

# **MLELE DISTRICT COUNCIL- INVESTMENT PROFILE**

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This is a brief description of Mlele District Council Investment profile which provides information on geographical location, land area, climate, administration set up, population, opportunities, potentials and economic infrastructure available in Mlele District Council. The information will inform the users and set a general understanding of Mlele District Council and its available potential resources.

##### **1.1.1 Vision and Mission of the council prelude**

The vision and mission was conceived to be in line with the following:- Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025; National Growth Strategy and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP,2010); Five year development plan (FYDP) and CCM Election Manifesto 2010. The above mentioned documents are central and ideal for addressing issues related to poverty reduction and improvement of social wellbeing. Therefore the Mlele District council has carefully chosen a vision and mission that lies within the national overlay of sustainable development.

##### **1.1.2 The vision**

Mlele DC strives to have a well-educated community that is socially and economically sound, capable of meeting its basic needs and that lives in peace and harmony.

Therefore Mlele District Council aspires to be highly competent and vibrant Local Government Authority in terms of its ability to provide quality socio-economic services based on good governance principles and enabling its people use available resources to bring about their sustainable development by the year 2020.

##### **1.1.3 Mission**

To provide high quality socio-economic services to the community through efficiently and effectively utilization of the limited resources available, and good governance for improving living standards.

According to mission settled, Mlele district council is committed to facilitate and coordinate maintenance of peace, order and provision of quality socio-economic services to the communities through participation of different stakeholders, good governance in order to alleviate poverty and bring about sustainable development.

#### 1.1.4 The Motto

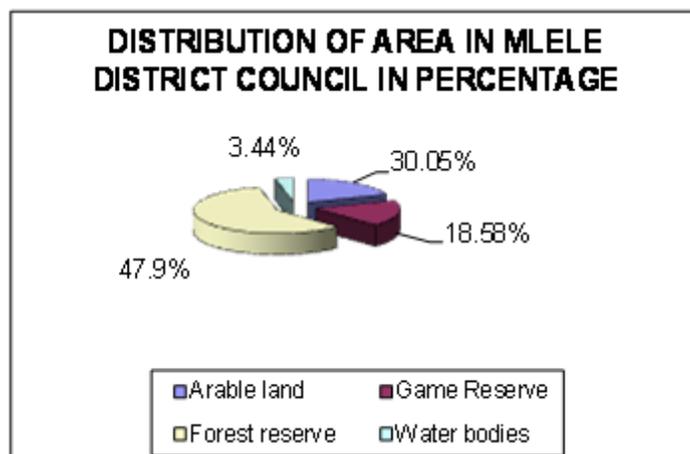
“Hard Working and Knowledge is a key to Peoples’ Development”. Hence, “*Mlele bila umasikini Inawezekana*”

### 1.2 Geographical Location and Boundaries

Mlele district is one of the four councils of Katavi Region, the district lies between latitudes 5° 15 to 7° 03’ south of Equator and longitude 30° to 33° 31 East of Greenwich. It is bordered by Urambo district (Tabora) to the North, Sikonge district (Tabora) to the East, Chunya district (Mbeya) to the East, Nkansi district (Rukwa), to the South, Sumbawanga district (Rukwa) to the South – East, Nsimbo District Council to the West.

### 1.3 Land Area

The district has a total area of 13,959 square km (1,400,000ha) of which 420,755 ha is ideal for crop production, 670,608ha is under Forest reserve, 260,142ha is under Game Reserve, 48,115 ha is water bodies and the rest 380 ha used for other activities. Hence the total land area of the District.



*Fig.1 Land Distribution in Mlele District Council*

#### **1.4 Administrative units:**

Administratively, Mlele District Council has three Divisions, namely: Inyonga, Mamba, and Mpimbwe: thirteen (15) wards namely Ilela, Ilunde, Inyonga, Kibaoni, Mamba, Mbede, Majimoto, Usevya, Kasansa, Mwamapuli, Ikuba, Nsekwa and Utende. The council has forty three (49) villages and two hundred and fifty (225) hamlets (Vitongoji). Mlele District Council together with Nsimbo District Council formed a one constituent, namely Katavi which has one (1) elected Member of Parliament and one (1) Special seat. Mlele District Council has thirteen (13) elected councilors and five (5) special seats therefore made a total of twenty councilors.

