

MEATU DISTRICT COUNCIL



MEATU DISTRICT PROFILE

Tel.No.028-2795006/08
Fax 2795261
E-mail meatucouncil@yahoo.c

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ABSTRACT

The Investment Profile is a database for decision making during planning process; and thus it serves two purposes. Firstly, to provide baseline data and information on activity sectors, the environment setting and management arrangement; secondly, to highlight the interactions between development and the environment as well as different activity sectors. Interactions which are triggered through the competing uses of natural resources of which manifest themselves through the primary and secondary effects or environmental hazards resulting from multi Sectoral activities.

Investment Profile is always followed by a Town consultative meeting where stakeholders of all levels and relevant sectors come together to deliberate and agree on the priority issues confronting their township. It also serves as the main source document for all stakeholders participating in the town Consultation.

As the development setting, environmental setting and the interaction between development and environment constantly change, the Investment Profile should be regarded as the dynamic document, which needs to be updated from time to time.

This Investment Profile has been prepared through a joint collaboration of different sectors working in Meatu district and particularly the stakeholders in Mwanhuzi urban area. In due course, it has not captured every issue taking place in the town, much has been done subject to pressure of completing before time for assessment. Furthermore, little resources in terms of financial capital have been poured in the process as a result very meagre information has been gathered. It would rather have a greater impact in the positive side if stakeholders are aware of what and how important the Investment Profile is to the development of Mwanhuzi town in particular

The profile is divided in chapter format where as the first chapter traces the historical background of the town before inauguration, location, ethnic groups and administrative setting. The second chapter is on development setting which views the detailed account of population versus employment and Sectoral economic activities which are key elements enabling the generation of income.

Chapter three is environmental setting, which aggregates the demand of all activities impacting on the environmental resource versus degradation and depletion and the last chapter is on management setting which presents the key stakeholders on environmental management who in one way or another play great role in environmental management, policy implementation and responsibilities of managing the activity in each sector.

In order to make the Investment Profile more elaborative, different illustrations have been used in activity sectors in question. This includes graphs, tables, figures, photographs and maps.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Location and accessibility

1.1 Location

Meatu District is one of the 6 districts of Simiyu Region. Others are Bariadi DC, Bariadi TC, Itilima, Maswa and Busega. At present Meatu district is divided into three administrative divisions; Kisesa, Kimali and Nyalanja.

The District lies between latitude-2⁰57 and 4⁰9 south of Equator and longitude 34⁰8 and 34⁰49 east of Greenwich. It is bordered with Bariadi District to the North, Ngorongoro and Karatu Districts to the East, Mbulu and Irimba Districts to the South and Maswa and Kishapu District to the west.

1.2 Climate and Topography

1.2.1 Climate

Meatu District can be classified as semi-arid, with a decrease in rainfall distribution from north to south. The southern half of the district receives a mean annual rainfall of 400mm, while the Northern half receives up to 900mm per year. The rainfall pattern is bimodal, with most rain in November-December and March-April. A constraint, especially for the agricultural sector, is the great variance of rainfall in space and time. It tends to fall in heavy localized rainstorms separated by dry spells. As a result, rainfall in one area differs tremendously from year to year.

The district is divided into four agro-ecological zones, which are Northern zone which composes of Kisesa division, central zone is Kimali division and southern zone is Nyalanja division and Buffer zone is along Maswa Game reserves and Makao open area. The agro-ecological characteristic, natural vegetation include cultivated land, forest woodland, bush land grassland, and mixed natural vegetation with scattered cropland.

1.2.2 Topography

The altitude varies between 1,400 and 1,000 meters above sea level, sloping down from north to south causing most rivers to flow southwards and discharge in Lake Kitangiri or in the Sibiti River hence into Lake Eyasi, a salt lake. Most rivers are seasonal and only hold surface water during or shortly after the rains. Due to favorable rainfall and soil fertility the northern part of the district is more densely populated than the middle and southern parts.

1.2.3 Area

The total surface area of Meatu district is 8,835 km², almost half of this is occupied by reserved areas (4,253km²), the Maswa Game reserve with 2,094 Km², the Makao Open area with 1330 km², the Serengeti National Park with 694km² and the Ngorongoro Conservation area with approximate 135 km². All four areas have a different legal status

and concomitant management structures, exploitation patterns and maintenance problems. The rest of the district (4,582 km²) comprises of agricultural land and pastures.

1.4 Administration

Until 5th July, 1987 the present Meatu District, was an administrative division of Maswa District. The administrative capital of Meatu is Mwanhuzi. Meatu District Council was officially registered on 1st January 1988. The District is divided into three Divisions: - Kisesa in the North, Kimali in the central and Nyalanja in the south. These Divisions are subdivided into 19 wards with a total number of 100 villages; each ward has an elected representative in the District Council. On top of that there are 2 parliamentary constituencies in the District with two elected members of parliament.

