

### 13.3 Developing Database and GIS (First Phase)

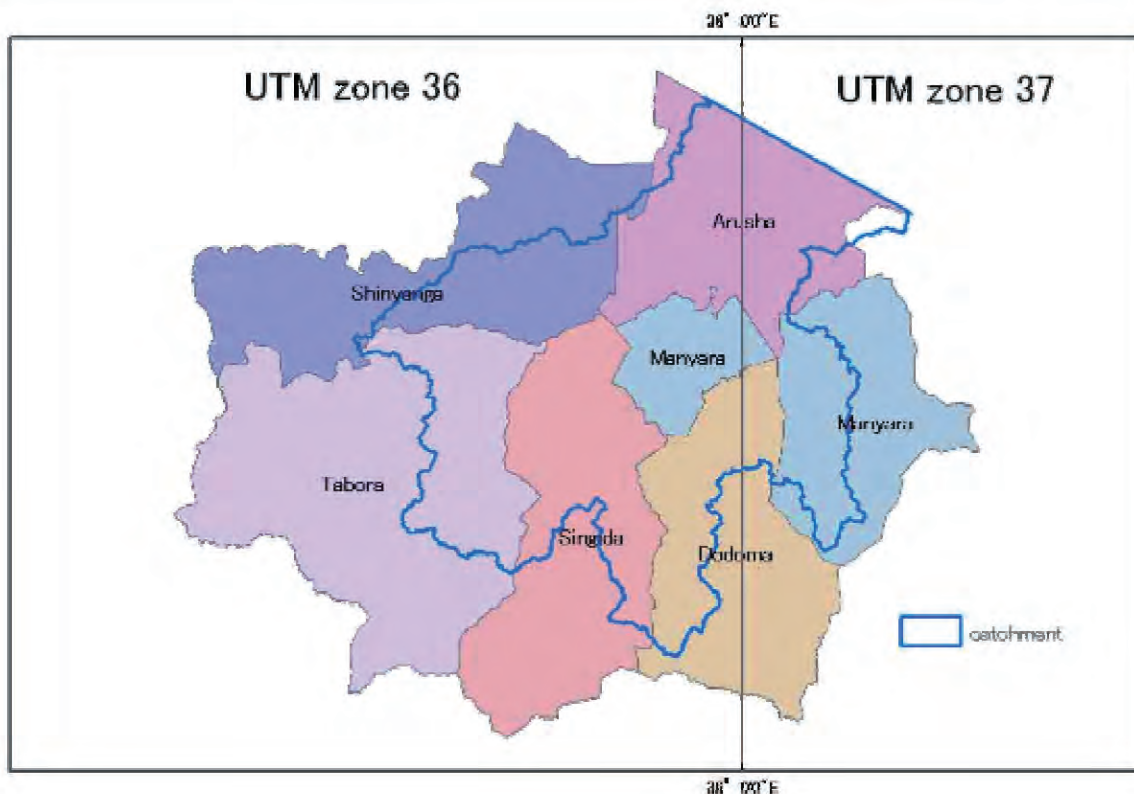
#### 13.3.1 Unifying GIS Coordinate System

There are several data sources which have X, Y coordinate. In one study, UTM is used, in the other study, geographic latitude and longitude is used. But in most of the studies, datum (in UTM case, zone No as well) is not specified on the report. It causes the problems on plotting point on the map. Because for example, the X, Y on Arc 1960 datum is about 250 m away from the X,Y on WGS1984 datum.

When we use those existing X, Y coordinate, we assume the datum by following rule.

- The number assumed from GPS: WGS1984
- The number assumed from the map: Arc1960

Internal Drainage Basin across UTM zone 36 and 37. Because each zone uses different origin of X, Y, it may causes confusion of user who is not familiar with mapping system. So in this study, we use geographic latitude and longitude as grid on the datum Arc 1960, which is standard of Tanzania. All the sources including images will be geo-referenced as geographic lat/lon, Arc1960. GPS is also set for geographic lat/lon, Arc1960 for user not to be confused when using with maps.



**Figure 13-7 UTM zone in Internal Drainage Basin**

### 13.3.2 GIS Components Development

#### (1) Administrative Boundary

Administrative Boundary has been developed from 1/50,000 topographic maps and EA (Enumeration Area) population research sheets from Census as shown in Figure 13-8.

