



The Administrative transformation of the Urban Authority and the Emerging Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns (ERSTs) in Urban Authorities. The Case of Dodoma National Capital City, Tanzania

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Abstract

This study explores how the evolutionary changes in urban administrative status from lowest (Town) to highest (City) ranks resulted in the Re-Emergence of Un – Ecological Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns and Rural Operations in Dodoma Tanzanian National Capital City. Under such circumstances, Un – ecological Rural operations and urbanisms become more prevalent in 28 newly emerged Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns in the City locality which enhances the disappearance and reappearance of Un - Ecological urban environment and land use land cover changes, land degradation in the City locality. The empirical evidence for this study was drawn from interviewing 443 respondents in 13 wards and 53 sub wards and through analyzing Landsat satellite images of 1998, 2008, 2018 and 2022 years by GIS. The study findings revealed that Local people are not relocated out of the city but instead urbanite at a rural scale into the City locality. Objectively, Un -Ecological Rural Operations in 28 Rural Satellite Towns in Dodoma City localities have contributed more to the Urban Ecological Environment degradation to a point that built-up land in the period of 24 years from 1998 to 2022 increased by 2221 ha, bare land by 15,737 ha and vegetation declined by 17,958 ha. If Dodoma City persists in the same way up to 2030 without Green Building Concepts and Design, New Urbanism and Ecological Modernization theories interventions it will lose the potential of being a resilient and habitable City. Sustainable development principles are recommended to be utilized in all the major development projects to be carried out in the city advert the situation.

Keywords: *Rural Operations; Rural Urbanisms; Administrative Transformation; Un - Ecological Rural Satellite Towns; Land-Use /Cover Dynamics*

1. Introduction

In the year 2018, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania decided to transform its National Capital City administrative headquarters from Dar es Salam City to Dodoma Municipal. Legally, the National Capital City is a City administratively and it has to be placed in a City locality. Under such

regard, to comply with the legal requirements of National Capital City placement, the Government undertakes substantial administrative evolutionary changes, of which Dodoma Municipality was elevated to a National Capital City rank.

Under the such administrative restructuring, the presence of National Capital City administrative headquarters in Dodoma has enhanced the Re-Emergence of Un – Ecological Rural Satellite Towns, Un - Ecological Land Use Land Cover changes, Un - Ecological Rural operations and Urbanisms, Urban Land degradation and Legal implications in the locality of Dodoma National Capital City.

Consequently, to that, after administrative restructuring, the relocation and destination of the local people and the means they do Urbanizes into newly established urban authority, correspondingly to the extent or impact of the presence of National Capital City administrative in Dodoma City have not yet been analyzed. Because of such regard, objectively this study aims to analyse the relocation and destinations of local people respectively to their urbanism status into the newly elevated Dodoma Capital City locality.

Correspondingly to that, the extent of the effects and impact of the Re-Emergence of Un – Ecological Rural Satellite Towns, Land Use Land Cover Changes, Urban Expansion, Rural Urbanisms, and Legal implications in Dodoma National Capital City locality will be analyzed as well.

2: Literature Reviews

Administrative transformation of Urban authority is a habitual process in the evolution of the state of the urban territory from the lowest to highest rank. It is based on a constant tension in the relations between urban physical, ecological and social and administrative elements Maria, (2007), Zhang et al. (2011). The changes in social and economic processes always involve an almost permanent urban need to upgrade or modernize or simply transform towns, municipalities and cities which in turn results in Land Use/Cover Dynamics, relocations of destination of local people and changes in their urbanism into newly restructured urban authority.

(Wang and Yeh (2020); (Chien, 2013; Fitzgerald, 2003; Ma, 2005); (Wang (2020) ; (Ma(2005) observe and avows that administrative restructuring in China has been used as the means of giving rise or birth to a new form of spatiality (town), Municipalities and Cities and promote livelihood activities and economic development in Cities Localities. Similar to that, Msofe, Sheng, and Lyimo (2019) acknowledge the presence of rural operations in Urban areas in Tanzania.

Maria (2007); Zhang et al (2011) argued that the established urban administrative authorities are not static as they can undergo substantial changes in physical and administrative hierarchical position from a Town, City and, metropolitan assembly through splitting, deleting, merging, expansion, and updating the status of the existing administrative authority. Under such circumstances, the state of land uses and local people's urbanism in urban authorities undergoes dynamics and modernization from traditional to modern.

In the same way (Jiang et al. 2021; Wang and Zhao 2016) point out that, Human activity has seriously affected the global ecosystem and various ecological and environmental problems have deteriorated. The ecological environment is the foundation of human survival and development and refers to the sum of human society and the various natural factors that surround it (Jiang et al., 2021). It is of great significance, therefore, to accurately monitor and evaluate the quality of and changes in the ecological environment (Jiang et al. 2021; Wang and Zhao 2016).

