

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



KALAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL

SOCIAL –ECONOMIC PROFILE

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Council's Social-Economic Profile

PREFACE

The preparation and publication of "District Briefs" for the Kalambo District Council is an initiative, which aims at strengthening planning and budgeting at District level. One of the Short comings in planning and budgeting in developing countries like Tanzania have always been attributed to lack of reliable and adequate data and information. The publication of the "District Briefs" which contain detailed District basic data and information is meant to offer solutions to the problem by providing policy makers, planners, functional managers and other stakeholders with comprehensive, easily accessible data and information for their working requirement. The document will also be of assistance to potential investors and other interested Development partners of the District Council.

The "District Briefs" cover a wide range of data and information on geography and population, social economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and productive sectors as described within Departments and in Sectors wise.

It is hoped that, readers will find this publication useful and that they will not hesitate to make suggestions and constructive criticisms, which can assist in improving the effectiveness of the "District Briefs" so that together we save people living in Kalambo District Council.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Heads of Departments and Sections for facilitating and making possible the collection of actual Data from the field, analyzing them and making final compilation, of the Kalambo District Council Data Profile.

Eng: SIMON NGAGANI

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KALAMBO

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SHORT HISTORY

Kalambo District Council was formed from Sumbawanga District Council on 23, December, 2012. Through Government by GN 631. The boundaries of Kalambo District, is from the boundaries of Kalambo Constituency which was under Sumbawanga District Council.

1.2 ADMINISTRATION

The head office of Kalambo District Council is in Matai, which is 54 km from Sumbawanga Municipal; the District has one Constituency, 5 Divisions, 23 Wards, 111 Villages and 439 hamlets.

1.3 THE COVERAGE OF KALAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL

It is estimated that, Kalambo District Council has a total area of 1,165,101 Acres, of which 124,541 Acres is water (10.69%) and 1,040,560 Acres is Land (89.31%). In 1,040,560 Acres of land, 105,024.25 Acres is forest reserve (9.01%), 1,805 Acres is forest (0.15%), 788,990 Acres is Area potential for agriculture (75.82%) while current cultivated is area is 304,560 Acres (38.60 % of the potential area) and 144,740.75 for other economic activities (13.91%)

1.4 POPULATION

According to Census of housing and population, conducted in august, 2012, Kalambo District Council has a population of 207,700 people, of which 107,226 are female and 100,474 are Males. In 2016 Kalambo district Council is estimated to have a population of 238,760 people of which of which 123,261 are female and 115,499 are Males. Kalambo District Council has 439 hamlets and 47,752 households.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

The table below, shows population drawn from households, at Ward level,

Table 1: Population Estimate for Kalambo District Council.

| S/N | Ward | Total | Male | Female |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Kasanga | 13,550 | 6,555 | 6,995 |
| 2 | Mkowe | 14,316 | 6,925 | 7,391 |
| 3 | Msanzi | 10,620 | 5,137 | 5,483 |
| 4 | Matai | 12,750 | 6,168 | 6,582 |
| 5 | Sopa | 10,099 | 4,885 | 5,214 |
| 6 | Mwazyze | 10,211 | 4,940 | 5,271 |
| 7 | Katazi | 12,720 | 6,153 | 6,567 |
| 8 | Mwimbi | 10,107 | 4,889 | 5,218 |
| 9 | Mambwekenya | 12,054 | 5,831 | 6,223 |
| 10 | Mambwenkoswe | 9,765 | 4,724 | 5,041 |
| 11 | Legezamwendo | 10,390 | 5,026 | 5,364 |
| 12 | Ulumi | 13,543 | 6,551 | 6,992 |
| 13 | Mnamba | 11,433 | 5,531 | 5,902 |
| 14 | Katete | 9,965 | 4,821 | 5,144 |
| 15 | Kisumba | 10,770 | 5,210 | 5,560 |
| 16 | Mkali | 13,615 | 6,586 | 7,029 |
| 17 | Kileshe | 9,076 | 4,390 | 4,686 |
| 18 | Sundu | 5,110 | 2,472 | 2,638 |
| 19 | Lyowa | 6,026 | 2,915 | 3,111 |
| 20 | Mpombwe | 9,107 | 4,405 | 4,702 |
| 21 | Mbuluma | 8,356 | 4,042 | 4,314 |
| 22 | Kanyezi | 7,429 | 3,594 | 3,835 |
| 23 | Samazi | 7,748 | 3,748 | 4,000 |
| GRANDTOTAL | | 238,760 | 115,498 | 123,262 |

1.5 PHYSICAL LOCATION

Kalambo District Council, is estimated to be in Latitude 8.15 and 32.1 South of Ikweta, and Longitude 31 and 32.1 East Greenwich; The Kalambo District Council is 1,700 M, above the sea level. The Council borders Sumbawanga District Council on East, the Country of Zambia on South, Momba District Council on South – East, Lake Tanganyika on West, Nkasi District Council on North – West and Sumbawanga Municipal on North.

1.6 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The Kalambo District Council is 1,700M above the sea level. The mean annual maximum temperature is between 24⁰C and 27⁰C and the minimum temperature is 13⁰C and 16⁰C.

Kalambo District Council enjoys favorable climatic conditions. It has an average rainfall, which varies from 800 to 1200mm, with average altitude of about 1700 meters above the seal level.

Rains in Kalambo District Council are more reliable falling mostly, from October to April. May to September, is a harvesting and storing period. Soil fertility also is suitable for the growth of a wide range of crops.

1.7 Economic Activities of Kalambo District Council

The people of Kalambo District Council, mainly depends on Agricultural activities, of which 90% of the people are engeged in agriculture; cultivating Maize, Beans, Fingermilletts, Groundnuts, Casava and Sunflows, which are also used as a cash crops. The 9% of population, engaged in fishing activities in Lake Tanganyika.

It is estmated that, the per capital income of the people of Kalambo District Council is 624,000/-, mainly comes from Agriculture (90%), Fishing (9%), Beekeeping and other activities (1%).

1.8 The Vision, Mission, Values and Stratergies of Kalambo

After the inauguration of Kalambo District Council, to starts the council expect to implements her planned activities in order to meet the expectations and needs so as to attain the Vision, Mission, Values and Strategic Objectives, which are:-

1.8.1 Vision

The vision of Kalambo District Council is, To improve the quality of life of its community by providing fast and high quality service delivered.

1.8.2 Mission

The mission of Kalambo District Council is, To ensure Maximum and effective Utilization of available resources with maximum efficiency to attain better life and sustainable social economic development of the community.

1.8.3 KDC Values

The operationalization of the KDC mission is guided by eight major principles that constitute what the council values most. These values are Integrity and accountability, fairness, transparency, respect, effectiveness, efficiency, participatory management and continuous learning.

1.8.4 Strategic Objectives

The following are the strategic objectives that are geared towards achieving KDC's mission and realizing its vision.

- Improve accessibility, equity and provision of high quality education services to the communities in the Council.
- Provide high quality health services to the Communities in the Council.
- Enhance Supply of safe and clean water within applicable distances and improve environmental sanitation to the communities in the Council.
- Maintenance and construction of adequate infrastructures in the Council.
- Enhance provision of extension and cooperative services, Credit schemes, industries for improving quality of agricultural and livestock products, marketing services and food security in the Council.
- Enhancing sustainable utilization of land, natural resources and environmental conservation in the Council.
- Maintenance of good governance, coordination of planning process and mobilization of resources for socio-economic development in the council jurisdiction.

1.9 The Management Setting and Administration Set Up

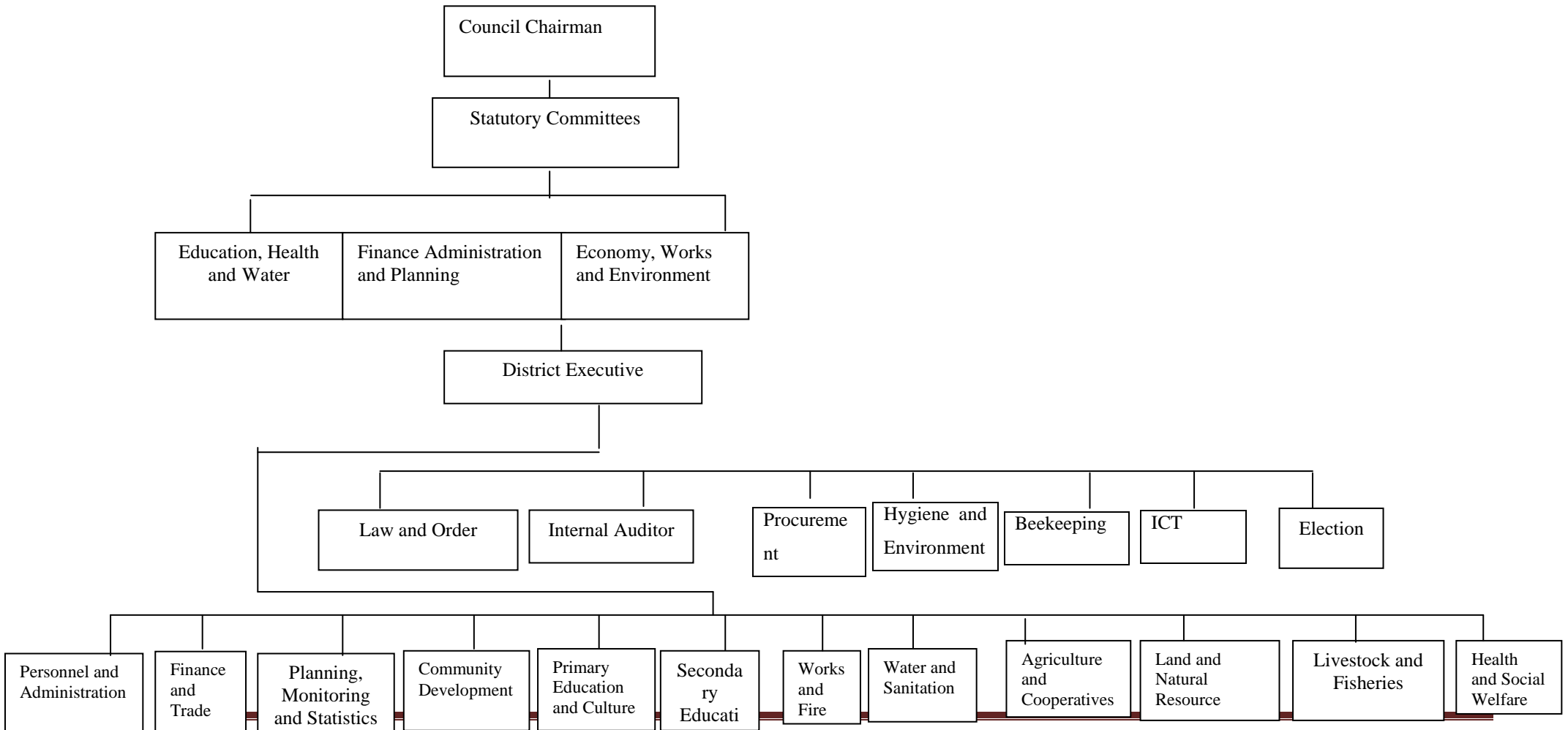
1.9.1 Key stakeholders

The council stakeholders are: -

- Staffs
- Community
- Development partners
- Non-Government Organizations

Council's Social-Economic Profile

CHART OF COUNCIL'S ADMINISTRATION SET UP



Kalambo District Council 2016

Source: DED-Kalambo District Council, June 2016

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2.0 Administrative Information

2.1: Administration

Kalambo District Council has 23 councilors of which 16 councilors are from CCM and 7 Councilor is from CHADEMA. 8 Councilors out of 23 are from the special seats. The council has 1 members of parliament from Kalambo constituency.

