

BUTIAMA DISTRICT COUNCIL



DISTRICT PROFILE

PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
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FOREWORD

With great hope, I wish to present a brief profile for the Butiama District Council. This profile is a result of the feasibility study on the environment, activity sectors, socioeconomic setting, available resources as well as the existing institutional arrangements of the district.

The district is characterised by endowment of a variety of natural resources, existence of good national and sectoral policies, accessibility as well as availability of social and economic infrastructures which may enhance favourable environment for direct involvement in economic activities and thus improve the livelihood of residents as far as poverty alleviation at large is concerned

The specific objectives of the profile among other things include:-

- Provision of information on various sectors working in Butiama, their activities, mode of supervision; developmental strategies and the administrative set ups.
- Exhibition of interlinking progress relations between the social development unit and the overall relations among each sectoral activities undertaken within the locality.
- Demonstration of various measures which need to be taken to lessen progress obstacles.

The aim of the district council is to involve different stakeholders in the whole process of development undertakings whereby sustainable development goals could be achieved through a creative based economy in which the scarce resources available are effectively allocated and utilized based on principles of social, and self-reliance in the environment of a modernised word.

The key issues considered during compilation include:

- Council's SWOT analysis as part of the strategic plan which is the base for the formulation of development targets and activities, which I hope their implementation will subsidize to poverty alleviation.
- Institutional setting, stakeholders and resources interactions.
- Consideration on crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, corruption, security and environment.

Finally, I hope that this district profile will be a good start of basic information to mobilize many stakeholders on sustainable developmental planning, implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation and thus create a community that is responsible for its own progress.

JOSEPHAT MAGANGA
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BUTIAMA

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

Butiama District Council is an entity that is strictly committed to supporting individual, group and community initiatives towards sustainable development. Its role in providing quality social and economic services is solely centred in community involvement in identification of social problems and uncovering solutions to the identified problems by using the available resources as well as establishing, planning and implementation of development activities.

The Butiama district council profile is an evolving document which includes a compilation and synthesis of existing knowledge and data focused on various development activities and utilization of the accessible resources. The main objectives of this district profile is to provide base line data and information on activity sectors, socioeconomic setting, management and arrangement based on a systematic documentation and analysis of development activities, state of the resources available and existing institutional arrangements as defined and applied by the council.

Like many other local communities in Tanzania, Butiama district faces some profound challenges that include food inadequacy, HIV/AIDS, diseases and illiteracy. Hunger remains an unacceptable obstacle to achieving human dignity due to unreliable climate changes. I am deeply concerned by persistent food shortages and nutrient deficiencies especially in children and pregnant women in some areas within the locality. Deliberate efforts to lessen these obstacles are thoroughly applied as specified by MKUKUTA and Millennium Development Goals within the framework of BIG RESULTS NOW (BRN).

Assigned by the burden of representing and serving the local community, we are indebted to strengthen the existing systemic structures and forums between the council and the public to enhance the process of local government reforms, democratization, transparency, community involvement and partnership with all stakeholders in order to bring sustainable development in the District.

I therefore, on behalf of Butiama District Council, declare commitment to community participation in implementing social development endeavours according to set conditions while adhering to principles of transparency and accountability to the people.

MAGINA.N.MAGESSA
CHAIRMAN

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However, much thanks should go to Butiama District Council Director, Mr. Josephat Maganga, Heads of Departments in Butiama District Council, District Commissioner's Office Butiama and Various NGOs and CBOs.

Our special thanks go to Mr. Katengesya Damian, the District Planning Officer and Gilbert Ulonginagani for their remarkable ideal and material contributions.

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ACRONYMS

NMB – National Microfinance Bank

NBC – National Bank of Commerce

CRDB – Cooperative Rural Development Bank

DED – District Executive Director

SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

HIV / AIDs – Human Immuno Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

TTCL – Tanzania Telecommunication LTD

BRB – Big Result Now

BRAC – Buhemba Rural Agricultural Center

SIDO – Small Industries Development Society

SACCOS – Saving and Credit Cooperative Society

PCI – Project Concern International

JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency

AMREF – African Medical and Research Foundation

VIFAFI – Victoria Farmers and Fishing Initiatives

TCCIA – Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture

TANESCO – Tanzania Electrical Supply Company LTD

ADB – African Development Bank

DASIP – District Agricultural Sector Investment Project

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

1.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1.1 LOCATION

Butiama district is one among eight local government authorities of Mara region namely Tarime, Rorya, Bunda, Serengeti, Musoma Municipal and Musoma rural. It is located at the North shores of Lake Victoria 1° 31' South and 34° 16' East.

1.1.2 AREA.

The area covers about 2076.87 km² (207,686.9 Ha). The altitude is 100 – 500m above sea level. Generally the landscape is characterized by bays, flat plains, gentle and broken slopes.

1.1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Butiama District Council was established in 3rd May, 2013 by the local Government Cap.287,R.E.2002. It is bordered by the Mara River on the North East, Bunda to the South, Serengeti to the East, Rorya and Musoma urban to the North and Musoma rural to the West.

