

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

LUSHOTO DISTRICT COUNCIL



DISTRICT SOCIAL - ECONOMIC PROFILE

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CHAPTER ONE

LUSHOTO DISTRICT COUNCIL

1.1: INTRODUCTION: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

Lushoto District Council is situated in the northern part of Tanga Region within 4° 25' – 4° 55' latitude south of Equator and 30° 10' – 38° 35' Longitude East of Greenwich. It borders with The Republic of Kenya in the northeast, Same District of Kilimanjaro Region in the northwest, Korogwe District in the south, Bumbuli District in the southeast and Mkinga District together with Muheza District bordered at further east.

The District Council has an area of 2,300 km² (Ha.227, 371.43) and accounts for about 8.41 percent of Tanga Region.

1.2: ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Administratively, Lushoto District Council has 5 divisions, 33 wards with a total number of 125 villages and 948 hamlets. The district headquarters is allocated at Lushoto town and there is 1 urban center which is Mlalo. The council has two constituencies of Lushoto and Mlalo.

1.2.1: Council Vision Statement

Society with access to improved and sustainable social – economic services

1.2.2: Council Mission Statement

To provide better social – economic services through utilization of available resources and ensuring good governance

1.3: POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

The demography of Lushoto District Council has been increasing in size since 2002 from 279,096 to 332,436 in 2012. In the population census of 2002 the Council had the population of 279,096 (125,353 Male and 153,743 Female) while in the population census of 2012 (with the exception of Bumbuli District Council), the District Council has the population of 332,436 People (153,847 Male and 178,589 female) (Table 1)

The population density is 144.54 per sq km, the second highly populated district in Tanga Region after Tanga District which is principally the city. The population density of the former is attributed by the fertile agricultural land for cash and food crops production.

In general, Topography, availability of social services and Climate have influenced population distribution pattern in Lushoto District.

Table 1: Population of Lushoto District Council by Sex from 2002 - 2012

WARD	POPULATION 2002		POPULATION 2012	
	M	F	M	F
LUSHOTO	10,926	12,213	13,258	14,932
GARE	5,892	7,040	5,830	6,647
KWAI	5,402	5,878	6,108	6,721
UBIRI	7,631	8,895	2,943	3,382
MTAE	4,718	6,707	5,614	7,237
SUNGA	7,597	10,487	9,057	11,395
RANGWI	5,555	6,992	6,873	8,063
MNAZI	3,872	4,415	5,322	5,899
LUNGUZA	3,053	3,490	3,952	4,326
MBARAMO	4,196	4,798	5,962	6,503
MNG'ARO	2,613	2,641	3,475	3,673
MLALO	6,372	8,544	3,727	4,416
MWANGOI	6,715	8,615	4,432	5,217
SHUME	13,418	15,646	5,757	6,494
MALINDI	12,378	14,544	8,321	9,658
HEMTOYE	3,254	4,379	4,125	5,000
MALIBWI	10,293	13,621	8,101	9,579
MLOLA	5,577	7,094	4,394	5,330
MAKANYA	4,323	5,541	6,478	7,410
NGWELO	1,568	2,203	2,093	2,554
KILOLE			2,943	3,517
KWEKANGA			5,457	6,401
LUKOZI			5,660	6,338
MANOLO			10,826	12,308
DULE 'M'			4,064	4,770
KWEMSHASHA			3,537	4,556
NGULWI			2,851	3,301
KWEMASHAI			2,687	2,962
JUMLA	125,353	153,743	153,847	178,589

Source: National Bureau of Statistics Census 2002 and 2012

1.4: PHYSICAL FEATURES

Lushoto District within its area of The Western Usambara Mountains dominates the landscape which lies between 300 – 2,100 meters above sea level. The main physical features are highlands covering about 75% (1,725 km²) of the total District area, with altitude of 1,000 – 2,100m above sea level.

The lowlands cover about 25% (575km²) of the total District area between altitudes of 300 – 600m above sea level.

The mountains and their lower slopes occupy about 90% of the total area of Lushoto District Council. The slopes are moderately steep to very steep and there are many narrow valleys as well as rock outcrop in the terrain.

