 2011b). However, mining, tourism, and service industries have recently grown in significance (MAFS, 2008). Approximately 3.5 million farm families cultivate around 4.5 million hectares of arable land, though crop yields remain at only 20% to 40% of their potential. The contribution of agricultural export earnings has declined from 60% in the 1990s to 14.3% in 2007.

The economy of Dodoma city relies primarily on agriculture, livestock keeping, and minor small-scale industries. The agriculture sector employs more than 70% of the population residing in the peri-urban areas of the Council. Productivity is often low due to unfavorable climatic conditions, traditional rain-fed farming practices, rudimentary tools, and reliance on local knowledge. Most farmers practice subsistence farming, resulting in low production and income. The Council has a total irrigation potential of 3,620 hectares, but only 1,350 hectares are currently under irrigation. Irrigation is dominated by a few improved communal schemes (Vikonje, Zuzu, Gawaye, and Hombolo) and traditional irrigation using shallow wells in 12 villages. Some private farmers use boreholes and drip systems. Horticulture, particularly off-season leafy vegetables, tomatoes, and eggplants, is becoming a lucrative business. Grapes are a significant cash crop in areas like Mpunguzi, Matumbulu, Mkulabi, Mbabala, and Hombolo ward.

Despite its urban nature, Dodoma City has considerable peri-urban areas with high potential for agricultural investment, supported by the sector's strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy.

### **Livestock Keeping**

Livestock keeping is another crucial sector for livelihoods, involving cattle, goats, sheep, and chickens as shown in the table below.

**Table 6: Livestock production**

Livestock	Crop	Amount	Value (Tshs)
Cattle	Meat (kilo)	3,069,355	18,416,130,000
	Milk (liter)	237,338	284,805,600
	Leather (number)	65,120	162,800,000
Goat/sheep	Meat (kilo)	12,250,226	73,501,356,000
	Leather (number)	182,660	547,980,000
Chicken	Eggs (number)	650,000	325,000,000
	Meat (number)	123,798	1,733,172
Swans	Eggs (number)	78,624	7,862,400
	Meat (number)	360	720,000

Source: City Livestock and Fisheries Development Officer (MALFDO) (2017)

The dominant cattle breed is the Short Horned Zebu, while goats and sheep are primarily the Small East African and Red Maasai breeds, respectively. Production systems are mostly traditional, with the majority of livestock keepers being agro-pastoralists. Extensive production is common in villages, while a semi-intensive system is practiced in areas closer to Dodoma town due to by-laws restricting livestock movement within the city.

## Industries

Industrial activities consist of small-scale industries, including eight refining cooking oil plants and one chalk-making factory. Record-keeping at the City council made it difficult to obtain precise production data. However, data related to grape production industries was accessible.

Grapes are mainly grown in the Dodoma region by smallholder farmers. Vine cultivation is believed to have been introduced in the 1940s by missionaries (MAFS, 2006) and has since become well-adapted, significantly contributing to household income.

**Table 7: Status of Grape Production in Dodoma City, 2017**

Category	Amount
Area under cultivation (ha)	1,241
Number of villages producing grapes	18
Number of households producing grapes	907
Grape production tons/per ha (efficiency)	10.5
City grape production/year	8,687
Number of farmers improving vineyard	350
Grape production cooperatives (tan)	4
Extension officers working on grape production village	13
Grape production villages without extension officers	5

Source: City Agricultural Irrigation and Cooperative Officer (MAICO) (2017)

## **Social Services**

### **Education sector**

#### **(a) Primary Education**

Dodoma City Council has 122 Primary Schools: 93 public and 29 private. The tables below show the number of pupils and teachers by sex for both public and private schools, as well as infrastructure details.

**Table 8: Number of Pupils by sex for Public and Private Owned Schools**

S/N	Institutions	Number of Pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Government owned	43,795	45,084	88,879
2	Private owned	6,148	6,083	12,231
	Total	49,943	51,167	101,110

Source: City Primary Education Officer (MEO) (2017)



Table 9: Number of Primary Teachers for Public and Private Owned Schools

S/N	Institutions	Number of Teachers		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Government owned	370	1,338	1,708
2	Private owned	259	232	491
	<b>Total</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>2,199</b>

Source: City Primary Education Officer (MPEO) (2017)

(b) Secondary Education

The Council has 55 Secondary Schools: 37 public/community-owned and 18 private. This includes 11 A-level schools; 4 are public and boarding (Bihawana, Msalato, Dodoma, and Hombolo), and 7 are private.

