

INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (IRDP- DODOMA)



DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

**FIELD ATTACHMENT REPORT FOLLOWING FIELDWORK CONDUCTED AT
VIWANDANI WARD IN DODOMA CITY**

BY

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BASIC TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and at this moment recommends for acceptance of the field attachment report by the Institute of Rural Development Planning conducted at Viwandani Ward in Dodoma city by **Dorin Betram**.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

DECLARATION

I, **Dorin Betram**, do hereby declare that this field attachment report is my original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other college for a similar or another degree award.

.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDO : Community Development Officer

FA : Field Attachment

GNP : Gross Domestic Product

IRDP : Institute of Rural Development Planning

MEO : Mtaa Executive Officer

O&OD : Opportunities and Obstacles of Development

TASAF : Tanzania Social Action Fund

URT : United Republic of Tanzania

VICOBA : Village Community Banking

WDC : Ward Development Committee

WEO : Ward Executive Officer

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Infrastructure refers to the core element of economic and social change that serves as a support system for production.

Water is the liquid that makes life on Earth possible.

Development is the gradual change from the low stage to the high stage.

Temperature is a degree of hotness and coldness

Rain is droplets of water falling from the atmosphere after condensation.

Festival means a day or period of celebration.

Vegetation plants are considered correctly especially found in a particular area.

Human activities Anything that we do either for commercial purposes or as a way of life.

Health is the state of being free from disease or illness in the body.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The field attachment was carried out at Viwandani Ward, Dodoma City. The fieldwork began on the February 5th, 2024 to March 1st, 2024.

The primary aim of conducting the field attachments in Community Development Planning at Viwandani was to provide trainees with practical experience in planning and management. This was achieved by bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application. The field attachment exposed trainees to organizational activities where they could apply the planning concepts discussed in the classroom to practical situations.

Additionally, the field attachment allowed trainees to engage with various development processes happening in the real-world work environment. They acquired skills related to their field of specialization and developed the ability to perform planning activities relevant to their training sessions.

During the fieldwork, the trainee was stationed at the Administration unit of Viwandani Ward, where they were involved in performing several activities such as dealing with contracts forms and stamping recognition forms for the civilians so that they may be identified at several stages of their needs.

The choice to conduct the fieldwork at this station was driven by the trainee's interest in understanding how the central government collaborates with local communities in planning their development through active participation at the lowest administrative levels, such as Viwandani Ward. This report provides insight into how the lowest administrative units in the city carry out social service delivery in specific areas, aligning with international and national development policies and plans. This was made possible by actively participating in various activities under the guidance of a field supervisor.

1.1 The Viwandani Ward Profile

1.1.1 Short history of Viwandani ward

Viwandani (Kata ya Viwandani, in Swahili) is an administrative ward of the Dodoma Municipal Council of the Dodoma Region in Tanzania. The ward is home the Gadaffi Mosque, Sabasaba Market and Nyerere Square. According to the 2012 census, the ward has a total population of 4,883

1.1.2 Physical Features

Location

The ward is bordered to the north by the wards of Makole to the east and Kiwanja cha Ndege to the north. The Tambukareli ward is in the south. Uhuru, Chamwino, and Madukani wards are to the west.

Topography

The ward also exhibits patterns of impeded drainage. Its climate is characterized by a long dry season from late April to early December and a short, intense wet season from late December to early April. Rainfalls during the wet season are often heavy.

The average annual rainfall ranges from 500 to 800mm, with around 85 percent of this occurring between December and March. Rainfall is not only low but also unpredictable in terms of frequency and amount, particularly in January when most crops are typically sown.

Climate

Viwandani Ward features a semi-arid climate with warm to hot temperatures throughout the year. While average highs are somewhat consistent throughout the year, average lows dip to 13 °C (55.4 °F) in July. Dodoma averages 610 millimeters or 24 inches of rainfall per year, the vast majority of which occurs during its wet season between December and April. The remainder of the year comprises the city's dry season.

