

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES**



KASULU TOWN COUNCIL



COUNCIL PROFILE

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FOREWORD

Kasulu Town Council forms a part of Kigoma Region, the region that is situated at the extreme Western part of the Republic of Tanzania. Kasulu Town Council is a new Local Government Authority established with effect from 1st July, 2011 through Parliamentary letter signed in Dodoma on 19th April, 2012 under the Local Government (Urban Authorities) ACT (Cap 288). Kasulu Town Council covers total area of 878.8 Km² approximately 11.5% of the total area of District.

According to 2012 Population and Housing Census the total population of Kasulu Town Council was 208,244 having an annual population growth rate of 2.4% per annum which is below national average growth rate of 2.7%. The life expectancy of people estimated to reach 52 years. In 2017 total population is approximated to 234,462.

Kasulu Town Council is a land for investment found in the North -Eastern part of Kigoma Region. It is a junction with linking roads to Kibondo, Uvinza and Buhigwe districts respectively. The people of Kasulu Town Council widening the markets through International business exchange with businessmen from the Republic of Burundi.

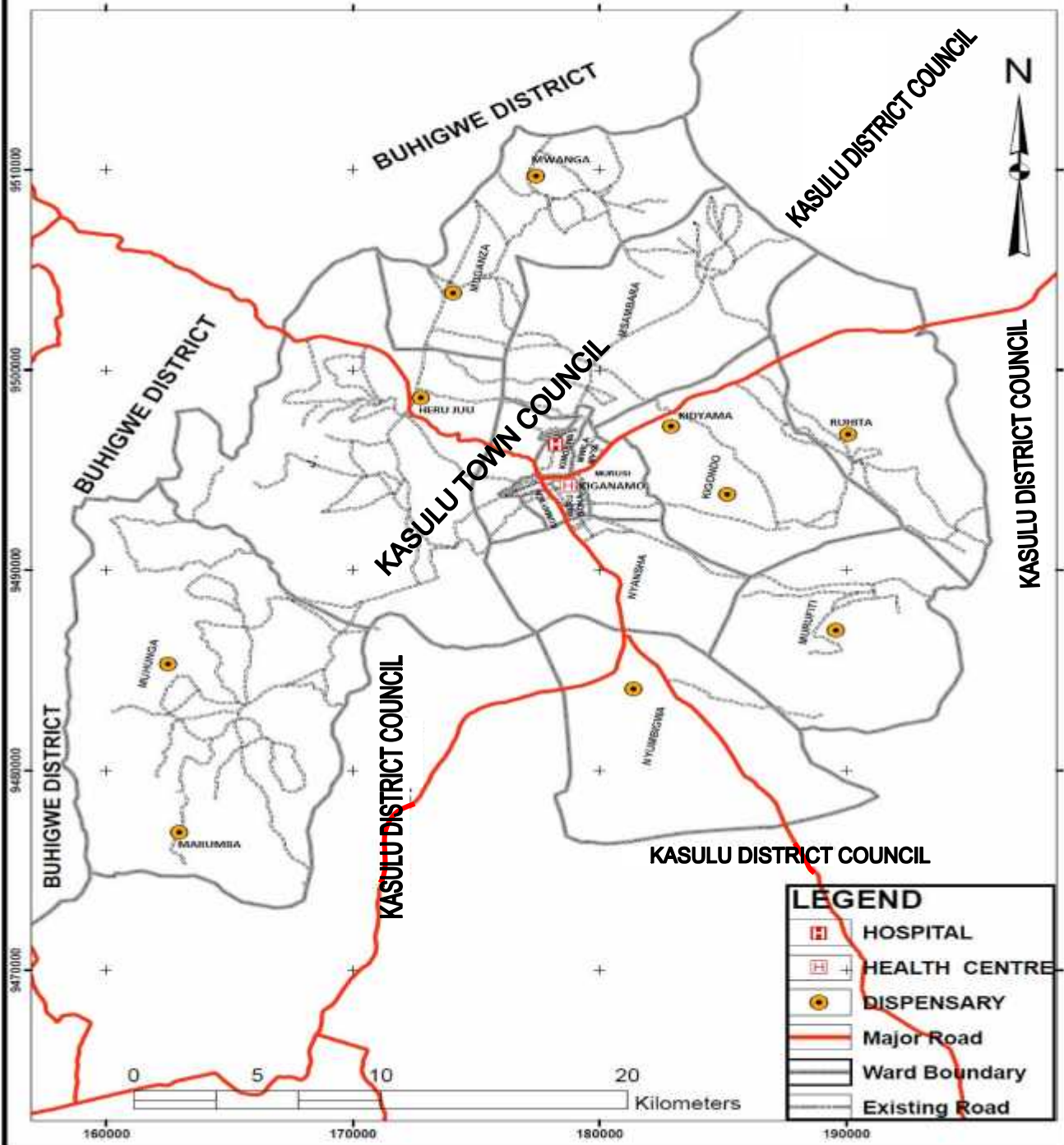
Its natural geographical position, topography, soil fertility, favorable climatic conditions with reliable infrastructures, and to date the council is electrified by thermal power of 2.5MW that makes Kasulu Town to be the best option for investors.

The Council is proud of production of food crops like maize, beans, banana and cassava just to name the few, and cash crops such as coffee and sunflower. The Town Council has 1,395 Ha potential area for irrigation includes Kabanga and Msambara.

The Land Banking in the Town Council is not yet in place but the Council has a strong plan to identify area suitable for investment purpose such as processing industries, small industries and manufacturing industries.

The Council is interconnected with accessible road networking within and outside the Council many roads are gravel roads which are well maintained and passable through-out the year.

