

Research Article

Assessment of the Status of Local Markets Infrastructure in the Dodoma Central Business District Tanzania

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A B S T R A C T

The study examined the status of local markets infrastructure in Dodoma Central Business District. It is contended that markets are important centres for socio-economic aspects of both the Dodoma City and people's livelihoods. It intended to find out how the Dodoma City facilitates the operation of markets in terms of markets location, problems inherent and the status of revenue and infrastructure of the market centres. It employed the cross-sectional design whereby a mixed approach was employed in the process. Data were generated using interviews, observation, documentary review, focus group discussions methods with the former Dodoma Municipal Council (DMC) Officials, Sellers, buyers of Majengo, Sabasaba, Bonanza Markets. It was found that in DMC, markets are unevenly distributed from Central Business District. Factors for the location being population growth that had resulted in the current distribution based on centrality and distance from residences and from markets, land use and accessibility to roads. Markets have valuable revenue generation that is not internalized for their development. It concluded that markets have a great contribution to DMC revenue, yet they had received poor infrastructural management and poor participation of sellers. The study recommended the need for DMC to use effectively the Public-Private Partnership in the management of local markets. This will redistribute the population by establishing urban centres that will add on revenue to own source of Dodoma Municipal Council.

Keywords: Local Market, Infrastructure, Status

Introduction

There is the varying status of the local market between developed and developing countries. Ferragut (2009) provides that the Herman Costerstraat Market (HCM) was constructed in a period of more than seventy years ago following the efforts of the Municipality of The Hague

(MTH) after lengthy discussion with the vending community. It is explained that initially, vendors had been resisting to the idea of shifting from their former market place in the central district of the city to the Herman Costerstraat area (at that time part was among the suburbs), fearing that the shift to the new location was likely to diminish their

sales. It is further argued that nowadays, however, the HCM seems to be located at the centre of an area that has been changed from being suburbia into a hub of socio-economic activities. It was reported to have more than 500 stalls, said to be the largest open street market in Europe. By giving the leadership and services that assisted and enhanced the rapid growth of the HCM and the advancement of the locality, by establishing a regulatory framework that gave opportunities for the various groups to interact with each other, the MTH laid the basis for a peaceful coexistence that has benefited all actors involved in the processes.

Ferragut (2009) puts that within the MTH, responsibility for the administration and coordination of support to the city's seven street markets lies with the Office for the Administration of Street Markets (OASM). The services given to the HCM involve cleaning and maintenance of the market, running a well-organized transportation network, providing parking (currently 470 spaces under the HCM), toilets, policing, settling disputes among vendors, customers and residents, providing access to electricity and running water to all stalls. Rules and regulations governing street vending have been in place in The Hague since 1856 when first introduced by the MTH.

Markets Management in Nepal

The public and social services in Nepal existed in all the market places but at a minimum level. It was however reported that some of these were not functioning well due to poor management of the local authority. Therefore, the private sector and community based organizations are being increasingly involved in their management in all market places. Municipalities in other market zones also had taken some initiatives to hand over the public constructions as well as management of public and social amenities to the Tole/Lane Organizations (UN, 2005). Solid waste and sewerage management is one of the biggest issues of urban markets in Nepal. In rural Market Centres, the problem has not been serious. Municipalities and rural market centres do not have systematic mechanisms for solid waste management following that the status of solid waste management is not conducive. There is a lack of systematic dumping sites in all the market zones and as a result, the collected solid wastes are dumped haphazardly in the riverbed, open land, in the forest and often are burnt. A big amount of municipal budget and human resources are used for this aim but because of limited trained and capable human resource, lack of proper landfill sites and lack of proper coordination between local authorities and citizens the solid waste management problem has remained unresolved. It is said that in some markets like Butwal, Bharatpur and Hetauda in Nepal efforts are being directed towards recycling of the solid waste but without much success (UN, 2005).

Improved Market Services in Jinja, Uganda

In Uganda, the application of PPP in market management has enhanced service delivery in the Central Market in Jinja. This has led to improved revenue collection, better market management, enhancements in the sanitary condition of the market, better market security, substantial increases in the level of market user satisfaction. It has been argued that the improved performance can be attributed to private sector management of the market and greater involvement of vendors in decision-making about market administration and management in the Jinja Market (Work, 1997).