1.5 Population

Based on 2002 National Population census, the district has a total population of 248,214 people out of which 119,241 are men and 128,973 are women. But the population projection shows the district to have a total population of 327,477 people in the year of 2012. The number of the households is also estimated to be 35,238 and the average size of households is 7 people .The ethnic groups include Sukuma (who are the dominant group) Taturu, Nyiramba, Nyisanzu and Hadzabe.

CHAPTER TWO

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The economy of the district involves entirely agriculture and livestock production. Cotton is the major cash crop in the district; Meatu is the largest producer of cotton in Simiyu region. People in Meatu district earn their livelihoods through a diversity of activities in rural areas, agriculture (Cash & Subsistence) and Livestock keeping are the major occupations, People are also engaged in many other non-farm activities including casual labor, petty trading, beekeeping, and Charcoal burning

In Mwanhuzi urban area, the dominant occupations are employment in casual labor, formal employment in institutions such as primary and secondary schools, Health centers, the district council and other offices. Formal employment is also found in cotton ginning industries and cotton buying posts during cotton seasons.

In the non-formal sector many residents are engaged in business sector such as selling and buying timber products, agricultural products and other forms of business. Many women are employed in hair dressing salons; selling food stuffs (commonly known as Mamalisha), decorations and cosmetics etc. other forms of employment found are such as agriculture and animal husbandry.

2.2 Agriculture

The district is potential for agriculture and livestock-rearing activities. About 84% of the district populations are drawn in subsistence farming. The main food crops include maize, sorghum, rice and potatoes, while the main cash crop is cotton. Agriculture is the main contributor to the economy of the town and district. Cotton is the main cash crop grown all over. Rice and maize that are both cash and food crops are mainly grown in. Most farmers in the district cultivate the land using animal pulled ploughs and hand hoes; only a few make use of Power tillers and tractors. They use animal – pulled carts to carry their farm products and implements from field to their respective storage areas.

The use of ox and donkey ploughs to till the land is now becoming popular with the introduction of ploughs and more recently the ridges and planters, a striking example is in 2007 when the district had ploughs, ridges harrows, and tractors.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PROCESSING SMALL INDUSTRIES

Skin and hides tanning are the proposed livestock products which are essential for making shoes, clothes, handbags/purses, belts etc. The product is reliable because Meatu Community is a Pastoral society.

The potential target area for the product is around 10,000 Pieces annually in all parts of the District whereas Amani Ngozi Pre Cooperative Group as an exemplary group in Mshikamano Village has a capacity of tanning 2,163 pieces of skins annually.

The market situation of the product performs satisfactory only unstable in a short period of time following the excess supply of skins in the global market. The reliable market for the products are Kenya and Somalia through Companies like MM Ngozi Tanzania Limited in Mwanza, Lake Trading in Dar es salaam, Afro leather Industry in Dar es salaam and Salex Trading industry in Arusha.

The target situation for the livestock products is assumed to be stable after improvement of tanning of hides and skins, acquiring reliable markets and enhancing market and promotion of the products within and abroad.

Livestock Products future Market Situation is to improve domestic markets by adding value to the products and inviting more Companies to purchase the products. Moreover the target rather aims at extending markets to East African Countries and the world at large.

The Processing chain for the product starts from collecting skins from local collectors and transporting to the markets.

The product market imperfections are insufficient information about the market, instability of the price, quality of livestock production, less product innovation this is due to the absence of competition, and incentives to innovate new processes or new product remain less.

The quality demand for the product is relatively high due to its necessity to both domestic and international market.

Livestock-rearing activities in Makao village

2.3 Forestry

The forest areas in the district can be classified as follow public land forests plantations and villages forests. These are very few plantations in the district. Meatu district council through DRDP program in collaboration with HASHI (i.e. Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga) has planted this category of forest including 45 hectare plantation located in Mwambegwa village. In some place like Itinje were 25 ha area was ploughed and planted indigenous species you can not differentiate with other natural forest because of natural regeneration.

2.3.1 Sectoral Impacts on Development and Environment

Forestry in the district is important since it serves as a source of natural resources that are required for fuel wood, charcoal ad construction. More than 70% of the town's residents depend on charcoal and firewood for energy. Twenty percent of the construction materials consumed in the town are forestry products. The major sources of forestry products are public land forest in the district and Bukombe district.

Other soft woods are imported from Mwanza and Iringa regions. The fact that deforestation conditions surround the district, it implies that the risk of surface runoff increases. The town is becoming more and more prone to environmental hazards such as landslides, soil erosion and flooding and by the frustrating current district's moves towards environmentally sustainable rural and urban development

2.3.4 Village Land Forest Insitu Conservation area /Ngitili

Conservation of natural regeneration its original situation (Insitu conservation/Ngitili is the on going practice of reforestation. This is done by village government, institution and private individuals. The current status as follows

Table 8. Insitution conservation/Ngitili status

NA	DIVISION	HA BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL	HA BY VILLAGES	TOTAL AREA HA
1	Nyalanja	9,289.15	7573.7	16,862.05
2	Kimali	19,239.7	121,465.35	140,705.05
3	Kisesa	1,808	2,239.5	1,147.5
	Total	30,336.85	131,378.55	161,714.4