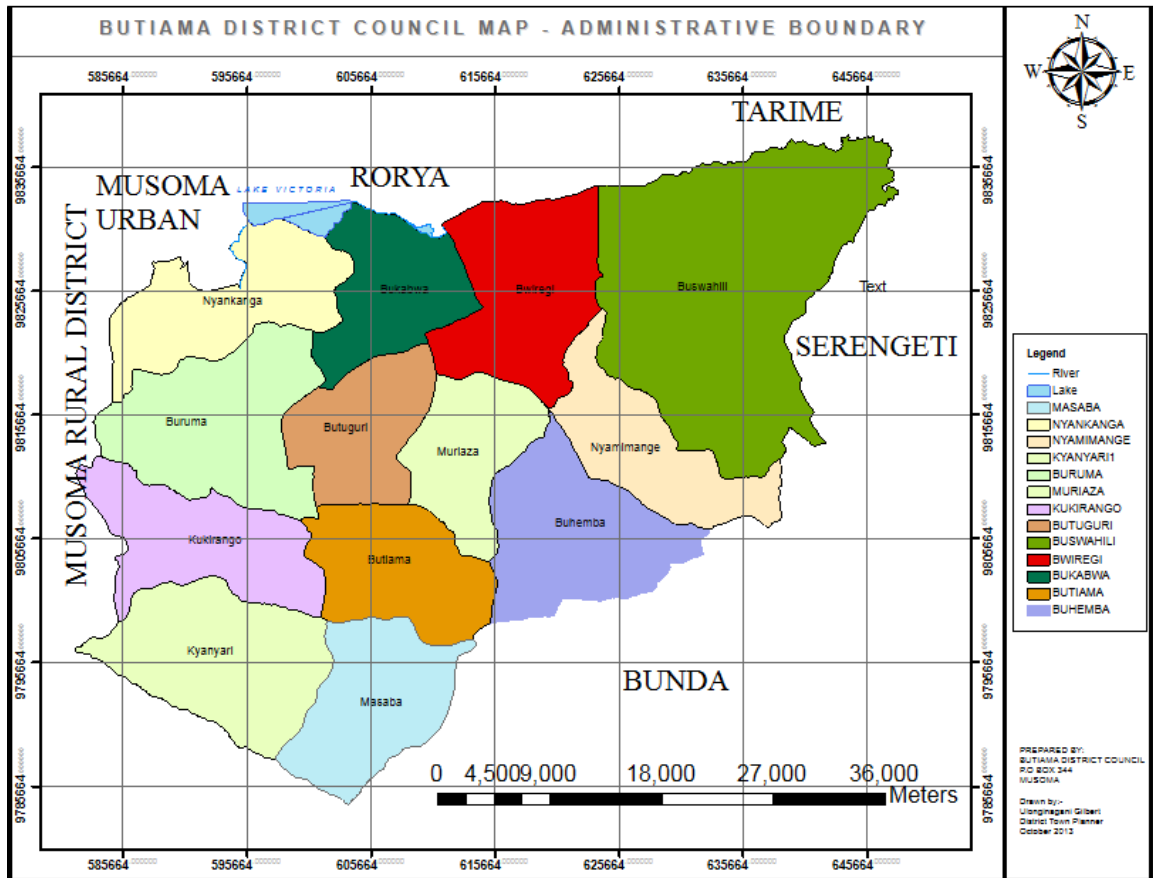
It is administratively divided into two divisions; Makongoro and Kiagata and it is further more subdivided into 18 Wards and 59 villages. **See table 1.1**

Table 1.1 District Divisions

| DIVISION | WARDS |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MAKONGORO | Muriaza, Bisumwa, Buhemba, Mirwa, Butiama, Masaba, Kyanyari, Kukirango, Kamugegi, Buruma, Butuguri, Bukabwa, Nyankanga and Busegwe. |
| KIAGATA | Buswahili, Nyamimange, Bwiregi and Sirorisimba. |

Source: Butiama DED's office.

Map 1: Butiama District Administrative Boundaries



Source: DED's office Butiama District Council.

1.1.4 CLIMATE

It receives moderate annual rainfall ranging from 600mm to 1200mm. The Rainfall patterns and temperatures vary with the topography and are also, influenced by the existence of the Lake. The short rainfall season (early rains) starts from October to December while the long rains (latter rains) are in March to June. Temperatures are warm and range between 24 °C and 32 °C.

1.1.5 VEGETATION

Much of the natural vegetation in the district is characterized by grass and scattered woodlands together with bushes and shrubs. There are occurrences of natural and manmade forests in some of the areas like in Mwitongo and Kiarano. Manmade forests are privately owned. Other natural vegetations can only be seen in protected hill areas such as Nyamikoma and Mwibagi. They also occur in areas abandoned by farmers where natural regeneration takes place.

1.1.6 SOIL AND LANDSCAPE

The district is located partly on the shores of Lake Victoria and along the Mara River. Much of the soil is characterized by black cotton soils (Mbuga) and Sandy loams

Most of the land is sandy soil and its hills are affected by severe soil erosion accelerated by overgrazing and deforestation which was caused by human development activities and shifting cultivation.