Markets Management in Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania provides the legal framework for the market management namely the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act CAP 288 of 2002. The Act directs the urban authorities to provide, maintain, supervise and control public markets. It provides for the removal of nightsoil and the disposal of sewage from all premises and houses in its area, so as to prevent injury to health. The Act provides for urban authority to make bylaws and charge fees. On fees, it states that an urban authority may charge fees for any service or facility provided by it or for any license or permit issued by the authority under the Act. The Local Government Finances Act (2002) imposes on LGAs the role of raising sufficient rates to facilitate local expenditures (Section 14), broadly allows the local government authorities to make and levy annual rates based upon any one or more of the following systems (Section 15): a uniform rate per capita; a graduated rate per capita; a rate based on the value of immovable property situated within the area of the authority or in any part of that area; a rate assessed on the earnings, livelihood or possessions of persons in the area liable to payment of rate; a rate based on the fact of the ownership of immovable property situated in a specified area or at a specified place within the area of the authority.

In Tanzania, the district produce cess is charged by local authorities in the market channels. It is said that cess indicates the powers of local authorities on markets. Districts previously levied as a percentage of the value of products sold at a level not exceeding 10% though the actual amount levied varied widely, with the average for most crops amounting to approximately 6% of the sale price. During August 2003 Parliamentary Budget Session, a directive was issued by the Minister for Finance that all taxes and produce cess applied at local government should not exceed 5% of farm gate price. However, in practice, the cess seemed to be on a flat rate irrespective of the value (a bag or Tenga which are standard cessable load units). It appears that the district councils are now charging independently cess and as such the cess varies widely between councils. In Matombo market in Morogoro region,

for example, the council is currently collecting Tshs 100 per load brought into the market for purposes of trading. It is argued that the problem with the levy system is that it has no relation to the value and is therefore inequitable in the sense that it tends to penalize small traders, as well as low value, produce dealers (ECI Africa, 2003). It has also been argued that the municipal cess may be charged on the same product several times along the market chain depending on the number of times the consignment enters the market place before it reaches the consumer. In the small rural markets, smaller traders (some of them farmers) also pay on per consignment basis regardless of whether it is a bag, Tenga or another unit. It appears that these cess charges are not pro rata as compared to charges levied on wholesalers, implying that the smaller traders are charged more unfairly (ECI Africa, 2003).

Local authorities in Tanzania have changed the revenue administration in markets from own to outsourcing by PPP management. Ngowi (2007) indicates the use of PPP in the management of market revenues in selected local government authorities in Tanzania. It is indicated that the application of PPPs in Arusha municipality is in the form of private sector delivery of revenue collection and cleaning services for the municipality. According to Mwananchi 2, (19th May 2005), it is explained that the municipality invited private individuals, companies, cooperatives, institutions and groups registered legally to offer services. Revenue Collection is done including Main Market, Kilombero wholesale market, Sanawari market, Mjinga market, Mapunda market, Kijenge market, Mbauda market and Operation of Public Pay Toilets in Main Market, Kilombero Market (Ngowi, 2007). The Morogoro Municipal Council is also explained to be practicing the PPPs concept in various areas and ways as evidenced in Majira 4, 26th May 2005. The municipality invited private sector participation in municipal service deliveries including, Sabasaba market, Mji Mpya market, Main Market. Muleba Council. The council portrays the practice of PPPs in the form of private sector collection of municipal revenues (Ngowi, 2007). In Bariadi, the council practices the concept of PPPs by involving the private sector in public service production and distribution and revenue collection in markets (Ngowi, 2007). The Kigoma Municipal Council applies PPP in revenue collection in sixty-six (66) council markets including, Simbo, Nyamoli, Kasuku, Msimba, Mgaraganza, Kagango, Kigalye, Mkabogo, Kizenga, Nyamhoza, Nkungwe, Nguruka (Ngowi, 2007). In Njombe District Council, revenue collection is done by PPP on rice for subNjombe town market, Makambako market, Makambako tomato market and TAZARA area logs and crop cess. In leasing of Council Property is done on market toilets operation, Main Makambako market toilet, Njombe town butcher, Chauginge butcher, Stalls in the main market in town, Council Canteen building, Tables in Njombe town market (Ngowi, 2007).