There are some parts which ward polygons from Census don't much with EA boundaries. In that case, ward polygon is regarded as correct basically because ward polygon is authorized and standardized in Tanzania. But if it makes inconsistency too much in some part, modification of ward polygon is considered. Topographic feature is not considered when digitized.

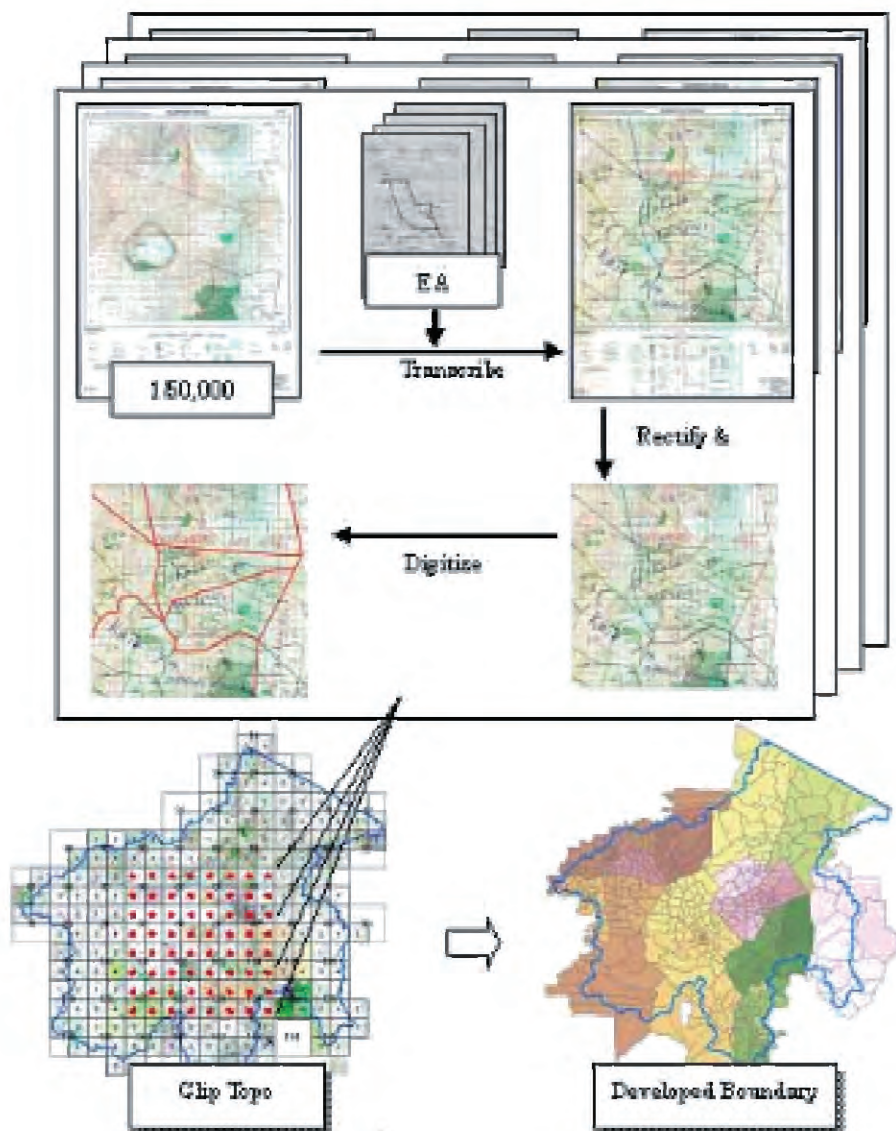


Figure 13-8 Developing Administrative Boundary

## (2) Geological Feature

Geological feature GIS data has been developed from geological maps. Geological maps have been rectified with geographic lat/lon coordinate on Arc1960 datum and then clipped.