#### **1.5 Demographic Characteristic**

##### **1.5.1 Ethnic groups**

The main ethnic groups in the district are the Bende, Konongo, Fipa, Warungwa and Wanyaturu who resides in Inyonga division. Others are Wapimbwe, Sukuma and Masai who inhabit Mpimbwe and Mamba divisions. Most of these ethnic groups are predominantly agro-pastor lists.

##### **1.5.2 Population size and Growth**

Based on the population census reports of 2002 and 2012 Mlele District Council had a population of 89,626 and 138, 323 respectively which is about 25 % of the total regional population of 564,604. It is expected that, during the end of 2015, Mlele District council will have a total population of 162,062. The population growth rate between 2002 and 2012 is by 3.2 %. This shows a relative high growth in the districts. The highly population growth rate are caused by the migration of pastoralist and traders from neighboring regions like Tabora, Shinyanga, Rukwa and Kigoma.

#### **1.6 Climate Vegetation and Topography**

Mlele district has an altitude ranging from 1000 to 2500 meters above sea level, the average temperature ranges between 26 centigrade and 30 centigrade annually. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 920mm to

1,200mm. Highlands, small mountains peaks, Lyambalamfipa ranges with moderately hills, Gentle plain and plateaus, characterized the district. The most predominant vegetation includes, tropical and savannah wooded (Miombo woodlands), grassland and thorny bushes.

### **1.7 Drainage System**

The district forms the major catchments area of the three main rivers; Ugalla, Rungwa and Mkamba and two small catchments which are Iku and Kavuu which ends up in Ugalla River and Lake Rukwa respectively. Ugalla River ends up in Lake Malagarasi. Ugalla River rises up from northern highland of Mlele while Rungwa and Mkamba raises Southern highland. The main streams that pour water into these rivers are Kalambasi, Wala, Uruira etc.

### **1.8 Agro- Economic Zones**

Mlele District Council has been classified into two Agro- Economic zones, namely; Katumba plain and Lake Rukwa valley.

**Table I: Classification of Agro-Economic Zones in Mlele District Council.**

<b>ZONE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>ALTITUDE</b>	<b>SOIL AND RAINFALL</b>	<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>
<b><i>Katumba plain</i></b>	Some of Inyonga Division	1000-1500m	Soil- sandy loam with moderate good drainage <b>Rainfall</b> – 92mm1000mm	<p><b>1. Agriculture</b> Maize, cassava, tobacco, beans, groundnuts, sunflower and sugar cane.</p> <p><b>2. Livestock</b> Cattle, sheep, goats and poultry farming.</p>	Mlele North East forest reserve sq. km 5042.06
<b><i>Lake Rukwa Valley</i></b>	Mpimbwe	The elevation varies from 1000-1100m with north and 800 – 900 along Lake Rukwa’s shores.	Soil-sandy loam with moderate good drainage main soil (inception) Rainfall. Rainfall drops off toward the south, from around 1250mm per year to between 840mm-970mm in the Lee of the Lyambalyamfipa Escarpment.	<p><b>Agriculture</b> Maize, paddy, fruits, (Horticulture), cassava, Finger millet, sorghum. Beans, groundnuts, sunflower, sesame and sugar cane.</p> <p><b>Livestock</b> Cattle, Goats, sheep and poultry</p> <p><b>Fishing</b> Fishing activities conducted at Lake Rukwa</p> <p><b>Forest Products</b> Lumbering and Bee keeping</p>	<p>1. Mwamapuli Irrigation potential area with 13,650 Ha.</p> <p>2. Investment in rice processing and packing plant.</p> <p>3. Mini ranches with 99,256 animals.</p>

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **2.0. Agriculture**

It is estimated that about 87 percent of the population in the district depend on agriculture, livestock and bee keeping for their livelihood. The District has arable land of 548,355ha which is ideal for agriculture. It is anticipated that if modern crop production and improve animal husbandry is applied; the district could increase production of both food and cash crops tremendously. The main food crops are Maize, Cassava, Millets, Paddy, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Finger Millet, Bananas and Vegetables/Fruits. Cash crops are Tobacco, Groundnuts, Sunflower and Sesame.