The studying of the relationship between administrative restructuring and re-emergence of Un - Ecological Rural Satellite Towns into the urban territory, urban and rural modernization transitions and land-use land Cover changes in Dodoma National Capital City will enable the Government to undertake effective and efficient measures for enhancing resilient rural urbanism and operations inside Dodoma City locality.

Likewise, Land use dynamics are regarded as one of the most important components of modern natural resource management and environmental monitoring systems (Hegazy & Kaloop, 2015b).

Forrester (1969); Barredo, et al (2003); Tacoli et al (2013); Barredo et al (2003: 146 ; (Hegazy & Kaloop, 2015b); (Ramankutty and Coomes (2016); (Walker, 2004) cited in (Bürge et al., 2017); and Maria (2007) argued that the major causes of land-use dynamics in the regional, global and local context and Cities are infrastructure development, natural environmental features, uncontrolled urbanization and Urban Sprawl, urban developments, land use planning, urban and planning policies, in the same regard.

Consequently, natural population increases in Cities, urban modernization transformation, rural-urban migration, Development Policy, Rural Urbanism into urban settings, and economic development have been identified as major Causes, and drivers, of Urban Transition, expansion and city growth in terms of size and status (Sajjad and Iqbal, 2012; Seto et al., 2012; Abebe, 2013; African Urban Dynamics, 2015; Ranpise, 2016); (Liu et al., 2012; Taiwo et al., 2014; African Urban Dynamics, 2015; Heider et al., 2016);, (J. Zhang & Wu, 2006); Zhang and Lu (2011), (UN-HABITAT, 2015); 2030 (Seto et al., 2012); (Herold, 2018); (UPA, 2007); (LGUAA, 1982); (Culwick et al., 2019); Culwick et al., (2019); (PO – RALGb, 2021); Zhang, et al (2006); (Kironde, L. J.; 2007). Zhang (2011). This is unlike to Tanzanian case where administrative restructuring stands as the major cause of urban growth.

Similarly to the above, Güneralp et al (2020a), Güneralp et al. (2020b), (Belal and Moghanm, 2011); (Hegazy & Kaloop, 2015a); (Hegazy & Kaloop, 2015a); Zhang and Zhao (2011); (Worrall et al., 2017); (Owoeye & Ibitoye, 2016); (Taiwo et al., 2019); argued that administrative transformation of urban authority and physical expansion of urban areas leads to the impact of re-emergence of Un-Ecological rural Satellite Towns into the urban territory, declining of agricultural and ecological land uses, and Rural urbanism into an urban setting.

Subsequently, Zhang and Lu (2011) ; (UNDE, 2000; PO - RALGa 2003); Zhang and Lu (2011); Makene et al (2017) ; (UN_Habitat Agenda 2016); (Aerni, 2016) revealed that congestion, sprawl, uncontrolled urban growth, loss of agricultural land, low economic multipliers, unconditional growth, widespread settlement, and informal settlements, rising carbon footprints, rising crime rate, developing inexpensive apartment buildings (handshake buildings), street traders and hawkers, street children, beggars, traditional agriculture in urban settings and prostitution, robbery groups, drug abuse overcrowded and informal dwellings in the vicinity of well-developed urban districts are the materialization impacts and effects of the administrative transformation of Urban Authority.

3: Theory and Concepts

This paper uses new urbanism, alternative Stable state and Ecological modernization theories as a framework to examine and recommend where shall the local people go and how the ways they should urbanize into the City territory during evolutionary changes of Dodoma Urban territory (Town to City from 1998 to 2022.

Holling (1973) in Alternative Stable State theory explains that after a small disturbance /change of anything in a stable state it will find another alternative stable state and in the alternative state the

ecosystem would return to its stable state, but after a large disturbance, a different or alternative stable state would develop. This means there is a possibility of reappearance and disappearance of the declined urban ecological environment and Un – Ecological Rural Small Towns in Dodoma City locality. Under such regard, the lack of intervention for Re-emerged Un – Ecological Quarantined Rural Small Towns will ensure them be more stable in urban localities than they were in Rural/District localities.

Holin (1996) in the study of ecological modernization theory points out that, towns have been transformed into urban settings with the exclusion of ecological modernization concepts. Leaving behind ecological modernization concepts is the major reason why urban areas in developing countries are possibly urbanizing at Quarantined Rural Satellite Tows capacities. Strictly, ecological modernization theories are directly interfacing with the planning concepts and theories like Concentric Zone, Sector Theory, Multi Nucleus, Radial and Radiant Cities.