The required number of staffs of a council to be able to operate well is **3,173** while the current actual available number of staffs is **2,060(65%)** hence having a deficit of **1,113 (35%)** Staffs mainly from health staff, education, administration, village and ward executives.

Table 2: Employment Status in the Council by the year, 2016

| | Required No. of Staffs | Available No. of Staffs | Deficit |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| No. of Staffs | 3,173 | 2,060 | 1,113 |

Source: District Human Resources Office, 2016

2.1.1: Reasons for shortage of Staff In our Council

1. Deaths which are mainly caused by illness.
2. Transfer of staffs from our council to other employees due to marriage reason, health and family problems.

2.1.2: How to overcome the problem

1. Requesting new recruitment permits from the president's office, Public Service Management in order to recruit new staff.
2. The council is in the process to prepare her own motivation policy in order to create conducive work environment that may attract and hence retain her employees.
3. As a way of implementing the order from the permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, newly – recruited employees are not allowed to transfer from our council to other council without serving our council a three- year period since the date of their first appointment.

2.2 Planning process.

The planning of the development activities for the Council starts at the village level where by village governments organize meetings with villagers to agree on priorities

of the villages in line with those agreed during the 'Opportunities and Obstacles in Development' (O&OD) process introduced in 2003 at villages level, when Kalambo District Council was under Sumbawanga District Council before its establishment.

The village programs are then submitted to the wards where Ward Development Committees consolidate the village programs to come up with a ward program. During this process, the activities that cover more than one village are given higher priority.

The wards submit their programs to the council, which, through various committees, review the programs and consolidate them to come up with a council program; the process starts at September/ October and reaches to final during April/May each year.

All the above processes are guided by guidelines prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Guidelines for the Preparation of Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework). The guidelines define the priority areas for resource allocation for each sector with an end objective of pursuing the agenda of improving the lives all Tanzanians through strategic planning and allocation of resources in a way that will result into quick wins which in turn will lead to accelerated economic growth. The guidelines also provide the ceilings of financial resources to be allocated to each sector.

2.2.1 The shortfalls

- While the planning processes start in September/October of each year, the councils in December or even later receive the guidelines.
- The O& OD process is supposed to be conducted after a cycle of three years so as to review the priorities based on the prevailing situations. O & OD exercise is difficult to implement due to the high costs involved (Estimated at Tshs. 80 Mill for the whole Council).
- The ceilings provided by the guidelines are always low that lead to many development plans to be shelved.

3.0 Investment Potentials of Kalambo District Council

This investment profile gives major potential investment opportunities that are found in Kalambo District Council. The Council is endowed with abundant resources to support socio-economic development not only for Kalambo District Council but to all regions of Lake Tanganyika zone and the Nation at large.

The opportunities found in Kalambo District Council can be divided into several categories basing on socio-economic sectors such as Agriculture and Livestock production industry, Processing industries, Energy and Mining industry, Tourism Industry, Beekeeping and Processing industry, Hotels Services, Cross border trade services and Transportation as explained in detail hereunder.

3.1 Agriculture and Livestock Production Industry

3.1.1. Agriculture Production

Kalambo District Council has a total land area of 1,040,560 Acres, out of which 788,990 Acres (equivalent to 75.82% of the total land area) is suitable for Agricultural production and the actual cultivated land is estimated to be 304,560 Acres, equals to 38.60% of the land suitable for agricultural production. This means that, uncultivated land is about 484,430 Acres, which is equal to 61.40% of the land suitable for agriculture.

3.1.2 Irrigation opportunity

Kalambo District Council, has about 3 mainly irrigation schemes, with a total potential of 4,600 Ha, whereby the total area, which is under irrigation is only 540Ha, that estimated to be only 12%, which is in fact, under traditional mode of irrigation system.

Table 3: Irrigation Potentials

| S. Nº | SCHEME | ALTITUDE IN Meters | POTENTIAL AREA (HA) | IRRIGATED AREA (HA) | IRRIGATED AREA (HA) | WATER SOURCE | DISCHARGE RATE (M3/S) | IRRIGATED CROPS |
|-------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Singiwe | 1875 | 1,000 | 400 | 400 | Mzwalo | 1.7 | Maize, beans, vegetables, onions |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|---|
| 2 | Katuka | 1880 | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Mpulo River | 1.5 | Maize, beans, vegetables, onions, sugarcane |
| 3 | Ulumi | 1670 | 1,000 | 20 | 20 | Kapoka River | 0.4 | Maize, beans, vegetables, onions, sugarcane |

Source: District Agricultural and Livestock Office- Kalambo DC 2016

3.1.2 Livestock production

The suitable area for livestock production is 502,199.51 Acres this area can also be used for crop cultivation.

3.1.2.1 Animal population trend

For past ten years, livestock population have been varying depending on yearly conditions, disaster emergency and control, changes in production modalities and increasing consumption in animal varieties and products relative to human population.

3.1.2.2 Opportunity for feed-lot

Given available suitable land area for grazing and animal production in general as well as the genetic characteristics of the Ufipa cattle and known varieties of Shoats, there are opportunities for improved beef production. This is in support of the available grass land natural vegetation suitable for over-sowing and hence improved pasture for feed-lots.

3.1.2.3 Opportunity for hides and skin processing

Average annual availability of hides and skin is estimated at **1348** pieces. This tells there is a far greater vacancy of more hides and skin for processing.

3.1.2.4 Opportunity for milk production and processing

Average milk production per annum is estimated at 155,838 liters. Referring to international recommended dietary requirement for human, liters of milk required by Kalambo District civilians is 11,161,128 liters. The estimated production is far more behind from recommended consumption. Given available pasture land, possibility of improving our indigenous-local breeds and quality animal feeds, there will be a possibility of raising milk production and so into processing for variety of products for human consumption

3.1.2.5 Agro – ecological zones

In Kalambo District Council, there are two an agro economic zone, called the Ufipa Plateau and Lake Tanganyika shores, in these zones, varieties of animals and crops are found.

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The population of livestock kept, depending on the base of civilian's priorities. Common livestock kept are Cattle, Goats, Poultry, Pigs and Donkeys. The very usual method applied is a free-range small-scale production system.

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Table4: Kinds and Number Of Livestock

| NO | WARD | COWS | | | | GOATS | | | | | PIGS | DONKEY | POULTRY (CHICKENS) | | | DUCKS | TURKEYS | GUINEA FOWS | PIGEONS | DOGS | CATS | RABBITS | GUINEA PIGS | GRAZING AREA (HECTARE) | DIPS | CRASH |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|------|------|---------|-------------|------------------------|------|-------|
| | | INNDIGENOUS | BEEF | DAIRY | TOTAL | INNDIGENOUS | BEEF | DAIRY | TOTAL | SHEEP | | | INNDIGENOUS | LAYERS | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kasanga | 180 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 1027 | 0 | 0 | 1027 | 84 | 134 | 83 | 1938 | 0 | 1938 | 99 | 0 | 37 | 54 | 211 | 122 | 239 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Katazi | 4711 | 0 | 0 | 4711 | 3939 | 0 | 0 | 3939 | 202 | 16 | 79 | 4063 | 42 | 4105 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 497 | 185 | 227 | 0 | 1220 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Katete | 4659 | 0 | 0 | 4659 | 1133 | 0 | 0 | 1133 | 194 | 179 | 92 | 3808 | 0 | 3808 | 23 | 0 | 5 | 444 | 369 | 130 | 4 | 0 | 4551.9 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Kileshe | 3963 | 0 | 0 | 3963 | 2158 | 0 | 0 | 2158 | 52 | 90 | 224 | 3360 | 0 | 3360 | 163 | 55 | 70 | 0 | 395 | 99 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Kisumba | 1129 | 0 | 0 | 1129 | 1011 | 0 | 0 | 1011 | 53 | 152 | 33 | 3125 | 0 | 2762 | 30 | 5 | 53 | 31 | 298 | 36 | 35 | 2 | 1704 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | L/mwendo | 2381 | 0 | 0 | 2381 | 687 | 0 | 0 | 687 | 84 | 69 | 64 | 1299 | 0 | 1299 | 38 | 0 | 37 | 54 | 137 | 118 | 239 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | M/kenya | 5232 | 0 | 0 | 5232 | 2188 | 0 | 0 | 2188 | 386 | 828 | 57 | 4934 | 69 | 4934 | 62 | 0 | 2 | 250 | 596 | 221 | 29 | 0 | 3976 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | M/koswe | 3986 | 0 | 0 | 3986 | 1901 | 0 | 0 | 1901 | 211 | 522 | 374 | 5752 | 0 | 5752 | 108 | 4 | 99 | 167 | 575 | 125 | 122 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Matai | 4770 | 0 | 0 | 4770 | 1272 | 0 | 0 | 1272 | 222 | 449 | 42 | 4149 | 0 | 4149 | 103 | 15 | 12 | 219 | 199 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Mkali | 6747 | 0 | 0 | 6747 | 1713 | 0 | 0 | 1713 | 122 | 225 | 26 | 1818 | 0 | 1808 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 364 | 44 | 10 | 0 | 3819 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Mkowe | 10624 | 100 | 0 | 10724 | 1523 | 0 | 0 | 1523 | 489 | 414 | 118 | 4829 | 0 | 4829 | 67 | 0 | 205 | 218 | 423 | 167 | 196 | 0 | 2813 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Mnamba | 2037 | 0 | 0 | 2035 | 553 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 49 | 119 | 25 | 2373 | 69 | 2200 | 36 | 9 | 1 | 103 | 313 | 46 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Msanzi | 16190 | 262 | 32 | 16484 | 3366 | 0 | 137 | 3503 | 356 | 338 | 47 | 6116 | 69 | 6116 | 153 | 18 | 16 | 333 | 939 | 129 | 69 | 79 | 24006 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | Mwazy | 3048 | 0 | 0 | 3048 | 1222 | 0 | 0 | 1222 | 24 | 300 | 133 | 2982 | 8 | 2982 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 329 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Mwimbi | 6517 | 0 | 0 | 6517 | 1233 | 0 | 0 | 1233 | 119 | 288 | 94 | 5458 | 0 | 5458 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 286 | 392 | 190 | 7 | 0 | 1983 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Sopa | 10760 | 4 | 0 | 10760 | 2029 | 0 | 0 | 2029 | 606 | 520 | 193 | 7005 | 0 | 7005 | 144 | 0 | 12 | 543 | 810 | 211 | 7 | 0 | 19482 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Ulumi | 3993 | 0 | 0 | 3993 | 971 | 0 | 0 | 971 | 133 | 435 | 72 | 4149 | 280 | 4429 | 69 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 322 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 3041 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 90927 | 366 | 32 | 91319 | 27926 | 0 | 137 | 28063 | 3386 | 5078 | 1756 | 67158 | 537 | 66934 | 1834 | 124 | 556 | 2957 | 7169 | 2095 | 1350 | 127 | 67625 | 3 | 3 |

Source: District Livestock office- kalambo 2016

a) Ufipa Plateau

- i. This zone covers about 60% of total District area,
- ii. It is raised to about 1,700 M.A.S.L,
- iii. The plateau lies between two wings of the rift valley which is formed by Lake Rukwa and Lake Tanganyika,
- iv. In nature, the zone is widely grassland,
- v. It is an agricultural zone whose crop production results into surplus of crop produced.
- vi. Common crops grown in this zone are maize, beans, sunflower, finger millet, groundnuts, sugarcane and a variety of vegetables.

b) The Lake Tanganyika shores

- i. Covers about 10% of the total District Council area and raised to about 770M above the sea level.
- ii. To a small extent, paddy, palm and coconut oil producing, trees and cassava are commonly grown.
- iii. There is an approximate of 1,400 metric tones of various fish species in Lake Tanganyika. This provides a main economic activity along the shore.
- iv. It is located at the western part of Matai minor town. The shortest way to reach the Lake from Matai is about 50 kms. It is international water body shared with Zambia, DR Congo and Burundi. It borders Nkasi district in South-Western part of Kalambo District.