There has been a mixed impact on the implementation of PPP in markets. On one side, the PPP has witnessed to have improved revenue collection from the market operations, for example, Rungwe District Council privatized market fees and increased that revenue by 83% (or 19,600 per annum), Iringa Municipal Council privatized all revenue collection and realized an increase of 173% (or 40,700) in one year (URT, 2008). On another side, PPP faces a number of challenges in market operations. Mbuya (2008) study in Dar es Salaam, that used interviews with leaders at regional, City, Municipal, Ward and Sub-award levels and other stakeholders provide that there is the low level of awareness of solid waste collection charges, inadequate infrastructure and existence of unplanned areas. Other problems include problems related to improper record keeping that lead to loss of council revenue, there is no proper monitoring of revenue collection in Nkasi district council (Midello, 2008).

Statement of the Problem

Despite significant improvement in revenue collection in markets, market operations and development in it was not known how it contributes to the development of local markets in specific cases. The Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) intervention in Majengo, Sabasaba, Mailimbili, Bonanza markets has raised collection revenue. Required understanding of the opportunities market offer on development.

Methodology

Location

Dodoma Municipality is located in the centre of the country covering 2,769 square kilometers. It is bordered by Chamwino district in the East and Bahi district in the West. It lies between latitude 6.00 degree and 6.30 degree South, Longitude 35.30 degree and 36.02 degrees in the East. It is 456 km to Dar es Salaam and 426 km to Arusha (DMC Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework, 2009-2012).

Climate

The climate of Dodoma is semi-arid, featured by marked seasonal rainfall distribution with a long dry season starting from late April to late November and a short wet season starting late November to the end of April. Average rainfall ranges from 550 to 600mm per annum. The minimum average temperatures vary from 10 degrees Celcius to 20 degree C in November. July is the coldest month whereas November is the hottest month, with mid-day temperatures exceeding 30 degrees C (DMC Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework, 2009-2012).

Administration

Dodoma Municipality is administratively divided into 4 divisions, 37 wards, 39 villages, 100 mitaa and 222 hamlets.

Among the 37 Wards include the three sample study wards namely Chamwino, Majengo, Viwandani wards, all under Dodoma Mjini division (DMC Profile, 2012)

Population

The current projected population for Dodoma Urban district is 529,625 people whereby 262, 422 are male and 227,203 are female with 107, 000 households having an average population growth rate of 3.3% (DMC Profile, 2012).

Economy

About 75% of the Municipal income comes from agriculture and animal husbandry. 25% of the population is engaged in petty businesses such as retail shops, carpentry, food vendors. Other activities include small and medium industries, consultancy and construction works. The main industrial products are wine, mattress, packed water. From forestry, there are honey, wax, herbs (DMC Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework, 2009-2012)

Land Use

Most of the land in the District is used for subsistence agriculture, grazing, forest reserve. The District has the roads which are accessible in all year round. However, in some few areas, accessibility is difficult during the rainy season. About 70% of the total area (196,000 hectares) is suitable for agricultural production. The estimated area for food crop production is 107,249 hectares and about 49,304 hectares are for cash crops production. The rest of the land is subdivided into grazing land (44,028 hectares), forest reserves (30,046 hectares), public land (11,362 hectares) and urban area cover 38011 hectares (DMC Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework, 2009-2012).

Research Design

This study employed a cross-sectional research design which is a common method in survey research. The technique makes possible for the collection of data at a single point in time (Mikkelsen 1995). It involves the collection of data on a sample of at least two groups of the subject. Under this study, data were collected from sellers of the selected market centres and buyers of goods from the selected

wards holding sample markets in Dodoma town that are being managed by the DMC in collaboration with the private sector. Also, the markets managers, leaders and Municipal officers were involved in the study. This design enabled the triangulation of data collection methods so as to capture different points of view in order to come out with an understanding of the reality in the context. The study again employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques as well as the deductive approach to aid the research process.