To ensure resilient planning in rural-urban interface areas, modernization theory should be implemented in the swallowed Quarantined Rural Satellite Tows by taking into consideration of philosophical ideas of Entitlement, Community Participation and Utopian theories to ensure the sustainability of the urban quality.

Significantly to make Tanzanian cities resilient, Local Government Authorities are advised to integrate and implement the concepts of new urbanism which emphasize the development of villages' idea of planning and encompass Ten (10) basic principles such as traditional neighbourhood design (TND) and Transit- Oriented Development (ToD). These ideas can all be circled back to two concepts in building a sense of community and the development of ecological practices in Dodoma City and the rest.

Furthermore, other interventions to bring Dodoma Capital city resiliently and ecological are such as; Promoting Energy Efficiency Codes in Buildings (EE) Standards & Certificate, Environmentally friendly design Use of Climate adapted and sustainable Building Materials, Building Orientation, Building Form /Shape, Space Allocation and Opening, Daylight and Solar Protection, Natural Ventilation and Passive Cooling; the use of Passive Heating and Building Envelop, the use of External Finishers and Renewable Energy, Water efficiency and Drainage, Stormwater management; Sanitation and solid waste management, Landscaping and Energy Efficiency, Mixed Social Structure and Adequate Density and Compact Planning and promoting of Walkability and Active Mobility in Local Government authorities.

4: Materials (Data) and Methods

Strategically, to quantify, recommend and propose usefully interventions on the relocation and destinations of local people and their rural operations and urbanisms status, Re- Emergences of Un - Ecological Rural Satellite Towns and Land Uses/Cover Changes into Dodoma National Capital City localities, the Questionnaires, observations, interviews, and documentary reviews formed the research data collection techniques.

Under such circumstances, a case study strategy was adopted in which the decision to select 13 wards out of 43 Wards together with their 53 Sub -Wards were made based on criteria of being with features such as Livestock, rural urbanism, Un - Ecological Rural Satellite Towns and Land Use and Land Cover Changes, Urban Land Degradation, and Rural Urbanism in the locality of the newly established Dodoma National Capital City. Significantly, 446 respondents in the case study were interviewed based on Purposive sampling, focus group discussion and observation.

Technically, 53 Sub ward executive Officers, 20 Officials from Dodoma City and 25 from the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government were interviewed to provide both

qualitative and quantitative data. Kobo Toolbox and Excel software were used in collecting and analyzing Statistical Data.

Data used in this Study includes remotely sensed Satellite images, administrative boundary Shapefiles and Maps, Land use land cover Maps, Demographic, Livestock, Land Use, Agriculture, building and respondent Statistical Data, Administrative Government Notes and Maps of Dodoma. Time series data of satellite imagery with a spatial resolution of 30 meters and interval of 10 years for the three periods 1998, 2008, 2018 and 2022 were downloaded from archives of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and used to capture how long the city's built-up area has been extended outward from the administrative headquarter to urban Villages.

The satellite data sets were subjected to image pre-processing operations (Geometric and Radiometric Correlations) and supervised. Image classifications using the minimum likelihood classification algorithm were also used in data analysis and to draw empirical evidence on Re-Emergences of Un - Ecological Urban Villages and Land Uses in urban localities in Dodoma City.

5: Results and Discussion

The study findings revealed that Local people are not relocated out of the city but instead urbanite at a rural scale into the City locality. Objectively, Un -Ecological Rural Operations in 28 Rural Satellite Towns in Dodoma City localities have contributed more to the Urban Ecological Environment degradation to a point that built-up land in the period of 24 years from 1998 to 2022 increased by 2221 ha, bare land by 15,737 ha and vegetation declined by 17,958 ha.

The visible Land degradation features in Dodoma City are such as; seasonal flooding, deforestation, overutilization of natural resources, temperature rises, underproduction, Vegetation decline (desertification), air-borne diseases, pollution (air, water and soil) erosion, chronic diseases, Scarcity of natural resources, and loss of biodiversity.

Similarly, to the above also the evolutionary changes in Dodoma urban administrative status from lowest (Town) to highest (City) ranks resulted to the unconditional growth, widespread settlement, informal settlements, rising carbon footprints and the rising crime rate and increases of street hawkers. Consequently, to the above, within the period of 24 the City has expanded outward up to 50 kilometers from its administrative headquarters.

Objectively the thematic areas for this study has based on the discussions on how evolutionary changes of Dodoma Urban territory (Town to City) from 1998 to 202 have enhanced; Re – Emergence of Un – Ecological and Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns and Rural Urbanisms into City locality, Building density dynamics, Urban expansions, Planning and Legal implications and Land Use Land Cover Changes in Dodoma Capital City its effects and impacts.