Livestock keeping (Cows Goats and pigs)



Ufipa Highlands Maize Production

3.2 Processing Industry Investment for Food Crops

Kalambo District Council is most favorable to invest in processing rural industries. This is due to the fact that the District Council is among the leading Districts Council in production of food crops in Tanzania. For example, in the year 2012, it is estimated that, the average production for maize is about 160,643 tons/year. This production trend makes an average excess of 73,694 tons of maize per year less consumptions which is 86,949.8 tons. Investment in processing Industries is very crucial aspect of rural development in order to add value to agricultural raw products and promote effective marketing of farm products.

3.2.1 Fishery Industry Investment

There is a potential fresh water sources for fishing activities to feed fish processing industry in Kalambo District Council. Also the council is capable enough to produce for consumption and surplus for commercial purposes. Lake Tanganyika and its catchment rivers like Kalambo is a best example which is Potential for Investment on fish processing and aquaculture where various type of fresh fish are found.

3.2.2 Beekeeping Industry Investment.

Bee- keeping in Kalambo District Council, is an ancient tradition practiced for the beekeepers, however Kalambo District Council doesn't have many beekeepers holding it as a major economic activity. In large part this activity is seasonally conducted especially at the high land of Lake Tanganyika shores.

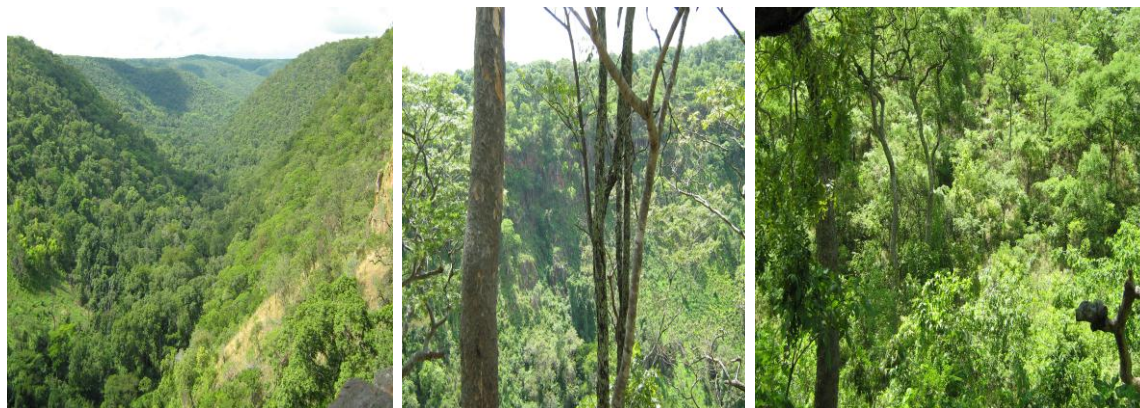
3.2.2.1 Values of Beekeeping

Honey and other products of bees have long been used as medicine. People in Kalambo District Council, have wealthy traditional knowledge of apothecary. Honey has antibiotic properties, healing wounds, skin treatment and it also contains enzymes that kill bacteria. Beekeeping has created self employment to the people which enable them to generate income, for their sake and for the District Council development at large.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

The land area favorable for beekeeping is approximated to be 37,278 Ha. With water catchments and a number of Forest Reserves such as Kalambo River, Forest and Kalambo Falls.

The picture below shows some of the potential area, friendly to bee keeping activities.



Forest essentials for bee keeping

3.2.3 Tourism Industry Investment Opportunities

Kalambo District Council has a number of attractive tourism potentials which can be divided into two categories. These are *Natural Heritage Tourism* and *Cultural Heritage Tourism*.

(a) Natural Heritage Tourism

There are several attractive natural heritages within the area as follows.

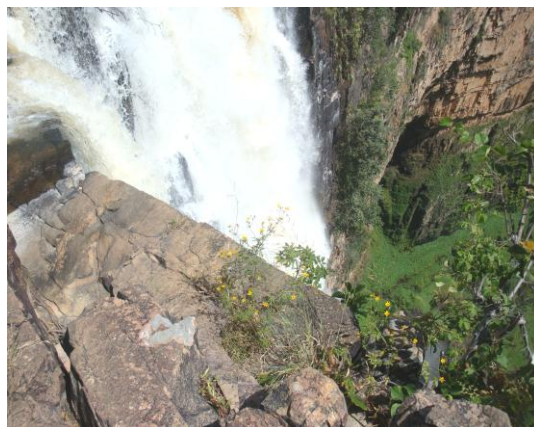
(i) The Kalambo River Waterfalls.

This is the country's highest waterfall and the second highest in Africa. It is about 64 kms from Matai Town.

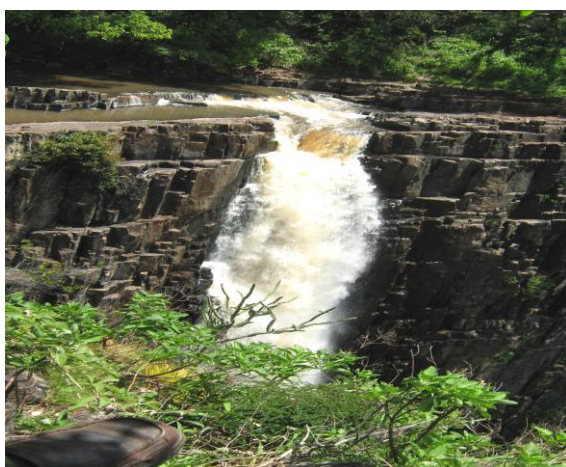
Some of the scenery of Kalambo River and Kalambo Falls found in Kalambo District Council.



Kalambo River



Kalambo River Falls



Kalambo River falls



Kalambo River falls

Features of Kalambo Water Falls

- It has the highest water falls (about 500M) above the ground level
- It has spectacular water fall, in a single uninterrupted stream, pouring its water 221M down into the gorge, and then into Lake Tanganyika.
- It has very good scenery for Tourist attractions.

(ii) Lake Tanganyika

It is found south west of Matai (Headquarter of Kalambo District Council), about 69 kms away.

Features of Lake Tanganyika

- This lake is one of the largest fresh water lake in the world and is the second deepest after Lake Baikal in Russia. The immense depth is due to the fact that the Lake lies in the Great Rift Valley.
- It has very clear fresh water which host more than 350 different fish species, whereby 100 species is worth for human consumption while 250 species are special for ornaments. They both have high demand within the country and abroad.
- Lake Tanganyika, is known for its endemic fish species, including sardines locally known as "**Kapenta**" (*Stolothrissa Tanganicae* and *Limonothrissa Miodom*) also Buka-Buka fish (*Lates stapperscill*) commonly known as ***involo***.
- It has very suitable in land ports like Kasanga which provides access for cargo and passengers services to and from Great Lake Regions in East and central Africa.
- The queen of Lake Tanganyika is steam ship(s) Mv. Liemba operating in Lake Tanganyika since 1913 and was used in First World War (WW1).
- This Lake has very good scenery which attracts many tourists within and outside the country.



Lake Tanganyika Front View

Lake Tanganyika Benefits

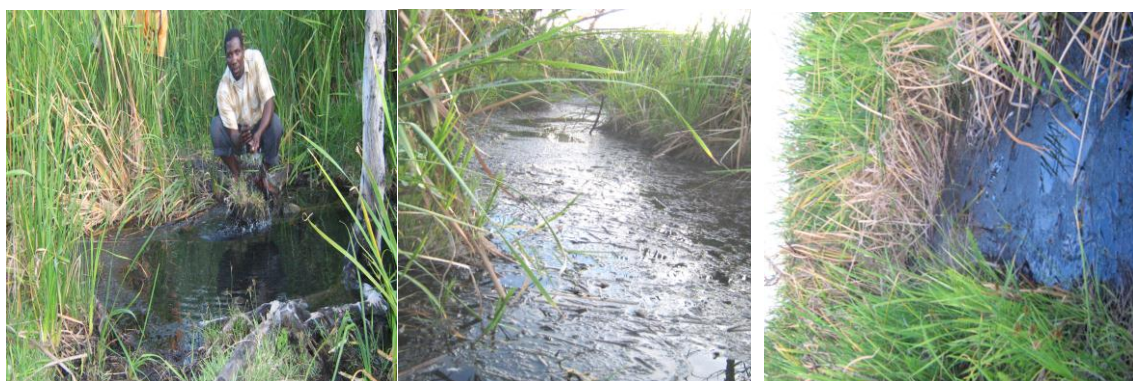
This Lake has created many employment opportunities, especially to the people (fishermen) who are living along Lake Tanganyika shore. However, it can create more employment opportunities such as integrated fish farming, fish canning, preservation, restocking and commercial fishing.

It is economically important across border transportation corridor, since it makes easier connection between Tanzania, Zambia, Republic Democratic of Congo and Rwanda. However, in spite of its well endowments, Lake Tanganyika has not yet attracted potential investors to facilitate full utilization of the available resources it contains.

(ii) Kilambo Hot Water Spring

Kalambo Rural District is blessed with a unique spring which emits hot water known as ***Kilambo*** hot spring. This amazing hot spring is found at Kizombwe village **11kms** southern part of Matai Town centre.

The following are the scenery of Kilambo Hot Water Spring.



Kilambo Hot spring at Kizombwe village

Features of Kilambo Hot Spring

- It is a permanent spring; of which its water neither increases or decrease in volume throughout a year.
- Its water has a temperature ranging from 45⁰C – 50⁰C
- It has very clear water which usually brings visual impression.
- Nearby hot spring, there are very attractive colored wild birds with yellow beaks, red legs and heavy black.

- Also around this area there is natural vegetation cover which is friendly to environment since it has been facilitating water conservation. These natural vegetation cover are locally called "**Namakala**".
- These vegetation cover (Namakala) tends to perish during rain season and grew up again during dry season. Such spring water at that area becomes very hot during rain season and cool during dry season.
- Around Kilambo spring there is Arable land, in which there is no any human economic activity under taken due to lack of people with interest to invest over there.
- Kilambo Hot spring out flows its water into river **Pala**, therefore it is a catchment area for this river.

Hot Spring Benefits

- It has good scenery for Tourist attractions.
- It has been a reliable source of water especially to the river (Pala) hence makes a great possibility for crop cultivation and cattle rearing. It is recommended that this place should be developed, since it has suitable land for crop production as well as scenery features for Tourist attraction.