The main drainage of the Lushoto district is Uмба river that flow east into the Indian Ocean. There are several small springs and streams that form local micro-drainage systems and which are important sources of water for domestic and agricultural use.

CHAPTER TWO

ECONOMY OF LUSHOTO DISTRICT

2.1: INTRODUCTION

The economy of Lushoto district is based mainly on its natural resources, agriculture, forestry and tourism. Crop production, livestock husbandry and forestry generate the main source of income. The estimated per capita income of the district is 1,500,000 Tshs per annum for 2015/16 price indices.

At the district level, 85% of total population is engaged on agricultural sector (small farm holders) and the remaining 15 % are in small business enterprises. Lushoto District Council is famous for and supplies fruit and vegetables to several regions in Tanzania, for example Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Arusha and Coast regions.

2.2: AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The District council has an area of 2,300km² (227,371.43 Ha) of which 160,000 hectares (70.4%) of the district area is arable land suitable for agricultural and livestock production. But the sector utilizes only 128,000 hectares (80%) for agricultural production within which 8,000 hectares are favorable for irrigation activities and recently only 6,300 hectares are already in use under modern and traditional irrigation schemes. Rice, vegetables and fruits are the main irrigated crops.

Both food and cash crops are produced mainly on small scale although there is some estate growing of tea. The food crops grown include maize, rice, wheat, potatoes, beans, cassava and bananas where as cash crops include vegetables, fruits, Irish potatoes, coffee, paddy, tea, sisal and cotton. Some products especially fruits and vegetables are facing storage, transportation and marketing problems.

2.2.1: CLIMATIC CONDITION AND AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

2.2.1.1: Rainfall

Lushoto District receives rainfall on a bimodal pattern, with short rains from October to December and long rains from March to June.

The highlands get an average of 800 – 2,000mm rainfall per annum and the lowlands get about 500 - 800 mm per year from October to December and long rains from March to June with heaviest period of long rains in April.

The short rains are less reliable than the long rains but they are the most important for growing seasonal and annual crops like maize and beans adapted to temperature greater than 20⁰C because such temperature is prevalent in Lushoto from October to March.

2.2.1.2: Temperature

The mountainous areas of Lushoto are cooler and less humid than the coastal areas of Tanga Region. The high temperature is experienced in the periods of October to February and lowest temperatures occur in the period of June to August.

In general the Agro ecological zones described below have different temperature and rainfall patterns.

2.2.1.3: Agro–ecological zones

Lushoto District Council can be zoned into five agro-ecological zones that are humid warm, dry hot, humid cold, dry warm and dry cold. The categorization is based on the altitude, rainfall, temperature and humidity. Based on such characteristics, such zones offer different cropping patterns/possibilities.

2.2.1.4: Dry hot

The zone is elevated at an altitude between 300 to 600 meters above sea level. The area is in lowland and experience little amount of rainfall ranging from 400 to 600 mm that cannot support most of agricultural activities. The crops grown are cotton, sisal, rice and cassava.

This area covers most of the Uмба Division and is dwelt by pastoralists. It is the hottest zone as its temperature goes up to 30⁰C.

2.2.1.5: Humid cold zone

The zone has an altitude between 800 to 1,500 meters above sea level. The areas receive rainfall of about 600 - 1,200 mm with an annual mean temperature of 22⁰C. The crops grown are coffee, vegetables, bananas, potatoes and fruits. The areas are found in LUSHOTO division.

2.2.1.6: Dry Warm zone

It covers an area which lies at an altitude between 800 – 1,800 meters above sea level and get a mean temperature of 20⁰C and amount of rainfall that ranges 500 - 800 mm. The area has four periods of dry period and northeast trade winds, which causes short rains between October to December.

Due to the nature of climate (low amount of rainfall) only subsistence farming is practiced and crops grown are maize, beans, cassava and vegetables (mainly at the valley bottom). A zone covers one division of Mlola.

2.2.1.7: Dry cold zone

The areas found in this zone include Mtae division and Upper Mlalo. It lies between 1,700 - 2,100 meters above sea level.