5.1: Impacts of Evolutionary Changes of Dodoma Urban Territory (Town to City) from 1998 to 2022

Materially, the purpose of this paper is to analyse how the evolutionary administrative transformation of the status of Dodoma from Town to City rank has impacted the past and current ecological land-use changes and local people operations in the City of Dodoma and to forecast future ecological effects and rural operations in Dodoma and land-use changes using the Landsat satellite images from 1998, 2008, 2018 and 2022.

The evolution of administrative status for Dodoma as an urban authority from Rural originates from early 1956 to 2022. The process begins in the year 1974 when Dodoma Rural status was at first time transformed into the Urban Status (Town) and in the year 1983 the Town was elevated to the Municipal level. In 2018 the administrative Status of the Dodoma Municipal Council was elevated to the National Capital City level by swallowing 3 wards of Buigiri, Msanga and Chamwino from the Chamwino District Council into its Locality which resulted in the changes in Size and Structure of the transformed authority as shown in the Table No.1

Table 1: Administrative Transformation and Land Use Dynamics in Dodoma from 1974 -2022

No	Administrative Transformation				Land use Dynamics			
	Period	Status	Size		Water	Buildings	Vegetation	Bare Land
	Years	Ranks	Ward	Spatial(Km)	Ha	Ha	Ha	Ha
1	1974 -1982	Town		3				
2	1983 -1998	Municipal	41	15	5302	9,071	120,048	135,319
3	1998- 2008	City	41	24	4172	44,190	109,878	111,500
4	2008-2018	City (Capital)	41	48	2879	131,209	92,292	43,360
5	2018-2022	City (Capital)	43	50	2672	162,787	33,800	61,481

Source: Analysis Satellite image of 1998 – 2022 and PO- RALG,2022

Sankhala and Singh (2014) point out that, this kind of change greatly affects the local and/or regional environment, which would eventually affect the global environment. Consequently, a practical Case of such effects can be seen in Tanzania, particularly in Dodoma Capital City in which the whole region is semiarid and dominated by Quarantined rural satellite Townson. Likewise, Muttitanon and Tripathi (2005) explained that it is very essential to examine the changes in urban territory land use/cover to understand its effect on the terrestrial ecosystem in the cities to ensure sustainable land use planning. This study will alert local government on the significance of conducting an assessment of evolutionary urban territory and land use/cover changes so as understand and control its impacts.

5.1.1: Re-Emergence of Un- Ecological and Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns

Tanzania's cities have traditionally sprung from rural roots, and as a result, they have rural urbanism and operation livelihood activities like; growing crops, livestock keeping and grazing areas in the Urban locality and maintaining animals in urban areas.

The study findings revealed that out of 43 Wards in Dodoma 28 wards are undergoing rural urbanism and operations such as rural farming and keeping livestock which makes them qualified as **Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns** in the urban locality. Rural Satellite Towns in the Dodoma City locality is characterized by having features like traditionally constructed buildings, road networks that are dominated by many footpaths and unclassified road networks, low-density housing, and declined agricultural land. In the same focus, the decline of the urban Ecological environment, Land Use /cover changes results in the emergence of Urban land degradation features such as; flooding, deforestation, overutilization of natural resources, temperature rises, Under production, desertification, airborne diseases, pollution (air, water and soil) erosion, chronic diseases, Scarcity of natural resources, and loss of biodiversity in urban settings.