The Study Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The study was carried out in Dodoma town which has a significant number of local markets. According to the DMC profile 2008, the Municipal has seven formal markets. There are also informal markets in the town and peripheral areas in the four divisions. The selection of the study area was reached through the rural and urban spatial organization of market centres selection criteria.

Firstly the purposive sampling was done to identify the Dodoma region and Dodoma Urban district in particular among the six districts. Basing on the rural-urban and market primacy criteria, Dodoma Urban District with 37 wards currently was divided into two spatial features namely the rural and urban characteristics. The market centres were equally subdivided into rural and urban in the municipality. Secondly, the selection of the three sample wards in the urban was done by the criteria of a place with many market centres endowment of the wards where Majengo Ward with the Majengo market followed by Chamwino Ward with Bonanza market and Viwandani Ward holding Sabasaba market were selected.

Types of Data

Primary Data

The primary data were all data that were collected from the field (survey) to respond to the research objectives. Primary data were collected through the researcher administered interviews using questionnaires, direct observation, questions and the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also employed by the study.

Table I. Population Sample by Selected Markets and Wards in Dodoma Town

Sellers per Market			Buyers per Market in a Ward			Market Managers, Leaders, Ward and DMC Officials per Market				Respondents Sex in all Markets/Wards	
Majengo Market	Sabasaba Market	Bonanza Market	Majengo Ward	Viwandani Ward	Chamwino ward	Majengo M	Sabasaba M	Bonanza M	DMC	Male	Female
15	15	15	15	15	15	3	3	3	1	17Sellers 21Buyers	28Seller 24Buyers

Secondary Data

These were data collected through a number of literature and documentaries such as journals, pamphlets, books, Official reports and News Papers from a number of institutions such as the University of Dodoma Libraries, Dodoma Regional Library, DMC and Ward reports for the purpose of enriching primary data.

Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Research process requires different research techniques to capture data collection. The research on the opportunities and challenges of local Markets in Dodoma town employed various techniques that together aimed to satisfy the research objectives.

Interview Technique

In this study, both structured and unstructured interviews were used to collect data. The information was collected directly from the study area. Semi-structured Interviews were held with Ward and DMC officials, market managers and respective leaders. This technique was useful to capture information on objective number one, two and three.

The researcher personally met the respondents from three Wards and markets of the study area. Checklist questions were designed carefully to ensure that they accommodate both the commodity buying households of the markets. The technique has an advantage that it increases the comprehensiveness of the data collection because of the pre-outlined topics and issues covered, flexibility and it provides a room for deeper information gathering (Mikkelsen, 1995).

Questionnaire Technique

Questionnaires were administered to both members of households of buyers and sellers to address research objective number one on the spatial distribution of markets. It also responded to objective number two on sourcing problems of goods in markets in Dodoma town and partly to objective number three. Questionnaires were also employed to acquire information on satisfaction with services of markets.

Observation Technique

Under this method, information was obtained by the researcher's own observation and the technique was employed to capture information on objective number one which has to do with the spatial distribution of the markets in Dodoma town. The method also helped to complement and supplement information collected through face to face interviews especially on infrastructure and sourcing problems of commodities at the markets.

Observations were guided by clearly formulated research objectives and checklists which were planned systematically and data were recorded accurately. This technique has an advantage that information obtained is that happens at a specific point in time and the technique is independent of the respondent's willingness (Kothari, 2004).

Focus Group Discussion

With this method, the researcher sat together with respondents to discuss the research topic. In this study, a single group comprised of 5 to 7 people varying in age but both over 18 years old, composing of men and women. It was also assured that the participants were healthy and free minded. Respondents included both sellers and buyers of the respective markets. These were systematically selected with assistance from the markets and Ward leaders. Participants were selected in terms of age, the longevity of years people have resided in the Ward or undertaken business in the market for at least two years.