The zone has rainfall ranging between 500 - 800 mm. The annual mean temperature is 16⁰C. The crops grown includes, vegetables, fruits and Irish potatoes and are found in areas of Rangwi and Shume

Lushoto District Council: Agro-Ecological Zones

Zone	Altitude (m)	Rainfall (mm)	Tempera True	Soil type	Area	Crops
Dry hot	300-600	400-600	30	- Mollic Glaysol - Chromic Luvisol	Umba	cotton, sweet potatoes, Soya beans, lablab, sisal, rice, millet cassava, spices, fruits
Humid cold	800-1500	600-1200	22	- Luvic phaezem - Chromic Luvisol	Lushoto	coffee, vegetables, banana, potatoes, fruits, beans, maize, paprika, vanilla
(Dry warm)	800-1800	500-800	20	- Mollic Glaysol - Chromic Luvisol	Mlola,Mlalo	maize beans, cassava, lablab, fruits, sweet potatoes, sunflower, spices, vegetables
Dry cold	1700-2100	500-800	16	- Luvic phaezem - Rhodic Ferrasol	Mtae, Mlalo	vegetables, fruits, round potatoes, wheat, coffee, spices,

2.3: LIVESTOCK SECTOR

The type of livestock found in the district includes sheep, cattle, poultry, pigs, donkeys and goats. Livestock is unevenly distributed in the district and their husbandry is limited by the nature of the landscapes. There are 85,846 cattle (63,000 indigenous and 22,846 improved/dairy cattle). A number of sheep is 68,573, goats 79,614, pigs 3,634, donkeys 2,892, dogs 6,500 and 435,000 chicken in the financial year 2016/2017.

Livestock products increased in the last financial year 2015/16 by 780,016 litres of milk, 600,210 kilograms of meat and 4,617 pieces of animal hides/skins. These improvements are the results of improved livestock related infrastructures of veterinary centre's, cattle dips, slaughter houses, milk collection centers and availability of 51,999 hectors for animal feeding.

Several programs and projects have been initiated in Lushoto district to promote integrated agricultural and livestock development and resource management to improve rural livelihoods and incomes. Examples include PADEP, TASAF, AMSDP, land 'o' lakes and DADPs.

2.4: COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

2.4.1: Transportation

Lushoto District Council is connected with roads covering about 1,453.4 km while 380.5 km are Maintained under TANROADS Authorities in which 17.6km are tarmac (Nyasa – Lushoto town – Magamba road) and 362.9 km are gravel and earth roads. 1,072.9 km are maintained under Lushoto district Council authorities in which 4.1km are tarmac (Lushoto town roads) 1,068.8 km are gravel and earth roads.

There are no railway and air connections into Lushoto district because of the engineering difficulties and costs in its mountainous, steeply dissected topography. The nearest railway station and air strip are at Mombo township authority (Korogwe district) down slope of the Lushoto district. Mombo can be easily reached from Lushoto town through Soni on the Lushoto-Mombo highway.

2.4.2: Communication

The main communication networks available in the district include land line telephone system operated by Tanzania Telecommunication Company Ltd (TTCL), and mobile phone services provided by AIRTEL, TIGO, HALOTEL, ZANTEL and VODACOM.

Postal services are operated by Tanzania Postal Services Company Ltd. Fax and internet services are also available and satellite linked local and international television broadcasts can be viewed with the appropriate receivers.

2.4.3: Energy

Energy is an important input (directly and indirectly) in carrying out various economic and non economic activities.

Running of communication towers of TTCL, AIRTEL, VODACOM, TIGO, and HALOTEL are facilitated by energy. Lushoto District Council is now receiving about 33 kV of electricity from the National grid (source; TANESCO -Lushoto Offices)

The available sources of energy in LUSHOTO are electricity, Kerosene, charcoal and firewood.

While the importance of energy in economic development is recognized, an alternative source of energy and increased use of electricity (to replace rampant use of firewood and charcoal) is

important to curb the environmental degradation. The current growth of population can have adverse effect on environment if no deliberate efforts are undertaken.

2.5: FINANCIAL SERVICES

Bank services in Lushoto District is solely offered by National Microfinance Bank (NMB), and Poastal branch in Lushoto town for savings, loans, sending and receiving money in domestic currency together with foreign currency. Also mobile money services by private entities with bureue de change at bank and private owners are available.