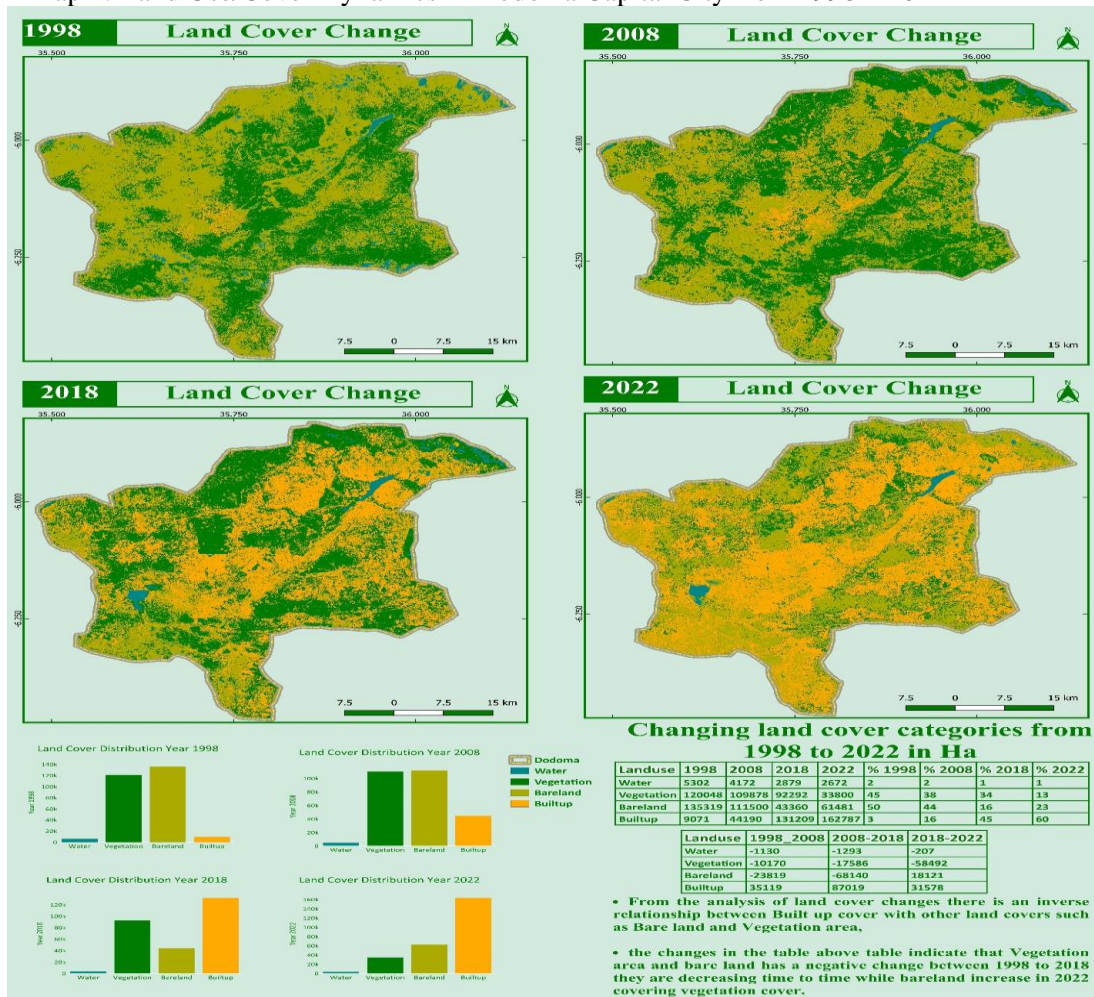
The Major features and characteristics of Quarantined Rural Satellite Towns are such as; scattered houses, housing constructed with traditional materials (Tembe houses, mud houses), a Road network dominated by footpaths and unidentified roads, Low housing Density (less than 10 houses per hectare) and surrounded by farming land and bushes distantly located from CBD. can allow the re-planning of settlements and be incorporated into communities and detailed planning schemes.

Comparatively to China, Latin America and Vietnam in which Vancouver (2011) explains that Urban Villages are characterized by having surrounded by skyscrapers, major transportation infrastructures, and other modern urban constructions rather than farms, High settlement density, dark claustrophobic alleys jammed with dripping air-conditioning units, hanging clothes, caged balconies, and bundles of buzzing electrical wires – crowned with a small strip of daylight, called by locals “thin line sky. “At times, buildings stand so close to another that they are dubbed “kissing buildings” or “handshake houses”– you can reach out from one building to reach over and shake hands with your neighbour, originate from the outward growth and expansion of the cities to swallow neighbouring villages into city territory.

5.1.2: Land Use and Land Cover Changes

Technically to measure and recommend the impact of the changes in the Urban territory from Town to City on Land Use/Cover in Dodoma Capital City within the period of the year 1998 to 2022. Geographical Information systems and Remote sensing techniques were used to study the ecological land use and land cover change (LULC) in Dodoma Capital City between the period of the year 1998 to 2022 as shown in Map. No.1. land decreased by 73,838 hectares (23%), vegetation decreased by 86,248 hectares (13%), and water decreased by 2,630 hectares (1%) as shown in Maps No.1.

Map 1: Land Use/Cover Dynamics in Dodoma Capital City from 1998 – 2022



Source: Land Cover Changes in Dodoma (1998 – 2022) and PO- RALG,2022

Kabanda (2019) in his study on Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Dodoma from 1968 to 2018 revealed the same result. He explains that there is an inverse relationship between built-up coverage and other Land Covers such as bare land and vegetation area of which from 1998 to 2022, the map shows a decrease in vegetation, water, and bare land while the Built-up area increased in Dodoma.