Table 10: Number of Secondary Teachers for Public and Private Owned Schools

S/N	Institutions	Number of Teachers		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Government owned	588	612	1,200
2	Private owned	278	63	341
	<b>Total</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,541</b>

Source: City Secondary Education Officer (MSEO) (2017)

Table 10: Number of Buildings and Furniture in Secondary Schools

No	TYPE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	DEFICIT	%OF DEFICIT
1	Classrooms	526	455	71	13.5
2	Teachers' Houses	1049	87	962	91.7
3	Students' Latrines	850	443	407	47.9
4	Teachers' Latrines	103	89	14	13.6
5	Admin. blocks	37	7	30	81.1
6	Stores	38	3	35	92.1
7	Libraries	38	3	35	92.1
8	Laboratories	117	16	101	86.3
9	Desks	17,044	17017	27	0.2
10	Teachers' Tables	1188	447	741	62.4
11	Teachers' Chairs	1290	635	655	50.8
12	Cupboards	369	127	242	65.6
13	Shelves	329	104	225	68.4
14	Beds	2035	1916	119	5.8
15	Hostel	52	6	46	88.5

Source: City Secondary Education Officer (MSEO) (2017)

### Water sector

National water supply coverage is approximately 53.4% in rural areas and about 70% in urban centers (per PRSP Progress Report 2001). Of the rural coverage, about 30% is only partially regular. Water-borne, water-related, and water-washed diseases are prevalent where people use contaminated water or have limited water for daily use, accounting for over half of all diseases affecting the population. Thus, the rural poor have limited access to clean water for sanitation and domestic consumption.

In the city's rural wards (18 villages), there are 87 deep wells, 80 shallow wells, 3 dams, 1 natural spring, and 5 windmills. Out of a rural population of 238,383, about 166,868 people (53.4%) have access to clean and safe water. These water schemes are operated and maintained by the communities themselves through their contributions.

Dodoma City depends on underground water drawn from the Wami/Ruvu Mzakwe Basin at Mzakwe Village, about 30km north of the city. This basin has a potential yield of 72,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day, though current infrastructure can only produce 61,500 m<sup>3</sup>. Current daily water use is about 21,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The basin has 24 boreholes (100-130m deep), but only twelve are operational

on a given day. The system involves two pumping stations at Mzakwe and three booster stations in town. Reservoirs with a total capacity of 90,460 m<sup>3</sup> are located on hills in Kilimani, Itega, Imagi, and Kitunda.

The Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (DUWASA) currently serves about 82% of the connected population. It has roughly 36,000 customers across eight zones and provides daily water supply to all areas within its network. DUWASA plans to extend the network by 80km annually to reach uncovered areas. The non-revenue water (NRW) average is 28%.

Generally, water supply for DUWASA customers is good. DUWASA can produce and supply 61,500 m<sup>3</sup> per day against a demand of 46,000 m<sup>3</sup>. However, it currently produces only 44,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day due to an inadequate supply network and poor infrastructure, leaving a significant unused capacity of 15,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