#### **2.1 Irrigation Schemes**

Currently Mlele District Council has one (1) potential but undeveloped irrigation scheme at Mwamapuli with 13,650 Hectares. The council also has potential areas for irrigation such at Kilida which is now under construction to cover 1560 hectares. Others are Kamsisi, Majimoto and Mirumba that have been earmarked for future development.

#### **2.2 Livestock Development**

Mlele District Council is among of the councils dealing with livestock keeping. The natural animal births and influx of livestock (Cattle, Goats and Sheeps) from Tabora, Shinyanga and Singida increase the population of livestock in the Council areas. The district has 87,500 hectares distinguished for animal keeping. Most common livestock in the council are as expounded in the table bellow:-

**Table II: The Livestock available in the District Council**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ANIMAL TYPE</b>	<b>QTS</b>
1.	Cattle	217,808
2.	Goats	103,739
3.	Sheep	70,976
4.	Swine	12,392
5.	Chicken	316,953
6.	Cats	16,786
7.	Dogs	19,497
<b>Total</b>		<b>758,151</b>

### 2.2.1 Livestock Infrastructure

The district has two (2) Veterinary Health Centers which are found at Mpimbwe and Inyonga division, 7 Dips (Owned by Government), four Slaughter slabs, and 2 animal crushes, 5 livestock markets (Auctions), distributed as follows:-

**Table III: Livestock Infrastructure Mlele District Council 2012**

DIVISION	LV. DEV. CENTRES	VET. CLINIC	DIPS	SLAUGHTER SLABS	PERMENENT CRUSHES	LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS
Mpimbwe	1	-	5	3	1	4
Inyonga	1	-	2	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

*Source - DLFDO - Mlele*

### 2.3 Forestry and Bee Keeping

#### 2.3.1 Forests.

Mlele district endowed with abundant natural resources that are virgin and natural. The forests cover about 47.9 percent of the total area. There are potential forest reserve/resources under central and local government that takes about 2,799.479.6 hectares as shown in the table below:-

**Table IV: Distribution of Forest Resources in the Council**

S/N	NAME OF FOREST	AREA(HA)	OWNER
1.	Inyonga	5,906.16	Central Government
2.	Mulele hills	5,210.99	
3.	Mlele North East	5,042.06	
4.	Ugalla river	4,288.35	
5.	Rungwa	4,028.43	
8.	Nkamba	992.66	Local Government
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,799,479.6</b>	

*Sources: DLNRO-Mlele*

#### 2.3.2 Beekeeping

Beekeeping activities are conducted in mentioned forests. There are more than 120 types of trees used in beekeeping activities including *accasia spp.* Number of beekeepers increasing in every year such that by the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 district council had 6,234, 6,858 and 7,086 beekeepers respectively with 57 entities with a total of 350,656 beehives engaged in beekeeping activities. In the year 2011, the bee products exceed to 420 tons of honey and beeswax valued Tshs. 1,721,342,000. The table below shows the income accrued from bee production to individuals in the district council.

