



# Lake Victoria City Development Strategies for Improved Environment and Poverty Reduction

**Bukoba Town Draft Profile**

## **1.0 PREAMBLE**

## **2.0 BACK GROUND INFORMATION**

### **2.1 Location**

Bukoba town lies between latitudes  $1^{\circ} 6' 0''$  to  $1^{\circ} 8' 42''$  south of the equator and longitudes  $31^{\circ} 16' 12''$  to  $31^{\circ} 18' 54''$  East of the Greenwich. It is located on the North western part of Tanzania on the western shores of Lake Victoria. It rises at an altitude of 1100 meters above sea level with an average temperature of  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is bordered by Lake Victoria on the east and Bukoba rural district to the North West and South. The district receives bimodal rainfall between September to December and March to June with an annual average of 1952 mm which enabling the area to remain ever green throughout the year.

### **2.2 Area**

Bukoba urban has an area of 80 square kilometers out of which 30 sq. km is the Urban Area proper (about 37.5%) and the rest 50 square kilometers covers surrounding urban villages the area commonly referred to as "Green belt". These Urban Villages are within the township boundaries with a substantial area of coverage of about 62.5%.

### **2.3 TOPOGRAPHY**

Topographically the district consists of a plateau. Bukoba has a series of East facing sand stone escarpments which falls steeply towards Lake Victoria. At places a narrow lake plane occurs between the lofty escarpment and the lake. The dip of escarpment slopes gently towards Kanoni River. Kanoni meanders in its wide flood plain. The flood plain consists of swamps and oxbow lakes.

### **2.4 VEGETATION**

It consists of tropical grasslands with scattered trees. The vegetation within the town vicinity and nearby villages is evergreen throughout the year. The upper villages are covered with plantation of Bananas, Coffee, Potatoes and other crops.

### **2.5 POPULATION**

According to the 1988 population census the district had 47,009 people, at an average growth rate of 5% and this population increased to 81,221 people with the average growth rate of 4% according to the national and housing census which conducted in 2002. These both growth rates did not take into consideration the natural growth and Immigration from the rest of the region and neighboring countries, which is quite substantial. The population by ward and sex are as follows:-

## 2.6 Administration

The district is administratively divided into 14 wards of Kahororo, Buhembe, Nshambya, Nyanga Kagondo, Kibeta, Ijuganyondo, Kitendaguro, Bilele Kashai, Miembeni, Hamugembe, Bakoba and Rwamishenye. The first eight include the urban villages whereas the last six covers the urban proper area.

The Town Director is the Chief executive officer while the council chairman is the political head. The Council is composed of 19 councilors, 14 of these are elected members representing each of constituent wards and 5 councilors representing women (women special seats). Also 2 Members of Parliament for the Urban Constituency is the councilors by virtue of being Member of Parliament. The political parties which constitute the full council are CCM with 16 Councilors and 1 MP, CUF with 1 Councilor and 1 MP, TLP with 1 Councilor and CHADEMA with 1 Councilor. Organizationally, the Council operates through the committee system. There are 3 standing committees namely.

- (a) Finance and Administration
- (b) Economic affairs, Health and Education
- (c) Urban Planning and Environment

Each of these committee performance its functions as stipulated by the law. On the day-to-day operation, the council is executing its functions through heads of departments each being answerable to the Town Director. Below the Council is the Ward Development Committee (WDC), which is responsible for all development issues in the respective ward. Elected councilor chairs the WDC meeting which is supposed to meet once each quarter. The secretary to this meeting is the ward Executive officer. Other members include 'mitaa' chairman and all extension officers based in the ward that play an advisory role. At a much lower level the local government system provides for 'mitaa' committees.

### 3.0 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/POTENTIALS.

#### 3.1 AGRICULTURE

A substantial area of Bukoba Urban is fully utilized for subsistence farming to enable the inhabitants earn their living. Tea and coffee are the major cash crops grown in the area while banana, maize, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams are the main food crops.

Below is the land use statistics for Bukoba Urban.

	<u>Area in Hectares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
1. Perennial Crops	1900	25.5%	
2. Annual Crops	6	0.12%	
3. Grassland	4156	55.8%	
4. Beach ridge Grassland	275	3.7%	
5. Other Natural forests	75	1.0%	
6. Swamps	75	1.0%	
7. Rock Outcrop	20.6	2.8%	
8. Building Institutions	250	102%	

The urban area experiences a continuous decline in productivity for both food and cash crops. This is mainly due to:-

- Decrease in soil fertility caused by insufficient use of manure and export of nutrients through sale of crops.
- Increased incidences of crop pests.
- Poor crop husbandry practices amongst farmers.
- Lack of adequate arrangements for input supply and crop marketing
- Despite the achievements realized in commodity research, the flow of knowledge and technical innovations to farmers is not adequate.