2.6: NATURAL RESOURCE SECTOR

The district has different natural resources which include forests, National park of Mkomazi, scenic mountains, and minerals. The scenic mountains, forests and Mkomazi National Park offer good sites to attract both local and foreign tourists. While there are many streams and rivers, fishing is not a major source of livelihood.

2.6.1: Forests

Forests cover 44,685 hectares, equivalent to 12% of the total district area. There is a Central Government forest reserve 42,000 Ha, District forest reserve of 1,200 Ha and Village land forest reserve 1,485 Ha. The forests are divided into dense and open forest (shrub, bush, thick forest reserve). Most of the forests are natural while some had been planted by people.

By the government order No. 1 of 2000 from Prime Minister's Office, the district undertakes a forestation to curb the deforestation of the Usambara Mountains and prevent the loss of their habitats that are internationally recognized for high level of diversity and endemism. The Usambara are a vital part of the Eastern Arc Mountains in East Africa for their biodiversity, water catchments, sources of medicinal plants and "carbon credits".

2.6.2: Wildlife

The district in Northern part bound with Mkomazi National Park. This Natioanal Park has half of its area from Lushoto and another half from Same District. Tourism is greatly desired and encouraged. Sport fishing, for example of trout, and commercial aquaculture also offer social - economic potentials.

2.6.3: Cultural and Eco-tourism

The district has much potential in cultural and eco-tourism where tourists can have contact and get an insight in the living and working conditions of its people while enjoying the scenic landscapes, variety of vegetation and wildlife, and good climate. The Germans and British

adopted Lushoto as the “summer capital” of their colonial administrations, dubbing Lushoto the “Switzerland of Africa”. The Usambara Mountains offer excellent hiking, biking and birding country. At Mambo view it is possible to view Mt. Kilimanjaro in the very early on the morning and Mkomazi. And at Irente you can view the plains of Handeni and Mkomazi. There also are scenic rivers, for example River Bangala, waterfalls, and geological formations of interest.

2.6.4: Mining and Quarrying

Mining activities have not been established in many areas because there are no proper surveys to confirm the existence of minerals on significant scales. But their potential is indicated by some of the minerals found in the district, for example bauxite in Magamba village; ruby, rhodelite and other gemstones have also been found by local prospectors. The small-scale quarrying of sand and stone are a source of income and occur mainly in Mlalo and Gare villages.

2.4.5: Bee-keeping

The bee keeping sub sector is not under developed as in the previous report but now is going higher due to the fact that the communities have understood how to utilize this resource using modern technologies. The data available include the following:-

- 55 beekeeping groups
- Individual people -710 (male 495 Female 215)
- 12 Institutions.(private, religious & individuals)
- Number of modern bee hives is 1,815 and Number of traditional bee hives is 780.
- Production: 2015/2016 – Honey 2,560 kg worth 25,600,000/= in local markets. Bees wax 55kgs worth 825,000.
- EAMCEF is an urgent supporting the sector in collaboration with government budget.

(EAMCEF – EASTERN ARC MOUNTAINS CONSERVATION ENDOWMENT FUND) Beekeeping practices is being done in Forest Nature reserve, Woodlot plantations and shamba cultivated areas.

2.7: WATER SECTOR

The district has two main water sources namely gravity scheme and shallow wells. Currently, a total of 215,751 people (64.9%) of 332,436 populations have access to safe and clean water through water pipes and shallow wells. There are 48 gravity water schemes, and 78 shallow wells and 9 improved springs, 20 villages have water Accounts with a total of Tshs. 6,560,400/=, 67 water committees have been formed in the villages and Water Board is in place at Lushoto Township.

Due to the Topographical features of the district where by most human settlements are located on the highland, has provided constraints on provision of water to some of the community. Some springs/water sources are founded down the highlands/hills making the task of fetching water for

domestic use to be cumbersome and time consuming. The government, in collaboration with different development partners, has been trying to solve water problems in the district by constructing gravity water schemes, and shallow wells.

2.8: EDUCATION SECTOR

2.8.1: Primary Education

The district council has **249** primary schools with **80,723** pupils **39,178** boys and **41,545** girls. There are **1,771** primary school teachers with deficit of **253** teachers. Shortage of classrooms, school furniture, teachers' houses, pit latrines and materials necessary for teaching have greatly affected the quality of primary education.