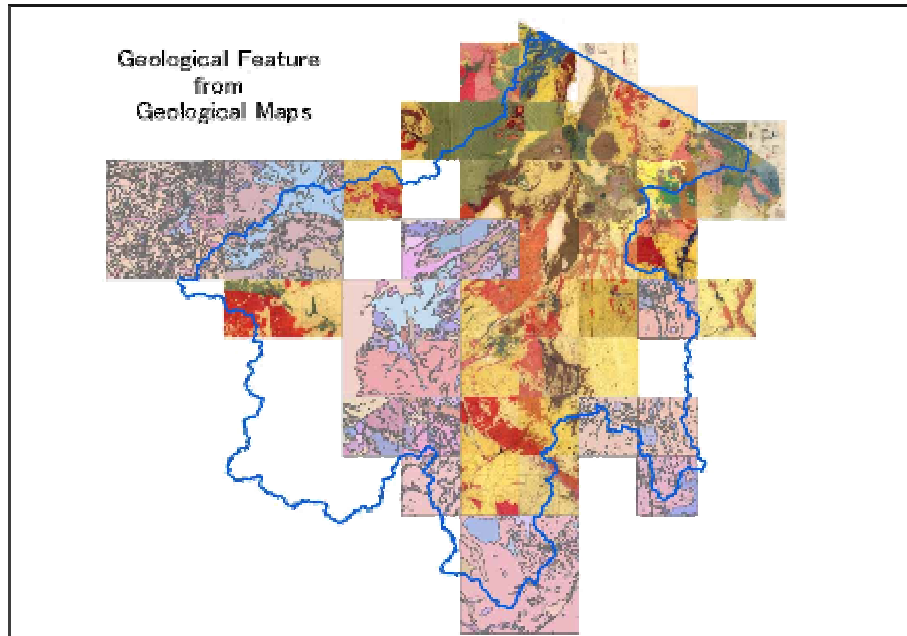


Figure 13-9 Developed Geological Feature from Geological Maps

Because each geological map had been developed by different people and organization on different period, the classification and legend of them are different from each other. So the simplified and unified legend has been developed by analyzing all the maps (Table 13-12).

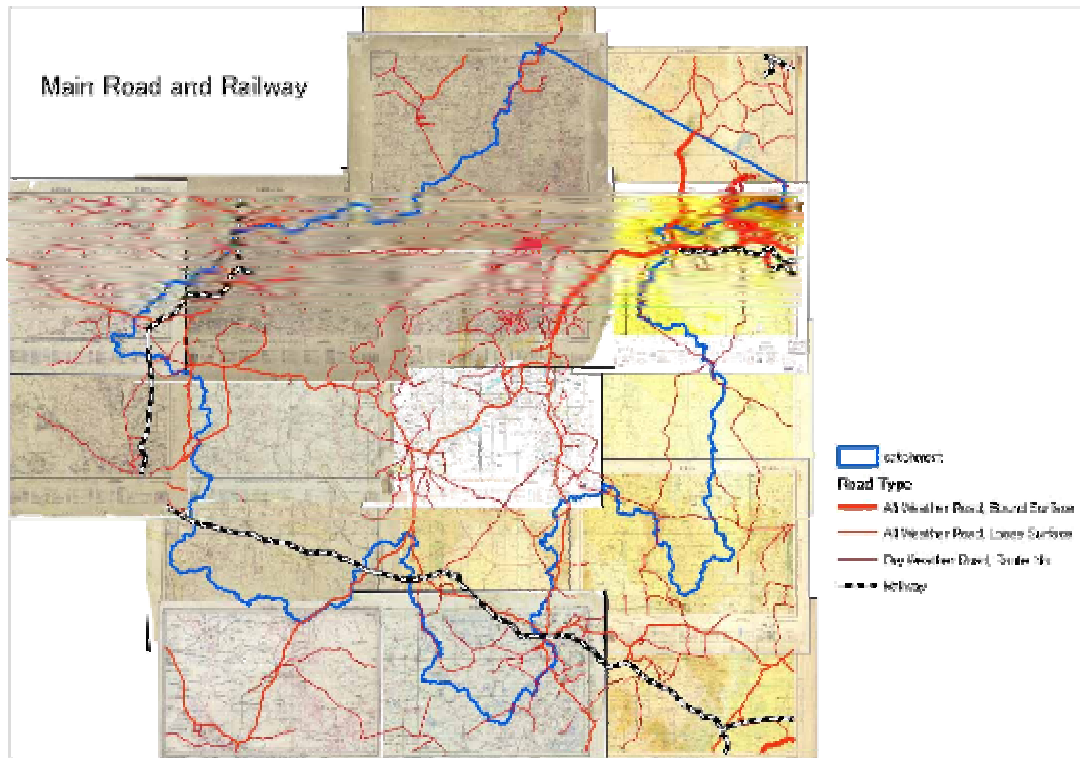
The joint parts between some maps don't match each other as well. But the purpose of this study is developing hydro-geological map, not geological map itself, digitalized feature has been developed on each sheet individually without joining them between maps.