**Table V: Honey and Beewax Production from 2002-2011**

YEAR	BEE KEEPE RS	NO of beehives	Honey		Beewax		Total Income
			Weight (KGS)	Income Tshs.	Weight (KGS)	Income Tshs.	
2002	6,850	109,305	85,000	28,050,000	22,005	28,500,000	57,000,000
2003	10,600	59,317	120,000	66,000,000	25,000	32,500,000	98,500,000
2004	4320	82,481	117,500	66,975,000	30,504.7	80,052,160	147,027,100
2005	4360	205,608	92,520	57,900,000	8272.7	28,614,640	86,514,640
2006	4866	192,135	318,414	209,750,20	47050	124,675,000	373,425,200
2007	5189	190,100	154,670	154,670,00	68680	24,038,000	178,708,000
2008	8234	202,116	240,000	240,000,00	128,600	45,010,000	285,000,000
2009	6234	200,996	326,200	1,631,000,000	92,000	460,000,000	2,091,000,000
2010	6858	109,376	394,461	1,972,305,000	28,581	142,905,000	2,115,210,000
2011	7086	350,341	420,000	2,520,000,000	156,000	780,000,000	3,300,000,000

**Sources:** DLNREO- Mlele.

The district council leaders empower and support beekeepers to identify markets of bee products in Tanzania. Among them is Honey King Ltd of Kibaha, Coast region and other international markets in Germany.

## 2.4 Mining

Mlele district council has potential mines. To date, no large scale mining activities taking place in the council. Most of the mining activities are conducted by small scale miners, fewer medium enterprises and most large scale companies are under exploration. The following table shows some of the mineral found in district council.

**Table VI: Possible areas for Mining Investment**

TYPE	AREA FOUND
Iron	Mlele hills
Gold	Mlele Hills
Rocks, stones gravel, sand and Clay	Found in all area within Mlele district
Rose quartzs	Usevya
Coal	Kanyamkaa

**Source** - DLNREO – Mlele

## 2.5 Wildlife

Mlele is crammed with wildlife that makes one of the greatest reserves of Tanzania. Rukwa/Rukwati and Ugalla are the conservation areas with the status of Game Reserves and are managed by the Wildlife Division while the rest of the conservation areas are under the jurisdiction of the central

Authority. These areas have the status of Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas and buffer the Katavi National Park and Rukwa/Rukwati Game Reserve.

The wilderness of Katavi national park have high diversity of landscapes, wildlife and vegetation and is characterized by Miombo woodlands with plenty of Buffaloes, Zebra, Sable and Roan antelopes, Topi, Greater Kudu, Oribi, Lichtenstein Hartebeest, Elephants, Lions, Leopards and the rare Puku antelopes with varieties of birds. The wilderness of Katavi national park also hosts the rare and endangered species of chimpanzee, which are very potential for tourism in the region and Tanzania in totality. There are eight hunting blocks namely:-

- i. Mlele Game Controlled Area is divided into two areas: Mulele South and Mulele North covering a total area of 3,000km<sup>2</sup>.
- ii. Inyonga Game Controlled Area covers an area of 3,500km<sup>2</sup> and is divided into Northern and Southern Inyonga.
- iii. Rukwa Game Reserve covers an area of 4,194km<sup>2</sup> together with Lukwati Game Reserve cover an area of 7,307.7km<sup>2</sup>. It is found in two Regions of Katavi and Mbeya.
- iv. Ugalla Game Reserve is found in two regions of Tabora and Katavi.
- v. Rungwa River Game Controlled Area
- vi. Nkamba Forest Reserve covers a total area of 906km<sup>2</sup>. This area is used to protect wild animals passing between Katavi National Park and Lwafi Game Reserve.

## **2.6 Tourism and Tourist's Attractions**

Mlele District Council has so many potentials on tourism such as Katavi National Park, Rukwa Game Reserve and Game Controlled Areas of Mulele, Msima, Inyonga East and West and Rungwa River which provides a home to varieties of wild animals such as eland, sable and roan antelopes.

### **2.6.1 Katavi National Park**

Katavi national park covers an area of 4,471km<sup>2</sup>, and is a 3<sup>rd</sup> largest national park in the country after Serengeti and Ruaha. It is one of the virgin parks in the country, adorned with natural surroundings. It hosts huge wildlife as there plenty of food.