#### 3.2 LIVERSTOCK

Town residents keep the following types of livestock animals:

- a) Cattle
- b) Piggery
- c) Goats
- d) Sheep
- e) Rabbits
- f) Dogs
- g) Ducks

Dairy farming by Zero grazing has emerged to be a major economic activity for the town residents. There are currently 504 dairy farmers with 1578 Heifers and annual milk production of 1,788,000 lts (equivalent to 955 lts. per animal or 3.2 liters per cow per day). Despite this low productivity, the existing market and processing arrangements are not enough to absorb the quantity produced. Also the low level of milk productivity

is due to feeding and health care problems, Drugs and feeds are made available by private stockiest but the prices are prohibitive.

### **3.3 FISHING**

Fishing is one of the enterprising activities carried out by town residents. Lake Victoria is the most important fishing ground. According to the survey carried out by FAO/UNDP in 1994, there were about 300 active fishermen. However, most of these employ traditional fishing gears and therefore their catches are normally low. Access to improved fishing gear and canoe motorization with outboard engines is recommended as a means, not only for catching more fish but also as means of spreading fishing efforts to more distant fishing ground.

Below are the current basic statistical figures in relation to this, sub-sector in Bukoba urban district.

1) Fishing Villages	7
2) Number of permanent fishermen	245
3) Seasonal Fishermen	27
4) Registered boats	71
5) Non-registered boats	19
6) Boats with Engines	30
7) Scoop Nets	9
8) Fishing Gear long lines	97,130
9) Nets of different Sizes	2,053

The sub-sector has a great potential for expansion, generating employment and income. It's a major source of revenue for the council and a relatively cheaper source of protein for community.

### **3.4 INDUSTRIES**

Large and medium scale Industrial development is confined to processing of Coffee, foods and beverages. The following are the main industrial establishments in Town.

**(a) Tanganyika Instant Coffee (TANICA) Co. Ltd** is involved in hulling Coffee Cherries, roasting, cleaning of coffee and processing of instant coffee for local consumption and export

**(b) Coffee Curing factory-BukoP** hulls, grades and packages coffee for export

**(c) Soft Drinks Factory** process and produces soft drinks under the license of Pepsi-Cola Company. Its products include Mirinda, Pepsi, Seven – up and Tonic.

**(d) Fish Processing Factory:** The factory which bought and processed fish fillet, and then transported to Mwanza fish canning factories ready for export is not now in existence. However, there is a development of big fish factory in the area known as 'Nyamukazi' and expected to commence its production before the end of this year 2004.

**(e) Small Industries:** Small scale Industries activities play a significant role in the district economy in that it provided employment to about 5% of the economically active

population. These activities include carpenters, woodcutter, brick makers, masons, tailors, shoemakers, pot makers, black smith's tinsmiths bicycle & automobile repairers. In this context recognition is made of the fact that small scale, Informal industrial activities should be encouraged for in stance through planning small Industries sites and services schemes of Industrial promotion areas. The small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) a national Parastatal Organization that has now scaled down its Operations previously performed this role.

### **3.5 TRANSPORT**

The importance of Bukoba Town is not only its administrative role as a regional Headquarters but also due to its location advantage as a node in the regional transportation network. Bukoba is the center for the highland with high potential for agriculture development. The need for a well functioning transportation network is essential to carter the movement of people and goods and for providing an increased service activity between growth cities and growth centers.

Bukoba is linked by different types of conveyance such as Lake Victoria, roads and by air. There are four marine services on Lake Victoria between Mwanza and Bukoba every week. There are also established the speed boat which provide services between Bukoba and Mwanza once a week. Trunk roads from Mwanza, Kigoma and Shinyanga regions via Biharamulo, which is the major transport network link Bukoba with the rest of the country. Apart form the trunk roads also there are regional and district roads linking Bukoba and the district of Muleba and Karagwe. There is a regular daily transport facility of private vehicles, taxis and minibuses from Bukoba to Mutukula to link with other transport facilities to Uganda. An airstrip located just adjacent to Lake Victoria shore provided air link services of light aircraft to Mwanza and other parts of the country.