KASULU TOWN COUNCIL MAP



ABBREVIATION

AIDS –Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation
BEST - Business Environment strengthening for Tanzania
CNN – Cable News Network
EATV – East African Television
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GNP –Gross National Product
Ha – Hectares
ITV –Independent television
KM- Kilometer
MW – Mega watts
NDV –National Development Vision
NMB – The National Microfinance Bank Plc
SACCOS -Serving and Consumer Cooperative Societies
SME –Small and Medium Enterprises
STD – Sexual Transmission Disease
STI –Sexual Transmission Infection
TAA –Tanzania Airport Authority
TACRI – Tanzania Coffee Research Institute
TANESCO –Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TBC –Tanzania Broadcast Corporation
TIC – Tanzania Investment Commission
TIGO – Mobile phone company previous known as Buzz and Mobitel
TRA –Tanzania Revenue Authority
TTCL –Tanzania Telecommunication Corporation Limited
TV – Television
UNDP – United Nation Development Program
UNHCR- United National High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF –United Nation Children Education Fund

VODACOM –Voice and Data Communication

AIRTEL – mobile phone company previous known as Celtel and ZAIN

ZANTEL –Mobile Phone Company originated from Zanzibar

HALOTEL- New Mobile Phone Company

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kasulu Town Council forms a part of Kigoma Region, the region that is situated at the extreme Western part of the Republic of Tanzania. Kasulu Town Council is a new Local Government Authority established with effect from 1st July, 2011 through Parliamentary letter signed in Dodoma on 19th April, 2012 under the Local Government (Urban Authorities) ACT (Cap 288). Kasulu Town Council covers total area of 878.8 Km² approximately 11.5% of the total area of Kasulu District. The main ethnic group is Ha tribe followed by Chagga and Haya that had migrated for business activities.

1.1 Vision: To provide quality, socio-economical services to its community by using its resources effectively, efficiently and applying good governance for improved living standard.

1.2 Mission: To improve social and economical services delivery by using available resources efficiently, sustainable and applying good governance.

1.3 Objectives

The council has the following objectives:

- Services improved and HIV/AIDS infections reduced
- Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti- corruption Strategy.
- Improve access, quality and equitable social service delivery.
- Increase quality of social services and infrastructure.
- Enhance Good Governance and Administrative services.
- Improve soil welfare, gender and community empowerment.
- Improve Emergency and Disaster Management.

1.4 Geographical location and climate

Kasulu Town Council is located in western part of Tanzania. Kigoma Region is between Longitude 29⁰ 06" and 30⁰ 55" East of prime meridian and Latitude 3⁰ 45" and 4⁰ 34" South of the Equator. The major characteristic of the Council is categorized into low lands and highlands of 1,200m -1,800m a.s.l and plateaus of 914m-1,350m from the sea level. (MSL).

Kasulu Council receives enough rainfall which ranges from 1,300 mm to 1, 500 mm and the temperature ranges between 16°C-29°C degree centigrade which enables agricultural activities to improve productivity. Its soil is dark reddish clay loams at a big area of lowland and in highland relief the soil is black and brown alluvial soils.

1.5 Population and Administrative Divisions.

The 2012 population and housing Census recorded a total population of 208,244 comprising of 99,368 males (47.7%) and 108,876 females equals to (52.3%) in Kasulu Town, with the population growth rate of 2.4% per annum. The current population in 2017 is approximated to 234,452. Life expectancy of people estimated to be 52 years. The current population density is 57 people per km² while each household carries 5.6 people by average. Also the sex ratio is 91 meaning that there are 91 males per 100 females. As the summary in the table below has shown:

Table 1.1: Population, Growth rate and H/holds and Sex Ratio for Kasulu Town Council in 2012

TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECTANCY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	SEX RATIO
208,244	99,368	108,876			37,160		
100%	47.7%	52.3%	2.4%	52		5.6	91

The Kasulu Town Council covers an area of 878.8 km² and it is divided into 2 divisions, 15 wards and 108 streets. Also the Council has 1 election constituency namely Kasulu Town Constituency.

Table 1.2: Distribution of administration for Kasulu Town Council

DIVISION	WARDS	STREETS	CONSTITUENCIES
2	15	108	1

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main income generating activity in the Council. Over 85% of inhabitants depend on crop and animal husbandry and the remaining percentages depend on other sectors, such as petty businesses. The main food crops are maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and banana. The main cash crops include coffee, tobacco and sugar cane. The per capita income of each individual in the council is estimated to Tshs.685, 000/= per annum.

Industrial contribution to the GDP of Kasulu Council is very minimal due to very little investment on this sector.

2.2 AGRICULTURE

Currently total arable land of the council is approximately 703 sq Km equivalent to 80% of the total Council area estimated to be 878.8 Km². Only 82% (72,306.5 Ha) is actually cultivated but total area for agriculture is subjected to change due to urban authorities regulations.

The major farming mechanism in Kasulu Town Council is based on coffee - banana system in the highlands, maize, sunflower and beans in the low lands and sugar cane and paddy along the river and water streams. Cash crops include Coffee, Ginger, sunflower and Sugar cane while Maize, Cassava, Beans, Banana, Paddy, Sweet and Irish potatoes are food crops. Coffee and banana produce are the major sources of income for the population in the highlands while maize, beans and cassava are the major sources of income in the lowlands respectively.

Farming activities are being conducted by using traditional implements such as hand hoes and it is mostly a family labor based which results into low yield per area and hence there is a need to invest in this sector.

Table 2.1: Currently Distribution of Total Land

Council	Area in sq KM
Arable land	703 km ²
Cultivable land	72,306.5 Ha
Council land Area	878.8 km ²

Table 2.2: Estimated Area (Ha) under major food crops production in 2015/2016.

Crops	2015/2016
Maize	50,406
Beans	8,782
Cassava	10,945
Pigeon peas	85
Sweet potatoes	565
Banana	168
Paddy	122
Total	71,073

2.2.1 CASH CROPS

COFFEE: - Kasulu Town Council has a great potential for coffee production, TANZANIA COFFEE RESEARCH INSTITUTE(TACRI) has played a significant role to promote production of coffee in Kasulu Town Council through village based training and promoting coffee production.

Over the past few years Arabica coffee produced in highland of Kasulu Council specifically at Heru Juu, Karunga, Muhunga and Muganza proven to be the best in international market, though in the recent years no efforts have been made to promote higher prices and ultimately production has declined therefore a special attention is being required to promote such cash crop in the respective area.

With a growing demand of coffee in the world market there is a potentiality in increasing production especially in organic coffee that has the best price.



Picture 1 Coffee intercropped with banana

SUGAR CANE: - The Council has a favorable weather condition and fertile soil for production of sugar cane along water river valleys. The council is using byproduct of sugarcane for domestic use. Though the crop is not yet commercialized compared to coffee, sugar cane will play a significant role towards poverty reduction to the people in the council if value addition will be used in sugarcane processing.