Some tourists sites of attractions in Katavi National Park are:-

**i) Katisunga Plains.**

Flood plains of Katisunga are the most excited experience which can be seen as you approach by air. This place is truly wild and exciting when you feel the ancient atmosphere. During the dry seasons, herds of buffaloes graze all over the plains, while several herds of elephants drink from the springs and feed on the plains and the hippos pack the seasonal rivers that passes through the plain while elands form a magnificent parade across the plains.

Katavi's hippos provide most outstanding wildlife viewing. Towards the end of the dry seasons more than 200 individuals might clusters in Kapapa and Iku rivers where there is sufficient water reserve for their survival.



*Hippos Pool at Katavi National Park*



*A school of Hippo enjoy plenty of water during the rainy season at Iku*



*Group of elands parading across Katisunga Plains*

**ii) Katuma River, and associated floodplains of seasonal Lakes of Katavi and Chada**

This is the main focus for game viewing that falls within Katavi National Park. During the rainy season, these areas support a lot of wildlife including water birds and form the only source of drinking water during the dry season for miles around. The adjoining floodplains support game concentrations that defy belief. An estimated number of 4,000 elephants and several herds of buffalo are guaranteed to be seen at an instant, while an abundance of giraffe, zebra, impala and reedbuck provide easy pickings for the numerous lion prides and spotted hyena clans that surround the area. The area is a scenic beauty that provides a soothing experience to tourists.

**iii) The ‘Mbuga ya Duma’**

Cheetahs are rare mammals in the wilderness of Mlele. They can be seen in a specific area that is known as *Mbuga ya duma*. This provides an opportunity to the visitors to see these introverted but outstanding hunters that chase small herbivorous (preferably gazelles) to make a daily meal.

**(vi) Lake Rukwa**

The lake is within the Great Rift Valley system and is the fourth largest lake in Tanzania located at the south-western regions of Rukwa and Mbeya. It covers an area of about 2,650 square kilometers. The lake is shallow and alkaline in nature caused by the varying inflow of streams. Lake Rukwa has a large drainage basin in Tanzania with an area of 81,000

square kilometers. The lake does not have outflow. Rivers that are flowing in are Rungwa, Wuku, Lukwati, Kikambo, Luika, Luiche, Kavuu, Chambua, and Songwe.

The lake is rich in wildlife, huge concentration of crocodiles and hippopotamus. There are more than 350 species of birds listed in Lake Rukwa and its surroundings. Large numbers of water birds including African skimmer, glossy ibis, lesser flamingo, spur-winged goose, and white pelican; the papyrus swamps are home to the rare shoebill stock and the Tanzania masked weaver. Another tourist attraction is Majimoto hot spring situated at Majimoto village.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 POTENTIALS AREAS FOR INVESTMENT**

Through these potentials, the district provides possibilities of investments to foreigners and Local investors in the following areas:-

#### **3.1 Agriculture and Livestock Sector**

This is an area where there a lot of potentials to invest. It is anticipated that if modern crops production and animal husbandry is applied to both food and cash crops, and increase tremendously. The district invites investors to invest in:-

- Processing of Meat, Milk, Oil seeds (such as Ground nuts, Sesame, Sunflower) and tanning.
- Primary and secondary crop processing machines
- Fruits processing industries
- Crop farming, of both food and cash categories
- Animal husbandry, both beef and dairy industries
- Beekeeping and wax processing
- Timbering
- Tourism industry

**To date, the district council has invested in the following infrastructures.**

- i. Development of irrigation infrastructures, where Kilida irrigation scheme with an area of 1560 hectares is under construction of headwork and two main canals. The area is potential in production of maize, paddy and vegetables, which will assure investors in processing industry a constant flow of raw foods throughout a year.
- ii. Crop markets development at mwamapuli and Usevya, to provide room of sellers and buyers to play. This will somehow regulate prices and do away with frauds among value chain actors.
- iii. Presense of modern milling machine at Mwamapuli, to asure flows of rice to local and external markets.
- iv. Construction of Agriculture resources centre at Mwamapuli village, to inform the public especially farmers on trends of markets, production technology transfers and trainings.
- v. Construction of Agricultural crop warehouses at Kasansa, Mamba, Majimoto, Mwamapuli, Mirumba, Kibaoni, Ikulwe and Ikuba to facilitate storage to traders and processors, and as a temporary store prior to delivery for cross boundary markets.