Table 13-12 Geological Feature Legend

Type	Geological Name	Period	
1	Recent and Pleistocene; sand, gravel, soil, limestone, tuff		
2	Scoria		
3	Volcanics; basalt, andesite, trachyte, tuff		
4	Younger Extrusives; basalt, nephelinite, phonolite, trachyte	-Pleistocene	
5	Oldonyo Sambu: olivine basalt, lava, tuff, agglomerate	Pliocene - Lower Pleistocene	0.3 Ma
6	Oldoinyo Lengai; nephelinite, phonolite, tuff		
7	Older Extrusives; basalt, andesite, tuffs	Pliocene	
8	Oldoinyo Dili; Trachytic tuff, carbonatite, ferite	Pre-Neogene	
9	Bukoban; mudstone, sandstone, quartzite, shale	Proterozoic	Pre-Cambrian
10	Bubu Cataclastites; Mylonite, milonitic schist, gneiss	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
11	Usagaran; quartzite, gneiss, amphibolite, marble	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
12	Kavirondian; quartzite, phillite	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
13	Nyanzian; banded limestone, meta-volcanics, chlorite schist, pseudo-porphry	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
14	Dodoman; schist, gneiss, quartzite, amphibolite, hornblende gneiss, acid gneiss, migmatite	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
15	Intrusive rocks; Granite	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
16	Post orogenic granitic rocks	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
17	Late orogenic granitic rocks	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
18	Synorogenic granitic rocks	Archean	Pre-Cambrian
19	Gabbro		

### (3) Main Road and Railway

Main road and railway GIS data has been developed from 1/250,000 topographic maps. 1/250,000 topographic maps have been rectified with UTM coordinate on Arc1960 (some of them are Arc1950) datum first, and then converted to geographic lat/lon on Arc1960.



**Figure 13-10 Developed Main Road and Railway GIS Data from 1/250,000 Topographic Maps**

There are mainly two types of legend for 17 maps. Three kinds of road have been developed after analyzing legends of maps (Table 13-13).

**Table 13-13 Categorized Road Type**

Code	Type1	Type2
1	All Weather Road	Bound Surface
2	All Weather Road	Loose Surface
3	Dry Weather Road	Route No

There are some parts in which the road cannot be joined between maps. There are also isolated main road (main road is not supposed to be isolated). This is assumed due to the different period which the maps had been developed. If the gaps are small, they have been modified. But it is difficult to judge which is correct in some part. In that case, 1/50,000 topographic maps are used as reference.



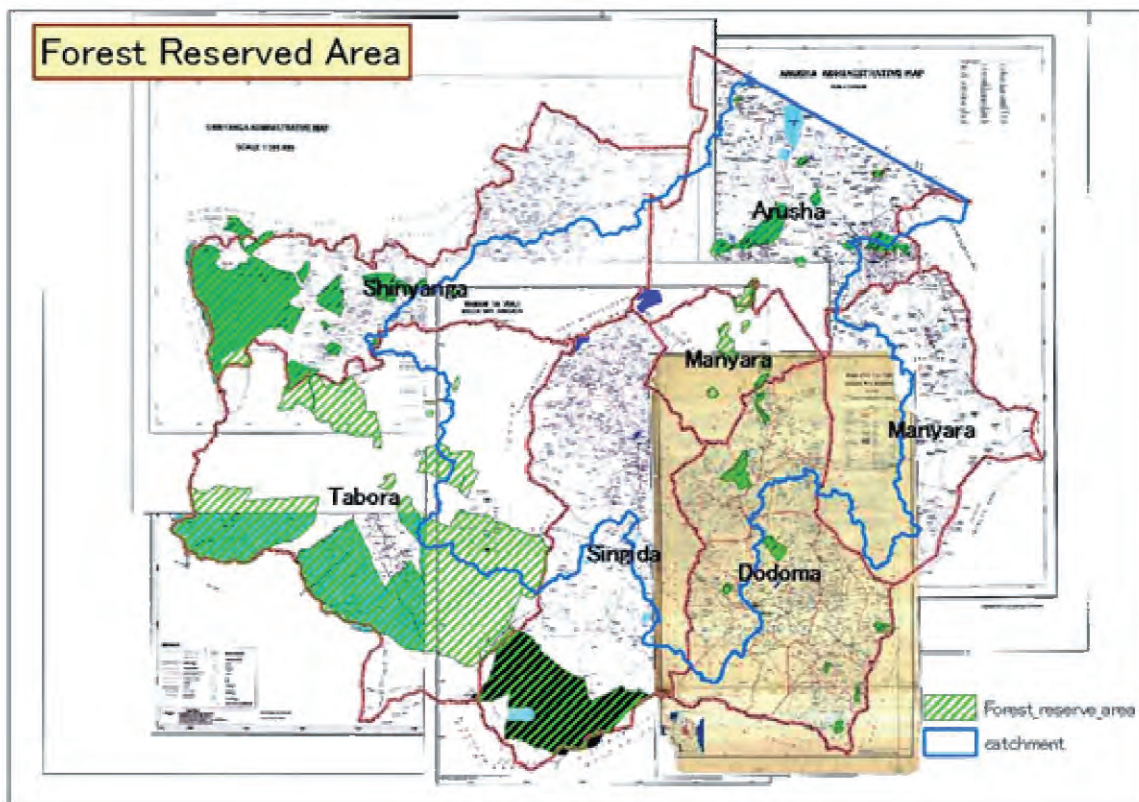
#### **(4) Law Regulated Area (Forest Reserve)**