1.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

According to 2012 population census, Butiama has 203,679 inhabitants with the population growth rate of 2.5 and the population density of 83 people per square kilometers. (See table 1.2)

Table 1.2: Population Characteristics Butiama District

| NO | CHARACTERISTICS | TOTAL |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1.0 | Total population | 203,679 |
| | • Male | 98,290 |
| | • Female | 105,389 |
| 2.0 | Sex Ratio | 93 |
| 3.0 | Intercensal Growth Rate (%) | 2.5 |
| 1.0 | Average Household size (Persons per household) | 5.9 |

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census.

SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis establishing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and existing threats with a view that the council could make optimal utilization of the strengths and existing opportunities and at the same time deal with the weaknesses and threats is as designated herebelow.

Strengths

- A big percentage of the population is productive.
- Favorable climatic conditions that allow for the cultivation of different food and cash crops
- Big arable land for cultivation of cash and food crops and cattle herding.
- Natural resource endowment including minerals.
- The existence of good leadership, peace and tranquility, necessary conditions for fostering economic development of the district.

Weaknesses

- Low agricultural and livestock productivity due to inadequate extension services and traditional beliefs,
- High rate of environmental degradation due to deforestation, bushfires and poor farming methods.
- Lack of reliable credit facilities and markets
- Cultural beliefs and traditions that hinder development
- Unequal distribution of resources among departments and sub council levels.

Opportunities

- Existence of Development Partners and NGOs contributing to the development of the district.

- Good communication network with more than 70% of the road network is passable throughout the year. Moreover, there is digital telecommunication network for all mobile phones (VODACOM, CELTEL, TIGO, ZANTEL and TTCL)
- Reliable financial sources.
- Existence of national and sectoral policies which are implementable
- Potential for external investors in agriculture, mining and fishing industries.

Threats

- The impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic to social and economic development
- Influx of people from neighboring countries and consequently exerting pressure on available resources.
- Existence of culture and traditions that oppress and exploit women and or men and the rigidity of the community to accept change
- Increased environmental degradation as a result of poor agricultural practices, tree cutting, bush fires and charcoal burning.
- Pollution and poor fishing methods leading to disappearance of some fish species in both Lake Victoria and MaraRiver
- Increasing number of unemployed youths who are migrating from the rural areas to urban centers.

1.3 SOCIAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND EMPLOYMENT

1.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Butiama district is one of the least developed areas in the country. Per capita income is estimated at Tshs 540,000/= annually. This is because of unfavorable weather conditions for growth of various cash crops, manufacturing industries, poor infrastructure as well as inadequate technical and entrepreneurship capacities. The major economic activities are as indicated in the table 1.3 below:

Table 1.3: Social Economic Activities and Employment

| NO | CHARACTERISTICS | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1.0 | Employment in Business Operation (%) | 4.0 |
| 2.0 | Employment in Office Work (%) | 12.20 |
| 3.0 | Employment in Agriculture (%) | 59.0 |
| 4.0 | Employment in Fishing (%) | 0.76 |
| 5.0 | Employment in Elementary Occupation (%) | 9.20 |
| 6.0 | Employment in Plant Operation/Assemblies (%) | 0.06 |
| 7.0 | Employment in Livestock Keeping (%) | 19.18 |
| TOTAL | | 100 |

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.3.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

According to 2012 population census 12.2% and 9.2% of the population are employed in public and private sectors respectively; and they are mainly engaged in office work for

administrative, managerial, professional, technical, clerical and sales transactions. The public sectors are identified as local and central Government, However, the dominant private sectors in the vicinity that also serve in Butiama District include:

- Banks
- Roman catholic clinic at Kiabakari and other related NGOs and CBOs
- Private Petrol Stations and Depots, Garages
- Training and resource Centres

Due to low income earnings from formal sector, it necessitates a bit more than 75% of the district population to engage on other sectors where earnings seem to be higher in order to supplement their income.

Table 1.3: List of NGO's, CBO's, bilateral and multilateral Agencies working in the District (2010 – 2013)

| NO | ORGANISATION | PROJECT SUPPORTED |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.0 | VIFAFI | Agriculture and Poverty Alleviation |
| 2.0 | BRAC | Agriculture and Poverty Alleviation |
| 3.0 | HUYAMU-AICT | Poverty alleviation |
| 4.0 | BAK-AIDS | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 5.0 | TCCIA | Business Advisor Service |
| 6.0 | MUWOYOPORO | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 7.0 | TWIBOKI ASSOCIATION | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 8.0 | TANZANIA RED CROSS | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 9.0 | KIVULINI | Poverty Alleviation, Legal assistance for Women and Youth |
| 10.0 | AIDS ABC/JALI WATOTO | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 11.0 | UMABU | Poverty Alleviation for Women and Youth |
| 12.0 | GOOD HOPE | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 13.0 | COMCARE | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 14.0 | WAMATA | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 15.0 | MATUMAINI-BUTIAMA | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 16.0 | AMREF | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 17.0 | LISA | Care for fishermen and training on HIV |
| 18.0 | PAMOJA TUWALEE | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 19.0 | UWASAMU | Care of Orphans Children and training on AIDS |
| 20.0 | PCI | Supplying foods for school children and construction of pit latrines. |
| 22.0 | SWISS CONTACT | Vocational training for Youth |
| 23.0 | OKOA JAMII | TRAINING ON HIV-AIDS and effects of circumcision for women |
| 24.0 | SNV | capacity building |
| 25.0 | EQUIP | Education Quality Improvement |