Table 1: Annual Rainfall and Temperature for 2023

| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| temperature °C | 24.1 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 20.9 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 24.5 |
| rainy | 9.9 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 7.9 |

Source: Ward Agriculture Extension Officer, (WAEAO), 2023

Vegetation Cover and Distribution

Viwandani Ward is located in the city center of Dodoma city hence it has got very few plantations.

1.1.3 Social aspects

Health

Residents of Viwandani Ward have access to the Hospital, located within the council. The ward is home to the following health institutions Dodoma Medicare Specialized Clinic Health Center, Mwangaza Polyclinic, Makole Health Center and Avenue Medical Clinic.

Education

Viwandani Ward has several social infrastructure facilities related to education. These include nursery schools like Nguji Primary School, St. Mark's Primary School, Queen Ester Secondary School, Emayata Secondary School, Dodoma Central Secondary School and Central Bible College.

Water

The primary source of water in Viwandani Ward, serving the majority of the population, comes from water taps supplied by the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority.

Roads

There are several roads connecting various places in the ward but the main road is the Arusha road which links Arusha city and the Dodoma region.

Electricity

Viwandani Ward receives electricity from the National Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) for office and domestic use. However, electricity supply in the ward is limited to certain central areas, with a high demand for rural electrification. Investment is needed to extend electricity access to more remote areas using solar energy.

1.1.4 Economics aspects

Agriculture

Viwandani Ward has a considerable land area dedicated to agricultural activities. These activities encompass crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Most residents engage in agricultural practices both within and outside the ward to meet their daily needs, including food production and the sale of livestock and forest products, such as wood.

Crops cultivated in the ward include maize, rice, cassava, groundnuts, vegetables, and sugarcane. The average crop yield for some farmers ranges from 1 to 2 hectares. Agricultural inputs supplied for crop cultivation include hand hoes, farm manure, and industrial fertilizers.

Table 2: Food Crops Cultivated for the Year 2021-2022

| Crops | Expected Acres/Year | Tons | Cultivated Acres/Year | Percentage |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| Maize | 2940 | 3528 | 1176 | 50% |
| Potatoes | 706 | 5640 | 282 | 12% |
| Sunflower | 470 | 150 | 188 | 8% |
| Total | 5879 | 12893 | 2352 | 100 |

Source: Ward Agriculture Extension Officer (WAEO), 2023

Business

Business development in Viwandani Ward is significant, with many residents engaging in small-scale trade of surplus agricultural products. People in the ward commonly sell maize, sunflower, wheat, rice, cassava, and other goods.

Tourism

Unlike some other wards in Dodoma, Viwandani Ward doesn't have significant tourist attractions.

Livestock

Livestock keeping in Viwandani Ward is mainly on a small scale for subsistence purposes. Residents raise livestock to obtain meat, milk, and skins for various uses, including bed-making.

Table 3: Number of Livestock in Viwandani Ward

| Animal Type | Number of Animals |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Cattle | 40 |
| Goats | 12 |
| Chickens | 774 |
| Pigs | 30 |
| Dogs | 45 |
| Sheep | 8 |
| Ducks | 11 |
| Total | 920 |

Source: Ward Executive Officer (WEO), 2022

1.1.5 Cultural aspects

Traditional beliefs

In Viwandani Ward, some people believe in local superstitions while the majority of them are followers of Islam and Christianity.

Foods

People in Viwandani within Viwandani Ward have food that they eat, there is food like Ugali, rice, banana, cassava, potatoes, and green vegetation which help them to get good health.

Festival

People in Viwandani within Viwandani Ward celebrate religious festivals for Islam, they celebrate Eid el Fitri, Eid al-Adha, and Maulid, and Christianity celebrate Easter and Christmas.