Law regulated area (forest reserve) GIS data has been developed from administrative maps. Administrative maps have been rectified with UTM coordinate on Arc1960 datum first, and then converted to geographic lat/lon on Arc1960 datum except Dodoma administrative map. Dodoma administrative map has been rectified with geographic lat/lon on Arc1960 datum

Numerical value of grid on Shinyanga administrative map seems to be wrong and not consistency with other maps. It was not simple shift error or difference of false easting, northing. So LANDSAT ETM+ panchromatic ortho-image had been used to rectify this map.

Boundary of those administrative maps and Ward polygon from Census don't match each other. Ward polygon from Census originated from 1/50,000 topographic map and seem to be more reliable compared to 1/500,000 administrative maps, forest reserve boundary have been developed to match with the boundary of Ward polygon.

Forest reserve area couldn't be divided into more detail parts. So the only one code has been set for each polygon currently.



**Figure 13-11 Developed Forest Reserved Area from Administrative Maps**

### 13.3.3 Database Components Development

#### (1) Village List & Enumeration Area List

Village List has been developed from 2002 Population and Housing Census for Database/GIS.

Enumeration Area List has been developed from 2002 Population and Housing Census as well.

**Table 13-14 2002 Population and Housing Census (Population by Village)**

Population by Village, 5 Year Age Group and Sex: Tanzania, 2002																		
Region:		1 Dodoma																
District:		1 Kondoa																
Village / Street Pop. Category	Code	Sex	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Median
Dodoma Region	1 Total		1,692,025	278,158	255,413	217,055	174,116	146,062	125,510	108,328	80,943	68,344	50,281	44,032	32,573	33,542	77,668	17.7
	Male		818,732	138,493	128,494	110,303	87,499	64,058	56,526	50,386	38,717	32,863	23,834	20,458	15,254	131	36,571	16.8
	Female		873,243	139,665	126,919	106,658	86,617	82,004	68,984	57,942	42,226	35,381	26,443	23,576	17,319	18,411	41,098	18.7
Kondoa District	1 Total		428,090	72,584	69,376	60,989	42,756	30,990	27,860	24,213	19,596	16,298	12,758	11,119	8,344	9,727	21,480	16.3
	Male		212,497	36,712	35,698	31,778	23,364	13,483	12,190	11,381	9,396	7,938	5,948	5,127	3,981	4,569	10,932	15.4
	Female		215,593	35,872	33,678	29,211	19,392	17,507	15,670	12,832	10,200	8,360	6,810	5,992	4,363	5,158	10,548	17.3
11 Bumbuta - Rural Ward																		
Total Ward	14,056	2,478	2,214	2,024	1,418	1,169	974	782	625	522	371	321	277	277	327	554	16.1	
	Male	7,240	1,239	1,158	1,075	867	485	480	407	324	246	159	140	142	183	335	15.9	
	Female	6,816	1,239	1,056	949	551	684	494	375	301	276	212	181	135	144	219	16.5	
Total, Rural Area	Total		14,056	2,478	2,214	2,024	1,418	1,169	974	782	625	522	371	321	277	327	554	16.1
	Male		7,240	1,239	1,158	1,075	867	485	480	407	324	246	159	140	142	183	335	15.9
	Female		6,816	1,239	1,056	949	551	684	494	375	301	276	212	181	135	144	219	16.5
Bumbuta	1 Total		2,893	499	473	464	304	226	169	143	106	104	77	66	53	85	124	15.2
	Male		1,440	261	240	235	184	85	74	69	55	40	34	26	23	47	67	14.7
	Female		1,453	238	233	229	120	141	95	74	51	64	43	40	30	38	57	16.7
Mahongo	2 Total		1,130	204	200	176	108	70	77	66	44	41	34	28	15	23	44	14.6
	Male		562	94	104	98	70	29	30	25	19	13	11	6	9	24	14.2	
	Female		568	110	96	78	38	41	47	36	19	22	21	17	9	14	20	15.5
Kisaka	3 Total		1,137	170	171	190	127	90	66	65	58	46	41	22	15	31	45	16.5
	Male		562	81	81	99	74	38	29	30	33	23	13	10	11	14	26	16.4
	Female		575	89	90	91	53	52	37	35	25	23	28	12	4	17	19	16.7
Chubi	4 Total		1,054	176	168	150	93	88	83	59	41	37	30	42	32	26	29	16.8
	Male		539	82	88	77	56	39	40	24	23	15	18	21	19	16	21	17
	Female		515	94	80	73	37	49	43	35	18	22	12	21	13	10	8	16.4
Itaswi	5 Total		4,156	780	638	525	385	400	315	235	217	142	110	78	90	76	165	16.8
	Male		2,183	394	334	286	230	166	165	137	110	79	56	34	46	47	99	16.7
	Female		1,973	386	304	239	155	234	150	98	107	63	54	44	44	29	66	16.9