Source: DED's office Butiama District council

1.3.3 FISHING

Fishing activities are carried out mostly in a very minimal magnitude along the shores of Lake Victoria and MaraRiver respectively. A handful number of people in Butiama are involved in this activity though the products are mainly for subsistence.

There are five fishing villages namely Nyabange, Nyankanga, Kirumi, Ryamisanga and Wegero. Fishing is carried out in both Lake Victoria and MaraRiver respectively. There have been efforts to maximize production in land locked villages whereby fish are grown on dams and small ponds like in the Kyarano dam, Masurura dam and Kisamwene village fish ponds.

1.3.4 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural activities are normally carried out for subsistence. About **183,411.61 Hectares** of the district is arable. Agricultural activities are carried out mainly on undeveloped open spaces.

The major crops grown in the area are in form of staple food, legumes (minor grains, root crops and vegetables. These include maize, beans; cassava, sweet potatoes and rice just to mention a few. Cash crops in the area comprise of cotton and sunflower. Minor irrigation activities are also carried out by small holder schemes as it is observed in Buswahili village though efforts to utilize the District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF) are made to exploit the available catchments in order to diversify and maximize crop production.

Livestock species kept in the District include cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, dogs and poultry normally at free range grazing. Currently Livestock population found in the district is indicated in **table 1.3.1** below:

Table 1.3.1: ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN BUTIAMA

| YEAR | CATTLE | GOATS | SHEEP | PIGS | DONKEYS | DOGS | POULTRY |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2012 | 198,492 | 90,650 | 29,161 | 1,686 | 2,317 | 18,243 | 77,147 |
| TOTAL | 198,492 | 90,650 | 29,161 | 1,686 | 2,317 | 18,243 | 77,147 |

Source: Butiama Agriculture and Livestock Department.

1.3.5 TRADE AND BUSINESS.

About 15% of Butiama residents earn their living through trading, especially from the informal sector and business activities. There are more than 520 registered business people in the district of which 70% are located in five main markets of (Sirori Simba, Magunga, Kiagata, Mwibagi, and Kiabakari) and other 5% do their business in five (5) small informal market points namely Mmazami, Muriaza, Butiama, Isaba and Nyankanga. There are opportunities to develop these small markets to main markets. A large number of shops are retailers selling manufactured and industrial goods. Goods like rice, beans, maize, clothes (Vitenge) are being traded between villagers and others exported to the neighboring districts.

There are four commercial banks linked to the district namely NBC, NMB and CRDB, which are running daily money transactions including money transfers, issuing loans to borrowers and money exchange. The district gets significant revenue in the form of taxes from the trade and business sector which is about 4% of its total revenue. The small scale industrial sector employs a few numbers of people and manufactures several industrial products.

1.3.6 TOURISM AND RECREATION

Butiama is an historical town due to the importance it carries in connection with the National independence and the Legacy of the founder of this Nation the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. It is in Butiama where a number of tourists flock to witness the heritage of the great African leader as depicted in the Mwalimu Nyerere memorial museum. High quality Tourist accommodations are available at Butiama and neighbouring Kiabakari and Musoma towns.

1.3.7 LAND

Availability of building plots remains a problem in the district. The number of plots earmarked for survey is quite small because of the shortage of funds directed toward the Department of Lands and Natural Resources. Only 834 plots were surveyed during the 1998 – 2013 period.

In the future, the district Council is expected to use "Tendering" format in surveying and obtaining plots, thus creating an abundant number of plots for the applicants, including an industrial corridor along the main highways (roads), Hotel sites and trading centers for commercial purposes and construction of bus stands at Kiabakari, Buhemba and Butiama areas.

1.3.8 SETTLEMENT

Most of the houses are built in unsurveyed areas following the old Ujamaa villages' residential plans which were made for accommodating people in one center where they could obtain community/social services (e.g. Dispensaries, primary school education, shopping centers etc.). Some of the houses built in Townships like Kiabakari, Butiama, Kiagata and Buhemba are of average standards.

These areas are inaccessible due to an inadequacy of good infrastructure and social economic services.

1.3.9 FORESTRY

The district land is both sandy and mbuga and its hills are affected by severe soil erosion accelerated by deforestation which is caused by human development and shifting cultivation.