2.3.5 Actions Taken to Improve the Sector

- The central Government Ministry of Energy and Minerals is trying to assist the miners in understanding and working out possible solutions to the dominant sectoral problems, constraints and threats while capitalizing on the sectoral strengths and opportunities. It does so through seminars and using videos, posters and technical reports.
- The few large-scale miners are still in the process of constructing the necessary Infrastructure for mining and mineral processing with a view to enhancing the working environment

2.4 Fishing

Fishing activities in this district is in small scale production. The most known source of fish is Lake Kitangiri whose production records have commercial status. Fish river production is also done in Simiyu river during the rain season, although production is diminishing due to

poor management of the river. In 1980 the river functioning well, but to date only is functioning during the rain season.

2.5 Mining Sector

The district is among the other areas endowed with gemstone and salt mines. Knowledge to dig and collect salt through local trappings is an inescapable lesson in which visitors are scheduled to study. Its usefulness is derived from a number roles it plays, namely medications of Fungus, Domestic animals foot and mouth diseases, drying up wounds, mixing in animal dishes and animal Skins. The Salt is thereafter transported in Lake Zones, other regions and nearby Countries like Rwanda and Burundi Uganda, Congo DRC and Zimbabwe.

Involved in mining activities are scale and artisan mining entities. In the context of the district, large-scale miners do not exist to cover the extensive exploration works and set up mining infrastructure. In the category of small-scale miners are those groups of skilled or semi-skilled miners working on small but often rich mineral deposable, close to the surface and using hands or applying other low technology methods. Artisan miners are those groups of miners who apply the lowest mining technology and have title regards to hazards related to safety, health and environmental enhancement.

2.5.1 Sectoral Impacts on Development and Environment

Impacts of the mining activities carried out in the district on the development and environment of the town and district are both positive and negative and in either case quite substantial. The mining industry engages very few people directly or indirectly and. Thus, serving as a minor source of income to household members and revenue to Meatu district council (MDC). There is a need to undertake extensive exploration.

Besides salt germ stone mining in the district, indiscriminate extraction of sand, gravel and other building and construction materials continues to generate employment opportunities and income to many people in the town including women and the youth However, the mining industry is not environment friendly as it involves deforestation, soil erosion, river silting and un-filled pits.

CHAPTER THREE

INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2 Road Services

The available roads include the trunk road which joins Mwanhuzi town with Shinyanga town; the region headquarters through Lalago town, also there is a trunk road which joins Mwanhuzi with Maswa district and Mwanza city through Lalago town too. There other trunk roads which join Mwanhuzi town with Igunga district as well as the road that joins the town with Singida and Arusha but the main problems with these roads, is inaccessibility particularly during rain seasons. Others are feeder roads that connect the town with nearby villages. The road network pattern available in town follows the hierarchical order and the pattern is to a large extent grid network pattern that discourages cross junctions. Most roads have not been provided with storm –water drainage channel. For example, whereas Mwamanongu Road has storm – water drains on both sides, Mwangudo Road has no storm-water drains. Moreover, some of the drains have been eroded by rain and by that narrows the carriageways and right –of-ways.

The town is readily accessible from the rest of the district, region, country, continent and the world. The town’s road-network and pattern are still elementary. Local access roads and paths, which are of track or earth or gravel standard, connect premises to the four primary distributor road namely, Mwanhuzi –Lalago- Shinyanga, Mwanza – Bukundi – Singida Mwanhuzi – Makao – Arusha and Mwanhuzi – Maswa – Mwanza.

3.2.1 Sectoral impacts on development and environment

- The tarmac Mwanhuzi Lalago Shinyanga Road, container terminal, and the transit cargo business with the neighboring countries have together stimulated the growth of the town and development of the district.

- Most of the feeder roads to and from other settlements in the district are not accessible throughout the year. As such, haulage of agricultural products, farm implements and other goods together with many socioeconomic and governmental functions become adversely affected.
- There is ground pollution from oil and used vehicle parts generated at garages and filling stations.

Since most roads and streets in the town have not been fully developed several neighborhoods get flooded and become inaccessible when it rains heavily.

3.3 Flight Transport

Notwithstanding poor road-network conditions, there exist adequate bus-passenger services from the town to several destinations within and outside the district, region and country. Most of the buses are privately owned and operated. There is an airstrip four kilometers from the town (Mwambegwa air strip). However passengers to and from the town travel by road to Shinyanga (Ibadakuli) airport, about 130 kilometers from the town or to Mwanza airport in Mwanza city where there are scheduled flights to and from the airstrips.

Passengers to and from the town also travel by road to Shinyanga way station and container terminal about 130 kilometers from the town in the district where there are regular scheduled train services.