Mauno	6 Total		3,686	649	564	519	401	295	264	214	159	152	79	85	72	86	147	16.4
	Male		1,954	327	311	280	253	128	142	117	78	70	25	38	37	50	38	16.2
	Female		1,732	322	253	239	148	167	122	97	81	82	54	47	35	36	49	16.8

**Table 13-15 Developed Village List from 2002 Population and Housing Census**

pV Code	R Code	Region	D Code	District	W Code	Ward	W Type	V Code	Village	Pop	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	MeasAge
010101101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	01	Bumbuta	2893	499	473	464	304	226	169	143	106	104	77	66	53	85	124	15.20
010101102	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	02	Mahongo	1130	204	200	176	108	70	77	66	44	41	34	28	15	23	44	14.60
010101103	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	03	Kisaka	1137	170	171	190	127	90	66	65	58	46	41	22	15	31	45	16.50
010101104	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	04	Chubi	1054	176	168	150	93	88	83	59	41	37	30	42	32	26	29	16.80
010101105	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	05	Itaswi	4156	780	638	525	385	400	315	235	217	142	110	78	90	76	165	16.80
010101106	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	011	Bumbuta	Rural	06	Mauno	3686	649	564	519	401	295	264	214	159	152	79	85	72	86	147	16.40
010102101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	01	Pahi	5874	917	978	905	775	368	318	274	240	222	156	157	104	139	321	15.90
010102102	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	02	Potea	2151	423	373	336	207	127	129	130	91	58	34	59	42	50	92	14.20
010102103	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	03	Salare	1475	261	224	221	144	100	94	77	72	46	46	33	25	41	91	16.10
010102104	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	04	Kiteo	3038	582	458	462	254	218	172	174	132	106	82	74	56	65	203	15.30
010102105	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	05	Kinyasi - Majengo	1932	310	337	286	192	130	122	82	79	71	62	42	43	45	131	15.90
010102106	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	06	Kinyasi Kati	3641	625	634	581	351	231	194	196	159	150	104	98	74	81	163	14.90
010102107	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	021	Pahi	Rural	07	Ikongwa	1890	383	357	294	204	125	129	122	91	58	60	49	29	35	54	14.40
010103101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	031	Busi	Rural	01	Busi	4712	892	790	644	422	339	355	265	221	207	121	122	62	109	163	15.40
010103102	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	031	Busi	Rural	02	Sambwa	3036	543	535	453	282	198	185	163	141	98	99	76	57	69	137	14.90
010103103	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	031	Busi	Rural	03	Kekei	3438	611	598	472	269	290	271	191	146	117	99	80	46	57	119	14.70
010103104	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	031	Busi	Rural	04	Jindiri	2531	497	404	394	212	195	162	148	121	100	69	42	35	43	109	14.60
010103105	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	031	Busi	Rural	05	Ihari	2037	426	333	270	185	149	147	107	90	81	64	33	27	50	75	14.80
010104101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	041	Hauhi	Rural	01	Hauhi	8756	1490	1467	1375	949	549	438	408	387	331	245	209	169	227	512	15.20
010104102	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	041	Hauhi	Rural	02	Mafai	2366	457	471	372	247	135	140	139	98	87	44	50	23	34	68	13.40
010104103	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	041	Hauhi	Rural	03	Ntomoko	1739	367	344	262	157	90	101	87	61	61	44	40	24	28	73	13.00
010105101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	051	Kalamba	Rural	01	Baura	1483	226	283	236	142	63	52	74	53	48	35	48	35	43	145	14.90
010105102	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	051	Kalamba	Rural	02	Kalamba	5356	909	1012	920	585	251	246	258	193	217	164	140	88	121	252	14.10
010105103	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	051	Kalamba	Rural	03	Habi	2666	541	543	438	275	221	180	123	111	99	77	60	38	59	101	14.00
010105104	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa	051	Kalamba	Rural	04	Loo	3022	477	498	477	299	167	173	130	128	106	117	91	73	89	197	16.00
010106101	01	Dodoma	01	Kondoa																					