However, if opportunities arise there is a big potential for commercial flights between Bukoba and neighboring countries of Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

### **3.6 ROADS**

The existing road network in Bukoba Town covers a distance of about 82.9 km and can be classified into three categories namely, tarmac roads with 15 Km coverage, gravel roads 32.25 Km and earth road with 35.65 Km. With the exception of the recently reconstructed stretches most of the tarmac roads are in poor state due to low maintenance standards. Gravel and earth roads serving the rest of the town and the surrounding villages are usually in bad conditions especially during and after the rainy season offering very poor accessibility. Many streets lack surface drainage system, which consequently results in flooding during the rains. There is an urgent need to improve the transportation and drainage network.

### **3.7 TOURISM**

Kagera Region with its six councils offers very fascinating scenery and most interesting tourist environment with rains throughout the year and the land is evergreen everywhere. The bluish biggest inland lake in Africa (Lake Victoria) and the second largest in the world.

Lake Victoria attracts visitors with its waves, beautiful air breeze and diversified fish varieties with the smallest sardines to the giants like Nile perch. In the lake, islands of different sizes provide good vision of various tree species, beautiful birds and rocks with different formations. Varieties of game reserves exist where different types of wild animals can be found in the region. Besides the great Lake Victoria, there also several small inland lakes, many rivers meandering throughout the region offers good drainage not forgetting the largest Kagera river which traverses the whole length of Kagera border with neighboring Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda and frequently intercepted by beautiful falls which is a big potential for generating hydroelectric power still untapped.

This is only to mention a few existing tourist attractions but the list is long and a lot of wonderful things can be seen if one has an opportunity to travel to Bukoba Town and the rest of Kagera region.

### **3.8 MINING**

Many areas in this region are known to have big deposits of minerals like nickel, iron, ore, tin, coal, mica, and petrol. However, very little efforts have been made by local and foreign minerals prospecting companies to make surveys. Given that investments can be directed in these area possibilities for improving the performance of the regional economy and providing employment opportunities exist.

### **3.9 TOWN PLANNING**

This sector is responsible for planned urban development determining optimal location for human settlement, industries, social and recreational services and other Infrastructures. This information is supposed to be detailed in the Town Master plan, which for Bukoba town this exercise has never been done due to lack of funds.

## **4.0 SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **4.1 EDUCATION**

#### **4.1.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION**

There are 26 Primary Schools including two special schools. Out of these schools, 20 are owned by government and 6 are private owned. Bukoba Urban has a substantial number of children who fail to get enrolled at the age of seven due to shortage of classrooms to accommodate all the school going children. The drop out rate is 2% and caused by truancy, pregnancy, and death. There is also a big shortage of teaching materials and other teaching aids. The number of pupils in the said primary schools as per 2004 reports is 14,509. Boys are 7,000 and girls 7,509. Total number of teachers is 342 for both grade III B/C and III A.

The infrastructure in primary schools is as follows:

<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>REQUIRED</b>	<b>AVAILABLE</b>	<b>SHORTAGE</b>
Classrooms	384	207	177
Teachers houses	342	37	303
Office/Store	373	157	216
VIP latrines	695	217	458

**Source:** Education department, 2004 report.

The present critical shortage of buildings is mainly caused by very limited development fund allocations by Central Government for school buildings purposes. Most of the schools do not have sufficient furniture due to inadequate funds.

The furniture statistics in primary schools are as follows:

TYPE OF FURNITURE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
Desks	5,568	4,052	1,516
Tables	460	234	226
Chairs	482	220	253
Cupboards	277	184	93

**Source:** Education department, 2004 report.

At present there are enough teachers. Female teachers represent 70% of the total establishment.

#### **4.1.2 PRE-PRIMARY AND SPECIAL EDUCATION**

There are 20 care centers with 1,075 children. There is also a center for the deaf at Mugeza Primary School and there is another school for the blind at the same location.

Another school for the mentally retarded children is currently accommodating 200 pupils at Tumaini Primary School.

#### **4.1.3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

There is one vocational training center in Bukoba urban located at Rwamishenye. The Vocational Education and Training authority (VETA) operates the center which provides training in trades like Masonry and brick laying, welding and fabrication, carpentry and joinery, tailoring and technical drawing. The second institution providing vocational education is the Post Primary technical drawing. Bukoba Town Council runs the second institution providing vocational education. It provides training in few trades such as carpentry, masonry and domestic science. It is constrained by lack of technical tools and equipment. It has no qualified teachers for any additional trades. Bukoba urban is in need of more vocational training centers so that boys and girls who fail to secure places in secondary school may have an opportunity of joining these centers.