3.4 POSTAL SERVICES

Postal Services are offered by Tanzania Posts Corporation, which has a Post Office in the town providing mail and parcels haulage services. About 6000 letters and parcels are

handled by this sector per annum. Other services rendered includes: money orders and telegraphic money orders, provision of dividend for share holders of different companies.

Others are Postal Bank services and Weka Akiba Daima Upatavyo (WADU) Account. The Post Office has a total of 400 letter boxes out of which 361 have been rented.

Plates 24 and 25: Mwanhuzi Post Office

3.5 Telecommunications Services

The Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) renders telephone services. This company provides landline telephone services. TTCL is the sole company that deals with local and international telephones, telex, fax and E-mails in Meatu district. Mwanhuzi Township has digital transmission system with a capacity of 281 lines; about 93.6% or 263 lines are rented.

3.5.1 Internet services:

There are total of 3centers of internet services in Mwanhuzi Township during the time when the surveys were conducted.

3.5.2 Radio and Television

There is one radio station operating in Maswa district, this is Radio SIBUKA, which provides news as well as entertainments. However, there are other radios like Radio Tanzania and Radio Free Africa.

Moreover, in the town residents use Satellite dishes for obtaining T.V stations operating differently within and out of the country. Some of these TV Stations include; Star Television of Mwanza, other channels like ITV, TBC₁, Channel ten, Channel 5, and ATN broadcasts from Dar es Salaam. Others are Channel e and G-sports from South Africa.

3.5.3 Internet Services and News papers

This is one of the fastest growing information technologies in the country for the past five years. In Mwanhuzi town, internet service is obtained at MDC, District Hospital and in the CBD at Magembe Stationary. Presence of Internet cafes and a reasonable number of users increase the day-to-day information to businessmen and young people. This service is mostly used for mails, referential and study purposes.

On top of that, Mwanhuzi town is accessed with different news papers and magazine daily and weekly. The news papers include, Uhuru, Daily News, Nipashe, The Guardian, Sports, Majira, Nyakati, Msemakweli, Mwanachi, Rai, Uwazi, Mwanahalisi and Raia Mwema.

3.6 Banking

There are two banks operates in Mwanhuzi, including National Micro Finance Bank (NMB) and Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB). However there are arising other Micro Financial Institutions that operate in the district including the Credit facilities targeting women and the youth (SACCOS). The Council contributes 10% from her total resources for women and the youth in accordance to the government policy.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPECIFIC AREAS FOR INVESTMENT

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Meatu district has got some specific areas that are unique in the sense that they are not found in any other places / regions in Tanzania and are very useful for investment purpose. Those areas includes:-

4.1 Areas for Investment Opportunities

Ethnic tribes namely Hadzabe and Taturu.

Meatu is endowed with vast array of peculiar Tribes preserving their authenticity and nature namely Sukuma, Hadzabe, Nyiramba, Taturu and Nyisanzu. Sukuma tribe is the dominant and resident ethnic group in Meatu District.

Hadzabe and Taturu are the remarkable tribes in the District whose value, authenticity, naturality and distinctiveness are still uncontaminated and unpolluted thus making them few among world Ethnic groups which invites Tourists, Intellectuals and Scientists to explore, study, view and experience their Cultures

Their life is far distant from other tribes, depending on nature and natural stuffs to live such as food, medication, protection, clothing, drinking, Music and dances, decorations, Beliefs, Arts and Artifacts, housing facilities, Games etc.

Hadzabe

The tribe consumes wild meat, honey and leaves of trees daily, **Monkey** is a all the time in demand delicious meat to them. Also their local drink is named "**Martina**" Their houses are completely grassed. Their medication wholly come from natural trees roots, leaves etc.

Taturu

The tribe does pastoralism whereas their main food is Ugali complimented with meat and mik, Respect to Elders is adhered to accordingly, division of labour in respect to age and sex is a cultural component which is still existing.

In their pastoral life number of cattle has a cultural significance which is symbolizing the wealthy and richness of a household.

The pictures here below exhibit the Hadzabe and Taturu in different angles of their social, economical and Cultural perspectives. Male Tindigas (Hadzabe) arranging hunting and honey collection schedules in one of the Bush found in Sungu Village 2012.

This is one of their traditional and Cultural Houses built in Natural materials such as Grasses, Sticks and Ropes. The Hadzabe in their Cultural Dance celebrating for a hunt and honey collected by men under the Tree they have chosen as a meeting venue for their tribes at Sungu.

These are female unmarried Taturus in a pose waiting to do a traditional Ngoma played by unmarried youths called "Nyangira" in Mwangikuru Village in Meatu District.

These are male Taturus in a pose waiting to do a traditional Ngoma called Nyangira in Mwangikuru Village In Meatu District.

Decoration to males is one of their cultural components to colour and beautify their tribe. Domestic activities like Milking are Taturus Females part and parcel of their day to day duties.

Other areas also useful for Investment are:-

SALT MINING IN LUKALE VILLAGE

Salt is a product which is an imperative resource for both human and animal use. The place offers Knowledge to dig and collect salt through local trappings and techniques.