Currently natural vegetation can only be seen in protected hill areas such as Magana, Bisumwa, Kiarano, Wegero, Mirwa, and Makererembwe in Nyamikoma and Mwibagi villages. However, the then Musoma district council in collaboration with other environmental stakeholders put an effort to tackle soil erosion, pollution, and siltation problems by planting trees. This is clearly manifested in the budgetary allocation as far as cross cutting issues are concerned.

Great emphasis has been done to reserve natural vegetation in steep slopes and bare hills.

1.3.10 MINING ACTIVITIES

There are potential mineral deposits in the district. Mining activities include Gold extraction in Buhemba, Kiabakari, and Wegero. Extraction of stones and sand for building industry is done in various areas within the district. The quarries for stone and sand extraction are found at Buruma and other activity includes extraction of red Laterite

soils (murrum) for construction of roads and houses. All the above building minerals are still not properly mapped out and claim titles allocated to prospectors.

1.3.11 CHILD LABOUR

According to Tanzania Constitution section 15 (6) of 1984 under human rights, a child is anybody whose age is under 18 years. Child labor is an illegal employment of children under 18 years, to work on activities that deprive their rights; or involvement of children to heavy duties, which were supposed to be done by adults. In the district child labor is exercised in many different activity sectors, as shown hereunder:-

| ACTIVITY SECTORS | IMPACTS |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| • Mining | Accidents, Health hazard and school drop outs |
| • Illegal Mining | Accidents, Health hazard and school drop outs |
| • House work | Exploitation and harassment |
| • Animal feeding | Accidents, Health hazards and starrng |
| • Informal business | Accidents, Health hazards and starrng |
| • Barmaids | Harassment, health, hazards, exploitation and accidents. |

1.3.10 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development is a cross-cutting and multi sectoral entity. The community development policy of 2002 insists on, among other things; the participation of the communities in:-

- Identification of community social problems and solutions to the identified problems by using the available resources.
- Establishing, planning and implementation by societies themselves by using the available resources

The community development department is responsible for facilitation of development to the community and paves the way for other sectors to implement their activities. There are potentials for attracting development partnership that address poverty alleviation and community development issues.

1.3.11 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Development partners play an important role in different areas of development in the District. Areas of Cooperation with these Development Partners are analyzed below:-

- i. AfDB: Financing the District Agricultural Sector Investment Project (DASIP).
- ii. World Bank: Financing various projects e.g. the RWSSP
- iii. AMREF: Financing the voluntary counseling and HIV testing (VCT) through Angaza programme.

iv. TANZANIAJAPAN COUNTREPART FUND: Butiama Irrigation Scheme

v. SIDO (Small Industries Development Organization):

The development objective is poverty eradication and enterprise development, thereby contributing to economic development through provision of demand driven services such as agricultural farm inputs.

- vi. TCCIA (Tanzania Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Association) Provides advisory services in commercial and Agricultural activities.
- vii. RED CROSS (Tanzania Red Cross Society): The objective is to provide relief to the community suffering from disasters and sensitize community to donate blood to save lives.
- viii. SACCOS: Provide capital and self employment to their stakeholders
- ix. PCI – Dealing with food for Education in primary schools
- x. EQUIP – Dealing with Education Quality Improvement for Primary Education

1.3.12 GENDER DEVELOPMENT

Gender development is related to several influencing development factors i.e. Literacy and education, culture, economic activities, political and legal issues. Gender development can widely be discussed in view of the influencing development factors outlined below:-

(i) Literacy and Education

Education has been perceived as a key to success and brings equal participation of both men and women in the development process. Few years back there was unequal consideration of education opportunities for boys and girls. Most families preferred boys to girls in this aspect. But recently, there has been almost equal enrollment and selection to primary and Secondary Education.

(ii) Resource and Economic Activity Ownership

So far there is no study which has been carried out to look at gender resource allocation/distribution within the district that can give a true picture on how resources are distributed on gender basis.

(iii) Decision Making

Participation in decision by all groups of people in the society is crucial to be taken into account; In the district there is unequal participation of men and women in decision making at village Committees, ward development committees, full council and working places.

1.3.13 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES

1.3.13.1 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

There is a reliable road service between Butiama and neighboring districts, the tarmac road that connects Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma, Morogoro to Dar es Salaam. Water way transport services by using the nearby Musoma port run from Musoma town to Kenya and Uganda. The Air transport depends largely on the neighboring Musoma airport which is 52km from Butiama.

1.3.13.1 ROADS

Total length of road network by grade in the district is 597.562 Km as follows:-

- (i) Trunk roads 52.895Km
- (ii) Regional roads 78.567Km
- (iii) District roads 281.00Km.

- (iv) Urban roads 23.30Km
- (v) Feeder roads 154.50Km

Most of the roads are accessible during rainy season due to satisfactory side Drains, routine maintenance and repair

1.3.13.2 AIR TRANSPORT

The district is served by the nearby Musoma airport that can accommodate Fokker Friendship class aircrafts.

1.3.13.3 TELECOMUNICATION

There are land based telephone services provided by TTCL. Apart from that, the district is served by private companies providing cellular phone services. The companies are Vodacom, Airtel, Tigo, Zantel and TTCL. There is accessibility of a number of radio stations including TBC radio, a privately owned Victoria FM and various TV stations.