## 1.2 Description Of The Organization

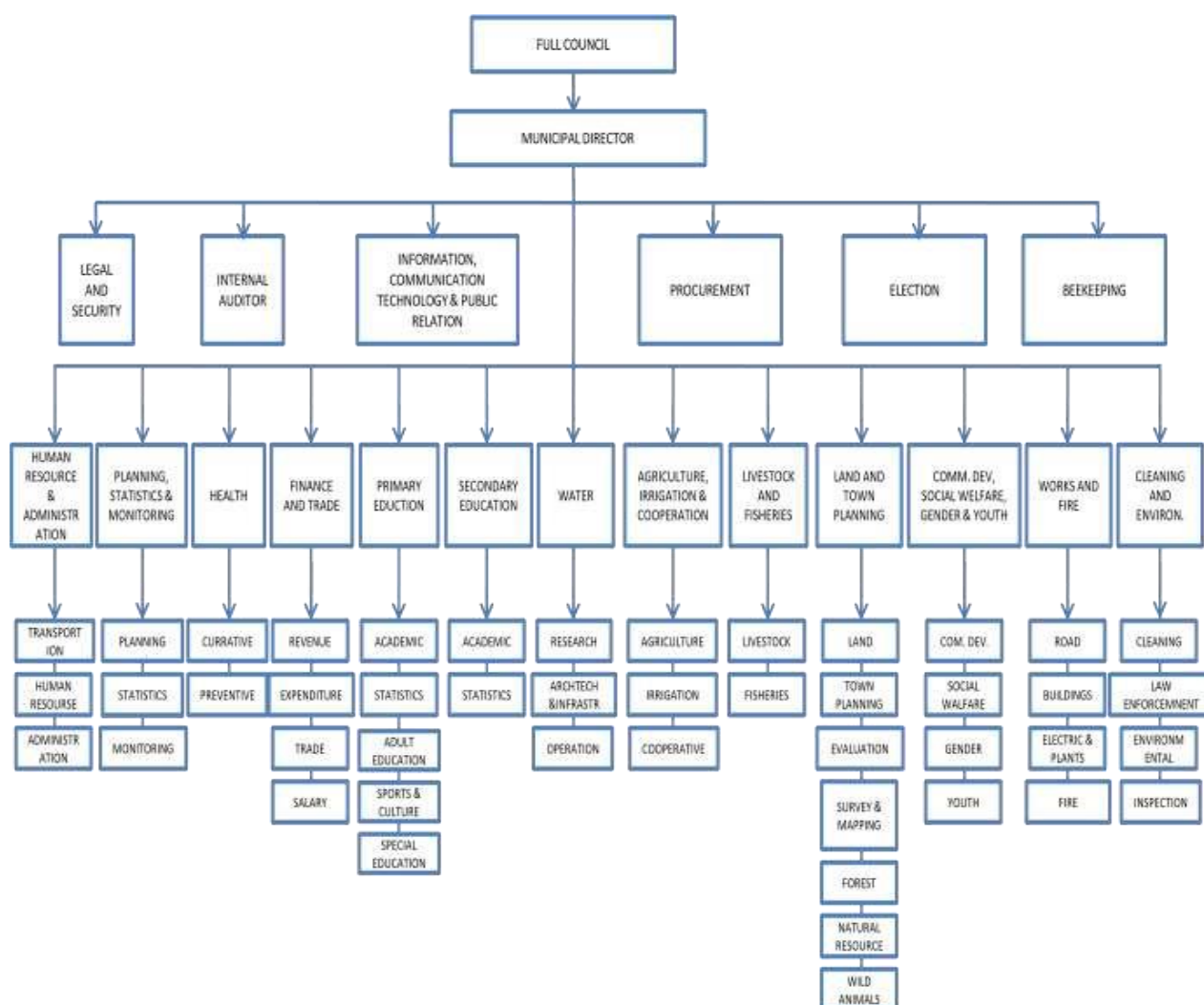


Figure 2: organization structure of Dodoma city council

### 1.2.1 Vision and Mission

#### Vision

Based on the current status of Dodoma city council in the next ten years intends to improve economic and social services, good governance, protect the environment for sustainable socio-economic development

#### Mission

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

### **1.2.2 Objectives of Dodoma city council**

- a. To promote the supply of planned and surveyed land for various urban development projects, including local and foreign investments.
- b. Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection
- c. Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery
- d. Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure
- e. Maintain and facilitate maintenance of peace, order and good governance within the city.
- f. To ensure sustainable utilization of land and other natural resources, including existing Land.
- g. To promote environmental conservation of all environmental sensitive areas like wetland, water catchment areas and valleys.
- h. To ensure 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, the main aim of the city is to ensure proper utilization of the resources within the city for the development.

### **1.2.3 Environmental and solid waste management strategic objective**

Develop and maintain nature and authentic beauty of urban environment. Environmental management is one of the municipal core functions. Therefore, it is very important for Municipal to ensure that environment conservation and cleanness culture is maintained for the sustainability of Dodoma beauty and nature. The municipal has a big role to play to ensure that its designated area is clean, and the Capital city environment is beautiful. Major activities

- (a) To conserve environment and biodiversity within the Municipal
- (b) To manage solid waste within the Municipal
- (c) To make sure that environmental impact assessment is conducted by stakeholders before conducting any development
- (d) To conduct sorting and sanitary disposal of solid waste and dumpsite management (e) To implement policies, Acts and regulations

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 PRESENTATION OF THE EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD**

This chapter constitutes the core of the field study. It outlines the student's participation and contributions to the host organization's activities throughout the attachment period at the Dodoma City Council, specifically within the Environmental Department's Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Unit. The purpose is to detail the weekly activities undertaken, the skills and knowledge acquired, the challenges encountered, and the achievements realized. This chapter is subdivided into the following sections: activities carried out during the field training, challenges and successes experienced, conclusions, and recommendations.

#### **2.1 Involvement in Organizational Activities**

##### **First week**

The initial week was spent with SUMAJKT Cleaning and Fumigation Company. This private entity operates under a contractual agreement with the Dodoma City Council to maintain urban cleanliness and safety, thereby reducing environmental pollution. The company's mandate covers six municipal wards: Makole, K. Ndege, Uhuru, Majengo, Viwandani, and Mlimani. Their operations utilize a fleet of vehicles and a workforce that includes loaders for handling garbage and collectors responsible for gathering waste fees. These fees are levied in strict accordance with the City Council's By-laws, which stipulate the payment procedures for all residents, from individual households to large institutions, without any arbitrary alterations to the prescribed rates.