1.1.6 Organization structure

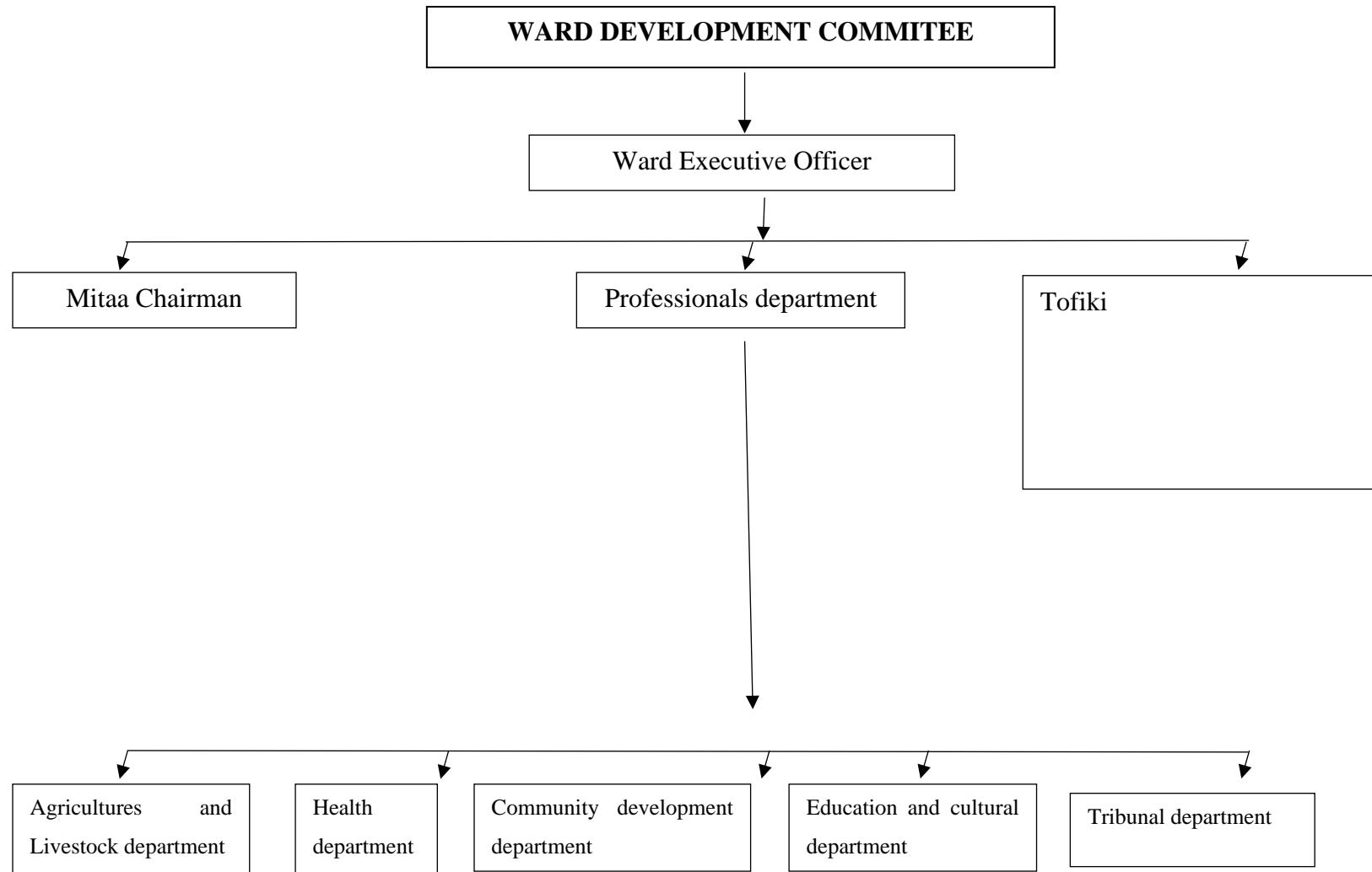


Figure 1: Viwandani Ward Organization structure

Objectives of the organization

- i. Improving the education services in the ward.
- ii. Promoting health care awareness in the ward.
- iii. Improving the living conditions of the people by making clear and easy access to loans in the ward.