- vi. Laid down slaughter house development to assure meat hygiene to consumers of local markets.
- vii. Construction of water schemes at Kibaoni, Usevya, Mamba, Tupindo and Kilida, as a prerequisite for any investment initiatives.
- viii. Construction of livestock markets, all to control prices, livestock diseases and quality assurance through centralized market places.



*One of the Livestock markets at Majimoto village*

### **3.2 Forestry**

More than 47.9 percent which is 670,608 hectares of the district council are covered by forests. Therefore, there is a room to invest in the following:-

- ✓ Wood processing industries (Furnitures, Briquettes, Celling Boards and Chipboards).
- ✓ Wild fruits processing industries.
- ✓ Handcrafts.



*Inyonga west Forest in Mlele*

### 3.3 Beekeeping

Mlele district council has 7,086 beekeepers who own 350,656 beehives who have ability to produce 250-350 tons of honey and 130-220 tons of beeswax annually. On the other hand, the available resources of forest conservation, the district has an ability to produce 9,200 tons of honey and 1,001 tons of beeswax annually.

- i. Through land use plans, the district councils has managed to demarcate 18 villages (Mirumba, Ilalanguru, Kibaoni, Ikuba, Kamsisi, Utende, Mgombe, Kanoge, Wachawaseme, Mtakuja, Nsenkwa, Kaulolo, Mapili, Masigo, Ipwaga, Kasisi, Inyonga and Ilunde) for beekeeping activities. These are carried in eight central and Local Government Forest Reserves (Inyonga, Mulele Hills, Mlele North East, Mlele West, Ugalla River, Rungwa, and Nkamba).



*Beehives placement at Kibaoni Village, Mpimbwe division.*

### 3.4 Energy.

The district council stands that more than 95% of its people depends on firewood and charcoal are the major sources of energy for domestic use.

Districts council consumed more than 4,576,200M<sup>2</sup> of wood fuel annually. There is potential area for investing in emnergy (Hydropower, Coal, Solar and Wind).

- i. Solar enegy in 7 secondary schools and 18 health facilities.
- ii. The expolaration done by MOFAJUS for production of hydroelectric power at Mtambo river.
- iii. KMR Infrastructure for production of Biogas ( Mimea na Wanyama)

- iv. Serengeti Power Plant for production of solar and wind energy.
- v. AFRIMICO L.T.D for hydro-electricity production.

### **3.5 Land**

- The execution of MKURABITA, where about 400 Title Deeds produced at Ilalangulu and Mirumba where as 750 Leases was produced.
- The land use planning done in 18 villages to eliminate chaos that might happen in future.

### **3.6 Tourist Hunting**

Tourist hunting is one of the tourist activities practiced in this Mlele. This type of wildlife utilization is intended for visitors who prefer to obtain animal trophies. There is a conducive environment for investment in tourist hunting and there are five hunting blocks in which tourist hunting is conditionally allowed. These blocks are as follows:

- i. Inyonga E & W Hunting Block (3,500 km<sup>2</sup>) - 126 km from Mpanda town.
- ii. Msima Hunting Block (2,000 km<sup>2</sup>) – 126 km from Mpanda town
- iii. Mulele Hunting Block (3,000 km<sup>2</sup>) – 80 km from Mpanda town
- iv. Rungwa River Hunting Block (1,500 km<sup>2</sup>) – 246 km
- v. Nkamba Hunting Block (977 km<sup>2</sup>) – 113 km

### **3.8 Game viewing/game drive**

This activity is practiced in Katavi National Park. It can also be practiced in the WMAs provided that the environment is conducive.



*Game Drive in Katavi National Park*

### **3.9 Camping Tourism**

Inside Katavi National Park, there is a modern camp with natural environment and pleasing air condition. Environment is safe and well protected, and camping on WMA is allowed by paying monies directly to WMA authorities.