About 3 discussions were held with respondents and the technique was employed to acquire information on all the three objectives. Questions on opportunities and challenges of local markets were asked and discussed using the FGD guiding tool.

Data Processing and Analysis

After data collection, all data were checked against their answers with the aim of ensuring consistency of collected data. After data refinement, the processing and analysis of the data followed. Initially, editing of data was done; it involved careful scrutiny and examination of filled questionnaires. Editing was done to ensure accuracy, consistency and to make sure that data are carefully arranged and entered to facilitate coding and tabulation. Coding of data followed. This refers to the process of assigning numerals or symbols to answers so that the response can be put into a limited number of classes. Coding was necessary for efficient analysis and with this, several replies were reduced to a small number of classes which contained the critical information for analysis. The decision coding was in advance examined when designing of questionnaires was done. This made possible for pre-coding of the questionnaire's choices and which actually was very important for computer tabulation.

Later on, the classification of data was undertaken. The bumper volumes of raw data were reduced into homogeneous groups deliberately to achieve meaningful relationships. The data were classified into groups based on common features and the nature of the phenomenon involved. A number of Descriptive and Inferential statistical tools were used for classification and tabulation to

summarize the data. These statistical processes were performed with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 11.5). Lastly, the data were summarized and presented in terms of tables and discussion.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research tools, questionnaires were pre-tested and refined at different times and areas. The language, wording, extent to which tools were able to capture information responding to research objectives were also re-examined during the pilot study. Pre-testing of the research tools to check for the consistency of the research tools to the objectives and the respondents (Mikkelsen, 1995).

Ethical Considerations

The study had ethical approval from the University of Dodoma. Additionally, ethical approval was obtained from the Dodoma Municipal Director's Office who granted the formal permit to specific wards and market centres. During the data collection, Ward officials assisted the researcher and this improved the willingness and consent for respondents to participate in the study. The purpose of this study was elaborated to respondents and participants were assured of the confidentiality of the information, thus individuals were identified by code numbers and all the data were used for the research purpose only. The ethical principles were all throughout the research process.

Results

Status of Markets Revenue Bylaws

The documentary review and discussions made to market managers and DMC Officials found that the DMC takes its responsibility on market management through the DMC Market Bylaws of 2004. The DMC market bylaws of 2004 provide for the procedures, chargeable fees per commodity and condition guiding revenue collection in market centres. However, the amounts stipulated as fees payable are currently lower in value compared to exchange values of Tanzanian shillings currently. For instance, the market levies for Beans is Tshs. 500/= per 100 kg and Onions has Tshs. 400/= per 100 kg. The bylaws also stipulate that any person occupying a stall within the markets owned by the council shall pay market dues of two hundred (Tshs 200/=) per day per stall. The study observed that it is tedious and difficult to take control of the revenue collection made daily as the result, many sellers may in most cases not pay. This was also proved by seeing some stalls at markets are not numbered while some sellers may attempt to escape from paying market dues since there is no efficient mechanism for control. The Bylaws do not stipulate the section of market infrastructure management and development specifically. Table 2, indicates the fees chargeable by DMC.

Table 2. The DMC Market Fees Schedule on Use in Tanzanian Shillings (Tshs)

Commodity	Amount/ units	Amount payable in Tshs
Beans	Per 100 kg	500.00
Sorghum and Millet	Per 100kg	500.00
Legume	Per 100kg	500.00
Rice	Per 100kg	500.00
Onions	Per 100kg	400.00
Groundnuts	Per 100kg	300.00
Paddy	Per 100kg	500.00
Sunflower	Per 100kg	500.00
Baobab products	Per 100kg	500.00
Tomatoes	Per 100kg	600.00
Fish and Sardines	Per 100kg	500.00
Castor oil	Per 100kg	500.00
Udongo wa Pemba	Per 100kg	300.00
Honey	Per Tin	300.00
Wax	Per Tin	300.00
Potatoes	Per 100kg	500.00
Cabbages	Per 100kg	400.00
Coconut	Per Tenga	500.00
Fruits	Per Tenga	300.00
Banana	Per Bunch	300.00
Poultry	@	100.00