##### **Second week**

The second week involved an assignment with WEJISA, another company that performs a role similar to SUMAJKT. Operating under a formal contract with the city, WEJISA is tasked with waste collection from households, institutions, and markets, and ensuring general cleanliness in the two wards under its jurisdiction—Madukani and Tambukareli. Their operational structure includes a management team, sweepers, loaders, and fee collectors who also handle the financial aspects of waste collection

### **Third week**

During the third week, the placement was at the municipal by-laws office to study various legal matters. This included understanding the formulation, application, and authorization of local laws. Lawyer Ally Zakaria Kapaya provided instruction on different categories of environmental offenses committed by the public, whether intentional or unintentional. The practical process learned involved first opening a statement sheet to record the offender's personal details and account of the event, which they would then sign to verify its accuracy. Training was also provided on preparing a charge sheet—a formal document containing the accused person's information that is presented to the primary court after the environmental officer presses charges for a specific environmentally damaging offense.

### **Fourth week**

The fourth week involved supervising market cleanliness and conducting educational sessions for traders at Sabasaba market, under the leadership of Niva Dangote, the market's cleanliness supervisor. Notably, the market has received cleaning and environmental services free of charge for the past five years. A significant environmental challenge was identified in an area near a large tree, believed to be privately owned, which had become a hotspot for pollution. This site, primarily used by orange and banana sellers, was plagued by rotting fruit. Traders dealt with the spoilage by piling or burning it, causing substantial pollution. The landowner was located and given a one-day ultimatum to clear the waste. Inspections of the "mama ntilie" (local cooked food vendors) areas also revealed poor hygiene practices that posed health risks to consumers. Education and cleaning activities were subsequently carried out throughout the market stalls.

### **Fifth week**

The fifth week was dedicated to the pilot waste plastic bottles and boxes plant in Chamwino Ward. Here, the process of converting plastic bottle waste into resources through recycling was observed. Waste is collected from across the city and brought to this council-established project, which aims to reduce the burden on the main Chidaya landfill. The recycled materials are used by industries to produce non-food items like polyester t-shirts, handbags, phone covers, and flip-flops. The plant is strategically located 60 meters from residences to mitigate noise pollution and was observed to maintain a very clean surrounding environment,

demonstrating effective environmental management and providing significant community benefits.

### **Sixth week**

The sixth week involved a visit to the Swaswa wastewater stabilization ponds, operated by the Dodoma Urban Water and Sanitation Authority (DUWASA). DUWASA manages sewage collected from households either through the public sewer network or via vacuum trucks for unconnected properties. These ponds, constructed during the colonial era, are now overwhelmed by the city's rapid population growth. The treatment process is entirely natural, relying on filtration through a series of ponds without chemical use. The treated effluent, while not potable, is rendered significantly less harmful and is discharged into the Hombolo River, mitigating environmental threats like odor and pollution.

The Swaswa system comprises three pond types:

1. **Anaerobic ponds** (1–1.5 meters deep)
2. **Facultative ponds** (0.5–1 meter deep)
3. **Maturation ponds** (very shallow; note: this type is not present at Swaswa)

This week also included a visit to the Dodoma Asili Mattress factory in Kizota. The factory manufactures mattresses using a chemical-based process that requires no water. Waste is minimized by selling block offcuts to sofa makers. Hazardous chemical drums are stored securely or returned to suppliers, and other waste is transported in the company's own trucks to the Chidaya dumpsite. The factory, operational for over 22 years, prioritizes worker safety through OSH certification, protective gear, and seminars, demonstrating a strong commitment to both occupational health and environmental sustainability.

### **Seven week**

The final week involved supervising the cleaning of gardens and open spaces in Makole Ward alongside environmental officers. One open space, found to be dirty, was under a usage contract with a private individual who had failed to maintain it. He was compelled to clean the area. Additionally, supervision of drainage channel cleaning by local residents in Uhuru Ward was conducted, resulting in a noticeable improvement from their previous condition.





**Company as city cleaners**

Sumajkt Cleaning and Fumigation and other companies are carrying out tasks that the city itself was supposed to handle. Following the rapid population growth in Dodoma, the city was forced to announce tenders, and companies that met the requirements were awarded contracts to provide cleaning and environmental services in general. This was in line with the city's mission of keeping Dodoma clean with professionalism. If these companies fail to fulfill their agreements, their contracts will be revoked and handed over to others. These companies are responsible for ensuring that Dodoma remains clean by collecting waste on time, transporting it to the main Chidaya dumpsite, and reporting promptly any environmental challenges that arise in their assigned areas so they can be addressed. However, challenges between the companies and residents, and vice versa, have hindered the city's mission of maintaining a clean and healthy environment. The challenges are outlined below:

**Chidaya sanitary landfill**

The Chidaya Modern Landfill was established in 2017 and covers an area of 48 hectares, of which 10 hectares are currently in use. The landfill has a lifespan of 18 to 20 years. It receives waste daily from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The waste is weighed at the scale located at the landfill's entrance gate to record the weight of each truck delivering waste and to maintain statistical data. Before this site was designated, waste was being dumped at Mbwanga in the area located to singida road in the collection of waste from different parts of the city, the waste is transported to a designated site which is non-hazardous waste disposal and if it's a hazardous waste had their own area to deposit

After disposal, the waste is pushed, spread, compacted, and covered with soil every day. On average, between 185 and 250 tons of solid waste depending on the season are dumped into the landfill daily from various sources of waste generation.