Zhang and Zhao (1998), further define the urban territory and Land-use/Cover changes as the process whereby physical land uses like agriculture are naturally transforming into none agricultural land uses while existing urbanized settlements remain untouched as urban villages in the urban locality.

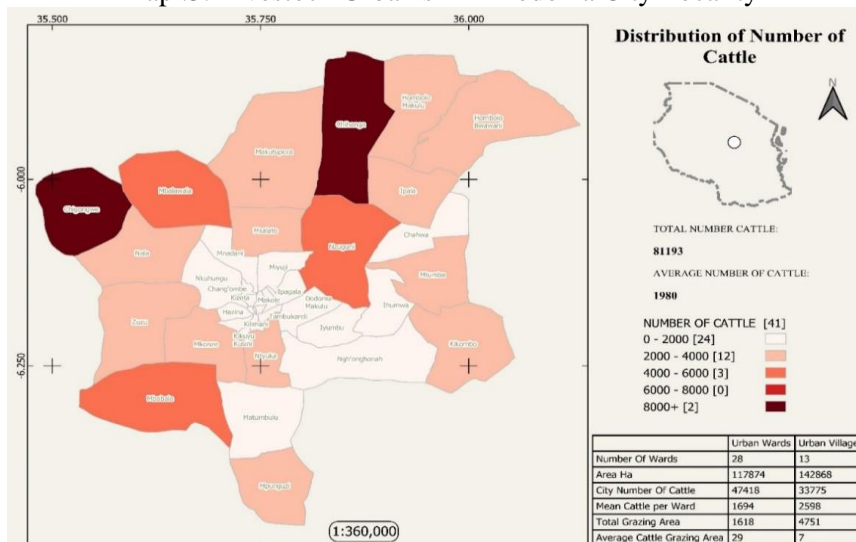
Muttitanon and Tripathi (2005) explain that it is very essential to examine the changes in the urban territory and land use/cover to understand their effect on Local Government Transformations. Likewise, Sankhala and Singh (2014) point out that, urban territory and Land-use/Cover changes affect the local and/or regional environment which would eventually affect the global environment at large. In the same focus from the above, Culwick et al., (2019) explain that declined ecological environment and degraded land leading to the occurrences of floods, temperature rise, desertification, loss of biodiversity and air pollution in urban locality.

5.1.3: Re-Emergence of Un – Ecological and Quarantined Rural Urbanisms/Operations

Angel (2015), points out that there is a need for comprehensive explorations of how residents become urbanites. Angel (2020), defines urbanism as a situation in how people interact with the built-up environment. Therefore, urbanism is closely associated with the process of becoming urban.

Under such regard, 28 Wards equal to 65% out of 43 Wards in Dodoma City undertaking rural operations in the city locality. Objectively Chihanga and Chigongwe are marked as the Rural operations leading Wards in Dodoma City locality with 800 Cattle and 5,405.46 hectares being planned for grazing land purposes to serve 81,193 Cattle which are contained in Dodoma National Capital City (Dodoma Master Plan 2020 – 2050).

Map .3: Livestock Urbanism in Dodoma City Locality



Source: Data Collection, Dodoma July 2021

In the same focus, the decline of rural livelihood operations including agriculture in urban locality enhancing the emergence of uncoordinated street traders and hawkers selling imported goods, street

children, children and elderly beggars, agriculture, livestock, traditional livelihood activities, prostitution for younger girls, robbery groups, and drug abusers in urban authorities.

5.1.4: Building Density Dynamics

The total population of Dodoma is 960,738 people of which the density of four (4) people living in one hectare. Consequently, within 48 years the built-up areas in Dodoma have increased from **9,071** to **162,787** Hectares, while water decreased from 5,302 to 2,672 Hectares, vegetation from 120,048 to 33,800 Hectares and bare land from 135,319 to 61,481 Hectares as shown in **Table 1**.

The housing density per hectare (Ha) in Dodoma CBD is 30 houses per hectare (Ha). This is three times the density of buildings per hectare (Ha) in **Rural Small Towns** which is 10 buildings per hectare (Ha). This means that the houses are scattered unlike to Central Business District Area where the buildings are densely concentrated up to 30 houses per hectare. The Housing Density in Dodoma City is decreasing as you move away from its administrative headquarters which serves as Central Business District Area. The dynamics in building densities, enhancing the urban ecological environment and Land use/Land Cover decline and degrade its quality as you move away from CBD.

5.1.5: Urban Expansion

Referring to Map No.2 Un - the Ecological Quarantined Small Towns are distantly located about 40 kilometres from their administrative headquarters.