Functions of the organization

- i. Viwandani Ward aspires to instill a transformational mindset among its residents by 2025, fostering conditions conducive to development by building a strong and equitable competitive economy. To achieve this, the ward will provide and deliver quality services to enhance socio-economic well-being, promote income growth, alleviate poverty, improve livelihoods, and safeguard cultural and ecological heritage.
- ii. Viwandani Ward is dedicated to enhancing access to and the quality of water services within the ward.
- iii. It aims to implement meaningful decentralization in political, financial, and administrative matters related to the functions, powers, responsibilities, and services of all levels of local government authorities.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PRESENTATION OF EXPERIENCE FROM THE FIELD

This section aims to explain the various activities that I participated in during my field attachment, and how they helped me learn about the successes and challenges of Viwandani. Viwandani is a representative of most of the ward Mitaa, which operate in the same manner. These activities were conducted over four weeks, from February 5th, 2024 to March 1st, 2024.

2.1 Description of Student's Involvement in the Village Activities

First week

During the initial week of the field attachment, the student embarked on a journey of learning as she focused on her responsibilities within the office environment. This marked the commencement of a practical engagement, where theoretical knowledge met the practical demands of the professional world. On the second day of the week, the student's introduction extended to the entire office space. She was welcomed to the Mitaa Executive Officers, a pivotal component situated within the ward. This encounter provided a broader context to her role, offering insights into the interconnected web of administrative functions and community representation that existed within the local governance structure. As the week progressed, specific tasks started shaping the student's routine. The student dedicated her days to the significant task of signing letters designed for farmers. It was a practical manifestation of the link between administrative duties and the tangible benefits they could bring to the citizens, in this case, the farmers relying on the timely communication of crucial information. Concluding the week, the student found herself returning to the familiar tasks of letter stamping and file organization.

Second week

In the second week the student found herself in her assigned responsibilities. This marked a natural progression from the foundational experiences of the first week. also, the student focus shifted towards financial responsibilities, with the student undertaking the task of compiling a list highlighting individuals who had not fulfilled their loan repayment obligations. This particular focused into the economic dimensions of the community, emphasizing the student's role in tracking and managing financial transactions within the local context. Also, the student immersed in the organizational side of operations, specifically involved in the meticulous arrangement of papers and files. This activity underscored the importance of systematic record-keeping, a fundamental

aspect of efficient administrative practices. This hands-on engagement offered the student insights into the challenges faced by individuals seeking financial assistance, fostering a more empathetic and practical understanding of the human aspects intertwined with administrative functions. On the last day of the week, circled back to familiar activities of letter stamping and file organizing. While these might seem routine, they served as a continuous reinforcement of the organizational skills necessary for effective administrative management. The repetition not only contributed to the student's proficiency but also ensured sustained accuracy and efficiency in handling administrative documentation.

Third week

For the third week the engaged in a broader focus that extended beyond the confines of routine administrative tasks. This hands-on approach to conflict resolution underscored the practical implications of her role, highlighting the intersection of administrative responsibilities with the community.

The subsequent day, presented a unique opportunity for the student to participate in a meeting with the Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO). This encounter provided valuable insights into the hierarchical structure of local governance, offering a firsthand understanding of the collaborative efforts required for effective community leadership. The meeting served as a point where administrative strategies and community concerns converged, enriching the student's comprehension of her role within the broader context of governance.

On the other day, the student took to the streets, observing and identifying problems faced by citizens in their daily lives. This experience allowed her to witness the challenges firsthand, and directly impact the community members.

August 3 brought a shift in focus towards a specific aspect of community well-being. The student engaged in the signing of papers, including those related to water supply. These activities directly contributed to essential services that affected the daily lives of the community, in this case, ensuring access to a fundamental resource like water.