The provision of primary schooling increased considerably during 2013-2016. The proportion of children 7-13 years old enrolled in primary schooling, i.e. the net primary enrolment rate, increased for children of both sexes and throughout the district from **90,310** to **80,723** in 2013 to 2016 respectively.

2.8.2: Secondary Education

The district council has 60 secondary schools, out of which 53 are government and the remaining 7 are owned by community and religious organizations.

A total of 4,558 students of which 1823 are boys and 2735 are girls qualified to join Form I in 2013 and all of them admitted into our secondary schools. The district has a total number of 878 Secondary school teachers, among them 572 are Males and 306 are female.

2.8.3: Higher Education

Lushoto District Council has the one University which is owned by The Lutheran Church called Sebastian Kolowa Memorial University College (SEKOMU) also the district has the Institute of Judiciary Administration as the second higher learning Institution.

2.9: HEALTH SECTOR

A combination of government and privately owned health facilities provide a relatively good system of health services in Lushoto district. There is a District hospital, 5 Health Centers of which 4 are owned by the government and 1 by Faith Based Organization and 45 dispensaries, 33 are owned by the government, 8 by Faith Based Organization, 3 by parastatal and 1 is privately owned. All health facilities offer both curative and preventive services to the community, with an average of 8,316 people per health facility. About 85% of the total population has access to a health facility within a distance of 5km, 10% between 5 – 10km and the remaining 5% more than 10km.

The ten major diseases that are prevalent in the district are Malaria, Pneumonia, Anemia, Diarrhea, Acute Respiratory Infection, Worm Infection, HIV/AIDS, Eye Diseases, Urinary Tract Infection and Heart Diseases.

2.9.1: HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten diseases in the District. The state of Transmission in the District is now 1.8% (TACAIDS, 2012)

The spread of diseases is associated by the cultural influence such as inheritance of women, traditional dances and social interaction due to commercial activities (in major urban centers of Lushoto, Mlalo, Mtae, Umba and Mlola.

Furthermore other factors accelerating the transmission of HIV in the district are poverty and high level of unemployment as well as lack of family ties (whereby men are working in distant areas in other cities and coming back to the family once a year on some occasions)

Community education on behavior change, counseling services, assistance offered to HIV/AIDS patients and preventive measures like distribution of condoms are among steps undertaken by the District to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS spread

2.10: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

There few medium and small industries in the District Council which are privately owned (by individuals or community) they include Lushoto Lion Wattle Co and other small saw mills. They are not well performing due to dilapidated infrastructure and lack of raw materials.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSION

Lushoto District council is among the councils with largest population and most densely populated rural areas in Tanga Region. Its good climate, fertile soils, industriousness of its people, and good transport connections has given the district comparative ecological and economic advantages in the production of fruit, vegetables and grains in Tanga Region.

Lushoto District Council is a long and well established “food basket” for the nearby urban centers of coastal and northern Tanzania. Its economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture and natural resources.

The District Council has good transportation, telecommunications, power and water supplies with an increasingly educated and industrious labour force. The growing populations within the District and in the neighboring regions provide an expanding market for its products.

Social – economic profile aimed at explaining in details what is in within the district so as making an initiative of expanding and improving quality, processing and marketing of Lushoto’s products and service delivery. Some agro-processing has already begun with small industries of making sauces from local tomatoes and peppers. There is also a need to complement the agricultural development with diversification of its economic base by developing other sectors with potential, especially tourism, beekeeping and honey production, and aquaculture.

Lushoto District Council was dubbed the “Switzerland of Africa” by past German and British administrations because of its good climate, scenic landscapes, and biologically rich forests and wildlife areas. A thorough survey of its mineral resources could help establish a mining industry for gemstones, industrial minerals, ceramics including sand and stone aggregate for building and construction.

The Lushoto District Council recognizes the vital role that social - economics play in generating economic and social benefits and heartily welcomes investors to invest in the district. We hope that this Lushoto District Social - economic Profile will be useful to interested investors, visitors and the inhabitants of Lushoto.

We at the Lushoto District Council welcome all to invest in social-economic services at Lushoto District Council.

WELCOME TO LUSHOTO