Spatially, the radius of Dodoma City has extended outward as far as 50 kilometres from the CBD as was presented on Map No. 2. This expansion is contrary to the requirements of the Local Government Act No 7 and 8, 1982 which points out that the maximum size of the City should be 1,000square kilometres of which have to be with a radius of 18 square kilometres from the CBD.

Similarly to that, scholars; (Tacoli, McGranahan, and Satterthwaite (2015); (Hegazy and Kaloop (2015a); (Nguyen, van Western, and Zoomers (2017) in their study on the growth structure of China and Vietnam Cities revealed that China's Urban Villages / Rural Small Towns are located proximal to their administrative headquarters and CBD unlikely to urban villages / Rural Small Towns in Africa which are remotely located from their administrative headquarters.

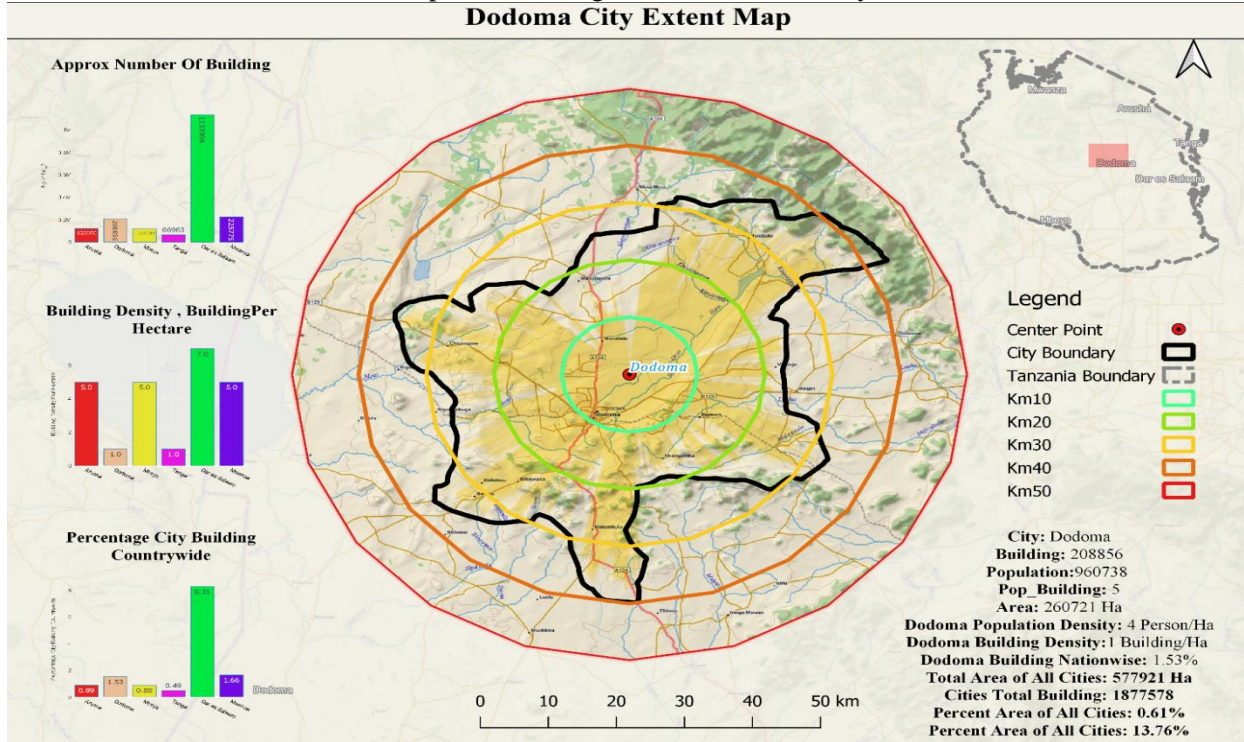
Materially, in their study, they notice that urban villages / Rural Small Towns which are distantly located from the administrative headquarters experience features such; as a rise in transport and infrastructure construction costs, poor provisions of public utilities, poor land use Planning and ineffective development control which enhancing Degeneration Un-Ecological Land Use Land Cover Changes footprints and Land Degradation in Dodoma Capital City.

Likewise (Culwick et al., (2019); (Tacoli (2012); (Hegazy and Kaloop (2015a); Tacoli, McGranahan, and Satterthwaite (2015); (Zhang et al (2011); (Sankhala and Singh, 2014) point out that Un recognised urban expansion as the major cause of congestion, unsustainable infrastructure finance, Poor infrastructure development, development of unconditional growth, widespread settlement, and informal settlements, rising carbon footprints, rising crime rate, losses of agricultural land and water bodies, Land Use and Land Cover Changes and Urban land Degradation in Urban Localities.