1.3.13.1.4 ENERGY

1.3.13.1.4.1 ELECTRICITY

Urban and Rural electrification is an important economic infrastructure. Without it; the pace of development is slow. The major source of electricity in the district is the National grid. There is electricity shortage in the area due to the fact that the district is new and areas that were once considered as villages are currently being transformed into streets and thus the emphasis is being pushed upon electrifying the whole area due to its economic significance.

1.3.13.1.4.2 FUEL WOOD

District residents use fuel wood in the form of charcoal and firewood for domestic heating and cooking. Fuel wood is also used in brick burning, which now aggravates its demand, causing an extensive deforestation hence rampant soil erosion and siltation.

1.3.13.1.4.2 FOSSIL FUEL

Most households in the district use fossil fuel for domestic lightening mostly kerosene due to shortage of electricity. Industrial and transport uses for fossil fuels are also higher.

1.3.13.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE HEALTH

1.3.13.2.1 HEALTH

In January, 1992 a review was done to the National Health Policy and the new emphasis is aimed at improving the health and well being of Tanzanians with the focus on those most at risk and ensuring that the health system is more responsive to needs of people. The district has few health facilities that provide services to the community which are owned by voluntary agencies, private sector and the government. Considering the current growing population, the facilities are not adequate as shown on **table 1.3.13** below.

Table 1.3.13: Current Number Of Health Facilities By Ownership inButiama District.

| NO | TYPE | OF | HEALTH | GOVERNMENT | PRIVATE | RELIGIOUS/FBO |
|----|------|----|--------|------------|---------|---------------|
|----|------|----|--------|------------|---------|---------------|

| | FACILITY | | | |
|-----|---------------|----|---|---|
| 1.0 | HOSPITAL | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2.0 | HEALTH CENTRE | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.0 | DISPENSARIES | 36 | 2 | 6 |

Source: Butiama Health department

The major epidemic diseases in the district are cholera, dysentery and meningitis. The main causes of these epidemic diseases are poor environmental sanitation, lack of clean and safe water. Top ten endemic diseases are shown in **table 1.3.13.2** below

Table 1.18: THE TOP TEN PREVALENT DISEASES 2012 – 2013

| NO | DISEASE | CASES | | | | TOTAL | |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | <5 YEARS | | >5 YEARS | | CASES | DEATHS |
| | | CASES | DEATHS | CASES | DEATHS | | |
| 1.0 | Severe and complicated Malaria | 1994 | 40 | 909 | 17 | 2853 | 57 |
| 2.0 | Anaemia | 729 | 68 | 209 | 24 | 938 | 92 |
| 3.0 | Diarrheal Diseases | 262 | 3 | 265 | 91 | 527 | 94 |
| 4.0 | Cardiovascular diseases | 4 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 3 |
| 5.0 | Pneumonia | 224 | 29 | 148 | 3 | 392 | 32 |
| 6.0 | UTI | 223 | 0 | 379 | 154 | 602 | 154 |
| 7.0 | ARI | 22 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 49 | 2 |
| 8.0 | Tuberculosis | 2 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 36 | 4 |
| 9.0 | Burns | 26 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 52 | 6 |
| 10.0 | Meningitis | 15 | 16 | 40 | 36 | 0 | 1 |

Source: Butiama Health department

- 1.3.13.2.3 **EDUCATION**
1.3.13.2.4 **PRE – PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Young children (4-5 years old) are cared for and receive initial education in the pre – primary schools. The district has 87 pre – primary schools, whereby 85 are public schools and 2 are privately owned

1.3.13.2.5 PRIMARY EDUCATION

The District has 85 public primary schools and 2 private primary schools. The public schools have a total number of 60,480 pupils for STD I-VII whereby 30,553 are boys and 29,927 are girls. In Private schools there are 179 pupils for STD I-VII (98 are boys and 71 are girls). All 87 schools have Pre-Primary schools with a total number of 9,733 pupils registered in this year. (4,963 are boys and 4,770 are girls). The district has 612 permanent classrooms, 186 teachers' houses, and 970 pit latrine stances.

There are 1,008 teachers in public schools and 20 teachers in private school. Therefore there is a shortage of 706 teachers out of which 243 are pre-primary teachers.

1.3.13.2.6 SECONDARY EDUCATION

The district has 25 secondary schools, out of which 20 are public and 5 schools are privately owned. Currently, the number of students in the schools is 8,440 out of which 4,667 are boys and 3,773 are girls. There are 383 teachers and there is a shortage of 103 teachers.

1.3.13.2.7 OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Other institutions in the district include:-

- Kyarano Vocational Training Institute
- Kiabakari Bible College
- Musoma Utalii college
- Buhemba Agricultural Training Centre

1.3.13.2.8 WATER SUPPLY

Currently, the water demand is rising due to the increase of population and standard of living. The percentage of people accessing safe water in Butiama is about 52.7% of the total population. The volume of water demand is 26,000 liters/ day, while supply is 13,500 liters (52%) only/day which is inadequate. 80% of the population accessing water is served by boreholes, shallow wells, charcodams and dams. Only 15% is served by pipe water. Pipe water supply network is being served by MUWASA (Musoma Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority).