**(2) Coding Rule**

Designing table specification is following policies below.

- Each table has primary key (able to specify certain record by unique code)
- Data type for “code” field is Text (more extensible and flexible than Number)  
 e.g.) In case Division Code “0101” need to be segmentalized => “0101-1”
- Length for “code” is aligned (easy to distinguish and sort, friendly when programming)  
 e.g.) Dodoma Region Code “1” => 01
- Parent table and Child table have 1 : N (many) relationship

Table 13-16 shows administrative code format and example. “V\_ Code” represent “Village Code”. “pV\_ Code” represent “primary Village Code”. Other administrative unit codes, such as Region, Ward, Village, and EA represent as described for Village as well.

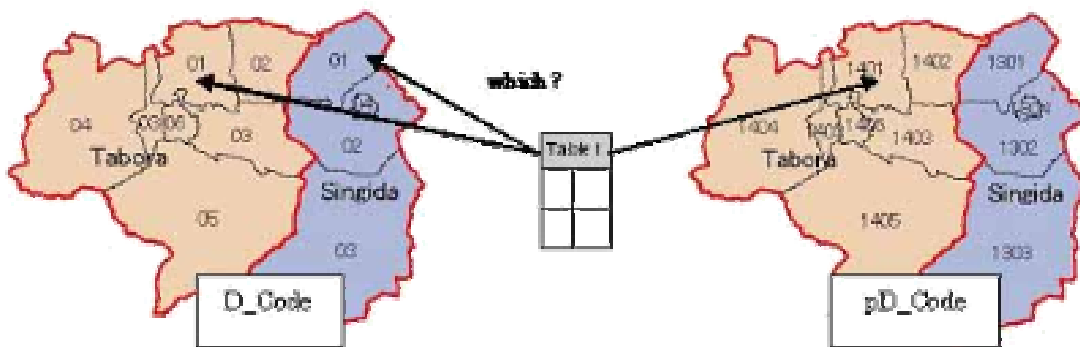
Developed Village List (Table 13-15) and Enumeration Area List are compliant with these policies and rules. Entity Relationship Diagram (Figure 13-11) is compliant with these policies and rules as well.

Having unique code in each table is also important for GIS. Figure 13-12 shows image for no relationship and attribute table in GIS.

**Table 13-16 Administrative Code Format and Example**

primary code	Format	code	R_Code	D_Code	W_Code	V_Code*	EA_Code
		e.g.	01	01	011	01	011
pR_Code	[R_Code]		01				
pD_Code	[R_Code] & [D_Code]			0101			
pW_Code	[R_Code] & [D_Code] & [W_Code]				0101011		
pV_Code	[R_Code] & [D_Code] & [W_Code] & [V_Code]					010101101	
pEA_Code	[R_Code] & [D_Code] & [W_Code] & [EA_Code]						0101011011

\*[V\_Code] = Left([EA\_Code],2) except for Urban Area



**Figure 13-12 No Relationship and Attribute Table in GIS**