Fourth week

On the last week marked the commencement of the week, where the student undertook the crucial task of compiling a comprehensive list identifying individuals who were encountering challenges in repaying their loans. This activity delved into the economic facets of the community, emphasizing the integral role the student played in monitoring and addressing financial

transactions within the local context. She dealt with the arrangement of files. This seemingly routine activity was instrumental in maintaining the systematic organization of essential documents, ensuring accessibility and accuracy in the administrative processes associated with loans.

2.2 Achievements and Challenges Faced by the Viwandani

2.2.1 Achievements of the Viwandani

Viwandani Ward has achieved various milestones in its development endeavors:

- i. Environmental cleanliness has been a priority, with the ward ensuring that the entire area is kept clean. This objective was achieved through the efforts of the Ward Executive Health Offices (WEHO) under the guidance of the municipal council, creating a friendlier environment for the ward's residents.
- ii. Education has thrived with an ample number of primary and secondary schools. The ward, administered under the MEK office, has diligently worked to ensure that academic performance consistently improves year after year.
- iii. Significant progress has been made in infrastructure, leading to an effective road system that connects all areas within the ward.
- iv. The organization has successfully implemented a separation of power at every level, starting from Mtaa up to the ward.
- v. Peace and security have been established, fostering a sense of respect and cooperation among the residents.
- vi. These NGOs have also contributed to the financial income of the ward office through tax payments, thus boosting its revenue.

2.2.2 Challenges Facing the Viwandani ward

Despite its achievements, Viwandani ward encounters various challenges on its path to providing sustainable and quality services:

- i. Unemployment remains a significant problem in the ward, particularly affecting the younger population, and hindering the ward's development.
- ii. Challenges during data collection activities have been faced. The unavailability of specific data and information at the required time posed difficulties, such as a lack of data on ward expenditures for the year 2021.

- iii. Shortages of working facilities at the ward's Township Authority, established only a few years ago, have presented challenges. These shortages include computer equipment, transportation facilities, and other necessary resources.
- iv. Scarce resources pose constraints on the ward's ability to fulfill its intended purposes.
- v. A lack of accountability and responsibility among some committee members has resulted in poor work performance.
- vi. Poor cooperation among workers is a challenge to achieving collective goals.
- vii. Inadequate investment stemming from poor advertisement practices and ineffective methods of fund collection impacts the ward's capacity.
- viii. Irregular work attendance and adherence to time among some workers have been observed, with late arrivals and early departures affecting productivity.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions

In Viwandani, all planning endeavors were in coordination with leaders across administrative tiers, encompassing all leaders and other proficient individuals in the ward. Chapter Two details the active involvement of students in filling out forms, resolving conflicts, and engaging in ward office meetings during the fieldwork. Reflection on the accomplishments underscores the indispensable role of community cooperation. Overcoming challenges, motivating individuals for economic activities, and fostering education on economic importance emerged as pivotal aspects. Committees at the ward level, coupled with interactions with money-saving organizations and local groups offering low-interest loans, facilitate involvement in the development process.

3.2 Recommendations

In the pursuit of development in Viwandani Ward, several recommendations can enhance ongoing efforts:

- i. Improving collaboration among all ward government members in planning activities to foster holistic development across sectors.
- ii. Disseminate information to the local populace regarding the revenue generated in the area and its communal benefits.
- iii. Advocate for the formation of cooperative groups among women, establishing community-centric businesses to alleviate poverty.
- iv. Enforce local regulations penalizing illegal resource use, including forest burning, to safeguard water sources.
- v. Provide environmental conservation education to ward leaders, including MEOs and Mtaa chairpersons, ensuring awareness within their jurisdiction.
- vi. Foster community involvement in development planning, empowering individuals to engage in decision-making processes and select projects aligned with their needs.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: STUDENTS ARRIVAL NOTIFICATION FORM

APPENDIX II: STUDENTS LOGBOOK

APPENDIX III: VIWANDANI MAP