The main purpose of establishing this landfill was to reduce the amount of waste carelessly dumped in the streets, to maintain a clean city environment, and to provide an efficient system for proper waste management. In addition, the landfill has leachate drainage systems to prevent liquid waste from seeping through after soil cover is applied on top of the waste each day.

While at the landfill site, we were able to learn about the operation of the landfill, including the disposal of waste from trucks, observing the types of waste collected and transported to the landfill for storage, and recording the daily waste statistics



Plate 2: Chidaya landfill at Ntyuka ward

### **Sabasaba market at viwandani ward**

Sabasaba Market is one of six markets managed by the Dodoma City Council through the Waste Management and Sanitation Unit. For more than five years now, the city has been providing cleaning services there free of charge to ensure the market remains clean and safe. The market has two containers, and every day waste is collected from them. To some extent, the market's cleanliness is satisfactory, but challenges remain. These include the presence of a waste dumping area inside the market, which causes foul smells and sometimes waste littering



the ground, affecting both customers and traders. Furthermore, the two containers are insufficient to meet the market's waste needs, especially during the rainy season, when conditions worsen and even pose health risks such as cholera.



**Plate 3: Show the waste collection point at sabasaba market source: field 2025**

#### **Pilot waste plastic bottle recycle plant**

The Plastic Bottle and Cardboard Recycling Pilot Center located in Chamwino Ward plays a major role in environmental conservation by educating the community on how to value waste as a resource. The center significantly reduces waste by purchasing plastic bottles from various agents. It is a forward-looking initiative recognized by the city as a way to reduce the amount of waste in the community by turning it into other useful products, excluding those for food use. The center was established by the Chamwino Environmental Group, which received training and applied it for the benefit of the community. Its impact goes beyond Dodoma, serving as a model for all of Tanzania. The center has also formed community groups to ensure cleanliness in areas not reached by companies like Sumajkt and others contracted by the city. Additionally, the center plans to expand into recycling all types of waste, including an innovative project to breed black soldier flies. These flies, raised on organic waste, provide

benefits for farmers and the environment, as their larvae contain nutrients useful in agriculture especially in soya production. To achieve good soya harvests, these larvae are essential. If successful, this initiative would generate great community benefits, as one kilogram of dried larvae sells for three thousand shillings. However, the community does not recognize this opportunity and instead views the larvae as a source of cholera, while in reality, it is a valuable resource. This project could greatly reduce the volume of waste going to Chidaya dumpsite and transform waste into an economic opportunity.



Plate 4: pilot waste plastic bottle recycling plant at Chamwino ward

#### **Dodoma asili mattress modern at kizota ward**

The Asili Mattress Factory located in Kizota manufactures mattresses. In its production process, it only uses chemicals and does not require water. During block production, the leftover pieces are sold to people who make sofas and couches, so no waste is left behind. The chemical drums have a designated storage area and are sometimes returned to the original manufacturers. The Asili factory manages its waste properly and transports it to the Chidaya



dumpsite using its own vehicles. In short, the factory is self-reliant in ensuring that its workplace remains safe and free from environmental hazards.



Plate 5: Dodoma asili mattress factory at kizota ward

### **Chapakazi group**

To further ensure that the city remains clean, the city council also collaborates with environmental conservation groups, including Chapakazi Group, which focuses on maintaining green spaces, landscaping, and planting both fruit and regular trees to protect the environment. They also provide education to the public and primary schools on how to care for trees, attend various environmental seminars, and work with institutions such as TANAPA. They even implemented a project to place flower pots in Dodoma city, but unfortunately, this flower project did not bear results due to lack of proper maintenance and eventually failed.



Plate 6: Show the growing flowers seedling and trees at chapa kazi garden source :field 2025

### **Waste water management**

Dodoma City uses a combination of on-site and off-site sanitation systems for wastewater management. The on-site sanitation is a predominant method of waste water disposal. The major sources of wastewater are residential settlements, commercial areas, institutions and industrial facilities.

**On-site sanitation system:** It comprises of septic tanks with their associated soak away pit. Septic tanks systems are commonly used in areas with water supply connections, while most of households without water connection use pit latrines as means of liquid waste disposal. The on-site sanitation facilities serve 80 percent of the total population. wastewater from the septic tanks is emptied using cesspit emptier disposed at Swaswa Waste Stabilization Ponds.