(b) Cultural Heritage

(i) Monuments

Bismarck Germany Fort (Monument) is a Historical Fort which is very attractive for tourist to visit. It is found on the shore of Lake Tanganyika very close to Kasanga Port. It is very famous German historical fort in Africa located at South West of Matai, about **69Km** away from Kalambo headquarter (Matai).

Significance of Bismark Fort

- Has been a great attractive for tourists especially people from German, as a result it has boosted up Tourism Industry in Kalambo District Council.
- It provides a wide room to learn more about German colonization and expansion in Fipa land.
- The area surrounding Bismark fort is so potential for investment especially in Hotels and Lodges since it is visited by many people from within and outside

the country, for sure such investment will strengthen Tourism development at this area.

(ii)Traditional Ceremonies and drama tools

The ethnic group in Kalambo District Council is the Fipa with minor dialects like Mambwe and Lungu. However, the most spoken vernacular language is Fipa. The District Council has a lot of traditional foods and ceremonies, for example there is a popular traditional dancing commonly known as “**Nsimba**”. It is a very unique Drama played with high attraction and no other place in East Africa where it can be danced. Tools commonly used are handcrafted and music instruments traditionally known as “vingwengwe”

The following picture shows the traditional tools, mostly used for domestic purposes.



Traditional tools

(iii) Local Cuisine

People in the area, use traditional cuisines such as local brew so called “Kimpumu”, delicious forest tuber (Chikanda) and Cassava-Ugali with fresh Lake Tanganyika Sardines (Mteke)

(iv) Traditional Medicine

Traditional treatment is common in the area; people tend to prefer the use of local human treatment, crops treated locally and livestock treated locally as well. For example there are some trees, commonly known as *Nansimba* and *Mlonge* which are mostly used for stomach treatments.

3.2.4 Energy Industry Investment

By utilizing available sources of energy there is a possibility to invest in Hydro-electric power production. This is because of adequacy water resource from waterfalls of Kalambo, Lwanji and River Kawa.

Below is the picture of Lwanji Falls, showing the water falls that can be used for generating hydro electric power.



Lwanji water falls

3.2.3.1 Solar Energy

Solar energy is also an area possible for investment, due to the fact that, most of the people of Kalambo District Council are in rural area and investors are encouraged to invest in solar power generation and supplying its accessories. This is a cheapest and easy source of power because supply of solar energy is readily available throughout the year.

3.3 Expected Investors to our District Council

Apart from the above brief on the availability of potential sources for investment, we have received some aspiring investors to utilize our locally available resources as the table below shows.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

Table 5: Interested Investors

| S/N | Investor | Area Of Interest | Expected Out Put | Status |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Kitonga Hydro-Electricity Power | Kalambo Falls | Power Generation | Nill |
| 3 | MVIWATA | Kasanga Fish Market | Fish Market And Fish Processing | At Finishing Stage |
| 4 | Migebuka Fisheries Ltd | Fish Processing And Transportation At Kasanga | Processed Fish / Transportation | Operating |
| 5 | Dr, Anne Fernandes | Agricultural Activities | Agricultural Production And Processing | Nill |
| 7 | Kinunda | Kalambo Falls | Tourist Hotel | Nill |

Key: NILL = No Response

Apart from the above investors, who have shown an interest, the following are the potential area for investment:-

1. Hydro Electric Power at Lwanji Falls and River Kawa.
2. Agricultural Production and Processing at Ufipa Plateau.
3. Tourist Hotel at Lake Tanganyika.
4. Bee wax and honey at Kalambo River Forest Reserve, **Selelompona Catchment Forest** and Ndelemvi water catchment Forest
5. Aquaculture and Fish Processing at Lake Tanganyika
6. Livestock Keeping and Meat Processing at Ufipa Plateau

3.4 Things done by Kalambo District Council as a Preparation to investors

Having realized the importance of investment, our Council have planned for Land Use Plans for every village to allow a smooth implementation of income generating project, adequate site for settlements and service delivery infrastructures like schools, Hospitals and recreational facilities just to mention few, in order to manage this, Kalambo District Council have planned for all of its 111 villages to have such plans in place from now to 2021, that to have 21 – 25 villages every year through cost sharing between the Council and village Government.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

This is Mult Sectoral Program hence all sectors must play part. This will go together with ONYARU Campaign (ONDOA NYASI RUKWA – Better Housing Scheme, 3 years Program), this have been realized feasible implementable for good livelihood to all residents of Kalambo District Council (Maisha Bora kwa kila Mwananchi wa Kalambo, Mkoani Rukwa na Tanzania kwa Ujumla yanawezekana)

Data from Department / Sections of Kalambo District Council

3.5 Education Sector

3.5.1 Primary Education.

Kalambo District Council has put effort to emphasis promotion on pre-primary education up to year 2016, whereby 98 primary schools have introduce pre-primary classes, of which 10,315 children have enrolled where by boys are 5,190 and girls 5,125 and all children are learning in permanent classrooms.

Table 6: Pre- Primary Pupils by June, 2016.

| PERIOD / YEAR | ESTIMATE ENROLNMENT | | | Total Children Enrolled | | | Percent Enrolled (%) |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| 2014 | 3812 | 3261 | 7073 | 3456 | 3149 | 6605 | 93.4 |
| 2015 | 3580 | 3917 | 7497 | 3623 | 3822 | 7445 | 99.3 |
| 2016 | 3682 | 3594 | 7276 | 5190 | 5125 | 10315 | 141.8 |

Source: District Primary Education Officer – Kalambo DC 2016

| YEAR/CLA | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| STD I | 3859 | 3829 | 7666 | 4659 | 4704 | 9363 | 6602 | 6368 | 12970 |
| STD II | 4078 | 3846 | 7924 | 4063 | 4181 | 8244 | 3896 | 3919 | 7815 |
| STD III | 3239 | 3263 | 6487 | 3342 | 3322 | 6664 | 3414 | 3597 | 7011 |
| STD IV | 3118 | 3141 | 6259 | 2759 | 2896 | 5655 | 2355 | 2353 | 4708 |

Council's Social-Economic Profile

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| STD V | 2994 | 2901 | 5895 | 2662 | 2713 | 5375 | 2379 | 2490 | 4869 |
| STD VI | 2835 | 2705 | 5540 | 2803 | 2803 | 5605 | 2304 | 2406 | 4710 |
| STD VII | 2183 | 2321 | 4504 | 1880 | 2000 | 3880 | 1838 | 1855 | 3693 |
| TOTAL | 22306 | 22004 | 44310 | 22168 | 22618 | 44786 | 22788 | 22788 | 45776 |

Table 8: Pupils enrolled (1-VII) June, 2016

Source: District Primary Education Officer – Kalambo DC 2016

Table 9: Academic Achievement (CPEE) in the year 2015-2016.

| Year | N0.of candidates | | | Passed | | | | Selected form one from passed students | | | |
|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|------------|-------------|------------|
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | % | B | G | T | % |
| 2014 | 4349 | 4726 | 9075 | 992 | 406 | 1398 | 15.4 | 991 | 402 | 1393 | 99.6 |
| 2015 | 1703 | 1868 | 3571 | 834 | 592 | 1426 | 39.9 | 834 | 592 | 1426 | 100 |

Source: District Primary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

Table 10: Number of primary teachers' by qualification and gender in 2015-2016

| Available Teachers | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL |
| III B/C | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| III A | 696 | 319 | 1015 | 651 | 288 | 939 |
| DIPLOMA | 28 | 6 | 34 | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| DEGREE | 18 | 4 | 22 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 746 | 329 | 1075 | 682 | 296 | 978 |

Source: District Primary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016.

The data above shows that, the total number of teachers in Kalambo District Council in 2016 is 978, of which 682 are Male and 296 are Female.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

Table 4: School infrastructure and furniture by June, 2016

| TYPE | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| | Required | Available | Deficit | Of % Deficit | Required | Available | Deficit | %Of Deficit |
| CLASSROOMS | 1125 | 646 | 476 | 42 | 1264 | 638 | 397 | 31 |
| TEACHERS HOUSE | 1125 | 558 | 567 | 50 | 1264 | 546 | 718 | 56 |
| TRC (teachers resources centre) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| LATRINES | 2125 | 1052 | 1073 | 50 | 2563 | 1058 | 1505 | 59 |
| OFFICE | 289 | 200 | 89 | 31 | 289 | 200 | 89 | 31 |
| STORES | 143 | 23 | 120 | 83 | 143 | 23 | 120 | 84 |
| DESKS | 15558 | 7388 | 8173 | 53 | 17408 | 14936 | 2472 | 14.2 |
| TABLES | 8167 | 857 | 7310 | 89 | 2150 | 862 | 1288 | 60 |
| CHAIRS | 2086 | 982 | 1104 | 53 | 2208 | 986 | 1222 | 55 |
| CUPBORDS | 1180 | 148 | 1032 | 87 | 1273 | 154 | 1119 | 88 |
| WATER TANKS | 98 | - | 98 | 100 | 98 | - | 98 | 100 |

Source: District Primary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

3.5:2 Adult Education

Table 5: Total number of MEMKWA.

| YEAR | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|--------------|------|----|-----|------|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| TOTAL | 70 | 94 | 164 | 33 | 39 | 72 | 185 | 150 | 335 | 260 | 223 | 483 |

Source: District Adult Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

3.5.3 Secondary Education

There was only one Secondary School in 1980's that was owned by religions organization. The second Secondary School was opened in 1984 and was owned by the community under NGO, called SUDET. During 1990's Seven Secondary Schools were built and opened, in 2000's more school have been constructed.

3,5,3.1; school infrastructure

Table 6: Number of Buildings Up to June, 2016

| YEAR | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Classrooms | 183 | 183 | 159 |
| Teacher's House | 79 | 79 | 78 |
| Laboratories | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Hostels | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Latrines | 325 | 325 | 227 |
| Library | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dining halls | 0 | 0 | |

Source: District Secondary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

Table 7: Namber of Desks and Teaching Books by June, 2016

| YEAR | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Text Books | 344 | - | - |
| Student Desks and Chairs | 4769 | 4769 | 3502 |

Source: District Secondary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

Table 8: Number of Secondary schools From Dec 2013 - June, 2016

| YEAR | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public schools | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Private schools | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |

Source: District Secondary Education Officer – Kalambo DC, 2016

Council's Social-Economic Profile

Table 9: Enrolment of Students in Secondary School by June, 2016.

| S/N | SCHOOL | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----|----------|--------|--------|
| | | ACTUAL | ACTUAL |
| 1 | Mwazyze | 401 | 400 |
| 2 | Chisenga | 246 | 291 |
| 3 | Matai | 859 | 934 |
| 4 | Mambwe | 496 | 451 |
| 5 | Ulungu | 124 | 115 |
| 6 | Msanzi | 339 | 383 |
| 7 | Kalambo | 222 | 182 |
| 8 | Kanyeke | 195 | 205 |
| 9 | Mwimbi | 227 | 232 |
| 10 | Mombo | 76 | 138 |
| 11 | Katazi | 412 | 394 |
| 12 | Namema | 200 | 104 |
| 13 | Machinda | 186 | 151 |
| 14 | Kalembe | 145 | 172 |
| 15 | Kasanga | 223 | 185 |

Source: District Secondary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

**Table 20: Number of students by gender in secondary school -
Kalambo District Council**

| S/n | Ward | Name of school | 2015 | | | 2016 | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Number of students | | | Number of students | | |
| | | | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| 1 | Kisumba | Chisenga | 172 | 74 | 246 | 203 | 88 | 291 |
| 2 | Mwazyze | Mwazyze | 209 | 192 | 401 | 200 | 200 | 400 |
| 3 | Matai | Matai | 627 | 232 | 859 | 599 | 335 | 934 |
| 4 | Ulumi | Mambwe | 408 | 88 | 356 | 369 | 82 | 451 |
| 5 | Msanzi | Msanzi | 208 | 131 | 339 | 220 | 163 | 383 |
| 6 | Mkowe | Kalambo | 125 | 97 | 222 | 100 | 82 | 182 |
| 7 | Sopa | Ulungu | 79 | 45 | 124 | 69 | 46 | 115 |
| 8 | Legezamwendo | Mombo | 65 | 11 | 76 | 82 | 56 | 138 |
| 9 | Katazi | Katazi | 250 | 162 | 412 | 256 | 138 | 394 |
| 10 | Sopa | Kanyeke | 107 | 88 | 195 | 131 | 74 | 205 |
| 11 | Mwimbi | Mwimbi | 138 | 89 | 227 | 134 | 98 | 232 |
| 12 | Kasanga | Kasanga | 187 | 36 | 223 | 151 | 34 | 185 |

Council's Social-Economic Profile

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 13 | Mambwenkoswe | Kalembe | 100 | 45 | 145 | 119 | 53 | 172 |
| 14 | Mambwekenya | Namema | 138 | 62 | 200 | 74 | 30 | 104 |
| 15 | Katete | Machinda | 142 | 44 | 186 | 100 | 51 | 151 |

Source: District Secondary Education Office – Kalambo DC, 2016

The picture below shows buildings of Mwazy secondary school which is public ownership.



3.5.3.1 Strength

- (i) Continuous Increase of enrolment students
- (ii) Increase number of students who complete form four,
- (iii) Availability of local building resources eg. Stones, concrete, aggregate, burnt bricks.
- (iv) Availability of enough School yard Compound.
- (v) Availability of local building materials eg. Stones, red bricks

3.5.3.2 Problems/Constraints

- (i) Insufficient of human resources (Teachers)
- (ii) Insufficient of teaching and learning material eg. Books, teaching aids.
- (iii) Insufficient of classrooms, furniture and teacher's houses.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

- (iv) Inadequate of funds for construction of classrooms and teacher's houses.
- (v) Inadequate of funds for purchasing teaching materials and furnitures.
- (vi) Lack of vocational training schools,
- (vii) Lack of laboratories,
- (viii) Insufficient of dormitories.

3.6 HEALTH SECTOR

Kalambo District Council has 54 dispensaries and 4 Health Centers that makes a total of 58 health facilities. The health facilities coverage is encouraging as less than 10% of the population live more than 10km from a nearby health unit. Most of health facilities are physically in poor state of service provision coupled with inadequate supply of essential medical equipment and drugs. The sector is also facing the problem of inadequate qualified medical staff. (Tables No. 19, 20 to 21 reveal health status in the district).

The data shows that, out of 23 Wards only 4 Wards have Health Centre.

Table 10: Health Centres and Dispensaries by June, 2016.

| HEALTH CENTRE | 2016 | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | DIPENSARIES | No. Of Dispensaries |
| Mwimbi | Mambwe Kenya, Mambwenkoswe, Kantalemwa, Mtula, Ulumi (Mission), Ulumi, Katazi, Mwazy, Mwazy (Mission), Ninga, Legezamwendo, Luse, Kilesha, Kalepula, Kanyezi, Kasusu. (Mission), Mpanga, Madibira, Chipapa, Kambo, Ilango, Mkombo, Mombo | 23 |
| Matai | Msanzi, Katuka, Sopa, Mtutumbe Katete, Ilambila, Mkowe, Matai (Mission), Mbuluma, Kalalasi, Mikonko, Mao, Mbuza, Singiwe, Kizombwe, Kasitu, Myunga, Kalaela, Tatanda, Katapul, Kamawe, Kisungamile. | 22 |
| Ngorotwa | Kipanga, Kasanga, Mpombwe Samazi, Kisumba/Kasote, Kapere, Kafukoka, Kapozwa | 8 |
| Sopa | Katete and Kale | 2 |
| Total | | 55 |

Source. District Medical Office Kalambo DC, 2016.

Council's Social-Economic Profile

Table 11: Number of Public and Private Health Facilities.

| HEALTH FACILITY | 2016 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------|
| | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
| No. of Hospitals | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Rural Health Centers | 4 | 0 |
| Number of Dispensaries | 59 | 4 |
| Number of MCH Clinics | 50 | 4 |
| Total | 113 | 8 |

Source. District Medical Office Kalambo DC, 2016.

Table 12: Medical Personnel by Position in Council by June,2016.

| NA | Position | Requirement | Actual | % | Shortfall/Surplus | % |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | MD | 4 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 |
| 2 | AMO | 16 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 75 |
| 3 | CO/CA | 65 | 47 | 72 | 18 | 28 |
| 4 | NO | 2 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| 5 | ANO | 16 | 9 | 56 | 7 | 44 |
| 6 | EN | 186 | 97 | 52 | 89 | 48 |
| 7 | MATT | 89 | 171 | 192 | -82 | -92 |
| 8 | EHO | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 |
| 9 | AEHO | 23 | 6 | 26 | 17 | 74 |
| 10 | H/Asst | 111 | 3 | 3 | 108 | 97 |
| 11 | LAB/ASS | 59 | 24 | 41 | 35 | 59 |
| 12 | HLAB TECH | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 100 |
| 13 | Dental therapist | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| 14 | Assistant Dental officer | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| 15 | Pharmaceutical technologist | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| 16 | Pharmaceutical Ass. techn | 59 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 97 |
| 17 | Nutritional officer | 3 | 2 | 67 | 1 | 33 |
| 18 | Community health worker | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 100 |
| 19 | Social Welfare officer | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Ass. Social Welfare officer | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| 21 | Health secretary | 2 | 3 | 150 | -1 | -50 |
| 22 | Security | 122 | 2 | 2 | 120 | 98 |
| Total | | 847 | 373 | 44 | 474 | 56 |

Source. District Medical Office Kalambo DC, 2016

Table 24: Typical Common Diseases.

| Complaint /Disease | 2015 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Case ('000) | % of Deaths | Case ('000) | % of Deaths |
| ARI | 18,366 | 0 | 1,775 | 0 |
| Malaria | 20,376 | 12 | 561 | 21 |
| Diarhoea | 8,196 | 1 | 96 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 7,363 | 4 | 256 | 4 |
| Conjunctivitis | 3,023 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Skin Diseases | 3,506 | 0 | 3,458 | 00 |
| Ear Infection | 1,214 | 0 | 524 | 00 |
| Internal Worms | 4,504 | 0 | 3,352 | 00 |
| Anaemia | 432 | 0 | 00 | 00 |
| Genital Discharges | 498 | 0 | 00 | 00 |

Source: District Medical Office – Kalambo DC, 2015

3.6.1. Level of Health Facilities

There are two levels of health facilities in Kalambo District Council,

Which are: -

3.6.1.1 Dispensaries – This is actually the first official level of health care facility at the village staffed by Rural Medical assistants. Mother and Child Health Services are also provided in these dispensaries.

3.6.1.2 Rural Health Centers (RHC). This is the first referral center for cases that cannot be handled by dispensaries and is staffed by a Clinical Officer and Health Auxiliaries.

Table 13: Number of Beds at each Health centres

| NO. | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | NAME OF H.C | NO. OF BEDS | NAME OF H.C | NO. OF BEDS |
| 1. | Matai | 26 | Matai | |
| 2. | Mwimbi. | 10 | Mwimbi. | |
| 3. | Ngorotwa. | 13 | Ngorotwa. | |
| 4. | Sopa | 0 | Sopa | |
| | TOTAL | 49 | TOTAL | |

Source: District Medical Office – Kalambo DC 2016

3.6.2 Immunization Coverage.

Table 25: immunization coverage

| S/n | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----|---------|--------|---------|------|
| 1 | BCG | 73.5% | BCG | 100% |
| 2 | DPT HB3 | 96.7% | DPT HB3 | 100% |
| 3 | TT | 98% | TT | 91% |
| 4 | Measles | 92.5% | Measles | 97% |
| 5 | Polio3 | 103.1% | Polio3 | 104% |

Source: District Medical Office – Kalambo DC 2016

3.6.3 HIV Infection and AIDS Disease

The first reported AIDS case in the District was diagnosed at Sumbawanga Regional Hospital in 1986. The patient was identified as a businessman who was living at Lake Tanganyika shores. According to the National AIDS Control Programme (2005), HIV prevalence is 1.9% in 2015.

3.6.4 Important Health Indicators

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Doctor/population Rate | 1: 80,000 |
| Trained nurse/population | 1: 10,667 |
| Dispensary/ population | 1: 4,915 |
| Infant mortality Rate | 10/ 1000 |

Council's Social-Economic Profile

Maternal mortality Rate 47/ 100,000
 Health centre/popln 1: 2,380
 Hospital/population 0: 207,700
 Bed/population 1: 9763
 Population access to clean water 51.8%
 Population with good latrine 97%
 Population access to health service 48%
 Under fiver mortality -9/1000
 Life expectancy – 45 female 50 male
 Total population 238,760

3.7 WATER SUPPLY

The district has 111 Villages out of which 76 Villages with total population of about 49.8% are supplied with clean and portable water within reasonable distances.

Kalambo District Council has enabled to supply the clean and safe water resulted from the implementation of various programmes, such as TASAF, Quick win and Development Funds, BRN and then increases the percentage of safe and clean water from 37% in the year 2005, to 41% in the year 2016.

Table 14: Type of water scheme, Villages and population supplied with water by June, 2016.

| SCHEMES | 2016 | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | No. Of Villages With Water | Popl's Supplied With Water | % |
| SHALLOW WELL | 26 | 20,500 | 9.9 |
| BORE HOLES | 27 | 29,250 | 10.7 |
| GRAVITY | 20 | 58,500 | 29.2 |
| MOTORISED PUMP | 2 | - | 0 |
| TOTAL | 75 | 108,250 | |

Source: District Water Engineer Office – DED Kalambo, 2016

Table 15: District water indicators.

| Water Supply | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Population Accessible clean and safe water in % | 48 | 48.2 | 49.8 | 59 | 55 | 41 |

Source: District Water Engineer Office – DED Kalambo, 2016

3.7.1 District Water Potential

- Endowed with abundant water sources – Rivers.
- Number of rivers (perennial) 37.

3.7.2 Ground Water Potential

- Borehole drilling – success over 90%.
- Safe water for consumption

3.7.3 Shallow wells

- Adverse weather has lowered the water table.
- Not a favorable option.

3.7.4 Back-Ground to Water Development in the District

Government effort:

Donor supported programme: RUDEP/NORAD – 1980 – 1995

TASAF I & II 2000- 2016

WORLD BANK under NRWSSP 2006-2012

3.7.5 Schemes constructed

1. Gravity water supply scheme 125 (DPs)
2. Deep bore holes 117
3. Shallow wells 82

These efforts raised water delivery to 24%

3.7.6 Observation made on projects

1. Community was not involved in planning and construction of these projects.
2. The water policy by then spelled that water supply to the citizens was the duty of Government.
3. The Project was left unattended and deteriorated.
4. Encroachment to River source intake areas by farmers and pastoralists polluted sources. Water from river intakes is polluted and does not qualify as safe water

3.7.7 Implementation of Development Projects under TASAF I & II

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) started its implementation in our LGA since 2015, to date the LGA has received the total amount of Tanzanian shillings 1,394,734,500 (One billion, three hundred nine four million, seven hundred thirty four thousand, five hundred only). The money used for number of activities such as Capacity building, Sub project identification from the grass root, Planning, Implementation,

The general purpose of TASAF was capacity building to the grass root level to be able to identify, plan, implement, supervise and evaluate what they have done.

3.7.7.1 The implementation of project sector wise.

- i. **Primary Education;** 54 classrooms, 3 teacher's houses and 24 holes pit latrine.
- ii. **Secondary Education;** 10 classrooms, 2 administration blocks, teachers' house 2 and 1 hostels.
- iii. **Health;** 8 dispensaries and 12 staff quarter, 4 pit latrine.
- iv. **Water;** 28 bore holes, 8 shallow wells and 3 springs.
- v. **Agriculture;** 2 power tillers.
- vi. **Livestock;** Goat keeping and Pig production, five subprojects.
- vii. **Works (FFs);** Road rehabilitation 6.5 km.
- viii. **Trade;** 1 maize milling machines, 1 sunflower pressing machine, 1 paddy milling machine and 2 market construction.
- ix. **Natural resources;** 1 projects of environmental protection (tree planting).
- x. **HIV AND AIDS;** 3 groups full equipped with music instruments for awareness.
- xi. **Orphans;** Supported to one village.

3.7.7.2 Setbacks for the rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes

1. Most of the old water supply schemes are in bad condition it need sufficient funds for rehabilitation and augmentations rehabilitation
2. Lack of responsibility to communities on participation and decision making.

Water funds contribution after opening bank Account not developed by the Lessons learned from the two programs (The RUDEP and TASAF programme) guide us to:-

- 1) Community participation – essential from the beginning to the end.
- 2) Choice of a scheme and type – to be decided by community
- 3) Financial contribution - a necessity to create sense of ownership.

3.7.7.3 Budget for Augmentation of water supply schemes

- All gravity water supply schemes need be augmented
- Sedimentation and filtration plants have to be constructed.
- No major augmentation has been carried out over the last 4 financial years due to meager financial flow.

3.8 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

3.8.1 Roads network

3.8.1.1 National Police

The national policy of works department is to construct and maintain roads and bridges. National policy aims at involving people stakeholders and other donors to take part in managing and administering road network.

Road network in Kalambo district council are categorized into four categories namely; Truck roads, Regional rural roads, District roads and Feeder roads.

Kalambo rural district has a total number of roads with 860.9km. Only 188.1km of these roads are gravel and the remaining 672.8km are earthen. Due to this situation some roads are inaccessible especially during raining season hence affecting transport and transportation of goods in the village. In order to get a clear picture of these roads and their type, see table no. **27** and no. **28**.

Table 16: Road situation in the Council

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| Type of road | Road length (km) | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Tarmac | Gravel | Earth | Total |
| Trunk road | 35 | 139 | - | 174 |
| Regional road | - | 190 | - | 190 |
| District roads | - | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Feeder roads | - | 188.1 | 672.8 | 860.9 |
| Total | 35 | 532.1 | 682.8 | 1,249.9 |

Source: Works Department Office Kalambo 2016

Table 17: Transport and transportation in village.

| | Village accessibility /period | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| | Accessible throughout the year | | Seasonally accessible | | Total inaccessible | |
| | No/km | % | No/km | % | No /km | % |
| Roads | 1107.9 | 88.6 | 40 | 3 | 102 | 8.2 |
| Air trip | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boat | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Works Department Office Kalambo 2016

3.8.1.2 Roads condition and maintenance.

The condition of the roads in the council is not satisfactory, among 15 bridges found on the council roads: only twelve (13) are in good condition, which is equal to **86.7%**, this implies that, most of village roads are accessible throughout the year. The following table shows the number and condition of bridges in the rural district.

Table 30: Number and condition of road bridges in the district

| No. in roads category | Number of bridges in the council | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | All bridges | No. | % | Not. | % | No. of culvert |
| | | Good | | Good | | |
| Trunk road | 11 | 11 | 100 | - | - | 415 |
| Regional road | 11 | 11 | 100 | - | - | 494 |
| District roads | 5 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Feeder roads | 16 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 432 |
| Total | 43 | 43 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1401 |

Source: Works Department Office Kalambo 2016

Kalambo rural district residents volunteer roads maintenance in the activities such as excavation , filling small holes , grass and bush clearing, road forming tree felling and removal of tree roots. Although they perform all these activities, the residents fail to accomplish their role of roads maintenance when they reach bridges and culverts. However contractor also engages in road maintenance but only when they have been given a contract in return for payment. However there is no NGO, which deals with road maintenance, works in rural areas.

3.9 PRODUCTION SECTOR

3.9.1 Agriculture

In 1980's there has been an emphasis on introducing Coffee and Sunflower i.e. Agricultural Production Diversification. The crops are locally accepted and have a high marked value. Sunflower is doing very well especially in Ufipa Plateau and now is used as a major cash crop.

The table 28, below shows various types of crops produced in Kalambo District Council, of which Maize is mainly produced, contributing to 74% of the total crops Produced in Kalambo District Council.

Table 18: Major Food & Cash Crops Production (Tones).

| Crops | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Ha. | Tons | Ha. | Tons | Ha. | Tons |
| Maize | 69,883 | 209,649 | 73,595 | 272,020 | 50,202 | 160,643 |
| Finger millet. | 8,782 | 26,347 | 9,001 | 27,004 | 8,612 | 8,612 |
| Beans | 10,725 | 17,322 | 10,720 | 10,720 | 10,010 | 11,120 |
| Sorghum | 92,703 | 21,322 | 9,601 | 19,201 | 122 | 134 |
| Cassava | 12,441 | 12,746 | 12,349 | 24,697 | 11,210 | 30,102 |
| Ground nuts | 5,525 | 12,746 | 5,537 | 5,537 | 4,223 | 8,326 |
| Sunflower | 13,724 | 16,526 | 14,364 | 17,237 | 12,464 | 12,150 |
| Sweet potatoes | 4,736 | 9,950 | 4,736 | 9,945 | 1,209 | 4,480 |
| Round potatoes | 8,921 | 26,203 | 8,765 | 26,296 | 8,102 | 25,306 |
| Soya | 113 | 29 | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 227,553 | 352,840 | 148,667 | 412,657 | 106,154 | 260,873 |

Ap/Ha = average production per hector **Source:** District Agricultural and Livestock Office- Kalambo DeC 2016.

3.9.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.9.2.1. Forestry Products

The district has about 105,024.25 Acres of forest reserves and plantation used for Timber Production, charcoal and fuel wood for the community. Commercial utilization of these resources has not been fully realized due to numerous constraints including lack of adequate financial resources by the local entrepreneurs and poor transport as a result of poor road maintenance. That 31,973 Ha. Forest plantations are mainly used for fuel and construction purpose. Forest coverage is as shown below:

3.9.2.2 Forest reserves

- Kalambo River Forest Reserve 103680 Acres.

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- Kalambo Falls Forest Reserve 1344.25 Acres.

3.9.2.3 Plantations

- Matai Forest Plantation 10 Ha. (0.1 Km²)
- Mwimbi Forest Plantation (Ulumi) 3 Ha. (0.03Km²).

Table 19: Firewood and Charcoal Used Annually 2012 – 2015

| YEAR | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Volume M3 | 165,120 | 181,510 | 195,720 | 254,436 |

Source: District Natural Resource Office- Kalambo DC, 2016

Firewood and charcoal are the only source of energy to the district population. These had been deliberate move to sensitize the population that they can establish individual nursery and plantations.

Primary and Secondary Schools authorities are advised to raise tree seedlings and have plantations. The move in long run will reduce natural forest harvest. Table No 37 show seedlings raised from 2012 – 2015, Due to deforestation, which is taking place, there are various steps taken including educating the community on good forest harvesting, and a forestation steps. A forestation steps taken include establishment of forest nursery to individuals.

Table 20: Seedlings Rose in 5 years time from 2012 – 2015.

| YEAR | SEEDLINGS RAISED | AREA PLANTED (ha) |
|------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 670,372 | 394.3 |
| 2013 | 731,091 | 430 |
| 2014 | 807,391 | 475 |
| 2015 | 731,091 | 430 |

Source: District Natural Resource Office- Kalambo DC, 2015

3.9.2.4 Bee Keeping

Although the district has 105,024.25 Acres of forest reserves, bee keeping is not a popular activity. Few people deal with bee keeping activity and its products like honey and beeswax are in small quantities and are basically of home consumption. In year 2007/2008 there was only 350 bee keepers who managed to produce 210 kgs of honey and 10kgs of beeswax which earned them about Tshs.178,600=/

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There is missing of beekeeping data between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 due to lacking of beekeeping officers by that time. Most beekeepers still ignorant of the commercial beekeeping practices; therefore most of bees produce (honey and beeswax) are being lost unnecessarily. Some of them are being sold locally in very low prices for making local brews in the villages. Provision of the knowledge on the modern beekeeping practices is provided to them. The table below shows beekeeping status in Kalambo District Council. The data varies as awareness and beekeeping education was created and provided to people.

Table 21: Beekeeping status by the year, 2016

| S/n | Year | Number of Beekeepers | Kg of honey produced | Kg of beeswax produced | Number of bee hives | |
|--------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Traditional | Modern |
| 1 | 2013 | 53 | 3,390 | 203 | 430 | 81 |
| 2 | 2014 | 60 | 4,094 | 2,611 | 524 | 95 |
| 3 | 2015 | 700 | 2000 | 450 | 600 | 1000 |
| 4 | 2016 | 900 | 2500 | 600 | 600 | 1848 |
| Total | | 1713 | 11984 | 3864 | 2154 | 3024 |

Source: District Beekeeping Office -Kalambo 2016

Table 22: Estimated market prices of bees produced and beekeeping facilities/gears by the year 2015 in Tshs.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|
| Protection gear for honey | | | | | Price per 1Kg of Bee wax produced | Price per 1kg of honey produced | | Beehives | | Honey refractometer |
| Boot | Overall | Bee veil | Gloves | Smoker | | Stingless bees | Stinging bees | Traditional | Modern | |
| 12,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 | 6,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | Locally made | 75,000 | 1,500,000 |

Source: District Beekeeping Office -Kalambo 2016

3.9.2.5 Fisheries

Fishing is yet another important economic activity of the district population, particularly those residing along Lake Tanganyika. Basic problems facing the fishing industry in the district are poor and inadequate fishing gears, shortage of cold storage facilities and limited internal market; however the district effort is to complete construction of Kasanga International fish market

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Table 23: Fish production by District (in MT)

| YEAR | MT | VALUE |
|-----------|------|------------|
| 2009/2011 | 16.1 | 11,264,875 |
| 2010/2012 | 15.8 | 11,660,765 |
| 2011/2013 | 14.7 | 11,422,605 |
| 2012/2014 | 14.4 | 9,228,187 |
| 2013/2015 | 48.9 | 33,245,000 |

Source: District Natural Resource Office- Kalambo DC, 2015

Table 24: Number of fishing vessels and Outboard engines

| YEAR | Registered | Unregistered | Total | Engine |
|------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2012 | 406 | 566 | 972 | 186 |
| 2013 | 585 | 410 | 995 | 198 |
| 2014 | 130 | 893 | 1,023 | 213 |
| 2015 | 156 | 1,071 | 1,250 | 228 |

Source: District Natural Resource Office- Kalambo DC, 2016

Table 25: Number of fishermen, fishponds and fishing gears

| YEAR | Fishermen | Fishponds | Fishing gears | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|--------|
| | | | Gillnet | Lift net | Ring net | Hooks |
| 2010 | 1,532 | 7 | 2,250 | 34 | 45 | 15,552 |
| 2011 | 1838 | 7 | 1,950 | 40 | 61 | 16,101 |
| 2012 | 2,205 | 9 | 1,900 | 45 | 70 | 16,323 |
| 2013 | 2,446 | 9 | 1,860 | 47 | 102 | 17,990 |
| 2014 | 2,615 | 9 | 1,717 | 32 | 145 | 22,499 |
| 2015 | 2,838 | 9 | 1,860 | 42 | 159 | 24,502 |

Source: District Natural Resource Office- Kalambo DC, 2015

3.10. Other Development Issues by Sector

3.10.1 Trade

Trade is an economic activity transcending all sectors of the economy and touches on every sphere of human life. Trade stimulates development and growth of both the productive and services sectors. Kalambo District Council has great opportunities of Investment in many areas ranging from Agricultural production, Agro processing, mining, marketing, tourism and fishing.

3.10.2 Economic activities

Economically the Council is predominantly Agricultural Investment opportunities. In Agriculture Include the cultivation of: Maize, beans, groundnuts, paddy, finger millet, cassava, sugarcane, sunflower and a variety of vegetables and fruits.

Kalambo district had no typical cash crops, Maize and Beans cultivation gain prominence as food crops and the surplus are sold for earning income. Whereby sunflower, sorghum are taken as Cash crops.

Livestock are also reared in the District Council especially cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and poultry. Raising of domestic animals is done on a small scale.

There are also Investment opportunities in Agro-Inputs supply and marketing of Agricultural produce, Agro-processing of seed oil, micro financing from SACCOS which are spread all over the District.

3.10.3 License Inspection

Inspection of trade license craned on all wards of the Districts Council and about Tsh.12.2 million obtained as penalties from traders who carries on Business without being the holder of valid business license.

3.10.3.1 Trend of business licenses issued for the past three years

Table 26: Issuance of business licenses 2013/2014 – 2015/016

| Type of business | Amount 2013 | Amount 2014 | Amount 2015 | Amount 2016 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Retail shop | 156 | 194 | 186 | 181 |
| Milling Machines | 122 | 139 | 147 | 150 |
| Restaurants | 7 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| Butcher | - | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Guests House | 2 | 14 | 20 | 18 |
| Total | 289 | 364 | 370 | 367 |

Source: Trade unit (Kalambo District Council – 2016)

3.10.4 Tourism

Tourism promotion being under taken from any of the explored natural and manmade features like Fast Bismark at Kasanga, Kalambo falls, Lwanji falls, hot water spring at Kizombwe village and MV – Liemba.

To encourage tourism Investment the central Government and District Council Constructed roads up to the tourist sites available in the district.

Beaches of Lake Tanganyika can be used for construction of lodges, Hotels, guest houses and campsites.

3.10.5 Land

There are 1,538 plots drawing in 105 Villages at Lyowa ,Kasanga,Matai ,Mkonko,Kapozwa and Mkangale ward. There is also a need to establish Village Land Use Plans in all villages in the Council whereby; village lands will be divided as agricultural, pasture, social services, and forest and settlement lands. So far village land boundaries have been surveyed and land is not being distributed accordingly. This has resulted in land conflicts especially between pastoralist communities and farmers.

3.10.5.1 Land uses

All living things depend on land for their daily living needs. Therefore, good land management makes them live without interfering each other and Kalambo District Council pay a good example in land use management through distribution of land for different uses in some villages.

3.11 Issues hindering the development of the District

3.11.1 Transport

- Poor condition of district feeder roads Network, bridge and marine transport.
- Weak capacity for road maintenance and improvement at district level, affordable technology for roads construction and maintenance.
- Involvement of the beneficiaries in the feeder roads planning, construction and maintenance.

3.11.2 Education

- Poor condition of Schools, shortage of Classrooms and teachers house.
- Inadequate funds for materials, books and equipment.

- Involvement of the communities, NGO's and external agencies in the strengthening of primary education and establishment of private Secondary Schools in order to increase enrolment rate which is currently very low compared to other districts in the country.

3.11.3 Agriculture/Livestock

- Declining state of soil fertility
- Conflict between land use for cattle and crops particularly in Rukwa valley
- Poor transport infrastructure and lack of vehicle for marketing.
- Poor means of transport for inputs to farms and produce to markets.
- High cost of inorganic fertilizers, and pesticides compared to low prices offered to the farmers.
- Over burdened women in the agriculture and livestock keeping activities.

3.11.4 Health

- Poor availability of drugs.
- Distance to maternity care facilities.
- Lack of emergence transport for sick people.
- Spread of AIDS.

3.11.5 Water

- Improvement of traditional water sources.
- Strengthening water committees and water funds.
- Coverage to the back long population.

3.11.6 Rural Based Industries

- Lack of credit for small enterprises.
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills.
- Limited of market for locally produced goods.

3.11.7 Energy

- Serious deforestation and depletion of natural resources.

- Introduction of fuel saving devices – biogas, utilization of coal available in the district.
- Promotion of new and renewable source of energy
- High losses of seedlings.

3.11.8 Local Government

Strengthening local government capacity by:-

- Provision of working equipment's.
- Provision of training.
- Provision of adequate funds.

3.11.9 Environment

- Poor knowledge on environmental conservation issues that has lead to environmental unfriendly activities like illegal charcoal burning, deforestation, poaching, shifting cultivation and overgrazing.

3.11.10 Cooperative Sector

Kalambo District Council as at December 2014 has a total of fifteen (17) Cooperative societies among of them thirteen (13) are Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies SACCOs and four (4) Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) as at Dec, 2014 up to 2016.

The members of the Cooperative societies in Kalambo District Council are now 2,273 as at December, 2014 up to 2016 with total capital Tshs. 60,858,500 and Savings of Tshs.145, 457,484 as analyzed in the tables below.

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Table 40: SACCOS, Shares, Capital and Deposits/Savings for F/Y, 2013 - 2016

| NO | NAME OF SOCIETY | NO.OF MEMBERS | SHARE CAPITAL | DEPOSITS /SAVINGS |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | TUINUANE SACCOS | 677 | 19,197,500 | 87,679,584 |
| 2 | ULUNGU SACCOS | 115 | 1,260,000 | 4,488,000 |
| 3 | IYANDA SACCOS | 272 | 7,626,000 | 13,645,400 |
| 4 | NSUNDA SACCOS | 186 | 1,600,000 | 2,780,000 |
| 5 | SOPA SACCOS | 131 | 1,220,000 | 6,258,000 |
| 6 | TUJIENDELEZE SACCOS | 46 | 460,000 | 1,580,000 |
| 7 | MAMBWENKOSWE SACCOS | 62 | 620,000 | 1,960,000 |
| 8 | TUJITEGEMEE SACCOS | 120 | 1,975,000 | 17,126,500 |
| 9 | KACHILA SACCOS | 75 | 750,000 | 3,250,000 |
| 10 | CHAPAKAZI SACCOS | 34 | 300,000 | 960,000 |
| 11 | KAFUKOKA SACCOS | 46 | 230,000 | 780,000 |
| 12 | KALAMBO SACCOS | 216 | 9,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| 13 | KASANGA SACCOS | 64 | 1,500,000 | 450,000 |
| 14 | USHIRIKA WA WAFUGAJI MBULUMA | 124 | 4,120,000 | |
| 15 | MATAI AMCOS | 105 | 10,500,000 | |
| TOTAL | | 2,273 | 60,858,500 | 145,457,484 |

Source: community development office- Kalambo 2016

Briefly Kalambo District Council is working hard to capacitate the poor rural peasant to join and effectively use SACCOS/AMCOS undertakings as solution for the socio economic prosperity.

The expectations from the cooperative sector is to have for the coming 5 years 30 cooperative institutions fully registered which will own more than 2,000,000,000/= as paid up shares and savings as collateral for loan facility of 2,000,000,000/=

The expectation is to enable the poor peasants to access loans for the livestock, Agricultural and commercial undertakings. The warehouse Receipt System will assist the peasants to have better prices of their produce. To date have one AMCOS are undertaking the mentioned system, which will boost both production processing and transportation through efficient marketing systems.

There are some shortcomings towards the success of this sector including inadequacy or lack of knowledge on the importance of cooperative institutions.

The following are the setbacks which need to be worked upon:-

1. The community does not have knowledge on the importance as well as modus operandi.
2. The staffs do not have expertise on the cooperative best management practice.
3. SACCOS/AMCOS institutions do not have permanent office buildings and working tools.
4. The cooperative institutions lack seed money and credit facilities because they also lack collateral for commercial financial institution.
5. Lack of funds for close Supervision and Monitoring

3.12 Finance Department

Finance department is one of the council's departments, which deals with the following activities

1. Collection of revenue from various sources within the council (own sources)
2. Mobilizing funds from government, donors and other out sources
3. Ensure proper utilization of funds received from various sources in line with Local Government Financial memorandum so as to meet the intended goals.
4. Safe keeping of various accounting documents.
5. Preparation and timely issuing of various financial reports.

Some of the achievements attained by Finance Department are

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1. Preparation of monthly, quarterly and final reports as well as timely submission of them timely to the users.
2. We have been awarded the clean certificate of auditing from Auditor and Control General.
3. Establishment of epicor programme in our Council
4. Availability of competent staff in the finance department.
5. Quick responses to internal audit quarries
6. Accounting transactions are performed in line with Local Government Financial memorandum.

Despite of the above achievement the Finance department is mostly faced with the following problems.

1. Inadequate of transport and working facilities such as computer.
2. Inadequate of office buildings.
3. Inadequate knowledge to staff on Computer.
4. Lack of generator in case of insufficient power supply.
5. Inadequate of funds for further studies such as advanced diploma, postgraduate and CPA.

In the strategy to reduce poverty and increase economy (MKUKUTA) the council through finance department has done the following.

1. The budgets, which are prepared, are in line with MKUKUTA strategies.
2. The finance department uses it's plan to fight against HIV / AIDS in work place.
3. The finance department ensures that the payments to various Council's stakeholder are done timely.
4. The finance department assists in training on how to utilize various resources allocated to development programme.
5. Finance department ensures those 30% funds collected from own sources are given to villages so as to facilitate their plans.

In performing various activities in the Council, the Finance department has the following strength

1. Competent staff
2. Enough sources of income
3. Area for construction of modern office.

For the purpose of improving the efficiency in revenue collection the finance department aims to do the following.

1. To introduce new own sources of income such as Kalambo falls, gravel levy, billboard levy,
2. To strengthen the Kasesya market to the international level
3. To strengthen internal control system on council's resources.
4. To improve working conditions to staff.

3.13 THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Community development department of Kalambo District Council, Originally under Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children was formed with the view of empowering people to recognize their own ability to understand themselves and their environment, change their attitude positively so that they can take a leading role geared at increased responsibility in improving and managing their living conditions effectively and efficiently.

This Department facilitates the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of Government authorities to improve the economic, social and Cultural condition of Communities to integrate these Communities into the life of Family level and Nation in all for enables them to contribute fully to national progress.

In relation to people, community development is essentially both an educational and organizational process.

3.13.1 ROLE AND WORK OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Specifically, community development department do the following

1. Community work.

This is the process of assisting ordinary people to improve their own Communities by under taking collective action.

2. Asocial work.

Method (based on scientific process which is directed and indirect towards achieving the following objectives

- (i). To satisfy the broad needs of the community and to create and maintain a Balance between the needs and the resources in the community.
- (ii)To provide community with the opportunity to exploit its strengths and Potential (knowledge and skills) to develop these, in order not only to be able to deal with social problems and needs but also to prevent them .
- (iii)To effect change in the community group relations and the distribution of Decision-making powers

3. Neighborhood work.

This work is concerned with both political and personal development. At its best, it combines systemic change and personal development. (it refers)to direct face to face work with local people who have formed groups or net works to tackle needs or problems they have identified ,to support each other and /or provide services to people in the area .

Neighborhood work seeks to involve people at grassroots level in decisions and policies which affect them and their neighborhoods.

Community development work goes hand in hand with village planning and cross cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights and democracy.

4. The work and role of the community worker.

- (i) Enablers /and catalysts.

Asking questions to help to clarify a situation: and/or deepen participants'

- : Understanding of issues
- : listening
- : Encouragement
- : providing a model for others

E.g.: pursuing mainly self-help initiatives at the local level

- (ii)Facilitators,

Similar to enabling, can involve putting people in touch with agencies and resource people creating environment for learning and action.

- (iii) Brokers.

Sometimes called mediators.

A moderately active role where the worker secures resources or concessions for the group. Engages in resolving disagreements within and between the community (group) and the agency and other external bodies.

(iv) Advocates.

This is an activity role involving making representation usually to secure policy or institutional change for the benefit of the client system. Involves research analysis, negotiation, bargaining and sometimes more coercive measures such as demonstration and strikes

Eg: Job entails seeking a redistribution of resources or power

(v) Teachers/ Experts.

Involves the structured development of skills (Inter personal and organizational)

Eg: Work of involving more formal planning of social services projects –say in health, child care or education (the social planning model)

3.13.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE AND STRUCTURAL ROLES.

3.13.3.1 THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (DCDO)

This department and the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children have gone through several structural changes since, and currently under the District Executive Director operates through four divisions which are under the District Community Development Officer (DCDO). These divisions are:

(i) Planning NGOs Coordination and Visual Aids /IEC Division.

This division deals with:

- Community development policy dissemination
- Research, statistics and Planning
- Facilitation of Opportunities and Obstacles to Development(O&OD) -
Community participation in development planning and project management)
- Capacity building of Staff, local level leaders and community empowerment.
- Group dynamics
- Fund raising

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- Visual Aids/IEC development and dissemination.
- Coordination and monitoring of NGOs
- Registration, coordination and monitoring of CBOs and IGGAs/IGGs

(ii) Gender and Children Development Division.

This division is dealing with:

- Mainstreaming gender activities in community project planning and management, governance and improve efficiency through the elimination of gender discrimination and constraints impeding the advancement and effective participation of gender in development project operations.
- Women development.
- Children Development which again has two sub –sections.

-Family development and Children development

- Identifying the most vulnerable children in the district.
- Reduction of the vulnerability of children and strengthen both family and community support to those identified as most vulnerable children (MVC)
- Focus on strengthening communities to provide protection, care and support in meeting the psychosocial and material needs of children
- Support and facilitate the government, community and families to maximum use of resources mobilized through communities government and civil society organizations.
- Involve children and young people as active participants and part of a positive response to their needs, Strengthen and support the capacity of communities , MVCC and families to respond to the needs of MVCC in a holistic manner - (MVCC -Most vulnerable children committee)
- Facilitating and creating a conducive environment for enabling formation of women In come generating projects /activities ,Village cooperative banks and /or SACCOS

(iii) Village Building Brigades Unit.

This division deals with:

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- Facilitation of self –help infrastructure projects.
- Village Building Brigades establishment, coordination and monitoring.
- Village Building Brigades empowerment.
- Appropriate technology dissemination

(iv) Council Multispectral Coordination Unit

This Unit deals with.

- HIV/AIDS Prevention ,Care, Support and impact mitigation
- Improve conditions and status of affected women and men
- Tracking
 - The spread of HIV/AIDS Epidemic,
 - The nature and extent of response to the epidemic i.e which organization is providing which HIV
 - Services that are being provided.
- Coordinating and Monitoring CSOs which are engaged in HIV /AIDS response interventions.
- Empowerment of council , used and Village Multispectral AIDS Communities (CMAC,WMACs,and VMACs)
- Play an overall of liaison and facilitation role in terms of HIV /AIDS activities in the district.
- In some instances, responsible for implementation of HIV/ AIDS Activities.
- Distribute and collect TOMSHA forms to Regional Secretariat, TACAIDS and enter data into LGMD.
- Orient and train CMACS,WMACS ,and VMACS and non medical HIV /AIDS on the Tanzania Output monitoring system of (non – medical) HIV /AIDS (TOMSHA)
- Monitor collection and accuracy of (TOMSHA) Data reported by non-medical)HIV /AIDS Implementers .
- Increase community ownership and capacity to implement the MVC National casted plan of action
- Enable most vulnerable children to access comprehensive care and support within their communities ,strengthen the capacity of the

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district council and local implementing partner organizations to manage MVC program.

- Replicate effective multi-sectoral coordination structures that effectively include public /private partnerships at district and village level with representatives engaged from all key stakeholder (children ,family , community groups, services providers , local government and private sectors).
- Strengthen capacity of families to meet the basic needs of their own most vulnerable children

3.13.4 SUCCESS.

Some positive achievements have been recommended when one looks at implementation of community development department activities . These achievements include:

1. Identification of 10 groups of entrepreneurs , provision of project planning and management for the groups.
2. Provision of loans wealthy 40,000,000/=Tz.shilings (See table 1)

Table1. Loans provided to groups /SACCOS- Youth and women as per Dec. 2014 - 2016 development funds.

| NO | Name of Ward | Name of group | Activity /Business Description | Loan Amount | Interest 10% | Repaid |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Mkowe | Jitume Group | Crop, Vegetable and Sunflower processing and canning | 3,000,000 | 300,000 | 0 |
| 2. | Msanzi | Ufugaji wa nyuki | Environmental conservation | 3,000,000 | 300,000 | 900,000/= |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Katuka | and Beekeeping | | | |
| 3. | Ulumi | Ulumi SACCOS | Agricultural crops business | 5,000,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| 4. | Sopa | Sopa SACCOS | Agribusiness Crop business | 5,000,000 | 500,000 | 380,000 |
| 5. | Kisumba | Ulungu SACCOS | Fish product Business | 5,000,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| 6. | Mwazy | Iyanda SACCOS | Mixed business | 6,000,000 | 600,000 | 4,700,000 |
| 7. | Matai | Tuinueane SACCOS | Agriculture | 8,000,000 | 800,000 | 3,759,000 |
| 8. | Matai | Boda boda group | Transportation | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| 9. | Matai | Tuinueane carpentry | Furniture production | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 850,000/= |
| 10. | Msanzi | Chapakazi Msanzi | Mixed Business | 3,000,000 | 300,000 | 2,050,000 |
| Jumla | | | | 40,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,130,000 |

In collaboration with Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)- Tanzania under the coordinated Orphans and Vulnerable children program, Pamoja Tuwalee; - Most vulnerable children (MVC) have been identified, of whom are male and female. This program is based on an identification of MVC and their priority needs. By the end of the Pamoja Tuwalee Program (June 2017) PACT Tanzania in collaboration

With the community development department partner such as the Livelihood of Children and Development (LICHIDE), Community and families themselves will have made positive impact on the lives of children, reducing vulnerability and strengthening systems for the sustainability of that positive impact

The core program area includes:

- (i) Coordination of care and psychosocial support
- (ii) Food and nutrition support
- (ii) Shelter and care
- (iii) Health care
- (iv) Protection
- (v) Education and Vocational Training
- (vi) Economic opportunity / strengthening

1. Community development department is partnering with Cells, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in implementation of the Tested HIV/AIDS project which is under the Community Integrated Management of Childhood /Illness (C-IMCI. The primary objective of C-IMCI is to strengthen /improve the key practices of families and communities towards increased survival , growth and development of children and man power.

2. We have registered 10 CBOs.

We have identified 8 Non Governmental Organizations which operate in Kalambo District, which are:

- Cells
- SHIDEFA + - Matai
- Livelihood of Children and Development (LICHIDE)
- Pact – Tanzania
- All saints Anglican
- Kaengesa Friends Services Association (KFSA) and
- The Tanzania Council for Social Development (TACOSODE)

2.13.5 CHALLENGES

- The O&OD process is supposed to be conducted after a cycle of three years so as to review the priorities based on the prevailing situations. O&D exercise become difficult to implement due to the high costs involved. (Estimated 150 million for the whole council.

- The ceiling provided by guidelines to community development sector are always on the low side and most of the department development plans are shelved.
- Most of Kalambo District staff have been trained in economics, finance and technical fields, rather than sociology, the project cycle framework makes it difficult to give a full treatment to community participation and the staff who come from economic financial and technical back grounds are often reluctant to devote time to "soft" social issues.
- Shortage of 18 community development worker to be stationed at ward level

3.13.6 THE WAY FORWARD

The following are proposed:

- Sensitizing of District Council officials to community participation issues
- Developing a conceptual framework acceptable to planners, heads of other departments, Councilors, as well as community practitioners
- Promoting dialogue and cooperation between the main actors in the development process
- Developing training materials and programs
- Integrating gender issues into mainstream development planning and management of the council interventions
- Proceeding with mainstreaming gender and community participation into council policies, plans, and strategies at all levels
- Empowering prospective entrepreneurs by promoting savings and Credit facilities
- Facilitating and creating a conducive environment for enabling formation of SACCOS and VICOBA's
- To facilitate long and short courses to 3 staff by June 2017
- To facilitate departmental statutory benefit and working facilities to 10 staff by June 2017
- To coordinate world women day memory by June 2017

- To facilitate assessment, formation and training of income generating activities for 12 women groups and 12 youth groups by June 2017
- To facilitate women and youth development funds committees to access, discuss and endorse funds requested by women and youth groups by June 2017
- To sensitize 15 ward development communities and disabled rights by June 2017
- To sensitize 20 village governments and conduct campaign on Community Health Fund June 2017

3.13.7 RESOURCES NEEDED

- Materials on sensitization to community and capacity building to staff such as video s leaf lets posters other relevant documents
- Transport
- Financial resources to enable some staff to attend relevant training and payment for external facilitators for required knowledge and information related to participatory processes, gender issues, project planning, monitoring, and evaluation, HIV /AIDS issues, good Governance
- Financial resources for implementation of identified and relevant activities for the community or /and vulnerable groups
- 18 Community Development officers at ward level
- Be equipped with all basic communication instruments such as TV screen, professional Digital camera, Radio, Digital still photo Camera, Telephone, Computers and over-head projectors,