*Camping tourism at Palahara Camp in Katavi National Park*

### **3.10 Walking safaris**

An opportunity to enjoy the nature through walking in the wildernesses of Mlele is guaranteed in Katavi National Park. But not only there, as it can also be practiced in the WMAs.



*Walking safaris at Katavi National Parks*

### **3.11 Eco-Tourism**

Tourism basing on nature and ecology of the area can be done in the WMAs and around the coastal areas of Lake Rukwa.



*Eco-Tourism at lake Rukwa*

### **3.12 Bush Meals**

Can be done safely in Katavi National Park and if the atmosphere is conducive, it can be practiced in WMAs.



*Bush Meals at Parahara Camp in Katavi National Park*

### **3.13 Accomodation and Catering**

It should be noted that the standard of catering in hotels can sometimes make or break a holiday. Different types of accomodation and catering facilities are needed to cater for different needs of different visitors. The district is in need of hotels, lodges, restaurants, cafe' and fast food outlets. This is another investment opportunity in tourism sector.

### **3.14 Visitor Use Facilities (e.g. Tented Camps and Campsites)**

The ecotourism industry requires the provision of permanent or semi-permanent visitor use facilities. In order to conserve the natural environment, visitor use facilities in wildlife areas must blend with the surroundings. This shows demand of these facilities; as road networks are improve, with prospects of having huge flows of visitors.

Due to ecological limitations for building up visitors use facilities in protected areas, visitors can be accommodated in camps/lodges that are situated in the vicinity to access attractions in Katavi National Park and Rukwa/Lukwati Game Reserve. Therefore, this calls for the investors to invest on the Wildlife Management Area of Mpimbwe.

There is also an opportunity to invest on high profile water sports, aimed at diversifying the tourism products of Lake Tanganyika and Rukwa in order to attract visitors to spend more nights in the area.

### **3.15 Foodstuff production and supply for hotel catering**

Mlele district has fertile soils for agriculture and livestock keeping but production of quality meat, fruit, and vegetables is still very low as well as storage facilities is poor. If the growth of the tourism industry, coupled with commercial preservation of food items for catering in lodges, hotels and camps, could go side-by-side with promotion of local production, to guarantee tourist consumables, which would greatly contribute to wellbeing in the district. However, growth of both tourism and agricultural sectors require investments in infrastructure that link rural, urban and protected areas.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES**

#### **4.1 Road Network.**

Mlele District Council has an estimated road network length of 346.7 kms. Out of which 0 kms are trunk roads, 354 kms are Regional roads. 290 kms are District roads and 56.7 are Village or feeder roads.

It is observed that 29% of the feeder road and 22% of district road are fairly good. Lack of regular maintenance and other factors has contributed a lot towards this poor state condition of roads in the district.

#### **4.2 Air Transport**

The district council has 1 airstrip located at Inyonga, other 2 airstrips located at Katavi National Park and 1 airport at Mpanda. These airstrips/airport are accessed by light charter aircraft. There are other 8 small airstrips in Hunting blocks within Mlele District Council.

#### **4.3 Telecommunication:**

Telecommunication system in the district is fairly adequate. The district has connected with VODACOM and AIRTEL. The district council is not connected to LAN explored from TTCL.

#### **4.4 Banking and Postal services.**

Mlele District Council has no banking and postal services. The services are available in Katavi Region headquarter. There are three banks (NMB, CRDB and TPB) and only one post office offering postal services for the entire region.

#### **4.5 Energy:**

Consumption of fuel, wood and charcoal is about 95% of the total energy requirement for cooking and other domestic energy requirement in Rural and semi-urban areas in Mlele district. This is about 4,576,200 M<sup>3</sup> of fuel wood consumed annually in district. Continued use of fuel wood and charcoal will have an adverse effect on the exiting forests and will cause deforestation if measures are not taken to rescue that situation. In order to reverse this situation, alternative sources of energy are encouraged in Mlele. Opportunity for introduction of energy efficient facilities is calling for local investors.