**Off-site sanitation system:** It comprises of sewerage systems which collect wastes and transport them by gravity to the waste stabilization ponds which are located at Swaswa area. The sewerage system serves mainly the Central Business District (CBD) and planned areas of Area A, B, C and D and western industrial area. The sewerage network extends to further to Kilimani and Mirembe areas. The current sewerage system serves only 20 percent entire population of Dodoma City. Furthermore, University of Dodoma have decentralized sewerage systems. However, the existing waste stabilization ponds at Swaswa are not functioning properly because they do not meet the increased population of Dodoma and effluent liquid do not meet the required standards for various reasons.



Plate 7: Waste water in swaswa stabilization pond in Dodoma city council



## **2.2 Challenges and success achieved in Dodoma city council**

### **2.2.1 Challenges**

- i. **Limited Service Coverage:** A fundamental issue is the stark inequality in service delivery. Only 11 out of 27 wards receive direct waste collection services from the council or its contractors, leaving a majority of the population to manage their waste independently, which often leads to illegal dumping and environmental degradation.
- ii. **Contractor Performance and Monitoring.** There's a significant gap in the oversight of private contractors. For example, residents in high-density areas like Miyuji or Msalato frequently report that their waste is collected erratically sometimes only once every two weeks instead of the scheduled weekly pickup. This inconsistent service leads to overflowing bins and illegal dumping in local drainage channels, yet there is no simple, well-publicized system like a WhatsApp number for citizens to report these failures directly to the council for immediate action.
- iii. **Inadequate Infrastructure for Recycling.** Dodoma City's recycling infrastructure is underdeveloped. While a waste bank in a ward like Viwandani is a positive step, it only targets a few materials like plastic bottles. A huge opportunity is missed as there is no formal system to capture the large volumes of organic waste from hotels along the beachfront for composting, or to recover cardboard and metals from the port and nearby industrial areas. This means valuable resources are buried at the main dumpsite, increasing strain on the landfill.
- iv. **Community Engagement Gaps.** There's a lack of sustained and targeted community education. For example, despite the recurring problem of plastic waste clogging drainage systems and causing seasonal flooding in low-lying areas like Chang'ombe, there are no ongoing, neighborhood-specific campaigns to promote alternatives or explain the direct link between littering and local flooding. This gap in public awareness is a major barrier to achieving the long-term behavioral change needed for a cleaner city.

### **2.2.2 Success Attained**

#### **Providing education to traders on the importance of having waste storage facilities**

To a large extent, we have succeeded in empowering traders to have proper waste storage facilities for the waste they generate. For example, those who sell vegetables now have bins. We have also helped them identify the negative impacts of improper waste disposal and

addressed issues such as people urinating in unauthorized places like MITI mirefu near SabaSaba market

### **To acquire knowledge of treat of wastewater naturally without adding any chemicals**

In one way or another, I have managed to acquire skills that I can apply in controlling wastewater generated from different areas using natural methods. The following are some of the key considerations when managing wastewater: There should be a section for filtering the wastewater, where solid waste is separated from the water before it flows into a pond. This pond should have a depth of two to three meters, intended to separate the water from sand particles that remain after filtration. Another pond should also be provided for further filtration, so that any remaining debris of any kind can be disposed of. This second pond should have a depth ranging from two meters to one and a half meters downward



**Plate 8: Swaswa stabilization waste water pond by using natural method source:field  
2025**

### **Identifying how a person who damages and pollutes the environment can be prosecuted under the by-laws established in City council of Dodoma.**

Through the by-laws established by the city, provisions have been made to allow prosecuting individuals who pollute the environment. I learned practically how to prepare a statement sheet, where the suspect is required to provide initial information such as their name and the location of the pollution. I also learned how to prepare a charge sheet, how cases are conducted, and various ways of presenting evidence, including eyewitness testimony, hearsay, and environmental evidence.

## 2.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

### 2.3.1 Conclusion

Overall, the field training at the Dodoma Urban Waste Management and Sanitation Unit provided extensive knowledge and practical skills in environmental management and protection for community benefit. The opportunity to learn various hands-on approaches—including waste collection, landfill operations, market cleanliness supervision, and community awareness—was invaluable.

Furthermore, this practical experience enabled the integration of theoretical classroom knowledge with real-world application, significantly enhancing academic and professional competence. Consequently, the field attachment was instrumental in building professional, ethical, and practical capacity within the environmental sector, equipping the student to perform future academic and community responsibilities more effectively.