Angel (2015), points out it is very expensive to finance and facilitate the development of social infrastructure in sprawling cities which in turn results in the development of unconditional growth, widespread settlement, and informal settlements, rising carbon footprints, rising crime rate, developing

inexpensive apartment buildings (handshake buildings), overcrowded, informal dwellings in the vicinity of well-developed urban districts.

Map 2: Outward growth of Dodoma City
Dodoma City Extent Map



Source: Analysis Satellite image of 1998 – 2022 and PO- RALG,2022

Based on the President Office Regional Administration and Local Government Official interview Hante explained that the administrative boundary of Dodoma National Capital City has been extended outward to swallow three (3) wards from Chamwino District Council into its Locality. Such administrative transformation will enhance the increases in infrastructure construction Costs, the emergence of un-serviced and hard-to-reach wards, failure of implementation in detail of the Master Plan, widespread settlement development, emergence of Un – Ecological Land Use and Land Cover Changes and Urban Land Degradation in Dodoma Capital City Locality.

5.1.6: Planning and Legal Issues Contradictions

Despite the legal and administrative interventions for the separate establishment of urban and rural authorities, to incorporate urban planning concepts for effective and efficient management of urban authorities in Tanzania, experience has shown that dramatically re-emergence growth of Quarantined rural urbanism and the disappearance of urban ecological land use /cover into the urban locality in Tanzania has maintained the status quo, resulting in the proliferation of unconditional cities growth.

Legally, the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.2) Act, 2009 of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act of,1982 Re,2000 in the addition of Section 87A: Sub-Sections (3), (4) and (5), it recognizes the presence of Urban Villages (Uvs) in an urban setting but restricts rural operations into the urban locality. Comparatively to Urban Planning Act No. 8, Section 7 (1), 2007 which allows the transformation of Rural Villages into Planning areas (Urban Villages) through declare them as

Planning areas as well as allowing them to be part of the urban once declared planning areas but restricts rural operation into the urban locality.

Consequently, all legal restricting rural operations into the urban territory but they are allowing the presence of rural Village in Cities, this will enhance and Quarantined rural operations into city locality.

The finding of this study has shown that the Dodoma City profile has features such as Urban Land degradation, Un - Ecological Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Urban Villages, Quarantined Rural Urbanism and Sprawling growth. Objectively, all laws (Urban Planning Act No.8 of 2007 and Local Government Act No. 7 and 8,1982) allow the coexistence of rural and urban interfaces in the same urban territory but all laws restrict all rural operations (Rural Urbanism and Planning) in the urban territory which enhance and promote Quarantined rural urbanisms into the urban locality. The legal facts are contrary to what happens in Dodoma City and have Quarantined local people's urbanism. Objectively the finding revealed that out of 43 Wards in Dodoma 28 wards are undergoing Quarantined rural urbanism and Rural operations, this means 65% of our existing wards are undergoing Quarantined rural operations which is contrary to the requirements of the Laws. Consequently, to that, under such circumstances, there are difficulties in implementing Urban Planning and Local Government Acts in the management of Urban development of Dodoma Capital City which in turn ensures informally development of the city and pre-planning which is Costly.

In the practical case of Egypt and China, experience has shown that doing pre-planning in existing conventionally constrained structures in the urban village was difficult and costly. Under such circumstances, the built-up component of the engulfed village remains untouched to avoid costly compensation and relocation programmes. Eventually in the future, it becomes a traditional planned settlement inside the urban authority this case appeared similarly in the National Capital City of Dodoma.

6: Conclusions

The study concludes that the Ecological Environment for 28 Wards which is equal to 65 % of 43Ward in Dodoma National Capital City developed at Quarantined Rural Satellite Tows capacities and their land cover and use have declined and degraded leading to occurrences of floods, temperature rise, desertification, loss of biodiversity and air pollution as a result of Quarantined Rural Urbanism and Operations of un transformed local people into Dodoma City territory. The built-up land has increased by 153,716 hectares (60%), bare land decreased by 73,838 hectares (23%), vegetation decreased by 86,248 hectares (13%), and water decreased by 2,630 hectares (1%) between 1998 and 2022.

6.1: Recommendations

To enhance resilience in the National Capital the study recommends the application of environmentally friendly waste management systems, green building concepts and design, Energy-efficient appliances, enhance the integration of the new urbanism, alternative stable state and ecological modernization theories in managing and planning Un- Ecological Small Towns into Dodoma City Locality. Furthermore, the study recommends amendment of Urban Planning Act No.8 of 2007 and Local Government Act No. 7 and 8,1982 to comply with Rural Urbanisms and Operations in the locality of the City.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest

There is no conflicting interest for this manuscript.

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