The potential areas for salt production cover approximately 200Ha whereas salt digging and collection is conducted.

Market situation for the resource is not reliable due to impassibility of roads to production area in rain season. Moreover price stability is an subject following quality of the product, transportation and markets.

The product targets Pastoral societies for their animals, ordinary human beings ranging from domestic to international markets such as Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Congo DRC and Zimbabwe.

Market futurity of the product is motivating due its usefulness which is derived from a number of roles it plays, namely medications of Fungus, Domestic animals foot and mouth diseases, drying up wounds, mixing in animal feedings. Moreover addressing challenges like shortage of transport in rain season, Adding value to the product (iodinazation), price instability and unreliable markets will make the market trustworthy.

Processing chain for the product starts from digging and collecting salt in already prepared territorial farms and transporting to the markets

Market imperfection/distortion, the products market is unperfected by number of limitations such as lack of full information about the market, lack of Iodine in the product, less product innovation, quality of the product due to local methods of collection and mixture of salt with soda.

The quality demand for the product is relatively high due to its necessity to both human and animal in domestic and international community.

The Council recommends big investors with modern collection machines and tools, moreover the investor is advised to respect the rights and needs of local investors through involving them in different collection activities.

Maswa Game Reserve- Maswa Game reserve covers an area of 2200 kilometre Squares. Its also borders the south west part of Serengeti National Park and is an extension of the larger Serengeti ecosystem which includes Ngorongoro Crater and Masai mara in Kenya. The reserve has a variety of wild animals of all kind which makes it renowned and inviting to hunting activities.

Mwiba Raunch- Makao Open area with 1330 km²

It is a wildlife ranch with 11,800 Ha, It is run by Mwiba Company limited to preserve Wild animals and natural vegetation. Animals that are found in this ranch are marvelous and giving a tireless game viewing to Visitors such as Elephants, Impalas, Giraffes, Zebra, Wildest, Buffalo, and a hundred of Bird species. Modern to Locals Camping tents are available to accommodate a varying sleeping interests. The Ranch also has a leveled Airstrip which lands small charters and airlines.

Kisesa Division - Simiyu River is very popular river which collects water from Maswa game reserve to Lake Victoria, however it passes 7 districts namely Meatu, Bariadi, Maswa, Itilima, kwimba, Busega and Magu. Through its popularity the name of new region come from this river Simiyu.

Ongoing projects of Lake Victoria Environmental management project –LVEMPII will help to return-nature of the Simiyu river surroundings all over to Lake Victoria.

Nyalanja Division - Sibiti River drops its water to Lake Eyasi and it marks boundary between Meatu and Mkalama districts. it used for Fisheries during dry season.

Lukale Village - Lukale Falls is a potential site which can be used as attractive visiting place. The Village among other things is renowned for embracing Lukale natural water falls which gives a visitor a reason to visit and view water falling to a dry less dam in which the surrounding pastoral and ordinary community members use to drink their Cattles and conduct Cultural Ceremonies asking their Gods to do them away with misfortunes and provide them with blessings.

However when heading to the falls and a dam that has never dried up, passing through natural rocks makes it delightful and captivating thus visiting the place all over again is unquestionably.

Mwamalole Ward - Kitangiri Swamp –is a potential area for fisheries and suitable for agricultural Irrigation scheme. Investors are kindly welcomed to Irrigation Agriculture savings to the ward. Also Education on Local made fishing implements and lifestyles of the fisheries is there as food for brain apart from the amusement which is naturally acquired an action of landing to the place

Mwanhuzi Ward - The ward hosts a Mwanyahina man Made Dam to conserve the water reserve which serves Mwanhuzi Town, nearby Villages, wild Flora and Fauna namely Hippopotamus, Water Birds, Impalas, and other Wild Animals.

Moreover its environmental surroundings give a natural air which invites a visitor to a Beach Climate, viewing water waves resulting from wind actions. It also has Elevations from all sides which enables the viewers to watch all parts of the Dam.

4.2.1 Small and Large scale mining

Nyalanja (Lukale village) is mainly useful for Salt Mining, the salt from this area has a immeasurable significant in lake province zone.

4.2.2 Small and Large scale industries

Manufacturing sector is less developed. The major area useful for industrial activity taking place in Meatu includes:- Mwanhuzi, Mwandoya, Itinje, Nghoboko, Lubiga, Mbalagane, Isengwa and Mwanyahina, These areas are accessible for Electric Power Supply, Water Supply, roads and raw materials such as cotton and Sunflower.

4.2.3 Fishing

Fishing activities in this district is in small scale production. The most known source of fish is Lake Kitangiri whose production records have commercial status and it operates throughout the year. Fish river production is also done in Simiyu River during the rain season.

4.2.4 Paddy Production

Kisesa Division is the only area useful for paddy production in the District through the presence of Simiyu River that cut across the area.