GINGER: - Ginger is a new cash crop, which was introduced in the low lands areas. The acreage devoted to ginger has been increasing steadily and the results have proved success. There is existing opportunity for commercializing its cultivation for both the local and foreign markets

Table 2.3: Estimated area (Ha) under major cash crops production in 2015/2016

Crop	2015/2016
Coffee	28.2
Sunflower	212
Sugarcane	6,060
Banana	2,520
Groundnuts	75
Irish potatoes	277.5
Total	9,172.7

2.2.2 MAIN FOOD CROPS

MAIZE: - Maize production in the Council is conducted with farmers at a subsistence level. Yields per unit land are generally inadequate due to low use of fertilizers, poor application of improved seeds and hand hoe cultivation. Generally, poor technology of using farming inputs has a high alarming indicator of low production to maize consequently the demand is increasing in and outside the council. Cassava and maize are the leading food crops with the highest per capita consumption rate in the local diet. Estimates indicated that cassava production in 2015/16 would lead to 109,450 tons equals to 52% of the eight major food crops, followed by maize 88,210 tons (42%), sweet potatoes 4,520 tons (2.2%) and beans 4,391 tons equals to (2.1%) respectively. Soils throughout the Council are suitable for cassava and maize growing.

Table 2.4: Estimated production of major food crops (tons) 2015/2016

Crop/year	2015/2016
Maize	88,210
Beans	4,391
Cassava	109,450
Paddy	305
Pigeon peas	85
Sweet potatoes	4,520
Bananas	2,520
Yams	56
Garden peas	25
Total	209,562

BEANS: - Legumes are important food crops which have traditionally been a source of protein in Kasulu Town Council. The most popular leguminous crops are beans. Soils throughout the region are suitable for beans growing. Beans are sometimes intercropped with maize, cassava, peas or banana and in most cases enjoy double cropping in a year. As such, it usually happens to maize, the demand for beans increase in council and nearby countries such as Burundi and Congo D.R and neighboring districts.

BANANA: - Banana is also important food crop in Kasulu Town Council particularly in the highland zone where it is intercropped with coffee. Banana has a market outside the Council but transportation is the major bottleneck. Currently the crop is used as a staple food to Heru Juu, Muhunga, Karunga and Muganza dwellers, though lowland inhabitants use such crop as a substitute and for breakfast.

CASSAVA: - Cassava is a drought resistant crop grown in Kasulu Town Council. It also forms an important food crop treated as a "life saver" during food shortage periods. The production of cassava has increased from 7 to 10 tons per Ha from year 2005 and 2015 respectively¹. This has triggered most farmers to depend it as cash crop. However cassava processing for value addition and marketing is obstructed by the lack of entrepreneurship of producers, lack of capital and marketing skills thus forcing producers to sell unprocessed products which exploits producers.

2.2.3 IRRIGATION SCHEME

Irrigation in Kasulu Town Council has been seen as protection against erratic rainfall and drought, it is an assurance against risks in crop production, increases volume of production and contributing in poverty reduction in the surrounding urban community by ensuring food security to household level.²

The only Irrigation Scheme in Kasulu Town Council is located at Msambara which is in North - East of Kasulu Town. Msambara has 1730 households, 9576 residents out of them 4501 are male and 5075 females. The scheme is located 12 km from Kasulu town. The scheme has 255 users out of them 58 are female and the rest are male. Irrigation beneficiaries are about 2,288 who practices mainly maize, Irish potatoes, beans, horticultural crops and banana during dry season.

For horticulture crop is mainly carried along river valleys. Paddy is among the focused crop in the Council. However the construction of main canal at Msambara Irrigation scheme has reached 90%. There are other tasks which are still pending due to lack of funds these includes farm access road construction from the village across to irrigation scheme of about 3 km, service road construction within the scheme, access roads construction of about 1930 meters long. Bridge construction across the river, Flood bike construction, drainage canals construction and 497 meters lining of main canal.

The irrigation schemes in the Council are of three categories which are tradition, Improved and Modern. Currently the Council has one modern irrigation scheme:-

Table 2.5: Modern Irrigation Scheme

No	Name Of Scheme	Ward	Present Irrigated Area [Ha]	Potential Area [Ha]
3	Msambara	Msambara	4.5	120
Total			4.5	120

Table 2.6: Irrigation Potential Area in the Kasulu Town Council

NO	NAME OF VALLEY	PLACE AND WITHIN THE VALLEY	AREA SUITABLE FOR IRRIGATION
1	Ruchugi	Ruhita, Kidyama, Msambara and Kabanga	820 Ha
2	Muganza	Muganza	200 Ha
3	Small valleys	Kasulu (Bogwe)	100 Ha
4	Small valleys	Nyansha/Murufiti	200 Ha
5	Small valleys	Kanazi	75 Ha
TOTAL			1395Ha

2.3 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock keeping practiced in Kasulu Town Council is both traditional and commercial in nature. A large proportion of cattle, goats and sheep are indigenous dominated by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The Council has about 16,904 cattle, 18,997 goats, 3,014 sheep, 4,095 pigs, 2,094 dogs, 724 duck and 46,219 poultry.

Table 2.7: Estimated Livestock population 2015/16

	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Rabbit	Pigs	Dogs	Duck	Poultry
Number	16,904	18,997	3,014	517	4,095	2,094	724	46,219
Total	16,904	18,997	3,014	517	4,095	2,094	724	46,219

Table 2.8: Livestock production statistics

Number of animals slaughtered	2015/2016
Dogs	540
Poultry	4,600
Total	5,140

Pig production is increasing year after year compared to other livestock although sheep and goats production is the highest to all. This implies that community prefers to keep goats and cattle due to the low cost of keeping. The government through her livestock department always provides education to community on how to increase production for all livestock.

Table 2.9: Production of Hides, Skins and Milk

Year	2015/2016	
	Quantity	Sales
Production of skins (Pcs)	3,624	10,872,000
Production of hides (Kg)	61,800	309,000,000
Production of milk (Ltr)	320,600	320,600,000

In 2015 the number distribution of dairy cattle stands at 397 owned by 156 livestock keepers. The Council is rich of cattle population due to favorable weather condition.³ Apart from increase of livestock production the constraints of diseases occurs for example Helminthiasis, ECF, Anaplasmosis, Lumpy Skin, Foot and mouth disease and Heart water. There are 11 dips in operational while only 5 are not working. The Council is on serious planning in controlling tsetse fly in cooperation with other stakeholders in the Council. However, the number and quality of the livestock kept has remained low compared to the high population growth of the Council and demand.