#### **4.2.1 SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Bukoba Urban has eight secondary schools, five of these are owned by the central Government, and the remaining three are private. Parents and the urban community have realized the need to contribute and raise funds for building the required structures for secondary schools. Through contributions funds collected have enabled the construction of classrooms and laboratories and purchase of furniture in the existing secondary schools. Also there is a plan to establish one secondary school each year through community contributions and other interested stakeholders.

#### **4.3 HEALTH**

There is one Government Hospital, two health centers and seven other health Facilities providing health services to the Urban population. However, given the big population,



which is also fast growing the existing health facilities do not suffice. The main health problems which call for immediate attention include:-

- a. High maternal mortality rate 664/100,00 (2003 Annual report)
- b. Infant Mortality rate 58/1,000 (reported cases)
- c. High cases of Malaria 438/1,000 (2003 report)
- d Low Vaccination Coverage 84%
- e. High cases of diarrhea diseases 64/1,000 (2003 report)
- f. High Prevalence of STD/HIV 10.8% (2003 report)
- g. Increasing cases of TB and Leprosy
- h. Environmental degradation
- i. Sanitation and refuse disposal
- j. Control of air and water pollution

#### 4.3.1 DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Bukoba Urban needs a well constructed drainage system of about 27,584 meters in order to clear its waste products. However, due to poor economic base, only 2,000 meters were rehabilitated or constructed. Kanoni River, which needs a construction of its riverbank, surrounds Bukoba Urban. The river has a length of 4,900 meters.

#### 4.4 WATER

It is estimated that 38,827 out of 62,000 people or around 67.9% of total population have access to safe drinking water. The people living at the area of green belt rely on traditional water sources for human and livestock consumption, either on hand-dug water hole in riverbeds or in the lake.

The main sources of water in Bukoba town are as follows:-

- Number of dams 0
- Number of springs 2
- Protected shallow wells 0
- Boreholes 1
- Tape water (customers) 2,628
- Others 0

#### Supply and demand (as in 2004)

- a) Actual water demand (M<sup>3</sup>/quarter) 613,224
- b) Quantity of water produced (M<sup>3</sup>/quarter) 591,700

#### Service Indicators

- (a) Average hours of Service per day 22
- (b) Proportion of consumers with 24 hours service 95%
- (c) Number of new connections 87, Total connections 2,628.

Total Number of Metered Connections.

Category	Domestic	Institutional	Commercial	Industrial	Irrigation	Kiosk	Total
Total	425	32	85	3	-	6	551
Working	366	31	77	2	-	6	482
Not	59	1	8	1	-	-	69

working

**Source:** Bukoba urban water and salutation Authority, 2003 report

Number and Percentage of the Population Served with safe drinking water

<b>Service</b>	<b>Institutional</b>	<b>House hold</b>	<b>Yard tap</b>	<b>Kiosk</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total population	2,880	39,600	13,360	1,440	57,180
Pop. Served	1,649	13,300	13,360	1,080	38,827
Percentage	57.3	57.6	99.6	75	67.9

**Source:** Bukoba urban water and sanitation Authority, 2003 report

## **DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND VISION**

This profile has been prepared with an objective to highlight the development status of Bukoba Town, major development problems, vision and strategies for future development. It will also serve as a source of information and guide to all well wishers and development partners both local and foreign who may be interested to cooperate with us to bring about sustainable development of Bukoba Town.

However the following can be listed as the major development objectives/challenges:

- a) To fight very strongly and ultimately to eliminate poverty, ignorance, disease, insecurity and environmental degradation.
- b) To provide adequate services to meet the needs of urban community.
- c) To accord every opportunity for full access and participation of women in urban development.
- d) To improve and maintain the physical infrastructure such as roads, sewerage systems, markets etc.
- e) To encourage meetings, visits study tours between parties in order to exchange experiences of development challenges.
- f) To promote the conservation and maintenance of monuments, open landscapes and settlements pattern
- g) To foster good working relations and Cooperation's with the private sector, non-government organizations, religious Institutions for the common goal of our people.
- h) To highly mobilize resources both physical and financial to enable the council to provide necessary services to the people.