4.2.5. Plantation

The district comprises of 4,582 km² agricultural land and pastures. The district is divided into four agro-ecological zones, which are Northern zone which composes of Kisesa division, central zone is Kimali division and southern zone is Nyalanja division and Buffer zone is along Maswa Game reserves and Makao open area. The agro-ecological characteristic, natural vegetation include cultivated land, forest woodland, bush land grassland, and mixed natural vegetation with scattered cropland.

4.2.6 Tourist Hotel

The tourist Hotels can be situated at Maswa Game Reserve, Makao open Area Nyalanja salt mining and Lukale Falls, Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Conservation area. However, Mwanhuzi town also is a potential area where Tourist hotels highly invited because important infrastructures is available, these are adequate water supply, electricity, communication such as telephones,(both landline and mobile phones),Banking (NMB and CRDB) and passable roads throughout the year.

6.1 MANAGING WATER RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

For the town and the district, water availability is the topmost issue related to both development and environment. The nature of the issue is water scarcity. Between 75 and 90 percent of the town population is not accessible to safe, clean, potable and piped water. The town residents instead draw or fetch or by water from formal and informal shallow and deep wells. Water thus obtained is untreated and tends to be hard, saline and polluted from air, surface and groundwater.

Various levels of the government, in collaboration with the international community like the government of the Netherlands, have continued to search for, alternative water

sources to meet the increasing demand for water in the town and district. In this respect Semu river pump test was installed in 2001.

The current demand for water in the town is estimated at 500,000 cubic meters. The increasing demand for water in the town cannot be met because of the following factors.

- The little water-supply pipe network, which is under construction, caters for only a small proportion of the town when completed
- Lack of reliable high-capacity water sources within the town and district. Financial implications have prevented such distant water sources as Lake Victoria and Semu River from being harnessed

The water issue in the town has led to adverse and non-sustainable interactions between the town's development and environment as follows

- Persistent epidemics of water-borne diseases such as stomachache, dysentery, diarrhea typhoid, cholera and eye and skin infections
- High and frequent expenditure by householders and government on treatment of the water borne diseases
- Urban farming is limited given the water issue
- Deterioration of surface ground and ground-water pollution given the indiscriminate digging of water wells and swamps often very close to pit latrines and mining of sand, gravel and stone for construction purpose
- Decreased labour productivity given that most household-members have to spend long hours to fetch the unclean and unsafe water from wells and swamps.
- Urban development and quality of life in the town are greatly constrained by the water issue

To address the water issue and to tackle the dominant water-related problems most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues.

- Tapping and Supplying Water from Semu river
- Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Water –Supply Pipe Network
- Rain –Water Harvesting
- Tapping and supplying water from other sources in the town and district
- Quality Assurance of Water Tapping from Water Wells and swamps

6.2 MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

For the town and the district, enhancement of the environment and good-quality sanitation ranks as the second topmost issue (after water availability). Development taking place in the town and district has to be environmentally sustainable and also poor sanitary conditions threaten both the development process and environmental sustainability. The nature of the issue is environmental deterioration coupled with endangered public health.

The town residents indiscriminately dump solid and liquid wastes in undesignated areas and applying crude methods. Public toilets and other solid and liquid wastes are dumped in undesignated areas by applying crude methods. Those public places are bus stations and market place.

Roadside storm-water drainage channels do not function accordingly since they are filled with filth or clogged or damaged leading to flooding conditions when it rains. Some other roads have no drainage channels particularly the Simiyu road which brings problems of erosion particularly during rain season as seen from the plate below

Flies and other harmful insects and pests continue to reproduce themselves in large numbers given the abundant breeding places all over the town.

Moreover, the technology adopted in the town for sewage disposal namely, on-site sewage disposal by pit latrines and septic tanks, augments the rate of environmental deterioration and poses as a major threat to public health.

The pathetic conditions described above have recurred in the town because of the following factors.

- Lack of stakeholder participation and partnerships in working out strategies, action plans and bankable projects that focus on addressing the issue of environmental and sanitary quality.
- Absence of sewage and storm-water drainage systems
- Lack of efficient vehicles for collection, haulage and dumping of solid and liquid wastes
- Digging pit latrines and septic tanks very close to water wells within urban plots
- The topmost town's critical issue of non-availability of clean and safe water for most residents

The environmental and sanitation issue in the town has led to adverse and no-sustainable interactions between the town's development and environment as follows.

- Persistent epidemics of water-borne diseases such as stomachache, dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, cholera and eye and skin infections.
- High and frequent expenditure by householders and government on treatment of the water-borne diseases
- Deterioration of surface ground and groundwater pollution given the indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid wastes
- Decreased labour productivity and complicated poverty syndrome given that most house members have to suffer frequently from illnesses and spend many man-days for medical treatment
- Urban development and quality of life in the town are greatly threatened by environmental deterioration and poor sanitary conditions.

To address the issue of environmental and sanitary quality and to tackle the dominant public-health related problems most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues

- Solid Waste Collection, Storage, Haulage, Dumping and Treatment

- Liquid Waste Collection. Dumping and Treatment
- Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Storm-Water Drainage System
- Quality Assurance in Development and Operation of On-Site Sewage Disposal Facilities.
- Quality Assurance in Urban Farming and Livestock Rearing
- Quality Assurance of Sanitary Conditions at Public Places like Hotels, Bars and Mama –Natalie
- Quality Assurance in Development and Operation of Abattoirs
- Quality Assurance in Public Health Inspection

6.3 MANAGING URBAN EXPANSION AND LAND USE

For the town and the district guided urban expansion and efficient land use rank as the third topmost issue (after water availability and enhancement of the environment and good-quality sanitation). Spatial expansion of the town has to be well guided by development stakeholders in order that efficient land servicing and use can be realized.

The need is explained by increasing rates of urbanization with respect to both the town and other towns in the district, increasing demand for urban serviced land and the slow pace of utility agencies to service the land for development activities.

However, the rate of urban development in terms of building and construction, trade and service industries has continued to increase faster in the late 1990s than the pace of utility agencies to service the urban land. The fact is indicated by a higher demand for serviced urban plots for various uses than their supply. Currently, there is no up-to-date strategic framework for urban development planning. As such, difficulties and delays abound in effecting the following.

- Site –selection for conflicting land uses like abattoirs, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment plants, school playgrounds, cemeteries, light manufacturing industries, garages and parking yards
- Preparation of town-planning (TP) drawings
- Surveying the land covered by TP drawings
- Servicing the surveyed plots
- Plot allocation
- Processing of offers/title deeds to allocated land
- Granting of building permits to prospective developers

Factors that explain the rapid urban development with respect to the town include

- Increased transit goods trade between the country via Sibiti River to Singida Arusha & Manyara region. Simiyu Road serves as a dry port for cargo transported by rail to and from Dar-es-Salaam Harbor and by road to and from the neighboring

districts. Whereas, the rail passes through Morogoro, Dodoma and Tabora secondary cities and is destined to Mwanza City, the road is tarmac from Mwanza to Singida and the construction to Dodoma is ongoing

- Proceeds from sale of rice, cotton, cattle, have enabled an increasing number of local and distant investors to acquire and develop land in the town for residence, hotel, bar, restaurant, guest-lodging and business/office accommodation.
- The increasing business transactions related to haulage of transit goods from neighboring districts and trade in agricultural crops and cattle continue to attract the business community to conduct their businesses from Mwanhuzi town.

The nature of the issue is composed of unguided urban development, chaotic urban spatial expansion, unresolved land-use conflict and development of unenvied land in the town and district. The issue poses as a threat to the town's environmentally sustainable development. The following factors explain the persistence of the issue.

- Absence of a strategic urban development planning framework (SUDPF) FOR Mwanhuzi town currently, the town-planning staff alone guide urban development in the town while adhering to the 1998 Mwanhuzi town interim Land-Use Plan. The town development stakeholders from the rest of the government sector, the local communities, and local communities, and the business sector have so far not been formally part of the urban planning machinery for the town. Common wisdom suggests that where urban development planning is practiced with stakeholder participation and partnerships substantial resources are also mobilized to sustain the SUDPF process.
- Absence of efficient environmental management information systems (EMIS) that would be readily accessible to the Meatu community as it engages in the SUDPF process. Currently each institution, department and section of the government, local communities and business sector have access to own databases with little possibility of information sharing. Worse still most of such sectoral and separatist databases are developed and operated manually.
- A misconception by many a resident of the town that urban development planning, including land servicing and delivery of other services is reserved for the government alone. The rest of the Meatu community are just onlookers, consumers and blameful
- Demand for serviced urban plots to cater for various human activities exceeds the supply.
- Sites for major land uses like abattoirs, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment plants, light manufacturing industries, parking yards for heavy transit goods vehicles, schools and playgrounds have not yet been determined and agreed by the town stakeholders
- Most newly developed neighborhoods in planned and surveyed areas of the town remain unenvied in terms of piped water supply, roads and streets, sewerage, storm-water drainage and reliable and stable power supply. Fortunately,

telecommunications network infrastructure surpasses the demand for telephone services. However, prices for television, fax and internet/e-mail connections are higher than most residents can afford at the moment.

To address the issue of unguided urban expansion and inefficient land use and to tackle the dominant land-related problems most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues.

- Guiding Urban Expansion and Spelling framework for Efficient Land Use
- Matching Supply to Demand for Serviced Urban Plots in the Town
- Establishing a Land-Servicing and Urban Development Investment Centre in the Town
- Facilitating Land Development for Light and Medium Manufacturing Industries in the Town
- Managing Bus Stations, Taxi Stands, and Parking Yards for Bicyclists, Carts and Local and Transit Goods Vehicles
- Servicing Unplanned and Unenvied (But Planned) Neighborhoods

6.4 PROMOTING INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES, ACCOMMODATING THE INFORMAL SECTOR AND ALLEVIATING POVERTY AMONG YOUTH AND WOMEN

For the town and the district, employment and income generation is among topmost critical issue that have repercussions on both development and environment. The nature of the issue is the limited opportunities in the formal sector for women, youth, retired and retrenched to engage in income-generating activities. To this end the unemployed and under-employed have resorted to the informal sector i.e. Both petty trading and petty commodity production the informal sector activities dominant in the town include the following.

- Food vending (Mamantilie)
- Water selling
- Trading in sand, gravel, stone and limestone for building
- Urban farming and livestock-rearing
- Goods haulage using a tricycle or cart pulled/pushed by man or animal
- Passenger taxiing using a bicycle
- Carpentry and timber-work
- Cloth tailoring
- Street-hawking in manufactured goods
- Garage/workshop

6.5 MANAGING LOCAL AND TRANSIT TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO MWANHUZI TOWN

Local and transit transportation and communications with respect to Mwanhuzi town is among topmost critical issues for the town. Although the town is accessible by several roads from the neighboring districts and regions, the quality of the roads needs urgent

improvement in order to facilitate traffic mobility and reduce vehicle-operating costs. No tarmac road in the district. The rest are of poor quality consisting mostly roads of track standards and therefore passable only in dry months. Limited lavational accessibility and town's development since the conditions discourage businesses to come to the town.

So far, on the positive side of the issue, telecommunications with respect to the town are of fairly good quality following the installation of subscriber tank dialing (STD) facilities in the town in the mid 1999 recants there is increase mobile telephone. As such, possibilities are now open for the town residents to connect to the global information super-highway i.e. Internet and e-mail

Moreover owing to the existing high traffic volume of transit heavy-goods vehicles that stop at the town the demand for a bypass and well-managed parking yards has increased. Since, such traffic is not environment friendly if let to park indiscriminately in the town, conflicts between through and local traffic and between though traffic and residential concerns abound.

To address the issue of high-cost transportation and to tackle the related dominant problems such as seasonal road impassability most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and prater in working together on the following sub-issues.

- Town Roads improvement and residential street development
- Town bus station management and town-centre parking and redevelopment
- Development of terminals and transit heavy-goods vehicle parking yards
- Filling stations and garages management

6.6. MANAGING HAZARD LANDS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, URBAN FARMING AND LIVESTOCK REARING

Development and management of open spaces, whether designated or incidental, and hazard and undeveloped/hoarded land is among topmost critical issues for the town. Designated open spaces are generally lacking or have been encroached by other uses. Most incidental open spaces that abut roads and streets, including road reserves, have been occupied by the temporary structures that facilitate the informal-sector activities. Hazard lands in the form of stony hilltops, are also beginning to be developed in terms of building.

Hoarded or undeveloped plots within the town are occupied by informal-sector activities including excavation of sand, stone, gravel and limestone as well as being used as playgrounds. Furthermore, some residents indulge in urban farming including stakeholders to look into workable strategies that can rectify the adverse development environment interactions caused by the issue at stake.

To address the issue of misuse and abuse of open spaces and undeveloped land and to accommodate the informal urban farming and livestock rearing most stakeholders in the

town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues.

- Development and management of designated open spaces for recreation
- Managing the development/environment interactions in making use of hazard and undeveloped or hoarded tracts if land
- Accommodating the informal urban farming and livestock rearing

6.7. MANAGING THE EXTRACTION OF SAND, GRAVEL AND LIMESTONE FOR BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

For the town, indiscriminate extraction of building and construction materials (such as sand, gravel and limestone) is among topmost critical issue. The issue has repercussions on the town's both development and environment. The nature of the issue is the encroachment of road reserves and undeveloped or hoarded tracts of land for earth digging. Such malpractice, although it contributes much to the construction industry, leads to ground deformation and pollution. Deformed and polluted land become breeding grounds for the harmful insects and pests and also too expensive to be redeveloped. To address the issue of indiscriminate extraction of building and construction materials and to tackle the related problems most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues

- Reclamation of deformed and polluted land
- Accommodating the Informal-sector extraction of building and construction material

6.8. MANAGING FOREST HARVESTING & AFFORESTATION

For the town and the district, deforestation is among topmost critical issues that have repercussions on the town's both development and environment. The nature of the issue is the increased rates of deforestation.

The few forests remaining in the town and district continue to disappear very fast. The development of the town and district has depended very much on forestry harvesting. Trees are cut routinely for the following reasons

- Processing of firewood and charcoal for sale
- Processing of firewood for brick brining
- Processing of poles and timber for building and construction
- Clearance of forested land in preparation for cultivation

The malpractice has led to desert-like tendencies including the disturbance of water sources and the hydro-cycle that are a prerequisite to reliable rainfall regimes. To address the issue of indiscriminate forestry harvesting and to tackle the threat posed by desert conditions most stakeholders in the town expressed their enthusiasm to fully participate and partner in working together on the following sub-issues

- Promoting Forestation
- Managing Forestry Harvesting

- Awareness Campaigning and Sensitizing Farmers and Livestock-Keepers on Environmentally Sustainable Land Utilization.