Source: DMC (Market Fees) Bylaws, 2004

DMC Markets Revenue

The study findings indicated that the status of the DMC revenue collection has been improving from time to time. Markets revenue has been adding significantly in the total revenue collection in the DMC as reflected in the DMC Medium Term Plan 2010/2011 to 2011/2012. This has been contributed by adopting the outsourcing sub-contracts through Public-Private Partnership approach in markets revenue collection. However, it has been observed that the increased revenue from markets does not tally with the state of improvement and development of market infrastructure given the rapidly increasing population of Dodoma town. Comparatively, these findings are similar to Midello (2008) in Nkasi which indicate that as a result of privatization by subcontracts, the council revenue collection has increased contrary to the former ways of self-collections which involved Ward Executive Officers, Village Executive Officers, Street Executive Officers, the District Treasurer. The DMC market trend of revenue collection was low in the years 2003 and 2004 whereby after privatization in 2005,

2006, 2007 the revenue increased. In market levy, the trend of revenue collection after privatization increased from 1,937,000.00 Tanzanian shillings (Tshs) to 5,113,350.00 Tshs.

According to the 2011/2012 DMC budget, the trend of revenue collection has been increasing from year to year. The budget indicates some statistics for the three consecutive years which indicate that there is an increase in the collection of revenues by 45% from 2007/2008, 2008/2009, 2009/2010. The problems of revenue collection have been reduced due to the use of PPPs approach in markets. The markets have been contributing greatly in raising the outsource revenues of the Municipality. The newly constructed Bonanza Market had collected from July to June 2009/2010 3,662,450.00 Tshs (149% of estimates) but in the following year ending February 28, 2011, it managed to collect a total of 14,385,600 Tshs. The difference in revenues was 10,723,150 Tshs. The Majengo market had collected a total of 52,000,000.00 Tshs (62% of estimates) and the Sabasaba market collected a total of 6,827,500.00 Tshs (68% of estimates) on July 01, 2010. The DMC markets contribution to outsourcing revenues in 2010 had a total of 84,392,300.00 Tshs (67% of the estimates). The three markets studied above have been contributing significantly for over half of the markets revenue collection in the DMC. Table 4.18 presents the markets' revenue in DMC. The results are backed with Midello (2008) findings on markets services improvement. Midello (2008) argues that after privatization in Nkasi District Council, there were slight changes in revenue collection.

with the services and infrastructure. This shows great concern on enhancing management that will not only impact of higher revenue collection but also will promote sustained planning, management, development of the markets. The problem of bad infrastructure found in this study is reflected from the planning priorities of the council by Kamuzora (2006) who indicates that despite the high contribution of business activities, markets entrepreneurs receive low incentives from the municipality where business and economic planning were given 0.3% expenditure budget smaller than other areas. This would have been not possible to have a good infrastructure of the markets.

The study found out that there is dissatisfaction with the market infrastructure in the Sabasaba market. Buyers interviewed said that during the wet season there is a problem of water logging due to the absence of storm water system. The study found out that DMC had constructed the Bonanza market in 2009 in Chamwino ward. However, the market has infrastructural challenges. The market experiences the water logging problem during the wet season. Referring to development made by DMC, sellers said that the DMC had not done many installations on the newly opened market including storm water and sewer systems, the fish selling stalls. Regarding the Majengo market, sellers said that the revenue they pay for the markets is not worthy of the situation of the market infrastructure.

1. The study concludes that the level of participation in markets development and management through PPP

Table 3. DMC Annual Markets Estimates for Revenue Collection for 2011/2012 in Tshs

Descriptions	Estimates for 2010/2011	Revenues from July 01, 2010 to March, 2011	Percentage	Estimates for 2011/2012
Majengo market	84,000,000.00	52,000,000.00	62	84,000,000.00
Bonanza market	10,000,000.00	14,385,600.00	149	10,000,000.00
Sabasaba Market	10,000,000.00	6,827,500.00	68	10,000,000.00
Chang'ombe market	16,800,000.00	7,624,600.00	45	16,800,000.00
Makole/Chadulu market	2,700,000.00	1,409,200.00	52	2,700,000.00
Mailimbili market	2,000,000.00	1,657,400.00	83	2,000,000.00
Total	125,500,000.00	84,392,300.00	67	125,500,000.00