Table 2.10: Cattle diseases

Type of diseases	Number of cases	Number of death
Helminthiasis	178	21
ECF	95	37
Anaplasmosis	499	23
Babesiosis	19	2
Heart water	36	8
Foot and Mouth	336	9
Mastitis	13	1
Lumpy Skin Disease	180	14
Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP)	123	48

Table 2.11: Goat diseases

Type of diseases	Number of cases	Number of death
Pneumonia	69	17
Heliminthiosis	192	10

Table 2.12: Pig diseases

Type of diseases	Number of cases	Number of death
Heliminthiosis	261	11
Anaemia	116	29
Manges	133	13

Table 2.13: Poultry diseases

Type of diseases	Number of cases	Number of death
Helminthiosis	519	74
New Castle disease	2683	985
Infectious Cryza	691	100
Salmonelosis	817	59
Gumboro	415	215

Table 2.14: Provision of animal vaccination for the year 2015/2016

S/N	Type of Vaccine	Type of animal	Number of animal vaccinated per year
1	NCD (New Castle Disease)	Poultry	4,600
4	RABIES	Dogs	540
TOTAL			5,140

2.4. NATURAL RESOURCES

2.4.1 FORESTRY

There is almost woodlot in Kasulu Town Council covering 51 Ha. This woodlot is covered by *Eucalyptus Salgina* and *Eucalyptus Maidenii* total cubic metres of timber harvested annually from these woodlots is almost 500 m³ but very small number of volume of timber are sold out of Kasulu Town Council. The forest reserved owned by Town Council is almost 10 hectares of natural forest found at SUNZU hills covered by Miombo trees.

2.4.2 CULTURAL TOURISM

Cultural Heritage Centre

Kasulu cultural centre was established in 1978 for the purpose of strengthen, developing and preserving cultural value of *Ha* tribe also as the centre for youth to practice traditional dance. The center covers 3 ha with 4 offices and open space for investment. Some of the preserved cultural pictures are shown below:-



Picture 2 showing traditional house (Ingondano)



Picture 3: one of **Ha** leader Mwami Ntare



Picture 4: traditional Basket "INDUMANE"

2.4.3 BEEKEEPING

Generally the productivity of beekeeping has been increasing but still the demand is very high domestically and internationally. Belgium in cooperation with the Ministry of natural resources are making effort by providing training to beekeepers on the use of modern beehives and the production has increased tremendously.

However beekeeping is still carried in small scale in different areas where people process honey for retailing business in the market but still the demand is very high domestically and internationally.

Table 2.15: Beehives production trends in Kasulu Town Council

S/N	Types of Beehives	Total Number of Beehives per Year	
		2015	2016
1	Traditional beehives	295	
2	Modern beehives	1,229	
Total		1,524	

Table 2.16: Production trends of honey and wax in Kasulu Town Council

S/N	Type of product	Beekeeping production per year	
		2015	2016
1	Honey (kg)	540	
2	Bee wax (kg)	170	
Total		710	

As figure shows above, the production is still minimal as compared to demand. Therefore, there is a room for increasing production.



Picture 5. These show some modern beehives that available in Kasulu Town Council

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Kasulu Town Council is a junction that link roads to Kigoma, Kibondo District, Buhigwe District and Tabora Region. This Chapter summarizes economic infrastructure found in Kasulu Council that is, road network, Air strips and Airport, Telecommunications, Financial Institutions, Electric power, Trade and Industries.

3.2 ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE

The Kasulu Town Council has a total road network of 294.55Km of which 203.5Km are earth roads, 90.05Km are gravel roads and 1.5km are tarmac roads. The situation indicates that 294.55 Km are earth roads and are averagely in fair condition. If comparison is made between total Kilometers of gravel roads (90.5Km) to total Kilometers of earth roads (203.5Km) one may admit that there is need to put more effort on constructing gravel roads together with tarmac roads and not earth roads, however, this will mean an increase in Road Fund budget.

Table 3.1: Main Roads passing in Kasulu Town Council

Name of Road	Road Direction	Type of Road	Road condition	Level of road	Distance (Km)
Kibondo	Kasulu-Kibondo	Main road	Fair	Gravel road	150Km
Manyovu	Kasulu -Manyovu	Main road	Fair	Gravel road	56Km
Kigoma	Kasulu-Kigoma	Main road	Fair	Gravel road	102Km
Uvinza	Kasulu-Uvinza	Main road	Fair	Gravel road	78Km

-) Total length of Kasulu Town Council roads is 293.55Km
-) Total length in kilometers of constructed roads with tarmac surface is 2.5Km
-) Total length in kilometers of constructed roads with gravel surface at Kasulu Town Council is 90.25Km
-) Total length in kilometers of constructed roads with earth roads surface at Kasulu Town Council is 203.3Km

Table 3.2: Kasulu Town Council road network

No	Road direction	Level of Road			Distance (Km)
		Gravel	Earth	Tarmac	
1	Nyansha - Murufiti road	5.25	10	0.0	15.25
2	Kidyama-Kigondo-Murufiti road	4.7	7.2	0.0	11.9
3	Kasulu-Kigondo road	3.3	6.3	0.0	9.6
4	Mubondo-Nyenge road.	0.3	9.8	0.0	10.1
5	Kanazi- Ruhita road.	1.8	5.2	0.0	7
6	Msambara-Kanazi Jct road.	1.2	3.4	0.0	4.6
7	Kabanga-Msambara road	2.8	9.7	0.0	12.5
8	Kidyama -Kabanga-road.	0.4	4.1	0.0	4.5
9	Kasulu-Kabanga road	7.8	0	0.7	7.8
10	Kasulu-Muhunga road	4.8	3.95	0.0	8.75
11	Nkundutsi-Marumba road	2.3	4	0.0	6.3
12	Heru Juu-Marumba road	5	14.8	0.0	19.8
13	Heru Juu-Munyegera road	3.4	4.3	0.0	7.7
14	Muganza-Kasumo road	6.5	6.1	0.0	12.6
15	Musambara-Mwanga road	3.6	3.6	0.0	7.2
16	Kabanga-Mwanga	0	8	0.0	8
17	Kabanga-Muganza	3.3	2.9	0.0	6.2
18	Town roads	33.8	99.95	0.3	133.75
	Total	90.25	203.30	1.0	293.55
	Grand Total				294.55

The Council aims to have a quality roads network which will be passable throughout the year. In order to achieve such objective all roads will have to be constructed by at least Murom materials. The council has a great demand of tarmac roads since no even a single street tarmac road despite that Kasulu Council is now having a status of Town Council.

3.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Kasulu Town Council has one air strip located at Kimobwa and is graveled. Kimobwa airstrip reserved for passengers and cargo plane that are chartered by Government, UNHCR and humanitarian organizations that were operating in the area. The air strip is well maintained by Tanzania Airport Authority [TAA]

3.4 COMMUNICATION NETWORK

Generally communication network in the Council has been improved over the past few years. All mobile companies operates in the Council, these includes, VODACOM, TTCL, TIGO, HALOTEL and AirTEL. Internet services providers are private internet cafes and public stations like Kasulu Teachers Training College which have facilities for internet provision. The community is provided with information through various media including radio KWIZERA, TBC, ITV, Star TV, EATV, CNN, BBC, Claus FM and print media from IPP media and other publishers. For the above media Radio KWIZERA has sub headquarter at Kasulu town.

3.5 ENERGY AND POWER

The prevailing sources of energy in Kasulu Council are Fuel wood, Fossil fuels, Solar and Electricity.

3.5.1 FUEL WOOD ENERGY: -Over 90% of population depends on this type of energy for domestic cooking. This calls attention on the need for forest management and conservation.

3.5.2 FOSSIL FUELS: - This kind of energy is mostly used for lighting. For the case of urban population part of them depend on kerosene lamps for lighting. Fossil including diesel, oil, and petrol are used to energize transport and various commercial establishments.

3.5.3 SOLAR: - This energy which generated by solar panels from sun rays is limited to few institution buildings belonging to government, United Nations official compounds and to a very few individuals' premises. The technology is not common though its running cost is very minimal. In Kasulu Town Council these services found in rural areas especially at Public schools, Hospital and Health centers and dispensaries.

3.5.4 ELECTRICITY: - Currently the Council is not yet connected to national transmission grid. The Council has already electrified by thermal power so as to enable electric intensive investment. The Electric plant is now operating. The progressive works is to supply electrical line to users. The capacity of the plant is to supply 2.5MW at a time.

Kabanga mission is the only one that uses Hydro-Electric power for Hospital, while Kabanga Mission uses energy for college and general uses.

Currently, there is ongoing establishment of Min-Hydropower at Mwoga falls at Heru-Juu ward 9km from Kasulu town centre. The program facilitated by Rural Energy Agency [REA]. The program is at the final feasibility study. The first study conducted in 2003 where by there is a promising success for the establishment of the project in a near future.



Picture 6: Electrical plant at Kasulu Town Council

3.6 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Kasulu Town Council has 2 operating banks that is The National Microfinance Bank and CRDB bank. Though there is limited provision of banking services in rural area but through SACCOS rural communities are now accessible to financial service. These financial institutions have improved the business environment and Kasulu Town has become the business get-way for Kigoma and nearby country.

CRDB bank has played a significant role by providing banking service especially to Business entrepreneurs through UBIAKA SACCOS and Town council employees.

Other financial institutions that operate in the Council include TUNAKOPESHA, NUFAIKA, BAY – PORT and PLATNAM-CREDIT that are situated at Kasulu town. Kasulu council demands to have as many financial institutions as possible since the growing number of population persists, results to long queue and hence call attention for addition of other financial institutions which will increase competition in service delivery.

3.7 TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

3.7.1 TRADE:

Kasulu Town is a business centre for business to neighboring country, and Kigoma districts, neighboring regions like Tabora and Katavi. People from Burundi and neighboring regions used to shop at Kasulu town. Great demand for commodities in Burundi makes Kasulu the only market where buyers can get commodities such as industrial products like mattress, building materials (cement, roofing sheets, iron bars); petroleum products, electronic products, plastic materials and so forth that increase Council GDP.

3.7.2 COUNCIL BUSINESS OVERVIEW:

There are over 98 registered businesses by BRELA in Kasulu Town Council. Other business includes 11 whole sellers, 730 retailers buying and selling shops, service providers and institutions. These businesses run by private individual, company and few by government.



Picture 7: Ndituye Modern Hotel in Kasulu Town

The prevailing business and Government agency available are:-

-) Transportation services that is buses, motorcycles, taxis, and lorries
-) Accommodation services and restaurant/bar are Private Guest houses and Lodging
-) Insurance providers such as Phoenix, NHIF, CHF
-) Branch for Tanzania Revenue Authority [TRA]
-) Local markets private shops - retail and whole sales
-) Banks like NMB, CRDB, Postal bank and others financial institutions
-) Branch for Tanzania Electric supply Corporation – TANESCO
-) Tanzania Telecommunication company limited [TTCL]

3.8 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrialization in Kasulu Council has not yet matured but few small processing industries such as some few entrepreneurs, carpentry, brick making and milling industries. The major factor influencing low industrialization is inadequate power supply. But with an improved electric supply, industries will increase.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

Kasulu Town Council is the only Council in Kigoma Region that has number of Government Teachers Education Colleges. The education awareness within the Council is very intensive where by every ward and some streets/mitaa has a primary school,⁴ and almost every ward has a secondary school. The Council is still constructing own secondary school through self help initiatives accompanied by teaching environment and provision of teaching materials, but still private sector are encouraged to invest in High level education especially on science subjects.

Table 4.1: Pre- primary schools by ownership and by council

Council	2016		
	G	NG	ALL
Kasulu TC			
TOTAL	59	04	63

Table: 4.2: Primary schools total enrolment by ownership

Council	2016		
	G	NG	ALL
Kasulu TC			
TOTAL	59	04	63

NB: G = Government

NG = Non Government

The Council has 63 government registered pre-primary schools, 63 Primary schools of which 59 are government owned and 4 are private owned, 25 Secondary schools of which are 11 Government, 14 private secondary schools, 7 colleges as follows 2 Vocational training colleges, 2 Teachers' colleges, 1 Agricultural training college, 1 Nursing college and 1 Tourism College. The Council is currently establishing modern Library situated at Kasulu town.

Table 4.3: Number of Schools and Colleges in Kasulu Town Council as at June, 2016

Ownership	Pre-primary school	Primary schools	Secondary Schools	Colleges	Universities
Public	59	59	11	4	0
Private	04	04	14	3	0
TOTAL	63	63	25	7	0

Table 4.4: Admission of Pre Primary Students

Year	Ownership	Expected			Registered			Percentage
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
2016	Public	2,622	2,606	5,228	1,889	2,065	3,954	76
	Private				80	93	173	

⁴ The Council has achieved the National Development Vision 2025 and National education policy

Table 4.5: Admission of Standard I Students

Year	Ownership	Expected			Registered			Percentage
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
2016	Public	4,955	4,574	9529	7,501	7,480	14,981	157
	Private				91	113	204	

Table 4.6: Distribution of Primary Teachers in 2015/2016

Demand	Existing situation			Percentage	Shortage			Percentage
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
1,144	485	531	1,016	89			128	11

Table 4.7: Distribution of Primary Teachers in Grade 2015/2016

Grade	Existing situation		
	M	F	Total
Certificate	467	523	990
Diploma	11	4	15
Bachelor Degree	7	4	11
Total	485	531	1,016

Table 4.8: Academic Performance for Standard VII for Primary School

Year	Examined			Passed				Selected			Percentage
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	
2015	1,530	1,624	3,154	967	700	1,667	53	967	700	1,667	100

Table 4.9: Educational Infrastructure for Primary Schools

Type	Demand	Existing situation	Percentage	Shortage	Percentage
Classrooms	1,131	393	38	738	62
Teachers houses	1,131	107	9	1,024	91
Toilet vents	2,059	474	23	1,587	77
Teachers toilet	163	57	35	106	65
Desks	16,965	12,617	74	4,348	26
Table	2,002	693	35	1,309	65
Teachers Chairs	2,276	913	40	1,359	60
Cupboards	1,124	287	26	837	74
Water tanks	59	11	19	48	81
Library	59	0	0	59	100

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 4.10: Academic Performance for Form II Secondary Schools

Year	Examined			Passed			%	Failed			%
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
2015	705	533	1238	567	441	1008	81.4	138	92	230	18.6

Table 4.11: Academic Performance for Form IV Secondary Schools

Year	Examined			Passed			%	Failed			%
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
2015	1190	920	2110	985	681	1666	79	205	239	444	21

Table 4.12 Distribution of Secondary Teachers in 2015/2016

Demand	Existing situation			Percentage	Shortage			Percentage
	Arts	Science	Total		Arts	Science	Total	
371	241	57	298	80	16	57	73	20

Table 4.13: Educational Infrastructures for Secondary Schools

Type	Demand	Existing situation	Percentage	Shortage	Percentage
Classrooms	129	104	81	25	19
Teachers houses	298	28	9	270	91
Pit latrines for disabled students	2	0	0	2	100
Pit latrines for students	212	132	62	80	38
Pit latrines for disabled teachers	2	0	0	2	100
Pit latrines for teachers	40	24	60	16	40
Teachers tables	298	128	46	162	54
Students tables	4393	4393	100	0	0
Teachers chairs	298	197	66	93	34
Students chairs	4393	4393	100	0	0
Cupboards	185	31	17	154	83
Water tanks					
Libraries	11	1	9	10	91
Hostels	33	0	0	33	100
Laboratories	33	3	9	30	91

Dormitories	20	2	10	18	90
Dining hall	11	0	0	11	100
Stores	11	3	27	8	73
Administration block	11	4	36	7	64

Table 4.14: Distribution of Secondary Teachers in Grade 2015/2016

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	DIPLOMA		BACHELOR DEGREE		MASTERS	GRAND TOTAL
		SCIENCE	ARTS	SCIENCE	ARTS	ARTS	
1	BOGWE SS	5	13	12	18	2	50
2	HWAZI SS	6	21	2	21		50
3	KASANGE SS	2	4		12		18
4	KIGODYA SS	2	9	1	6		18
5	MURUFITI SS	4	5	1	7		17
6	KINKATI SS	3	13	2	18		36
7	MUBONDO SS	2	5	2	9	1	19
8	MUHUNGA SS	1	7		8		16
9	MUKA SS	4	8		13		25
10	NYANSHA SS	3	12	1	18		34
11	NYUMBIGWA SS	4	9		2		15
	TOTAL	36	106	21	132	3	298



Picture 8. Modern library under construction at Kasulu town

4.2 HEALTH SECTOR

4.2.1 HEALTH STATUS:

This is one of the areas which can be used as the areas of Investment. Health services delivered in town is better compared to rural communities. This is mainly due to presence of good facilities in urban area as compared to rural area. Malaria has been a leading killer disease amounting 31,047 cases and 199 deaths, following by Neonatal Condition 376 cases and 85 deaths, PEM number of cases 400 and 71 deaths respectively. Others are AIDS/STI and TB. Children are most vulnerable group affected by these diseases.

The table below justifies the above descriptions.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Morbidity Cases 2015/2016

	DISEASE	CASES	DISEASE	DEATHS
1	Malaria	31,047	Malaria	199
2	UTI	21,676	UTI	2
3	Intestinal Worms	13,686	Intestinal Worms	0
4	Pneumonia	6,572	Pneumonia	11
5	Anemia	4,577	Anemia	0
6	PEM	400	PEM	71
7	Neonatal Condition	376	Neonatal Condition	85
8	TB	130	TB	14
9	Poisoning	92	Poisoning	5

Table 4.16: Transmission of malaria in Kasulu Town Council

Year	<5 Years				5+Years			Grant total	%
	OPD	IPD	TOTAL	%	OPD	IPD	Total		
2015	9,436	1,542	10,978	7.16	17,562	2,507	20,069	31,047	20.3

Health statistics show that malaria is still a problem in the Council although the malaria infections and deaths from malaria disease are decreasing at a lower rate, as shown in the following table below;

Table 4.17: Deaths attributable to malaria

Year	AGE		Total
	< 5 Years	5+ Years	
2015/2016	116	83	199

Table 4.18: List of ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity in Kasulu Town.

2015		
S/N	Disease	Number of Occurrence
1	Malaria	27,968
2	ARI	21,684
3	UTI	21,676
4	Intestinal worms	13,686
5	ADD	6,705
6	Pneumonia	6,572
7	Anemia	4,577
8	Skin Disease	4,064
9	Eye Infection	3,534
10	Ear Infection	2,229

Table 4.19: Distribution of Aids cases by Sex

Year	HIV Test			HIV Infection			Cumulative ARV Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015-June,2016	6,219	16,796	23,015	429	582	1,011	540	1,397	1,937

4.2.2 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Council has 2 Hospitals these are Kabanga Referral Hospital owned by Faith Based Organization (Roman Catholic) and Kasulu Town Hospital under government both situated at Kasulu town, 1 Health Centres 1 owned by Government and 20 Dispensaries of which 11 owned by public and 9 Dispensaries by private sectors.

Table 4.20: Health Services Providers

Type	OWNERSHIP			
	Government	Religious Organization	Private	Total
Hospital	1	1	0	2
Health centre	1	0	0	1
Dispensaries	11	4	5	20
TOTAL	13	3	7	23

HIV infection as at June 2016 is 1.5%. This is a positive improvement but still more efforts are highly needed to increase efficient service especially in this sector. Infant Mortality Rate in the council is 10/1,000 and Mother Mortality Rate is 139/100,000 for the year 2015. If healthy facilities and service delivery will be improved IMR and MMR will decline sharply.

Table 4.21: Reportable Communicable Diseases in 2015/2016

Cholera	No. cases	Rabies	No. cases	Typhoid	No. cases	Dysentery	No. cases	AFP5	No. Cases	measles	No. cases
0	0	68	68	384	384	957	957	0	0	24	24

Table 4.22: Distribution of Hospital and Health Centres Beds and Doctors

COUNCIL	NO.OF BEDS		NO.OF DOCTORS	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
KASULU	180	180	8	8
HOSPITAL	22	22	-	-

4.3 WATER SUPPLY

The Town Council through a water policy 2002 and NDV 2025 have strong strategies to make sure all population is accessible to clean and safe water by year 2025.

It is estimated that 56.17% Of the total population in the Council is accessible to clean water within the required walking distance of 400 meters.

The Council has 11 Gravity piped schemes, 6 bore holes, 43 spring water scheme, 3 shallow wells and 8 rain water harvesting tanks. There are 208 source of water not yet utilized this comprises 57 shallow wells, 74 spring water and 56 streams. All Water Projects have 633 water points out of them 346 water points are functional and 287 water points are Not Functional.

For the sustainability for Water supply Projects, the Council through the department of water Establishes and strengthen Water User entities and water Boards for undertaking Operation and Maintenance. Currently only one water Board exists and establishments for other water users' entities is on progress. Council also rehabilitates old infrastructure and makes replacement of the new ones.

The Coverage of the population by urban water supplies for the year 2015 is 56.17% while the total number of people covered with safe water supplies is 51,587 in 2015. As at 31 December 2015 Mtaa/street water committees were 16 and amount collected is 125,216. In Kasulu urban center total number of urban water schemes (working and not working) by the type and source of water and by the technology employed to get the water to customers for the year 2015 shows that there were 4 springs, 3 rain water that is roof catchments and 2 gravity piped.

Table 4.23: Availability of toilet facilities and refuse pits/ bins for the year 2015/16

Area	Estimated total number of households	Total number of households with toilets	Total number of households with pits/bins
Urban centers	12,407	11,166	5,583

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

The Council has various groups dealing with development issues. These include recognized farmers' group. Development infrastructure like resources centre, dip cattle, market sheds etc, Land issue for investment is a vital element to be discussed especially on acquisition of land, land rules and regulations to investors, national and international organization contributing to council economy.

5.2 DEVELOPMENT GROUP:

The Council has various numbers of groups participating in development of the Town Council. These groups include transport society, women groups, Beekeepers, Youth Group, Brick making, seedling groups.

Recognized groups dealing with agriculture includes;

-) UPENDO WOMEN GROUP-JUHUDI STREET; the group produces poultry and pig keeping, cassava cuttings and cassava processing.
-) MKOMBOZI-JUHUDI STREET; the group cultivates cassava also deal with cassava processing, poultry and ducks keeping.
-) KKKT GROUP -MURUBONA; the group deals with poultry keeping, cookery, sewing and vegetables garden.
-) UMUSHONGE-KIDYAMA; the group deals with beekeeping and entrepreneurship

5.3 FARMERS MARKET, DIP AND CROP STORAGE FACILITIES:-

5.3.1 MARKET SHED: - The Town Council comprises of 7 markets shed of which all 7 are crop market shed located at Karunga, Muhunga, Muganza, Mwilamvya, Murufiti, Kasyenene and Kabanga. Others located in all ward of Kasulu Town⁵. The presence of the market shed will facilitate marketing exchange and they are used as a business centre conducted twice per week.

⁵ Kasulu TC Profile 2016

5.3.2 DIP CATTLES: - the Town Council comprises of 10 dip cattle located at Msambara [2], Heru Juu, Mwanga B, Ruhita [2], Muhunga, Nyumbigwa and Kigondo ward [2]. The presence of these dip cattle facilities will facilitate animal health especially on skin diseases cases.

5.3.3 RESOURCES CENTRE: this resource centre located at Kigondo ward was launched purposely for provision of training to farmers.

5.3.5 LAND BANKING OPPORTUNITIES:

The land banking situation in the Council is not yet in place but the Council is in a strong plan to identify areas suit for investment purpose such as processing industries and manufacturing. The council aims at identifying areas for special economic zone so that to become the industrial council for the future. Land banking will have advantages to investors and the Council at large.

Table 5.1: Prospected Distribution of Total Land

Council	Area in sq KM
Arable land	43.94 km ²
Settlement	351.52 km ²
Industrial Areas	131.82 km ²
Institutions	175.76 km ²
Infrastructure	131.82 km ²
Reserved Land	43.94 km ²
Council land Area	878.8 km²

Advantages for land banking include:-

-) The use of small and large scale farming,
-) Ability to use modern technology,
-) Ability to create employment,
-) Ability to produce all year around through irrigation,
-) Ability to initiate different investments,
-) The establishment of institutions.

5.4 INVESTMENT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The following Policies and Legislation aim to contribute to a better investment environment in Tanzania, including Kasulu Town Council:

- **National Investment Policy** – Is a Government statement setting out favorable conditions to investors, the investment policy objectives and strategies and issues needed in promoting and retaining investment in the country:
- **Tanzania Investment Act** – Gives powers to T.I.C to coordinate, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania together with advising the Government on investment policy and related matters,
- **Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania (BEST)** – A multi donor funded Programme aimed at working with the Government and other stakeholders in business to eliminate hurdles to undertaking business and investment in Tanzania so as to contribute towards poverty alleviation efforts,
- **National Policies** – Relevant Sector Policies are in place to guide interventions in the relevant areas. National Forest Policy (1998), Bee keeping policy (1998), small and medium Enterprises Development policy (2003), National Land Policy (1995), Land Act (1999), village Land Act (1999) and mining Act (1998) are relevant to develop the District Investment Profile (DIP),
- **Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development Policy** – Encourages investments in small and medium enterprises, which could be rural to contribute to poverty alleviation efforts. Kasulu Town Council has a greater potential to promote the development of such SME,
- **Agricultural and Livestock Policy** – Is geared towards poverty alleviation and aims at attaining among other things, increased standards of living in rural areas, increased foreign exchange earnings and increased production capability among people in the sector,
- **Mining policy, mining Act (1998) and guidelines** – Outlines how mining could improve the economy and the conditions of the rural population and it encourages participation in mining activities to all entrepreneurs with capital. Small scale mining activities are also considered.
- **Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1996)** – Narrate the way industries geared human development and creation of employment opportunities, economic transformation

for achieving sustainable economic growth, external balance of payment, environmental sustainability and equitable development.

Tanzania government with its Investment incentive strategies, in year 2003/2004 reduced a number of taxes that were an obstacle to investment. Consequently, The Council also is in the process to implement the following way forward so as to attract and facilitate investment by

- Improve the infrastructure in the investment areas
- Enacting Council by-laws
- Reduce the number of days from 180 to 30 to consider and grant an application from Investors for land
- Improve the attitude of the Staff and Council Leaders towards a more positive outlook in dealing with Investors
- Observe Good Governance practices in handling Investor's issues including being in line with the poverty reduction strategy

Maintain peace and security within the Kasulu Town by establishing dispute resolving mechanisms at all levels (land dispute tribunal)

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 POTENTIAL AREA FOR INVESTMENT

6.1 AGRICULTURE:

The Council is estimated to have over 878.8 km² approximately 11.5% of the total area of Kasulu District. The Council has favorable climatic conditions which allow the growth of a wide variety of crops - both food and cash crops.

6.2 IRRIGATION FARMING

The Council has plenty of water from the River Ruchugi and other numerous river valleys in the Council. By introducing irrigation schemes we can increase production. Potential target area for irrigation includes Msambara ward and specific crops include; Paddy, Sugar cane and Maize during dry season.

6.3 LIVESTOCK

The Council is endowed with a number of livestock especially cattle and others like goats, sheep and piggery. The need to expand the production in this sector is highly needed especially in modern livestock keeping. The expansion of this sector must go in hand with tsetse controlling program so as to give animal access to grazing areas.

New settlement for livestock must be established with a good management system, will produce a reasonably good quality meat required inside and outside the Council, also improved breed for dairy development

SPECIFIC AREA FOR LIVESTOCK INVESTMENT: -

Dairy Farming; currently the council has no milk processing plant, this giving room for further investment and establishment milk processing plant. With an improved species of cattle by cross breeding exotic and indigenous breed will improve production and get high quality milk. The supply of good quality products of milk will increase the population nutritional status and raise income. The council has limited supply of good quality milk, thus there is high demand.

Piggery, Goats and sheep. The ecological characteristic of the district offer opportunities to respond to the increasing demand of white meat. There is no modern pig processing facility in the council though there is environment for piggery production farms.

Poultry industries; the council has more than 46,219 indigenous species of poultry that found at house hold level. Opportunity exists in establishment of modern poultry breeding farms and hatcheries and commercial production. Other opportunities include production of chicken feeds, feeding facilities, pharmaceuticals etc.

6.4 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Industrial development is very minimal as compared to availability of raw materials and reliable environment for investment. There is no a serious investment in this sector due to economic infrastructure such as road-network and energy. With improved electric supply there will be a room for small and large scale industries especially agro- based processing industries, carpentry, brick making and milling industries.

6.5 ROADS

The road network in Kasulu Council is of greater impact on the development of Council. Trunk roads linking Kasulu to the neighboring Districts is of great impact for the Council development as it facilitates transportation of agricultural and industrial goods from one point to the other.

Improvement of road-network has indirect investment as compared to agriculture, mines and other sector. Routine maintenance will ensure smooth and reliable transportation of goods and inputs to and from rural areas. Currently the Council has graveled roads and one tarmac road therefore routine maintenance of these roads should be reviewed as a means of protecting previous investment. The council has a great demand of tarmac roads since no even a single street tarmac road despite that Kasulu Council is now having a status of Town Council.

6.6 HEALTH:

The Council health care delivery system is still not satisfactory as there is a need for increasing more health centre in each ward.

In this case individuals NGO's Companies and other private sector organization are encouraged to invest in the abolishment and running of health facilities in the Council with the aim of increasing the coverage, this includes establishment of Modern Health centers, professional firms like dentist clinic, eye clinic, medical laboratories and so forth.

In addition the training of health personnel to boost the number of trained personnel; the supply of vaccines, drugs, equipment and other medical supplies and technical assistance are important for improving the quality of medical care and so contain health problems.

Establishment of consultancy firms' and treatment centers dealing with STD diseases is highly needed.

6.7 EDUCATION:

Kasulu Town Council has no a University or any institution that offer higher education. Therefore Investment in education sectors at all levels from pre-school education to University is highly needed. However the Council currently has Teachers Colleges but modern schools for pre-primary education, A-Level are very few. Others include Laboratories for science subjects, Hostel to nearby college compounds, and so forth.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 CONCLUSION

Kasulu Town Council is a land for investment in Kigoma region. It is a junction with linking roads to Kibondo, Uvinza, Kigoma and Buhigwe districts. The council is electrified by thermal power of 2.5MW that makes Kasulu Town to be the best option for investors. The Council is proud of having good climatic condition with reliable rainfall and fertile soils that is suitable for agriculture and it has 4,300Ha potential areas for irrigation including Msambara Irrigation Scheme.

There are other potential areas for investment and the council aims at identifying areas for special economic zone soon so that to allow variety investments within the council.

With this socio economic profile investors and community will find it useful for acquiring information concerning the socio and economic condition and provide assistance or ways to raise income and development to the community.

For further information concerning prevailing opportunities in Kasulu Town Council please do not hesitate to contact the Town Director.