### 2.3.2 Recommendations

- **Enhance Public Awareness and Education:** Strengthen community education programs on proper waste disposal, recycling, and sanitation through schools, religious institutions, and local leaders. Conduct targeted campaigns in markets like Machinga and Sabasaba.
- **Improve Waste Storage Facilities:** Increase the number of waste containers and designated collection points. Introduce color-coded bins for waste segregation and offer incentives for businesses and households that adopt proper practices.
- **Strengthen Waste Collection and Transportation:** Ensure timely and frequent collection, especially for perishable waste. Improve communication on collection schedules and utilize digital platforms for fee payments to enhance efficiency.
- **Expand Wastewater Drainage and Sewer Systems:** Invest in expanding and maintaining sewerage infrastructure to serve more than the current 20% of the population. Clean wastewater drains regularly in congested areas and upgrade the Swaswa stabilization ponds.
- **Strengthen Enforcement of Environmental By-Laws:** Increase the number of Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) to enforce laws. Ensure fair and transparent prosecution of polluters and provide continuous legal training for officers.

- **Promote Recycling and Resource Recovery:** Support the expansion of the Chamwino recycling plant. Encourage community-based recycling initiatives and explore innovative methods like composting and biogas production.
- **Increase Financing for Waste and Sanitation Services:** Allocate a sufficient budget for infrastructure and operations. Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and introduce subsidies for sewer connections to improve affordability.
- **Address Market-Specific Waste Challenges:** Provide additional waste containers for Sabasaba Market, assign dedicated teams for daily perishable waste collection, and mandate proper storage bins for all traders.
- **Encourage Community Participation:** Establish ward-level cleanliness committees, recognize and reward clean communities, and create job opportunities for youth in waste management.
- **Improve Coordination and Communication:** Enhance coordination between the City Council, private companies, and communities. Use mobile platforms, social media, and notice boards to disseminate information on schedules, fees, and programs.

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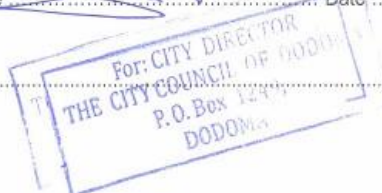
Field attachment 2025

INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING  
(IRDP) – DODOMA – TANZANIA



FIELD ATTACHMENT (FA) ARRIVAL NOTIFICATION FORM

1. Name of student: ZAHIRU HASSANI MALINDI
2. I declare that I have started working (mention the name of the FA station) .....  
DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
Address P. O. Box: 1249 DODOMA  
Tel. No: .....
3. Date of starting FAP: 21/7/2025
4. Name of the Project/department: SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
5. My In the field supervisor's name is: ALY S. MFINADAN
6. Her/his position is: SENIOR SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICER
7. My contact address is: P.O. Box 1249 Dodoma
8. Place: CITY COUNCIL OF DODOMA HQ
9. Student's Signature: Zahiru Hassani Malindi Date .....
10. In the field Supervisor's contacts: 0712-339769
11. In the field Supervisor's Signature: [Signature] Date: 06/08/2025
12. Official Stamp: .....



To be sent to:  
Course Coordinator  
2nd Year - BDPCD  
Institute of Rural Development Planning  
P. O. Box 138  
Dodoma

## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: ZAHIRU HASSANI MALINDI

Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Number of Contact Days: 4 From 08/07/2025 To 11/07/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	holiday	holiday	-	-
TUESDAY	surveying to know challenges about solid waste	surveying to know challenges about solid waste on the environment	-	-
WEDNESDAY	surveying to know challenges about liquid waste on sakaraba market	group discuss with local collaboration with community about liquid waste control	surveying the sakaraba market to observe liquid waste	-
THURSDAY	collaboration with Sumajiki company of cleaning environment	collaboration with Sumajiki company of cleaning environment	-	-
FRIDAY	surveying the makole dump to know solid waste treatment	surveying the makole dump area	to approve the method of waste treatment on makole dump	-

Signature of Field Supervisor: [Signature] Date: 11/7/2025

Official Stamp:   
 For: CITY DIRECTOR   
 THE CITY COUNCIL OF DODOMA   
 P.O. Box 1244   
 DODOMA

## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: ZAHIRU HASSANI MALIWOI

Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Number of Contact Days: 05 From: 14/07/2025 To: 18/07/2025

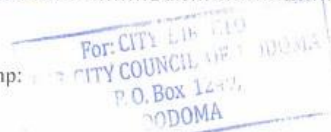
DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	collaboration with Suma SRT company of cleaning	solid waste collection		
TUESDAY	collaboration with Suma SRT company of cleaning	collaboration with solid waste collection	approve	
WEDNESDAY	collaboration with Suma SRT company of cleaning	collaboration with solid waste transportation	approve	
THURSDAY	collaboration with Suma SRT company of cleaning	collaboration with solid waste treatment	approve	
FRIDAY	collaboration with Suma SRT company of cleaning	collaboration with collection of street bills of waste	approve	

Signature of Field Supervisor

Date

18/07/2025

Official Stamp:





## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: ZAHIRI HASSANI MALINDI  
 Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION & SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 Number of Contact Days: 05 From: 12/08/2025 To: 22/08/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Surveying the hospital area	to know the surveying the area of solid waste treatment		
TUESDAY	To survey in the hospital area	Surveying the area of solid waste collection		
WEDNESDAY	To surveying the hospital area solid waste transportation	Surveying the hospital area solid waste transportation method		
THURSDAY	Collaboration with SUN Campa with solid waste control	collaboration with SUN Campa with solid waste control		
FRIDAY	collaboration with SUN Campa with community bringing awareness	-	community bring awareness about solid waste	

Signature of Field Supervisor:

Date: 22/08/2025

Official Stamp:



## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK

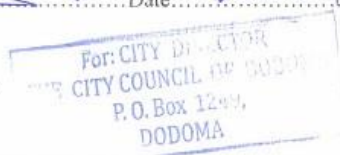


Student Name: 7/4 HRU 1/7/2025 NALINDI  
 Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 Number of Contact Days: 05 From: 21/07/2025 To: 25/07/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	collaboration with sun flower company of cleaning	collaboration with surveying on solid waste collection	approve	
TUESDAY	surveying majengo marker on solid waste control	to surveying majengo marker on solid waste control	-	
WEDNESDAY	to provide education community about awareness	to provide community education about solid waste control	-	
THURSDAY	to survey about to know challenge of solid waste transportation	to surveying to know challenge of solid waste transportation		
FRIDAY	Surveying dump area	Surveying food vendor can cause solid waste	Surveying dumping area of solid waste	

Signature of Field Supervisor: [Signature] Date: 25/07/2025

Official Stamp:





Student Name: ZATHIRU HASSANI MALINDI  
 Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 Number of Contact Days: 05 From: 28/07/2025 To: 01/07/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Surveying the industrial area	to recognizing the industrial area can cause solid waste	-	
TUESDAY	Provide education and awareness	-	Provide education and awareness	
WEDNESDAY	to surveying industrial area method of solid waste collection	surveying industrial area method of solid waste collection	-	
THURSDAY	to provide awareness about method of solid waste collection in industrial area	to provide awareness about method of solid waste collection in industrial area	-	
FRIDAY	collaborate with industrial leader of solid waste transport	collaborate with industrial leader of solid waste transportation		

Signature of Field Supervisor: 

Date: 01/7/2025

Official Stamp:

For: City Director  
 THE CITY COUNCIL OF LEBOWA  
 P.O. Box 1494  
 BODOMA

# FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: ZAHIRU HASANI ALI LIND  
 Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 Number of Contact Days: 04 From: 04/08/2025 To: 07/08/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Prepare the solid waste management of hospital area	preparation of solid waste management of hospital area	-	
TUESDAY	Prepare the solid waste management of hospital area	preparation of solid waste management of hospital area		
WEDNESDAY	prepare the solid waste management of hospital area	prepare solid waste management of hospital area		
THURSDAY	prepare the solid waste management of hospital area	preparation of solid waste management of hospital area		
FRIDAY	holiday	holiday	holiday	

Signature of Field Supervisor: [Signature] Date: 07/08/2025

Official Stamp:




## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: .....

Field Attachment Station: .....

Number of Contact Days: 65 From 11/08/2025 To 15/08/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Prepare Hospital waste management plan for a hospital area	Preparation of solid waste management plan for a hospital area	-	
TUESDAY	Surveying the hospital area about the report	Surveying the hospital area about the report	-	
WEDNESDAY	collaboration with Suma SMT company of cleaning solid waste	collaboration with Suma SMT company of cleaning solid waste	-	
THURSDAY	collaboration with Suma SMT company of cleaning solid waste	collaboration with Suma SMT company of cleaning solid waste	-	
FRIDAY	collaboration with Suma SMT solid waste treatment	solid waste management and control	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor:  Date: 15/08/2025

Official Stamp:





## FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: ZAHIRU HASANU MALINDI

Field Attachment Station: DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Number of Contact Days: 05 From: 25/08/2025 To: 29/08/2025

D/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Surveying to know challenge of solid waste collection	Surveying to know challenge of solid waste collection		
TUESDAY	Surveying to know challenge of solid waste transportation	Surveying to know challenge of solid waste transportation		
WEDNESDAY	Surveying and collaboration with leader to collect waste bills	Surveying and collaboration with leader to collect waste bills		
THURSDAY	Continuation of collaboration with leaders to collect waste money bills	Continuation of collaboration with leaders to collect waste money bills		
FRIDAY	To surveying to know recommendation	Field supervisor collaboration to give recommendation and conclusion	Surveying to know recommendation	

Signature of Field Supervisor: 

Date: 09/08/2025

Official Stamp:

