

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
 PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

RUKWA INVESTMENT PROFILE

OCTOBER 2014



Rukwa Region Map

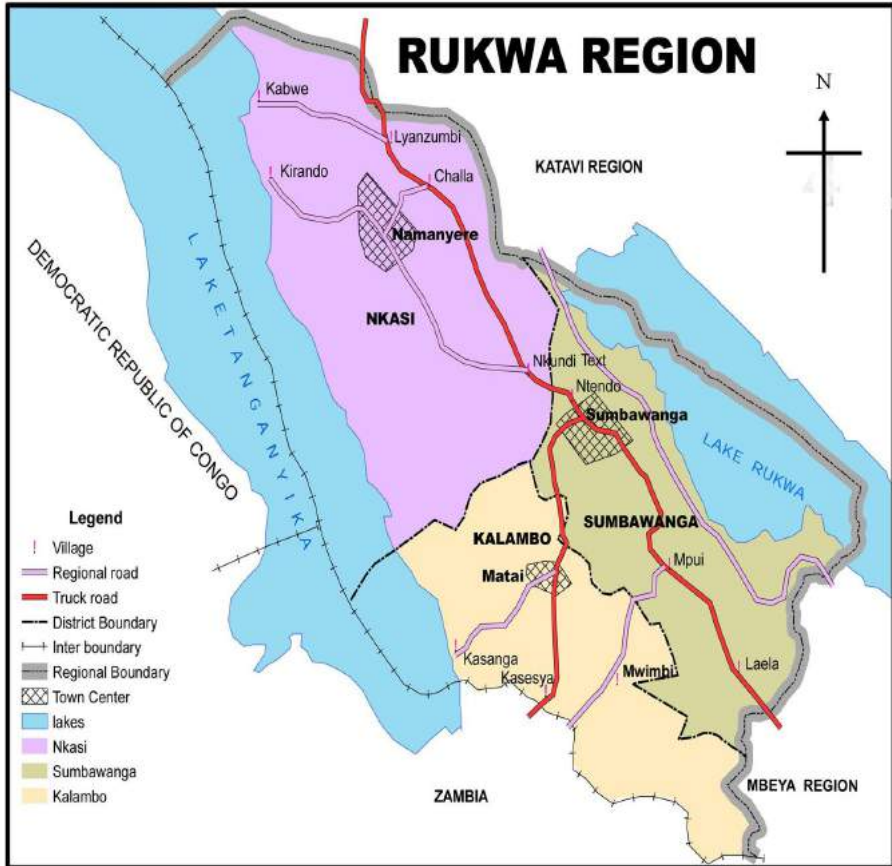




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Good's will is always for his people.



Smythies E. Pangisa

Regional Administrative Secretary

RUKWA

ABBREVIATIONS

AMCOS	Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Societies
ASDP	Agricultural Support Deveopment Programme
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
CBG	Capacity Building Grants
CTC	Care and Treatment Center
DADPS	District Agriculture Development Program Support
Dr	Doctor
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTP	Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertassis
FM	Frequence Modulator
GPS	Geographic Position System
Ha	Hector
HB	Haemoglobin
HBC	Home Based Care
ILO	Internatinal Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITN	Impregnated Treated Nets
KDC	Kalambo District Council
Kg	Kilogram
KM	Kilometer
LGRP	Local Government Reform Program
LTD	Limited
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MM	Milimeter
MMAM	Mpango wa Maendeleo wa Afya ya Msingi
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NGO	Non Government Organization
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
PMO -RALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PRIDE	Promotion of Rural Initiative and Development Enterprises

PSRP	Public Service Reforms Programme
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RC	Regional Commissioner
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee
LICHIDE	Livelihood Children Development
RMA	Rural Medical Assistance
RS	Regional Secretariat
RUREFA	Rukwa Regional Football Association
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
SDC	Sumbawanga District Council
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania Roads Agency
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TD	Town Director
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Limited
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WUAs	Water Users Associations.

UKWA INVESTMENT PROFILE 2014

A STATEMENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

Welcome to Rukwa Region,

Rukwa Region lies in the extreme south western part of Tanzania. The region has an area of 27,765 Km² comprising three (3) Administrative Districts with four (4) Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The administrative districts include Sumbawanga, Nkasi and Kalambo. According to the 2012 Population Census the region has 1,004,539 people.



Hon. Eng. Stella Martin
Manyanya (MP)

Rukwa is located about 1200 km by road from the commercial and administrative centres of Dar es Salaam and Dodoma respectively. Large part of the road infrastructure in the region has no tarmac. This nature of the road infrastructure has significantly affected development of the region.

However, recent initiative by the government has led to the ongoing construction of the tarmac roads from Tunduma to Sumbawanga, from Sumbawanga to Kasanga via Matai, and from Sumbawanga to Mpanda in Katavi Region via Namanyere. Upon completion, these roads will serve as reliable links to cities and towns in the country. Also Region will be linked with Central and Southern African countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia and other SADC countries.

Water supply system is developed for both domestic and industrial use in urban areas. Most residents of rural areas depend on water from wells. As for power supply, the region is not connected to the National electricity grid system; but it is connected to the Zambian Electricity Supply Company (ZESCO) following an agreement made between Ministry of Energy and the Zambia Power Company. To complement that source of power, the government has recently installed generators in Sumbawanga as an additional source of power. This power supply meanwhile serves Sumbawanga and Namanyere Towns as well as some villages

along the power line to Namanyere, Nkasi District. There are a good number of modern communication and media companies operating in the region, serving both local and international needs.

Ecologically, Rukwa Region consists of three (3) agro-ecological zones which include the Ufipa plateau, the Rukwa valley and the Lake Tanganyika shores. These ecological zones are favourable for development of agriculture, forestry, industry and tourist services.

The Region is endowed with the high potential of mineral resources such as iron, silver, coal, lead, limestone, mica, gemstone and the similar; most of which are not yet exploited. Prospecting of petroleum/gas is going on in Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa.

The economic growth rate in terms of GDP at current market price in 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 1,092,300, 1,293,386 and 1,529,289 respectively. Per capita income for 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 726,658, 830,052 and 974,601 respectively.

In order to maintain and improve that growth target, the Region has planned to concentrate on the following nine (9) priority areas namely Infrastructure, Agriculture, Education, Staff development, Environment, Water, Health and HIV/AIDS, Tourism and SACCOS. To achieve targets in those areas, the Region will continue to perform various development programmes which are in consistent with:-

- ◆ National Development Vision 2025;
- ◆ Millennium Development Goals,
- ◆ National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP);
- ◆ Ruling Party Election Manifesto 2010 and
- ◆ National Development Plan 2015;

Apart from our own efforts, we also wish to invite/attract innovative domestic and foreign investors to join hands with us in developing the region's opportunities on the basis of mutual benefits in various areas.

We are looking forward to cooperate with you in making Rukwa Region a vibrant investment location in Tanzania.

Welcome to Rukwa Region.



Hon. Eng. Stella Martin Manyanya (MP)

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

RUKWA.

CHAPTER: I

1.0 Rukwa Region in brief

1.1 The Region Background

Rukwa Region came into being in 1974 when parts of Mbeya and Tabora Regions were demarcated to form a new Region. This region is located in the South-Western part of Tanzania between 05°S - 09°S and 30 – 33° E. The recent formation of Katavi region left Rukwa Region with an area of 27,765 km²; Whilst 21,160 km² is land area, the remaining 6,605 km² are covered with water bodies. The Region is divided into three (3) Districts namely Kalambo, Nkasi and Sumbawanga which comprise four (4) Local Government authorities (LGA) namely Sumbawanga Municipal Council, Sumbawanga District Council, Kalambo District Council and Nkasi District Council. The four councils are divided into 16 Divisions, 64 Wards and 318 Villages as shown in the table below.

Table 1.1: Rukwa Region Administrative Units Distribution by LGAs

District	Lgas	Total Area (Sq Km)	Division	Wards	Villages
Sumbawanga	Sumbawanga MC	1,329	2	15	24
	Sumbawanga DC	8,871	4	15	101
Kalambo	Kalambo DC	4,441	5	17	100
Nkasi	Nkasi DC	13,124	5	17	93
TOTAL		27,765	16	64	318

Source : Regional Commissioners' Office 2013

1.2 Boundaries and Location

The Region borders with Zambia to the Southwest, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West across Lake Tanganyika, Katavi Region in the North and Mbeya to the Southeast. The highest point of the region is at Malonje in the Ufipa plateau at 2,461 meters above sea level and the lowest point is Lake Tanganyika at 773 meters above sea level.

1.3 Climate

The Region enjoys tropical climate with mean temperatures ranging between 13°C in some places for the months of June and July to 27°C in the hottest months of October to December. We have unimodal reliable rainfall for many years; it ranges between 800 – 1300 mm per annum falling from November through May. The dry season occurs after the rain season and lasts up to October.

1.4 People and Culture

The major languages spoken in this region include Swahili, Fipa, Mambwe, Lungu and Nyamwanga. English is also spoken but by limited number of people. With exception of English and Swahili, the other spoken languages are vernacular (specific to a particular ethnic group).

The main staple foods are maize, rice and beans with exception of some parts along Lake Tanganyika and Rukwa where cassava and rice are the main source of food. Other food crops widely available include groundnuts, finger millet, potatoes, sorghum, wheat and sugarcane. Meat is easily available from the Agro-pastoral's community who traditionally keep varieties of domestic animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits chicken, ducks, guinea fowls, and pigeons.

1.5 Region Population

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the Region had a population of **1,004,539** people out of which 487,311 were males and 517,228 were females. The forecast for 2014 is **1,076,087** people according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) as per growth rate of 3.5%.

Table 1.2: Population of Rukwa Region by Sex in Districts/ Council

S/N	District/Council	Male	Female	Total	Average Household Size
1	Sumbawanga District Council	149,062	156,784	305,846	5.0
2	Sumbawanga Municipal Council	100,734	109,059	209,793	4.8
3	Kalambo District Council	100,474	107,226	207,700	4.9
4	Nkasi District Council	137,041	144,159	281,200	5.3
Total		487,311	517,228	1,004,539	5.0

Source: NBS (National population and housing Census 2012)

Table 1.3: Region Population & Population density and Growth rate by District / LGAs

District (LGAs)	LAND AREA			POPULATION				
	Total Area (SQ KM)	Land Area	Water Area	Census 2012	2012 Population Density	2014 Projection	2014 Population Density	% Increase 2012-2014
Sumbawanga MC	1,329	1,329	0	209,793	158	224,736	169	4.1
Sumbawanga DC	8,871	8,203	668	305,846	37	327,630	40	3.3
Kalambo DC	4,441	3,937	504	207,700	53	222,493	57	3.1
Nkasi DC	13,124	9,375	3,749	281,200	30	301,228	32	3.5
TOTAL	27,765	22,844	4,921	1,004,539	44	1,076,087	47	3.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

1.6. Economy

The economic growth rate in terms of GDP at current market price in 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 1,092,300, 1,293,386 and 1,529,289 respectively. Per capita income for 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 726,658, 830,052 and 974,601 respectively.

Table I.4: Rukwa Region Share Contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income since 1999 to 2013

Year	GDP		PER CAPITA INCOME	
	Tanzania Mainland	Rukwa Region	Tanzania Mainland	Rukwa Region
1999	7,222,560	269,877	233,397	255,080
2000	8,152,790	295,030	255,575	270,511
2001	9,100,274	297,632	276,741	264,731
2002	10,444,507	337,155	310,991	295,299
2003	12,107,062	429,981	353,496	367,565
2004	13,971,592	483,240	396,154	398,486
2005	15,965,294	547,334	441,063	437,274
2006	17,941,268	611,089	478,100	469,246
2007	20,948,403	724,781	547,081	537,042
2008	24,781,679	871,896	627,787	623,288
2009	28,212,646	974,823	693,470	672,237
2010	32,293,479	1,095,346	770,464	728,684
2011	37,532,962	1,293,386	869,436	830,052
2012	44,717,663	1,529,289	1,025,038	974,601

1.7 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the youths less than 15 years of age plus persons aged 65 years and above (dependants) to adults aged 15-64 years (workforce). According to population and housing census 2012 in Rukwa Region more than half of population is young. The overall dependency ratio was 1:2. However, age dependency ratio was high in rural areas than urban areas.

1.8. Ecological Zones

Rukwa region has three (3) major agro-ecological zones. The features of the zones are shown in the Table below:-

Table 1.5: Agro-ecological zones of Rukwa Region

Zones	Area (sq km)	General Morphology	Altitude range (m)	Dominant soil	Economic activity	Rainfall (mm)
Rukwa Valley	6,500	Flat plains	810-1200	Sandy	Agric: Maize, paddy, Cassava, sesame, Cattle, goats, sheep and Fishing.	800-1000
Lake Tanganyika Shores	4,500	Steep hills with gentle plateaux and plains	772-1631	Shallow, scattered clayey lathstrings	Agriculture: maize, cassava, Oil palm, paddy. Fishing,	800-1200
Ufipa Plateau	11,800	Gentle plain with moderately sloping hills and plateau	1000-2461	Ferralitic	Agriculture: maize, cassava, groundnuts, Millets, beans. Cattle, Goats. Fishing. Mining: coal, gemstones.	800-1200



Source: BLARUP, 1997

CHAPTER: 2

2.0 INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN RUKWA

Rukwa as part of Tanzania we share:



- a) The long experience of political stability, as well as peace and security during our 53 years of Independence, and we still continue to enjoy even today.
- b) Market access: Rukwa is strategically located to the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Region acts a bridge for eastern and southern African countries. This makes it a hub for investors seeking to exploit not only resources but also a huge growing market for consumers in the Eastern and Southern African region.
- c) Rukwa has unique and admirable geographical location that makes the country unchallenged gateway to Regional and International markets for four landlocked productivity and markets for four landlocked countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia and Eastern Congo (DRC);
- d) Rukwa is richly endowed with natural resources ranging from minerals, arable land, forestry, marine life, lakes and sand, and other tourist attractions, to name but a few.
- e) Rukwa has attained all the major macroeconomic fundamentals, including sustained GDP Growth rate averaging from 7 to 18 percent between 2003 and 2012.
- f) The Region enjoys services of the nationally established strong institution as a One Stop Centre for all investors. This is the Tanzania Investment Centre that coordinates, encourage, promote and facilitate all investments in Tanzania. For-example, on behalf of All Investors, TIC undertakes the following:- (i) Investment facilitation; (ii) Business licensing and registration; (iii) Land issues; (iv) Labour issues; (v) Tax registration; and (vi) After Care Services.
- g) The Region believes on the political commitment of Tanzanian Top Leadership to stay the course on attracting Foreign Investors, and to create a conducive environment for private investment remains, and will continue to remain firm.

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- h) Investment incentives and guarantees: The Region applies the National (Tanzania) offered well-balanced and competitive package of fiscal and non fiscal incentives in comparison with other African countries.

Aiming at providing competitive fiscal regime on foreign trade, Tanzania has signed treaties against double taxation with Denmark, India, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Finland. Countries with which negotiations are continuing include Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Egypt, Yugoslavia and Oman.

Investments are guaranteed against nationalisation and expropriation. Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of foreign investment.

Among other international agreements and membership, Tanzania is a member of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

- 
- i) The Government of Tanzania has recently introduced the Tanzania Investment Window to enable on-line business registration. This on-line facility seeks to remove some constraints to private sector development as identified by public and private sector stakeholders in the business environment lab that was launched under the auspices of the Presidential Delivery Bureau. Realigning regulations and institutions in order to have the easiest, most efficient, and customer friendly business registration and licensing regime is a key priority for Tanzania and the TIW system provides exactly that. The TIW offers simplicity that the private sector increasingly expects. This innovative system allows the investor to start a company online and will later allow obtain all investment incentives as well.
- 



2.1 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

(i) *Agricultural Sector*

Rukwa is the land of Agriculture where livelihood of people depends on agriculture by about 80%. Crops cultivated include maize, paddy, beans, wheat, millet and cassava. Others are sunflower, groundnuts, sesame, barley and various vegetables. Although, agriculture is yet mechanised, but trend shows that there is surplus in production especially of maize, paddy, cassava, sunflower and sesame.

The surplus provides wide room for investment in primary and secondary agro processing (food processing industries such as milling, oil extracting and refining plants, animal feeds), agro processing equipment supply chain (farm machineries and farm inputs) and the human capital development in agro processing. In addition there is also an opportunity for construction of warehouses and transportation of finished agricultural products.

(ii) *Infrastructure*

Opportunities in infrastructure investment are wide ranging from the building of highways, bridges, telecommunications, airports, and water supply infrastructure. As per the existing investment incentives, foreign ownership of up to 100 percent including Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangements are allowed to these ventures. In recent years, the performance of the economic infrastructure has continued to flourish due to the Government efforts and private sector involvement in road rehabilitation, expansion of telecommunication services, and modernization of port services and improvement of marine, railway and air transport; all of which provide a good return for investments. However, still there is also abundant opportunities exist in the telecommunication sub- sector, which is undergoing extensive modernization.

(iii) Mining, Power, Oil and Gas

Our Region is among the prime destination for mining investment in the country. Current Exploration in Oil and Gas that is ongoing along Lake Tanganyika has shown promising sign for existence of oil and Gas. In addition, Rukwa has large deposits of gemstones such as emerald and the like. In addition we possess a wide variety of minerals including base metal and industrial minerals such as Kaolin, Quartz, graphite, tin, Limonite and copper cobalt.

The Region is also endowed with ample resources for generation of power including hydro, coal and bio-fuels.



COPPER

COAL

EMERALD

(iv) Industry

Opportunities available in the sector include food processing, hides and skin products, fishing and fish processing, cold chain, timber and wood processing, jewellery, manufacture of consumables and many others.

Rukwa offers abundant natural resources for those who have a capability for minerals, investment opportunities exist in the mining sector where we have gems including moonstone, Green Tourmaline, Garnets and Aquamarine , just to mention only a few. These locally available raw materials will assure investors with raw materials for extractive industries on low cost but with high value investments.

(v) Tourism Sector

Rukwa boasts of amazing tourist attractions due to her diverse natural tourist resources. These include Old Bismark Fort at Kasanga, Kalambo Falls, Hot springs of Kizombwe, Lake Rukwa scenery from the Ufipa escarpment, Lake Tanganyika shore, evergreen Mbizi forest, Game reserves of Uwanda and Lwafi; Lake Kwela and Ntembwa falls.

Opportunities for investment are immense including hotels construction, leisure parks, ground Golf courses, conference tourism, air/ground transport, wildlife farming, tour operations, lake cruising, deep water fishing, development of eco-tourism facilities, beach tourism, cultural and historical sites, etc; just to mention a few. The region therefore encourages investment in, both privately and through joint ventures in these areas.

CHAPTER: 3

3.0 PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

The main productive sectors in the region are agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry), tourism and mining.

3.1. Crops

About 80% of the population in Rukwa Region earns their living from agricultural activities. The area of arable land is 1,660,600 ha while the area under cultivation is only 447,079 ha (approximately 32% of arable land). The crops produced includes the one below (see picture) and the production trend for the last five years is shown in the Table 3.1 below

CROPS PICTURES



Maize

Sunflower

Paddy

Agriculture in Rukwa region is dominated by small-scale subsistence farming, approximately 68 percent of the cultivated land is used by smallholder farmers who operate between 0.5 and 2.0 ha. The region has potential in animal power for agricultural operations, 75% of tillage operations are done using animal power and weeding is done by hand hoe. The region is estimated to have 90 tractors, 147 small tractors (power tiller) and 139,506 pairs of animal draught power. This nature of farming provides ample opportunity for supply of farm implements and establishment of service industry for the same.

Table 3.1: Crop Production Trend

THREE YEARS CROP PRODUCTION TREND - RUKWA REGION						
FOOD CROPS	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
Maize	175,146.8	463,800.0	179,897.0	485,531.6	218,071.9	592,220.0
Paddy	24,849.6	94,950.0	24,176.0	93,787.0	22,665.0	76,315.4
Fingermillet	21,384.0	28,823.0	19,850.0	24,526.0	30,221.5	37,869.0
Beans	54,067.6	76,277.6	62,591.0	126,054.0	92,226.7	114,720.2
Cassava	39,136.0	89,412.0	35,207.0	158,083.0	45,531.8	202,729.7
Sorghum	14,120.0	32,476.0	14,120.0	32,476.0	9,312.6	15,831.4
Wheat	3,339.0	7,765.0	3,321.8	5,203.8	4,012.2	5,937.6
Sweet potatoes	31,445.0	128,346.0	34,800.0	142,534.0	15,396.3	135,610.7
Irish potatoes	16,150.0	64,179.0	9,416.0	46,709.0	6,123.2	49,251.0
Banana	1,033.0	14,320.0	1,146.0	16,154.8	1,211.0	18,329.0
TOTAL	380,671.0	1,000,348.6	384,524.8	1,131,059.2	444,772.2	1,248,814.0

CASH CROPS	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
Sunflower	59,282.0	76,267.2	58,815.0	77,756.0	82,811.0	88,063.4
Groundnuts	20744	24142	20,466.4	30,424.0	25,357.4	33,677.4
Sugarcane	3,395.0	50,138.0	3,509.0	52,163.0	4,256.0	67,422.0
Simsim	195.0	48.4	186.0	48.4	6,910.0	5,528.0
Barley			820	1426	368	478.4
TOTAL	83,616.0	150,595.6	82,976.4	160,391.4	119,334.4	194,690.8

3.1.1. Farm Inputs

Major inputs used by farmers are fertilizers like Di-Ammonium Phosphates (DAP), UREA, CAN and Minjingu Rock Phosphates. Seeds include various certified seeds of Maize hybrids and open pollinated varieties, paddy, beans and sunflower. Others include farm inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides all that need to be available on the right time at the site of production i.e. at the village level.



There are ongoing agricultural support programs such as ASDP/DADP, MIVARF former AMSDP and the Rural Financial Support Program (RFSP) that assist farmers to establish savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS) which is the nearest financial institution to acquire loans for agriculture development such as buying farm inputs and small machines. The growing need for inputs and machines creates an opportunity for establishment of supply chain of inputs and machinery.

3.1.2. Irrigation Schemes

The Region has a total of 72,915 ha potential for irrigation, 5,768 ha are now irrigable using modern irrigation infrastructure which is equivalent to 7.9 percent of available irrigable land. The region has a total of 25 potential areas for irrigation schemes, among these 9 have been developed for modern irrigation infrastructures and 16 are under tradition irrigation.

Table 3.2: Potential Areas for Irrigation by Districts

Council	S'wanga Mc	S'wanga Dc	Nkasi Dc	Kalambo Dc	Total
Potential area for irrigation (Ha)	770	48,500	19,145	4,500	72,915
Ongoing irrigation scheme coverage (Ha)	200	1,350	2,618	1,600	5,768

3.1.3 Agro-processing and marketing of agricultural commodities

Agricultural performance is affected by weak agro-industries, poor linkages within the marketing, processing and production chains, poor market-orientation and inadequate processing facilities leading to high levels of post harvest losses. Given the high potentials in the region, investment in agro-processing such as milling and packing maize, rice and finger millet and on extraction of oil from crops (sunflower, sesame and groundnuts) is highly encouraged.

3.1.4 Extension Services

The government's extension services workforce to support agriculture is 237 against the requirement of 367 there is a shortage of 130 Workers (35.4%). The shortage of working gears including transport facilities especially motorcycles for extension services have a negative impact on their performance. Consequently, there is great potential for investment in Human Capital Development and supply of working gears.

3.2. Livestock

Livestock contributes about 20% to GDP in Rukwa region. Farmers keep an average of 12 cattle per family. However, during the past 10 years, there has been a huge influx of agro pastoralists from Tabora, Shinyanga and Mwanza into the region in search for pasture for their livestock. The migrant pastoralists keep an average of 100 to 300 cattle per family. The current total cattle population in Rukwa region is estimated to be **446,746**. With the increase in livestock population in the region, there is an open chance for establishment of livestock products processing industries.

Table 3.3: Livestock population in Rukwa Region (2013/2014)

Council	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkey	Pigs	Rabbit	Chicken	Ducks	Kanga
Nkasi	142,853	85,609	29,028	1,568	4,210	1,615	216,883	17,460	1,845
SBA DC	189,420	71,666	12,899	3,804	24,158	350	174,903	22,410	4,990
SBA MC	39,632	18,908	1,189	1,605	11,839	2,550	102,112	5,525	588
KALAMBO DC	74,841	27,125	2,752	1,061	16,850	609	100,892	3,385	4,316
Total	446,646	203,308	45,868	8,038	57,057	5,124	594,790	48,780	11,739

Source: Regional Commissioners' Office, 2014

There are two ranches and one dairy farm in the Rukwa region. Dairy Farm at Malonje in Sumbawanga Municipality is owned by Heritage Farm. Nkundi and Kalambo beef ranches are owned by SAAFI and NARCO respectively. According to 2002/2003 sample census, Rukwa region has only 1,103 improved dairy animals which is 0.27% of 399,025 dairy animals in the country. The current data (2013/2014 reports) shows that Rukwa region has 7,061 dairy cattle and 537 dairy goats.



Zonal winner from Rukwa 2014 - Boran cattle breed aged 2.5 yrs with 671 Kgs

As demand for heifers both for dairy and beef is high, private investors are encouraged to give a hand in this area. The move to privatize small ranches to individuals or groups, capable of running them commercially, will be a challenge for others to establish more in their areas, and this will depend on the success of those who have been given the ranches. Meanwhile, 1 main ranch and other 13

small ranches are operating. These small ranches resulted from split of Kalambo Ranch. One important activity that can be undertaken to accelerate production of beef and dairy animals is the production of heifers that could be sold to small-scale farmers. Other livestock keeping systems such as 'feedlot' are not practiced in Rukwa region. This should be encouraged as well.

3.2.1. Markets for Livestock Products

Markets for livestock products are mainly the urban centres of the region, mining companies of Shinyanga and Kasesya on the Zambian border. In the past about 80 head of cattle were slaughtered on the market day at Kasesya and meat sold to Zambia. Business men buy hides and sell the same to factories in Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

A modern meat processing factory named Sumbawanga Agricultural and Animal Feeds Industry (SAAFI) started operating in May 2007. It has a capacity of slaughtering more than 150 animals per day producing 'prime cuts', carcasses and sausages. It provided employment to about 350 people (300 at the factory and 50 people at the ranch owned by the factory). Market for the factory's products include; Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, the tourist hotels in Bagamoyo (in Coast Region), mining companies of Shinyanga, countries bordering the region (Zambia and DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, Comoro and the Gulf countries.

Investment in small, medium, and large processing industries will increase the value of livestock products, thus, ensuring farmers with reliable markets for their livestock. If milk and meat are processed, they can be preserved for long periods while waiting for good markets in or outside the region/country. Studies have shown that demands for livestock products will increase extensively in the coming 10 to 15 years due to the increase urbanization.

3.2.2. Support Services

Infrastructure networks like cattle dips, abattoirs, hide and skin plants, livestock markets, veterinary centres, dams/charcols and clinics are among the livestock infrastructures needed for sustainable livestock development in the region. Most of the existing infrastructure networks in the region are old, not well developed and are not sufficient. Veterinary clinics were closed down to give room for private sector which to date is very premature especially in these

periphery areas and cannot render the services required. The region needs not less than 100 dips to serve around 5,000 head of cattle each. Currently, a total of 32 out of 64 dips are working in the region and there are 13 hides/skins *bandas* of which nine (9) are operational. Other livestock service infrastructures in the region are 32 slaughter slabs, 1 slaughter house, 1 abattoir (SAAFI), 7 primary livestock markets, 6 permanent crushes, 2 charcol dams (under construction) and 3 veterinary clinics (under construction).

There is no single holding ground as well as quarantine station in place in the region, therefore, animals bought from primary markets are taken to slaughter houses or sold outside the country without prior check-up and can result in spreading of livestock diseases. Investors are encouraged to invest in such market infrastructures eg. Primary and secondary holding grounds, quarantine station, stock routes and check points.

Livestock diseases pose another threat to the development of this sector in the region. Joint efforts are needed between the private sector service providers and the governments by supplying the necessary expertise with minimum facilities for effective disease diagnosis, treatment and control.

3.2.3 Disease Free Zone Status.

The livestock potential available in Rukwa and Tanzania in general, has not been adequately harnessed both in terms of meeting increasing local demand for quality livestock products as well as for the external markets. High prevalence of trade-sensitive diseases and lack of a plan of action to facilitate compliance with internationally accepted standards on safety of products are by far the major challenges facing the livestock industry in the country. To address these constraints and thereby improve access to regional and international markets for livestock products, the Government has recently initiated measures aimed at legally designating Rukwa region as the first ever **Disease Free Zone (DZF)** or **Livestock Export Zone (LEZ)** in the country in accordance with the provisions of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement. The purpose of the initiative is to make Rukwa region free of specified diseases so that livestock products, especially beef from the area will be of acceptable quality and safe for the local and external lucrative markets. The practical implication of the establishment of the DFZ is that increased

investment, both public and private, will be required to ensure access to quality support services for livestock production and welfare, processing and marketing of livestock products. The DFZ status therefore, provides a very significant investment opportunity in the region.

Deliberate efforts are needed to make livestock keepers acquire land and settle them for better production and be able to meet the need of the livestock market.

3.2.4 Way Forward.

Possible interventions includes demarcation and allocation of land for permanent grazing for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, improvement of natural pastures, production of improved pasture seeds and management of noxious weeds in natural range and pasture.

More efforts are emphasized on the following:-

- ◆ Demarcation and development of land for livestock production
- ◆ Rehabilitation and maintenance of livestock support infrastructures
- ◆ Livestock harvesting
- ◆ Improvement in livestock breeding
- ◆ Establish reliable inputs distribution network
- ◆ Strategic control of epidemics
- ◆ Promotion of commercial livestock enterprises
- ◆ Improvement of livestock extension services delivery and
- ◆ Need for demand-oriented participatory research and environment conservation.

3.2.5 Identified Opportunities for Investments.

The identified Opportunities are such as:

- ◆ Establishment of 'zero grazing' and 'feedlot' farms
- ◆ Poultry farms
- ◆ Modern abattoirs
- ◆ Tanneries
- ◆ Industries for processing of livestock by-products (horns, hoofs, bones, blood etc.)
- ◆ Industries for animal feed.

- ◆ Supply of livestock inputs.
- ◆ Artificial Insemination centre.
- ◆ Veterinary Centres and clinics

3.3. Fisheries.

The region is endowed with two major lakes (Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa). There are other small lakes and rivers all with reliable fish population. The variety of fish available in the region includes Sardines, Tilapia, Nile perch, Mud fish, English fish, Luciolates, Strapessil “Migebuka” and various ornamental fish species.



Ornamental Fish from Lake Tanganyika

Statistics show that fish produced between 1997 and 2002 in Rukwa region totalled 102,260 tons worth TZS 3.453 billion. Most of the fish is caught in Nkasi district (99%). The fish industry has not been fully exploited due to lack of modern fishing equipment, storage facilities, transportation problems and poor extension service. There are hippos and crocodiles in the region. Crocodile farming is conducted in small scale at Muze village near Lake Rukwa.



Lake Tanganyika



Lake Rukwa

The existence of Lakes and rivers in this region provides opportunity for investment in Aquaculture including ornamental fish and Crocodile farming. Current challenges in this area include use of obsolete fishing gears, lack of reliable fish market, poor processing facilities, technical knowhow and insufficient capital for procurement of modern fishing equipment.

3.3.1 Identified Opportunities for Investment in fisheries industry.

- ◆ Fish processing industries;
- ◆ Ornamental fish trading;
- ◆ Crocodile farming;
- ◆ Supply of modern fishing gears;
- ◆ Establish fishing Institute.

3.4 Natural Resources

3.4.1 Forestry.

Natural forests reserves occupy about 1.4% of the region. The table shows the areas covered by forests in every district.

Table 3.4: Area covered by Forests by District

Council	Total land area (ha)	Area covered by forests reserves (ha)
Sumbawanga MC	13,900	334
Nkasi DC	937,500	3,367
Sumbawanga DC	887,100	12,921
Kalambo DC	471,500	9,413
Total	2,310,000	26,035

Forest products are harvested from the Miombo Woodlands, which are predominant in Sumbawanga, and Nkasi districts where commercially valuable timber such as Mninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mputu are found. Forest products include timber, fuel wood, charcoal, honey and beeswax.

3.4.1.1 Beekeeping

Honey and beeswax have for a long time been produced by traditional beekeepers. Reliable production data is hard to obtain in virtually all districts in the region. However, the table below provides information on the total production and value for the period of two years from 2013 to 2014.

Table 3.5: Honey and Beeswax Production (2013 - 2014)

Council	Honey		Beeswax	
	Production (Litres)	Value (TZS.)	Production (Kg)	Value (TZS.)
Nkasi	569,590	4,556,720,000	28,479.5	71,198,750
Sumbawanga Rural	38,811	310,488,000	89	222,500
Sumbawanga Municipal	1,262	10,096,000	22	55,000
Kalambo	-	-	-	-
Total	609,663	4,877,304,000	28,590.5	71,476,250

Tanzania honey has proved to be among the best in the world and can comfortably compete with honey from Australia, China, Mexico and Saudi Arabia if its potential can be fully tapped. The current production of honey country-wide is only about 3.5% of the production potential. Given the good demand and market for these products, this sub-sector should be developed and improved through the introduction of modern honey/wax production.

3.4.2. Wildlife.

The region has only two game reserves of Lwafi (2200 km sq.) and Uwanda (2200 km sq) and one game controlled area of Kwela (500 km sq). Substantial revenues are earned from local and tourist hunting in Lwafi game reserved area in the region.

3.4.3. Identified Opportunities for Investments.

The Region has identified investment opportunities in this area which include;

- ◆ Plantations for carbon trading;
- ◆ Soft wood plantations (pine);
- ◆ Supply of modern beekeeping tools and harvesting equipments;
- ◆ Honey and beeswax processing;
- ◆ Wattle plantations;
- ◆ Wood industries (hard and soft wood) and
- ◆ Snake farms.

3.5. Tourism.

The Government of Tanzania views tourism as a significant industry in terms of job creation, poverty alleviation and foreign exchange earnings. Most investors are competing for the overdeveloped Northern Circuit and only a few have discovered the potentiality of the South Western Tanzania. Rukwa Region has great potential for tourism. Despite its many tourist attractions as seen in the table below, the tourism sector is still underdeveloped in Rukwa region.

Table 3.6: Tourist Attractions and Locations

S/N	Tourist Attraction	Location (district)
1	Old Bismark Fort at Kasanga	Kalambo
2	The Kalambo falls	Kalambo
3	Hot springs at Kizombwe	Sumbawanga Rural
4	Lake Rukwa scenery from the Ufipa escarpment	Sumbawanga Rural
5	Lake Tanganyika shore	Nkasi and Kalambo
6	Evergreen Mbizi Forest	Sumbawanga Municipality
7	Red Colubous in Mbizi forest	Sumbawanga Municipality
8	Game reserves (Uwanda and Lwafi)	Sumbawanga and Nkasi
9	Lake Kwela	Sumbawanga Rural.
10	Ntembwa Falls	Nkasi

There is a five star hotel called Lupita Lodge found in Kipili area in Lupita Island in Lake Tanganyika (Nkasi District). The hotel is strategically located for marine tourism, under water diving, sport fishing and canoeing.

3.5.2. Identified Opportunities for Investments.

- ◆ Accommodation facilities in all tourist areas
- ◆ Eco-tourism in the tour packages
- ◆ Tour operating companies
- ◆ Banking institutions to provide more credit cards facilities
- ◆ Build facilities (hotels and lodges) to standards acceptable to tourists
- ◆ Establish centre for marketing of cultural products
- ◆ Professional hunting.

3.6. Mining.

Due to its geological framework, Rukwa region is endowed with abundant mineral deposits of different kinds including precious metals, base metals, gemstones, industrial minerals and building materials. Table below shows types of minerals and the locations in Rukwa region:

Table 3.7: Minerals of Rukwa and their locations.

S/N	Mineral	Location	District
1	Copper	Kasanga and Kapapa	Kalambo
2	Zinc	Kasanga and Kirando areas on the Lake Tanganyika shores	Kalambo and Nkasi.
3	Titanium and Zirconium	Ntemba and Mkwamba areas	Nkasi
4	Emerald	Mponda Village	Sumbawanga MC
5	Aquamarine	Mlombo a few km East of Lake Kwela	Sumbawanga Rural
6	Burma Ruby	Katuka, Chala and Kantawa	Sumbawanga DC, Nkasi
7	Zircon	Nzombo located a few km north of Matala Village	Nkasi
8	Piezoelectric Quartz	Matala Village	Nkasi

S/N	Mineral	Location	District
9	Moonstone	Mkombe area located north of Kabwe Village on the shores of Lake Tanganyika	Nkasi
10	Green Tourmaline	Chala, Swaila, Lyele, and Tamaruka in Mkwamba ward.	Nkasi
11	Garnets	Kantawa	Nkasi
12	Amethyst	Northeast of Kasu and north of Lyazumbi	Nkasi
13	Coal	Muze, Namwele and Nkomolo areas	Sumbawanga DC Sumbawanga MC Nkasi
14	Kaolin	Along the Sumbawanga - Kasanga Road	Sumbawanga Rural
15	Limonite	Mbuga/ Namwele located 19.3 Km from Sumbawanga town	Sumbawanga MC

Although sulphur is not being mentioned, there are indications of the mineral being available in Sumbawanga Municipal area. Hard rocks and sand are plentiful for building materials. Except for the quantity of coal which is estimated to be 18 million metric tons, there is no information on approximate quantities of other various minerals in the region. The mineral exploration and prospecting activities that have been done in the region is very minimal. Large numbers of the mineral occurrences are still unevaluated.

3.6.1. Mineral Prospecting and Mining.

There are about 33 Prospecting Licenses (PLs) held by different companies in the region but only eleven PLs are working actively. There are 35 valid Primary Prospecting Licenses (PPLs) for prospecting various types of minerals in Rukwa Region. Small scale mineral prospectors help a lot to discover new occurrences of minerals and sometimes result into a mineral rush.

There are 215 personnel with valid Primary Mining Licenses (PML) for Small Scale Mining in Rukwa Region. There are different types of minerals (gemstones, coal and building materials). Sumbawanga District has 96 PMLs and Nkasi District 21 PMLs. A large number of these licenses are not active due to lack of capital.

Large scale coal mining has started in Sumbawanga Rural District. A company named Upendo Group Ltd operating from Sumbawanga ventured in coal mining from 2004. Weka The firm has identified possible markets for a total of 6,000 tons per month but the company has no equipment for production of the same. There is an opportunity for investing in supply of mining equipment and transportation facilities.

3.6.2 Environmental Conservation.

The Regional efforts for environmental protection include; Conservation of forest reserve areas using villagers (who receive education through seminars) and through provision of ‘firebreaks’ in the forests; and tree planting campaign (Panda Miti Rukwa). This involves specific areas allocated by councils for planting trees; Encouraging community to plant woodlots and refrain from deforestation in the forests reserves.



Seedlings for Tree planting campaign

Table 3.8: Number of trees planted in year 2013 – 2014.

S/N	Council	Target	Total tree painted
1	Kalambo DC	1,500,000	770,300
2	Sumbawanga MC	1,000,000	684,000
3	Nkasi DC	2,000,000	1,050,000
4.	Sumbawanga DC	1,000,000	478,000
	TOTAL	5,500,000	2,982,300

3.7 Cooperative Societies.

Cooperative is among the productive sectors in Rukwa region. The main objectives of cooperative societies are to raise standard of living, provision of financial and other services including supplying of agricultural inputs, collecting, processing and marketing of the products to its members. Cooperatives are legally registered social and economic organizations. In Rukwa region, there are various cooperative societies as shown in the tables below:-

Table 3.9: Status of Cooperative societies in Rukwa region for 2012-2014

TYPE	No of Cooperative Societies		
	2012	2013	2014
SACCOS	79	78	87
AMCOS	4	9	8
FISHERIES	3	3	3
OTHERS	1	1	1
INDUSTRIAL	1	1	1
LIVESTOCK	2	4	3
TOTAL	90	96	103

TYPE		2013	2014
SACCOS		11,447	12,468
AMCOS	419	888	888
FISHERIES	84	84	84
OTHERS	23	23	23
INDUSTRIAL	150	150	150
LIVESTOCK	204	714	714
TOTAL		13,306	14,327

ITEM		2013	2014
SHARES	286,600,000	389,004,000	536,559,000
DEPOSITS	0	21,653,000	24,678,000
SAVINGS	1,586,082,000	1,317,443,000	1,561,753,000
TOTAL	1,872,682,000	1,728,100,000	2,122,990,000
LOANS ISSUED	5,662,891,000	5,718,033,000	7,902,526,000
RECOVERIES	4,085,820,000	4,125,925,000	5,984,424,000
BALANCE	1,577,071,000	1,592,108,000	1,918,102,000

3.7.1 Identified Opportunities for Investments in Cooperative Sector.

- ◆ Establishing farm inputs shop;
- ◆ Agency and market for agricultural inputs.
- ◆ Establishment of processing plant for members produce
- ◆ Establishment of wholesale micro financing companies
- ◆ Forming a joint venture company with cooperatives according to sect. 26(3) of Cooperative Act no. 6 of 2013.
- ◆ Establishment of Audit and consultancy firms
- ◆ Investment in warehouse receipts system

CHAPTER: 4

4.0 SOCIAL SECTORS

4.1. Education

4.1.1. Pre Primary Education

There are 347 pre-primary school classes in the region of which 347 are government owned and only 4 are private. However, there are 22,087 pre-primary pupils whereby 11,107 are male and 10,980 are female. The table 4.1 below indicates the detailed information.

Table 4.1: the status of Pre-primary education in Rukwa Region by 2014

S/N	LGA	SCHOOL			NO. OF PUPILS		
		Gvt	Private	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kalambo DC	98	0	98	2,945	2,487	5,432
2.	Nkasi DC	98	1	99	3,270	3,366	6,636
3.	Sumbawanga MC	45	3	48	1,497	1,628	3,125
4.	Sumbawanga DC	102	0	102	3,395	3,499	6,894
	JUMLA	343	4	347	11,107	10,980	22,087

Source: Regional Education Office, June 2014.

4.1.2. Primary Education

The region has 357 Primary Schools out of which 353 are public primary schools and four (4) are privately owned. All schools have a total of 201,012 pupils whereby 100,201 are boys and the rest 100,801 girls. This information is explained in table 4.2 hereunder.

Table 4.2: status of primary education in the Region

S/N	LGA	YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS			NO. OF PUPILS		
			Govt	Private	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Kalambo DC	2013	97	0	97	25172	26632	5195
		2014	97	0	97	29094	26336	5530
2.	Nkasi DC	2013	97	1	98	21880	23558	4538
		2014	98	1	99	28064	29226	5790

3.	Sumbawanga MC	2013	55	3	58	28700	28370	5770
		2014	55	3	58	21146	23244	44390
4.	Sumbawanga DC	2013	103	0	103	24447	22260	4609
		2014	103	0	103	29148	28622	5770
TOTAL 2014		2013	352	4	356	100,201	100,811	201,012
		353	4	357				

Source: Regional Education Office, June 2014

4.1.2.1 Number of Teachers and their academic qualification

There are 4,649 teachers in the region in the following classification: B/C 61, Grade IIIA 4,422, Diploma 112, First Degree 53, and Masters Degree 1. However, the region needs 5,126 teachers. In this regard, there is a shortage of 946 teachers in the region. More information is obtained in the table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Number of Teachers and their academic qualification

LGA	YEAR	NEED	AVAILABLE		ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION			Total	Shortage
			B/C	IIIA	Diploma	Degree	Masters		
Kalambo DC	2013	1168	19	904	22	10	0	955	213
	2014	1333	19	1044	22	10	0	1095	238
Nkasi DC	2013	1295	12	964	16	9	0	1001	294
	2014	1151	12	1092	16	9	0	1129	22
Sumbawang MC	2013	1136	22	892	47	20	1	982	154
	2014	1136	22	969	47	20	1	1059	77
Sumbawanga DC	2013	1427	8	1093	27	14	0	1142	285
	2014	1600	8	1317	27	14	0	1388	234
TOTAL	2013	5026	61	3,853	112	53	1	4,080	946
	2014	5,220	61	4,422	112	53	1	4,649	571

4.1.2.2 Status of education facilities

The statistics indicate that the region has huge shortage of education facilities. There is a shortage of 3,397 teachers' houses in the region, 3,085 classrooms, 4,858 toilets, 1,899 student tables, 2,048 students' chairs, 3,636 cupboards and 38,633 desks. The table 4.4 below gives more illustration.

Table 4.4: Status of education facilities in the region

TYPE OF FACILITY	YEAR	KALAMBO DC			NKASI DC			SUMBAW ANGA MC			SUMBAW ANGA DC			TOTAL		
		Need	Available	Shortage	Need	Available	Shortage	Need	Available	Shortage	Need	Available	Shortage	Need	Available	Shortage
Staff houses	2013	1168	411	575	1151	297	854	1093	226	867	1268	349	919	4680	1283	3397
	2014	1095	411	684	1129	297	832	1059	226	833	1366	349	1017	4649	1283	3366
Classrooms	2013	1168	623	545	1151	604	511	1093	444	469	1268	623	645	4680	1690	2990
	2014	1232	623	609	1273	604	669	986	444	542	1284	623	661	4775	1690	3085
Toilets	2013	1812	1056	756	2339	1072	1267	2012	836	1176	1199	549	650	7362	3404	3958
	2014	2131	1056	1075	2203	1072	1131	1707	836	871	2221	549	1672	8262	3404	4858
Tables	2013	970	573	397	2180	842	1338	1915	762	1153	2568	573	1995	7633	2750	4883
	2014	1095	573	522	1129	842	287	1059	762	2197	1366	573	793	4649	2750	1899
Chairs	2013	970	438	532	2254	936	1318	2079	989	1090	2568	238	2330	7871	2601	5270
	2014	1095	438	657	1129	936	193	1059	989	70	1366	238	1128	4649	2601	2048
upboards	2013	970	140	830	1323	132	1191	921	136	785	970	140	830	4184	548	3636
	2014	970	140	830	1323	132	1191	921	136	785	970	140	830	4184	548	3636
Desks	2013	15570	7383	8185	17265	8375	8890	14965	8483	6482	18992	8917	10075	66792	33160	33632
	2014	18476	7385	11091	19096	8375	10721	14965	8483	6482	19256	8917	10339	71793	33160	38633

Source: Regional Education Office, June 2014

4.1.2.3 Status of Most Vulnerable Students/pupils

Education statistics portrays that in the region there is a problem of most vulnerable students/pupil. These students do not get basic education requirements due to various reasons such as poor economic status at family level, death of one of the parent or unwillingness of the parent to take care of the pupil. The table 4.5 below gives detailed information on the status of most vulnerable students/pupils in the region.

Table 4.5: Status of most vulnerable students/pupils in the region

S/N	LGA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Kalambo DC	0	0	0
2.	Nkasi DC	88	77	165
3.	Sumbawanga MC	104	132	236
4.	Sumbawanga DC	0	0	0
	TOTAL	192	209	401

4.1.2.4 Status of Orphanage.

The region has a total of 16,664 students and pupils who are orphans. Sumbawanga DC is the leading LGA with a total of 4,813 orphans followed by Sumbawanga MC 4,657, Nkasi DC 3,681 and the last is Kalambo DC with 3,513 as shown in table 4.6

Table 4.6: Orphanas Studens/ pupils in the region

S/N	LGA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Kalambo	1,799	1,714	3,513
2.	Nkasi	1,880	1,801	3,681
3.	Sumbawanga MC	2,188	2,469	4,657
4.	Sumbawanga DC	2,449	2,364	4,813
	JUMLA	8,316	8,348	16,664

4.1.2.5 Academic performance in primary schools.

Academic performance in primary schools is satisfactory. The rate of passing examination in standard IV in 2011 was 77.78% which is lower compared to 91.68% in 2010. As for standard VII the rate increased from 24% in 2012 to 40% in 2013.

4.1.3. Post Primary Vocational Training schools.

There are four (4) Post Primary Vocational Training schools in the region, one (1) in Nkasi, two (2) in Sumbawanga Rural and one (1) in Sumbawanga Municipal. The schools are experiencing the following challenges:-

- ◆ Shortage of teachers
- ◆ Shortage of classrooms rooms and
- ◆ Outdated equipments/facilities.

The region lacks Vocational Training Centres (VETA) up to now there is no any Vocational Training Centres (VETA).

4.1.4. Secondary Education.

The region has a total of 80 secondary schools, among which 68 are public and 12 are privately owned. Distribution of secondary schools in each council is as seen in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Total number of secondary schools in each council.

COUNCIL	PUBLIC SCHOOL	NON-GOVERN	TOTAL
Nkasi	22	1	23
S'wanga (U)	17	10	27
S'wanga (R)	15	5	20
Kalambo	15	4	19
Total	69	20	89



Classes at Chanji secondary school

4.1.5. Hostels.

Out of eighty (80) secondary schools only 39 schools have hostels for accommodation of the distant students. However, majority of the hostels are of low standard. For schools without hostels, students are compelled to walk long distance of up to 9 km daily to schools. Therefore, there is a high demand of boarding/hostel facilities.

4.1.6. Colleges/Universities.

The region has four (4) Teachers' Training Colleges (TTC) - Sumbawanga, St. Aggrey, Rukwa and St. Maurus Chemchem that produces Grade IIIA Teachers and Diploma Teachers. Sumbawanga TTC also provides certificates in Domestic Science.

The region has only one Open University Centre which came into operation since 21st September 2000. To date, the centre has already awarded diploma and degrees to many candidates in different fields.

4.1.7 Identified Opportunities for Investment in education Sector .

- ◆ Pre Primary schools;
- ◆ English medium Primary schools;
- ◆ Special primary schools for disabled students;
- ◆ Vocational Training Centres;
- ◆ Colleges for various skills;
- ◆ Supply of training materials (Bookshops, laboratory equipments, chemicals etc.);
- ◆ Supply of sports material and equipments;
- ◆ Boarding/hostel facilities;
- ◆ Universities or University faculties.

4.2. Health

The Health Sector in the region is still underdeveloped and it is characterized by high rates of morbidity and mortality due to inadequate resources. Table 4.5 shows the number and ownership of health facilities in the region

Table 4.8: Number and ownership of health facilities

DISTRICT	Hospital			Health Center			Dispensary			
	Govt	V.A	Total	Govt	V.A	Total	Govt	V.A	Pr	Total
S'wanga Municipal	1	1	2	1	2	3	19	4	6	29
S'wanga District	0	0	0	6	1	7	54	2	1	57
Nkasi	0	1	1	3	4	7	36	3	0	39
Kalambo	0	0	0	3	0	3	49	5	0	54
Total Region	1	1	3	13	7	20	158	14	7	179

Source: RMO Office 2014

KEY: Govt = Government, V.A = Voluntary Agency, Pr = Privacy, Disp = Dispensary, HC = Health Centre and Hosp = Hospital

In consideration of the population in the region, the number of health facilities serves the population in ratios as follows;

- i. Dispensary population ratio 1:6000
- ii. Health centre population ratio 1:54,000

4.2.1. Common Diseases

The common diseases which cause higher morbidity and mortality rates includes: Malaria, ARI, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, Skin diseases, Intestinal worms, Minor surgical conditions, ill defined symptoms (no diagnosis), Eye infection, HIV/AIDS/STI, Tuberculosis, Meningitis and others. The maternal mortality rate is 128/100,000, infant mortality rate is 78/1000, the under five mortality rate is 81/1000 and Severe malnutrition is 1.3%.

4.2.2. Health Staff

The region has acute shortage of trained medical staff, attributed to misconception which existed for many years in the Region. The Doctor/Population ratio is 1:81,168 while the Nurse/Population ratio is 1:3,022 (National Average - Doctor 1:25,000 and Nurse 1:5,000). The table below shows the status of the health staff in the region.

Table 4.9: **Trained health staff cadre situation in Rukwa Region**

Health Staff	SBA MC	SBA DC	Nkasi Dc	Kalambo Dc	R/Hospital	Total
1. Specialist Doctors	0	0	0	0	2	2
2. Medical Doctor	1	1	1	0	11	14
3. Assistant Medical Officers	3	6	4	4	7	24
4. Clinical Officer	28	129	12	22	0	191
5. Assistant Clinical Officers	4	6	6	14	0	30
6. Dental Surgeons	0	0	0	0	2	2
7. Assistant Dental Officers	1	0	1	0	1	3
8. Dental Therapists	2	0	0	0	0	2
9. Dental Technologist	2	0	0	0	0	2
10. Pharmacist	2	1	1	0	2	6
11. Pharmaceutical technologist	0	1	3	3	1	8
12. Pharmaceutical asst	0	0	0	0	1	1
13. Laboratory Scientist	0	0	1	0	2	3
14. Laboratory technologist	12	3	2	0	8	25
15. Assistant Lab. Technologist.	10	6	10	7	5	38
16. Radiographic techn	1	0	0	0	0	1
17. Radiographic asst.	0	0	1	0	2	3
18. Optometric	2	0	0	0	2	4
19. Physiotherapist	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Occupational therapist	0	0	0	0	1	1
21. Health Secretary	2	2	2	2	2	10
22. Social welfare officer	2	0	1	0	1	4
23. Accountant	0	0	1	1	0	2
24. Accounts Asst	1	0	0	0	1	2
25. Ass Account						
26. Inv. Health officer	1	1	1	0	1	4
27. Asst. inv. health officer	6	9	8	5	1	29

Health Staff	SBA MC	SBA DC	Nkasi Dc	Kalambo Dc	R/Hospital	Total
28. Health Asst	7	5	0	4	0	16
29. Medical recorder	3	0	0	0	0	3
30. Nursing Officer	5	0	2	1	5	13
31. Assistant Nursing officers	11	13	14	14	40	92
32. Nurse/Nurse Midwife	79	42	75	62	58	316
33. Anesthetics Assit	0	0	0	0	2	2
34. Medical attendants	76	162	20	96	71	425
TOTAL	188	232	120	182	178	900

Source: RMO office 2013

The health sector is seriously under funded despite the fact that it is a priority sector in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and that a health population is a basic ingredient of economic growth. The main sources of fund for health sector are from the government and basket funds which are not adequate to support and sustain health services.

The Catholic Mission is assisting in establishment of a nursing college in Nkasi District; however there are insufficient funds to finalize this program.

4.2.3. HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS regional prevalence was 6% according to THMIS 2003/2004 and dropped to 4.9% according to THMIS 2007/2008. Recently according to THMIS of 2011/2012 the prevalence has risen to 6.2% in the region. It has risen due to the increased people movement and the ongoing big projects of road constructions and water projects.

4.2.4 Current status of HIV/AIDS Care and Treatment

It has been the priority of the region and stakeholders to ensure care and treatment services are accessible and available to the needy. The achievement recorded under this thematic include improvement on the infrastructure whereby Care and Treatment Centres (CTCs) has been constructed at council and regional hospitals through WRP support CD4 and PIMA machines were

procured and installed in 3 hospitals and 10 health centers. Many healthy service providers at all levels have undergone training related to work improvement. By the end of December 2013, 97 sites were providing Voluntary, Counseling and Testing (VCT) services increasing from 57 in 2008, CTC sites increased to 31 from 20 in 2008; 86 percent of health facilities were providing Provider Initiative Testing and Counseling (PITC) services. By end of 2013, the total number of new clients pre-test counseled and tested was 115,669 increasing from the 5401 reported in 2008. In December 2013, PMTCT sites was 139 increasing from 68 reported in 2008. To reduce the burden on HIV/AIDS in the Region initiatives like Male Circumcision have being made where 57,658 clients have been circumcised by December 2013.

Identified Opportunities for Investments in the Health Sector.

- ◆ Build Regional Referral Hospital at the demarcated land in Sumbawanga Municipal;
- ◆ Dispensaries and Health Centres;
- ◆ Provision of Laboratory services;
- ◆ Supply of medical equipments;
- ◆ Chemists from Regional to Ward levels;
- ◆ Medical/Clinical and Nursing Colleges;

CHAPTER: 5

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1. Transport

Transport is an important sector in the whole process of development and poverty alleviation. Its effectiveness, appropriateness and adequacy contribute a lot to the successful implementation of socioeconomic activities. The impact of having an effective and efficient transport system is lowering of domestic production cost through timely delivery, enhancing economies of scale in the production process and creating economic opportunities. The economic opportunities include ease of market access; strengthening of competition; promotion of trade, tourism and foreign investment; contribution to government revenue and generation of a large number of employment opportunities.

There are three transport modes serving Rukwa region: (i) roads, (ii) marine, and (iii) air. The transport system nowadays is in improvement so as to meet the demand of the region and has contributed a lot to fast development in the region.

5.1.1. Road Transport

Road transport is the most used mode that accounts for more than 90% of goods and passengers transportation in the region. The region has a network of 2,512.73 km of roads of different classes as shown in the table below:-

Table 5.1: Road classes and lengths per district (km)

District (LGAs)	LAND AREA			REGIONAL ROADS DATA			
	Total Area (SQ KM)	Land Area	Water Area	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Sumbawanga MC	1,329	1,329	0	12.60	41.70	217.40	271.70
Sumbawanga DC	8,871	8,203	668	0	122.00	316.70	438.70
Kalambo DC	4,441	3,937	504	94.10	367.35	732.17	1,193.53
Nkasi DC	13,124	9,375	3,749	0	145.60	481.20	608.80
TOTAL	27,765	22,844	4,921	106.70	676.65	1747.47	2,512.73

Out of the total road network of 2,512.73 km, only 106.70 km are paved and 676.65 km gravelled. The rest are earth roads which are regularly maintained. Trunk and regional roads are managed by TANROADS and the remaining network is under the LGAs. Currently total of 361.12 km of road are under construction at tarmac level.

The table below shows the road density in each district/Council. Sumbawanga Municipality has the highest road density while Kalambo district has the lowest.

Table 5.2: Road density in the various districts

District (LGAs)	LAND AREA			REGIONAL ROADS DATA	
	Total Area (SQ KM)	Land Area	Water Area	Total road length	Road density (km per 100 sq km)
Sumbawanga MC	1,329	1,329	0	271.70	4.89
Sumbawanga DC	8,871	8,203	668	438.70	18.70
Kalambo DC	4,441	3,937	504	1,193.53	3.30
Nkasi DC	13,124	9,375	3,749	608.80	15.40
TOTAL	27,765	22,844	4,921	2,512.73	9.09

Passenger buses operating along the major routes of the region namely:-

- Sumbawanga - Tunduma - Mbeya
- Sumbawanga - Kirando
- Sumbawanga – Namanyere
- Sumbawanga -Matai - Kasanga
- Sumbawanga - Kaengesa - Mwimbi
- Sumbawanga – Laela
- Sumbawanga-Mpanda
- Sumbawanga – Mtowisa
- Sumbawanga - Majimoto

All the trunk roads are passable throughout the year, same to the regional roads. Most of the district and feeder roads are seasonal. The notable road transport problem is lack of direct connectivity between villages/important centres located along the Lake Tanganyika shores namely Kabwe, Kirando and Kipili. In other areas people use small boats to travel along the coast line of the

Lake Tanganyika which is not safe and low cargo carrying capacity.

There is also shortage of road construction and maintenance equipment in the region which has contributed to untimely maintenance resulting to deterioration of the roads. The plant hire equipment unit in Mbeya City has not been able to meet the demand for Rukwa region and it is strongly recommended to arrange for availability of the equipment in the region through equipping the TANROADS Regional Office or establishment of an independent equipment hire unit.

5.1.2. Marine Transport

Marine transport plays a significant role in transporting passengers and cargo along the shores of Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa. Two commercial ships (Mwongozo and Liemba) operate on Lake Tanganyika and serve the villages/centres of Kabwe, Korongwe, Ninde, Wampembe, Kala, Kirando, Kipili and Kasanga. However, they are not reliable. With exception of Kasanga where there is a landing platform, ships are forced to anchor some distance from the shore (about 1 to 1.5 nautical miles) therefore cargo and passengers are transported by small boats to the ships. Marine services link the region with neighbouring Regions of Katavi and Kigoma as well as neighbouring countries of Zambia, Congo DR and Burundi. Transportation within Lake Rukwa is only by boats.



MV Liemba in Lake Tanganyika

The Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), responsible for the marine and lake ports, intends to conduct a Strategic Port Master Plan study which will determine the short and long term developmental requirements of all ports.

It is expected that implementation of projects identified in the Master Plan (including the ports in lake Tanganyika) will commence and be completed during the coming five years. Meanwhile, TPA intends to carry out emergency maintenance of the Kasanga port to improve its performance. Funds are being sought to improve the port facilities of the other villages/centres, priority being Kipili and Kabwe.

5.1.4. Air Transport

There is only one public airport and four (4) private airstrips in the region. The public airport is located in Sumbawanga Municipal Council. There are two commercial flights that serve the region.

According to Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA), Sumbawanga airport can be used for commercial purposes (passengers and cargo) using the small aircrafts. However, some improvements need to be done on few areas e.g. fire fighting facilities.

TAA is about to launch a study for the feasibility of the improvement of Sumbawanga airport, including the preparation of bidding documents (if feasible). Such airport improvement might be financed under a future IDA credit.

5.2. Telephone Communication

There are adequate telephone services in all urban centres in the region and most parts of the rural areas. The table below shows the companies that provide telephone services, the type of services provided and the plans for expansion of their services in the region.

Table 5.3: Providers of Telephone Services in Rukwa region

Service provider	Type of service provided	Areas covered at present	Future expansion program
TTCL	Landline telephone and internet	Telephone and internet services in most parts of the Region	Long term plans are to rollout the TTCL Mobile services in the region and in particular opening up the rural areas with the CDMA Wireless network.
TIGO	Mobile phone	Most parts of the Region	To cover the whole Region.
VODACOM	Mobile phone	Most parts of the Region.	To cover the whole Region.
AIRTEL	Mobile phone	Most parts of the Region.	To cover the whole Region.
ZANTEL	Mobile phone	Most parts of the Region.	To cover the whole Region.

Opportunities:

- ◆ Setup communication networks

5.3. Radio and Television stations

There are twelve Radio Stations which can be accessed in Rukwa Region. These are:-

- ◆ TBC FM
- ◆ TBC Taifa
- ◆ Radio Free Africa - RFA
- ◆ Radio Chemchem
- ◆ Radio One
- ◆ Kiss FM
- ◆ Radio Maria
- ◆ Clouds FM
- ◆ Nkasi FM
- ◆ Ndingala FM
- ◆ Two (2) Radio Stations from DRC and Zambia

Television stations can be accessed by using Satellite dishes. Some of the local stations which can be accessed include TBCI, ITV, Capital, Star TV, Channel 10 and EATV, depending on the type of the antenna used. Other international world wide stations such as CNN, BBC, CFI and other more can be accessed in Rukwa.

5.4. Energy

Electricity supplied by TANESCO is available in Sumbawanga Municipal Council and Namanyere town including nine villages of Nkasi DC. Household Budget Survey carried out in 2002 showed that only 7% of the region's households use electricity supplied by TANESCO. Through REA, TANESCO is planning to extend further in rural areas. The sources of this electricity are hydropower supplied from Zambia and thermal electricity generating stations found in Sumbawanga Municipality.

With the current developments in terms of industrial activities in the towns, demand for electricity will increase. The Zambia electricity source does not provide stable power supply in the region. However, this problem comes to an end as TANESCO plans to connect Rukwa region in the National Grid.

Studies have shown that several rivers within the region can provide water for hydro electric schemes. These are:-

- a) Rungwa river - 20 to 50 MW if is in Rukwa
- b) Msaidia river - 20 to 35 MW
- c) Lukima river - 3 to 4 MW
- d) Nzovwe river - 2 to 3 MW if is in Rukwa

TANESCO is now planning to electrify the western and north-western parts of Tanzania through a program known as 'North–West Grid Extension Program' which will cover parts of Mwanza, Kagera, Shinyanga, Kigoma, Katavi, Rukwa and Mbeya regions. However, the program is phased and scheduled to start from the North reaching Rukwa in years to come. This is subject to availability of funding. Should several donors come forward to finance separate phases of the project, Sumbawanga could be connected sooner. The other study that could shed light on what needs to be done to provide reliable electricity to Rukwa is the World Bank funded Power System Master Plan.

Other electricity supply sources which need to be expedited are thermal electricity using coal which is abundant in the region and the use of wind power at Chala area.

Fossil fuels are imported and distributed throughout the region by fuel suppliers for various uses including transportation and industrial activities. Fossil fuel such as kerosene is used for provision of lighting mostly in the rural areas but also in the urban areas where same is used for cooking as well. Introduction of alternative sources of energy for the rural communities is being studied by the Ministry of Energy under its program ‘Development of Sustainable Solar Market Packages’ and could be implemented under the World Bank’s new ‘Tanzania Energy Development and Access Project (TEDAP)’. A consultant has been commissioned and has already visited some villages in Sumbawanga and Kalambo districts to assess the viability of introducing solar power in the region. Major source of energy used domestically in the Region is gas, firewood and charcoal.

5.5. Water

According to population and housing census (2012), 49.4 percent of the total private households used protected wells as the main source of drinking water. At present the water supply service level in the villages is less than 50 percent. The table below illustrates further:-

Table 5.4: Water Coverage

Location	Coverage (%)
Sumbawanga Municipal	43.8
SUWASA	68
Sumbawanga DC	44.4
Kalambo	44.74
Nkasi DC	46.0
Average coverage	49.4

The Region has a total number of 318 villages and a population of 1,004,539 people according to 2012 Population and Housing Census. Various water schemes exist in these villages but many of them do not function due to various reasons including; drying up of water sources, deterioration due to old age, lack

of sufficient funds for operation and maintenance etc. So far the region has 43 gravity projects, 543 boreholes, 378 shallow wells, 1 pumped scheme and 57 protected springs which are functioning as shown in the table below:-

Table 5.5: Water schemes

DISTRICT	TYPE OF WATER SCHEME	TOTAL SCHEME	FUNCTIONING WATER SCHEMES
NKASI (Rural)	Gravity	6	5
	Pumping scheme	0	0
	Borehole(Hand pump)	194	154
	Borehole(Diesel)	1	0
	Shallow Wells	129	102
	Protected spring	2	2
	Unprotected spring	0	0
Namanyere NKASI (Urban)	Gravity	0	0
	Pumping scheme	1	1
	Borehole(Hand pump)	12	11
	Borehole(Diesel)/submersible pumps	5	3
	Shallow Wells	7	3
	Protected spring	0	0
	Unprotected spring	0	0
Sumbawanga DC	Gravity	15	15
	Pumping scheme	0	0
	Borehole(Hand pump)	81	81
	Borehole(Diesel)/ submersible pumps	0	0
	Shallow Wells	64	42
	Protected spring	16	16
	Unprotected spring	-	-
Sumbawanga MC	Gravity	6	5
	Pumping scheme	0	0
	Borehole(Hand pump)	36	35
	Borehole(Diesel)/ submersible pumps	0	0
	Shallow Wells	3	2
	Protected spring	9	9
	Unprotected spring	61	61

SUWASA	Gravity	6	6
	Pumping scheme	0	0
	Borehole(Hand pump)	8	8
	Borehole(Diesel)/ submersible pumps	3	2
	Shallow Wells	5	4
	Protected spring	0	0
	Unprotected spring	0	0
Kalambo DC	Gravity	10	9
	Pumping scheme	2	0
	Borehole(Hand pump)	207	126
	Borehole(Diesel)/ submersible pumps	-	-
	Shallow Wells	170	50
	Protected spring	30	23
	Unprotected spring	0	0

Under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (RWSSP) the Region intends to implement 37 water projects up to 2015. Currently there are six projects which are under construction where each Council implement two projects. The exploratory boreholes drilled showed great success where others were artesian which proves the availability of potential ground water sources.

5.6 Land

5.6.1 National Land Policy

National Land Policy (1995) stipulates that, all land in Tanzania shall be public land vested to the President as a trustee on behalf of all citizens. This was meant to regulate amount of land that any person or corporate body may occupy or use. According to the policy land should be used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. In all aspects it has to be taken into account that an interest in, and has value and that value is taken into consideration in a transaction affecting that interest. Whoever for example Investor interested to occupy land has to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose rights of occupancy or recognized long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with or acquired under the land acquisition Act.

5.6.2. Classification and Tenure of land

Public land in Tanzania shall be in the following categories:

- (i) General land
- (ii) Village land
- (iii) Reserved land

The right to occupy land according to land Act (1999) shall be declared to be:

- (i) A granted right of occupancy
- (ii) A derivative right

Non-citizens, including corporate body the majority of whose shareholders or owners are non-citizen may only obtain a derivative right of occupancy for the purpose of investment prescribed under the Tanzania Investment Act. 1997. Strictly or for avoidance of doubt, a non-citizen shall not be allowed or granted land unless it is for investment purposes under Tanzania Investment Act. 1997 Land to be designated for Investment purposes shall be identified, gazette and allocated to the Tanzania Investment Centre which shall create derivative rights to investors. At the expiry, termination or extinction of the derivative right, reversion of interests or rights in and over the land shall vest in Tanzania investment centre.

5.6.3. Ceiling on land occupancy

Regulations made under National land Act. 1999 Provide for an area of land that a person can hold under a single right of occupancy or derivative right.

A granted right of occupancy shall be:

- (i) Granted by the president
- (ii) In a general or reserved land
- (iii) Of a land which has been surveyed
- (iv) For a period of 99 years
- (v) At a premium and
- (vi) For annual rent which may be revised from time to time

5.6.4. Lands utilization

The Region has great contribution to the development of the agricultural sector and promotion of urban economy. Ecologically Rukwa Region consists of 5 (five) agro climatic zones which includes the Ufipa Plateau, Rukwa Valley, the lake

Tanganyika shores and escarpment, the Miombo woodlands. These ecological zones are favourable for development of Agriculture, forest, Industry, tourist services and mining.

Despite of their significant contribution to development of Agriculture sector, high cattle concentration at water points has been a threat to the regions environment and social conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers at those areas. These has lead to formation of local mediation “Tamko la Mtowisa 1998” (Mtowisa Accord 1998) aiming at resolving conflicts between the two groups (pastoralists and farmers) and also rescue the environment in the region. To effect good distribution of livestock, effort is needed to develop range lands by increasing water points and other necessary production infrastructure.

Deliberate efforts are also focused to make our municipalities, towns and trade centres to have conducive urban environment. These includes:-

- (i) Make serviced land available for shelter and human settlements development.
- (ii) Improve levels of the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development.
- (iii) Facilitate the creation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty
- (iv) Promote a balanced development of a clearly defined hierarchy of settlements in promoting human settlements development.
- (v) Promote and include the participation of a private and popular sectors, community based organization (CBO's cooperatives and communities in land use planning.
- (vi) Protect the environment of human settlement and ecosystems from pollution, degradation and destruction in order to attain sustainable development.
- (vii) Promote capacity building of all actors involved in land use planning and
- (viii) Ensure planning legislations, building regulations, standards and other controls are consistent with the capabilities, need and aspiration of various sections of the population.

5.6.5 Regional Role

The role of region administration in land matters includes of the following:

- (i) Capacity building and advice local authorities in exaction of comprehensive policy with respect to the use and development of all land in the region.
- (ii) Direct measures to ensure that National land Policy and National Human Settlement policy take adequate account of their effects on land use and
- (iii) Direct their incorporation into schemes in accordance with the provision of urban planning act 2007.

Table: 5.6 Urban Developments to October 2014

LGAs	Planned Plots	Surveyed Plots	Title Deeds	Surveyed Farmers	Villages with surveyed boundaries	Villages Land use	Plots for Investment
Sumbawanga DC	397	436	4	19	19	155	-
Sumbawanga MC	5,500	1,500	1,237	32	32	-	13
Nkasi DC	2,327	587	30	3	3	82	10
Kalambo DC							
Total	8,224	2,523	1,271	54	54	20	23

Identified opportunities for sectors development by the support from land sector

- ♦ Preparedness of Regional and Local Government Authorities to support investors to acquire land as stipulated in the Law.
- ♦ Partnership investments between Local or foreign investors and the land owners in the Region.

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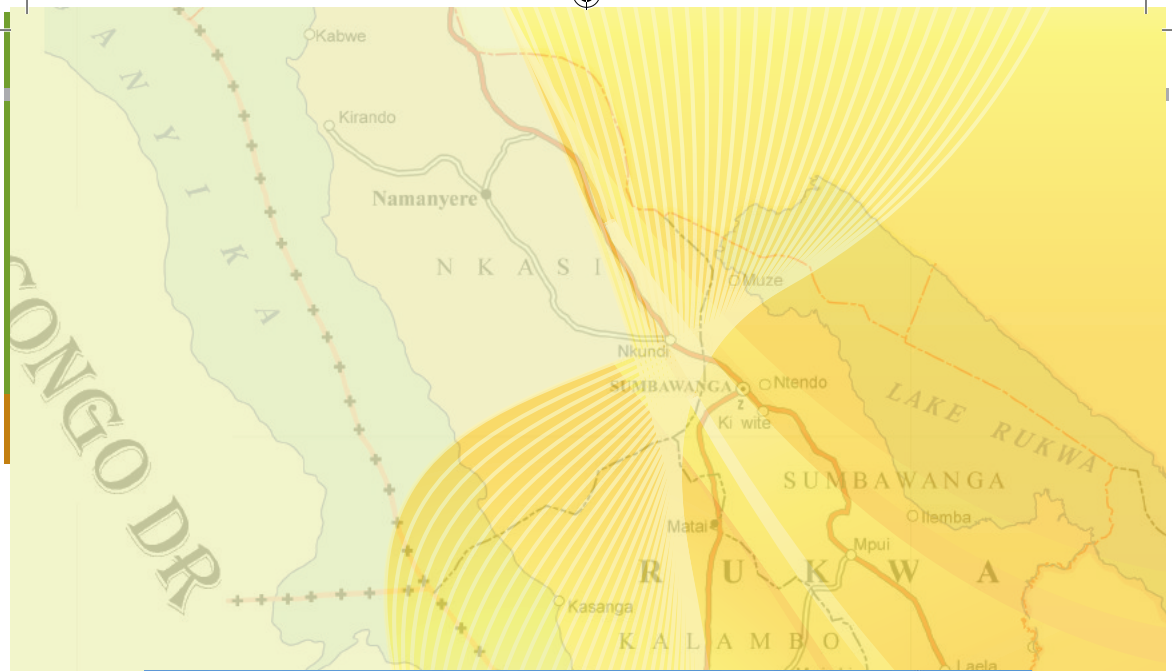
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