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT SETTING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data and information on activity sectors with respect to Butiama district. It outlines their characteristics and significance as well as their relation and interactions with natural resources, their allocation and utilization. Additionally, it expounds on the impact of the activity sectors on the area.

2.2 LAND USE

Majorland uses in the district include agriculture and open land, grazing land, residential land, institutional land, commercial land, transport and communication. (See **table 2.1** below). Grazing of domesticated animals, Agricultural and open land occupies the largest land area which is used for husbandry of both perennial and annual crops.

Table 2.1: BUTIAMA LAND USE (2012)

| LAND USE | AREA (Ha) | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Residential land | 502 | 0.24 |
| Institution land | 6389.74 | 3108 |
| Commercial land | 86 | 0.04 |
| Open space | 115 | 0.06 |
| Small Scale Industrial land | 10 | 0.005 |
| Circulation | 5672.5 | 2.73 |
| Forest Reserve | 6806.05 | 3.3 |
| Unplanned land | 9904 | 4.8 |
| Agricultural land | 178201.61 | 85.8 |
| Total | 207686.9 | 100 |

Source: Town Planning Department – Butiama District Council.

2.3 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

2.3.1 Characteristics and importance of agricultural sector.

Agricultural activities are normally carried out for subsistence use. About 183,411.61Ha of the land is arable. Agricultural activities are carried out mainly on

undeveloped open areas. Agriculture contributes a lot to income generation and food production to rural people.

Large number of rural residents engages in small-scale farming. Small-scale production is characterized by the use of hand hoe and oxen driven ploughs for tilling the land because most of the farmers can't afford tractors. The family is the sole source of labour for most farming operations even through additional labour may be employed at peak times especially for maize and cotton production.

The major crops grown in the area are in form of staple food, legumes/minor grains and root crops. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the district. Due to poor agricultural practices which lack inputs, food production is inadequate compared to demands. Additional supply comes from Tarime, Serengeti, Bunda, Magu and Rorya Districts.

2.4 FISHERIES AND RELATED AQUATIC RESOURCES

2.4.1 Characteristics and significance of the sector.

Fishing activities are carried out mostly in Lake Victoria and along the Mara River. The district has a distance of about 20 km of the Lake in which fish products are potentially high. Fishing industry is an important source of employment to the local people along the water bodies.

Fishing is carried out by artisan fishermen. It contributes about 5% to the district's economy annually, by creating job opportunities to youth and women. Fishing industry is facing many problems, including poverty, inadequate facilities such as, fishing gears, technologies and entrepreneurship skills, also fishing activities are affected by piracy and lack of large scale processing industries.

2.5 COMMERCE AND INFORMAL SECTOR

2.5.1 Characteristics and importance of commercial and small enterprises

Commercial activities in the district vary in size ranging from small and simple retail to large wholesale shops, trading and financial enterprises. Most of the enterprises are privately owned and run.

The commercial sector encompasses various economic activities including retail shops, groceries, stationers, hotels, bars, guest houses, restaurants, cinema hall, pharmacies, saloons, tinsmith, car wash, shoe shine, handcraft, kiosks (mini-shops), charcoal and firewood selling, food vendors, hardware and building materials, carpentry, butchers, and provision of services such as security guards, secretarial services, gardening and environmental management.

Commercial activities are facilitated by financial institutions found within the area. These include, NBC, NMB, Tanzania Postal Bank, NIC, SIDO, CRDB, PRIDE, - TANZANIA, TUNAKOPESHA LTD etc.

Commercial areas can be categorized into two namely commercial proper and commercial – cum- residential areas. The commercial proper is mainly concentrated at Kiabakari, Kiagata, Muriaza and Mwibagimarkets. Trends of both formal and informal employment in this sector are on rapid increase, stagnation or decline in the rate of formal employment in the government and parastatal

organizations induces a rise in the rate of activity in informal sector, and thereby reducing unemployment.

2.6 INDUSTRIES

2.6.1 Characteristics and importance of industries.

Due to intermittent power supply there are no large scale manufacturing industries, instead there are few small scale factories dealing with milk processing, milling machines, garages, workshops etc,

Generally, these few industries which normally exist in the town centers face the problem of inadequate supply of raw materials and unavailability of potential markets for industrial products.

2.7 CONSTRUCTION

2.8.1 Characteristics and significance of the construction sector

The characteristics of the construction sector have been shaped by the construction works which encompass buildings, roads, the harbor, railway and airport. They are also steered by availability of construction materials like stones, aggregate, cement, sand, steel, tree poles, grass thatch and earth; most of which are available in various town centers within the district

Construction characteristics portray some differences between urban and rural areas especially due to building materials. In the out skirts, walls of mud and poles and thatched roofs feature more in housing construction than in urban areas.