Source: DMC Budget Estimates, 2011/2012

Satisfaction with the Market Infrastructure and Services

The study showed that sellers had a low level of satisfaction in market services and infrastructure. Results indicated that 28 (62.2%) respondents had an average satisfactory rank, 13 (28.9%) respondents ranked satisfactory, 2 (4.4%) ranked not satisfactory, 1 (2.2%) respondent ranked not satisfactory at all and 1 (2.2%) respondent contributed to a very satisfactory rank. Comparing to the buyers, who were asked to give comments 45 (100%) were not satisfied

is very low. Therefore there is overall dissatisfaction resulting from poor management of the local markets.

2. The study concludes that the markets' infrastructure in spite of increased revenue collected from is not developed to match the generation of market fees, market dues and rental fees resultant from them. The state of sewerage, solid waste disposal, storm water systems are very poorly characterized by an old system in Majengo and in other markets no installation at all. Solid wastes are disposed of by human labour in the

markets. The roofing is standard to the Majengo market only, whereas the other markets are not well roofed. There is a limited storage facility in Majengo market, missing facilities in the Sabasaba and Bonanza markets. The waste disposal system uses poor technology of human labour.

3. The study concludes that the Markets Bylaws of DMC (2004) are outdated such that they do not carry the value of the present monetary exchange values. The DMC Market Bylaws of 2004 has provisions that indicate the lowly valued charges of markets fees of commodities. This has been guiding the management of market dues, market fees and the rental fees of DMC markets up to the present. The Bylaws thus has retarded the potentiality of markets in contributing fully to the own source revenue of DMC.

The study observed that the development and management of local markets in Dodoma town, however, has experienced some important and remarkable opportunities that need to be enhanced including:

1. The study concludes that local markets in Dodoma town have a great contribution to own source of revenue in DMC. Therefore the PPP roles in the management of markets have not been implemented efficiently and effectively. There is a great potential of increasing revenue from the informally existing markets and the lowly charged rates in markets.
2. The study concludes that the users of the local market in Dodoma town have the opportunity of using the networks of roads and public transport to the markets.

Recommendations and Policy Implications

From this study, it has been found that in spite of the fact that local markets have the greatest potentials to improve the livelihoods of the people, they have not achieved the expected quality of service provision. This is because they have been experiencing some challenges that have yielded unsatisfactory results. Thus the study has suggested the following recommendations:

1. The DMC should invest in establishing new markets along with the growing urban population while at the same time improving the current markets to standards in order to reduce congestion of vendors and customers. There is also a need to make the waste disposal system work conveniently by availing waste trucks, install sewer and storm water systems to ensure sustainable markets services for DMC and Community benefits.
2. The government and DMC, in particular, should make ahead of the market plans in the planned residential areas of the scattered wards as the matter of necessity.

This will not only aid to reduce distances to get needs in the markets but also will help DMC to enlarge the revenues sources, the growth of urban centres and control of the informal vending of commodities. This will redistribute the population and help to avoid the potential congestion on the Central Business District for the daily services.

3. The market revenue collection system through outsourcing should be extended to additional market infrastructure construction.
4. In order to bring stability in sourcing of commodities in the market, DMC should be empowered to build sub-zonal grains reserves for rice, maize, millet, beans. As well, DMC needs to expand production of horticultural products that are easily perishable, like grapes, bananas, oranges.
5. There was a need to review the DMC Market Bylaws (2004) to match with the changing monetary values and inflation at prices of commodities.
6. In reviewing plans of locating local markets, the DMC should upgrade the Sabasaba market and install the basic facilities, or otherwise to relocate to another conducive site in a participatory approach.
7. In order to avoid conflicts with the markets stakeholders, there should effectively use the PPP approach with full involvement of the DMC, the vendors association, the private management of local markets so as to attain the greater participation of vendors in decision-making about markets administration and management.

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