The construction sector is one of most important sectors, since it is the cornerstone of infrastructure development, which in turn necessitates for industrial and economic development. Although no specific data are available, it is known that the construction sector in within the area provides employment for those involved and supplies raw materials for other sectors.

Major stakeholders in the construction industry include the Ministry of works, Ministry of Lands and Settlement Development, Ministry of local Government through the district Authority; the public and the private sector such as the Constructors Registration Board (CRB), the Engineers Registration Board (ERB) and Architects and Quantity Surveyor's Registration Board (AQSRB) are stakeholders as well as regulators of the sector.

2.9 ENERGY SECTOR

2.9.1 Characteristics and importance of the energy sector

Fuel wood and charcoal are the main sources of energy in the district. These energy sources account for about 95% of the total energy use. Fuel wood and charcoal are mainly used for domestic purpose, and other activities such as brick burning, bakery and local brewing. Oil and electricity, are mainly used for the transport, industrial sectors and lighting. At present the demand for power that is supplied by TANESCO is very high.

2.10 MINING AND MINERALS EXTRACTION

2.10.1 Characteristics and importance of the mining sector

There are potential mineral deposits in the district. Mining activities include Gold extraction in Buhemba, Kiabakari and Wegero (Baranga). Extraction of stones and sand for building industry is done in various areas within the district. The quarries for stone and sand extraction are found at Buruma and other activity includes extraction of red Laterite soils (murrum) for construction of roads and houses. All the above building minerals are still not properly mapped out and claim titles allocated to prospectors.

2.10 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

2.10.1 Characteristics and significance of the transportation and communication sector Transport

The district is served by a road network of three types; earth, gravel and bitumen standards. Marine and air transport services link it to other parts of Tanzania and neighboring countries. The Central Business District (CBD) and the old planned neighborhoods are well served by over 50km of tarmac road. The major roads in the district include:

- Nyankanga – Kiagata – Sirorisimba
- Kirumi –Nyamisisi – SugutiRiver
- Mmazami – Butiama – Bisarye
- Nyamisisi – Butiama
- Biatika – Rwamkoma – Butiama
- Kitaramanka – Magunga – Busegwe
- Kiagata – Kongoto – Sirorisimba
- Nyamisisi –Mwanzaburiga – Bisarye
- Mwibagi – Kwigutu – Nyasirori
- Kamugegi – Kiabakari
- Mayani – Kyawazarwe – Kiabakari
- Nyakiswa – Mwibagi
- Bugunga –Buruma –Kiabakari
- Butiama –Kibubwa –Bukabwa
- Isaba –Kibubwa – Masurura

Roads transport is the predominant access mode of transport to the district as it shares almost 70% of traffic movement to and within the district. Existing road network is 597.562 km of these, only 52.895 km are tarmac, 363.567 km are gravel and the rest 181.1km are earth roads. There are 24 bridges and 121 culverts. All of these (roads, bridges and culverts) are key transport resources of the district and play the big role of linking the district with respect to production areas and markets.

The main setback of the current road situation is poor roadside drainage and the inadequate capacity to carry out routine maintenance. During the rainy season many parts of road villages are affected by soil erosion and floods partly due to inadequate road drainage system.

2.12 TOURISM AND RECREATION

2.12.1 Characteristics and importance.

Tourism and recreation in the district is not well developed. Generally there are little tourist activities taking place and there are few tourist attraction areas found. These include mainly the historical Museum that commemorates the legacy and life of the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.

Potentially, the district has beautiful recreational areas that could attract many tourists. These if developed, would include Hotels and recreational places like the stadium, Community centers, Video show centers, guest houses, etc.

2.13 HEALTH CARE

2.13.1 Characteristics and Importance of Health Care.

Preventive and curative health services are given high priority. High population increase and inadequate financial supplies have hampered the smooth provision of health services, especially those owned by the public sector.

The district residents are increasingly at risk of suffering from endemic diseases and sometimes episodes of epidemic diseases like cholera and meningitis due to poor environmental sanitation conditions, poor housing, overcrowding, and rigidity in change of life style and behavior. . Most of these health problems can easily be controlled, prevented and managed though this cannot be achieved due to ignorance and low social economic status of many residents.

Like most health service in the country, health services in Butiama are characterized more by curative measures than preventive. Health providers include public, private organizations and individual

Table 2.13: Health Facilities as Per Year 2007:

| FACILITY | GOVERNMENT | VOLUNTARY/RELIGIOUS | PRIVATE | TOTAL |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Consultant/Specialized | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| District Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Centre | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dispensaries | 27 | 3 | 3 | 33 |
| Specialized Clinical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nursing Homes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Private Laboratories | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Private X – ray units | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 4 | 5 | 39 |

Source: Butiama District Health Department

According to the Health Department, District Health Services are above the national standard of 10,000 people per unit. However, public health facilities lack necessary equipment, staff and buildings are dilapidated.

Table 2.13.1 The top most common disease seen in OPD for all ages (2012)

| S/N | DIAGNOSES |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 | Malaria |
| 2 | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| 3 | Pneumonia |
| 4 | Diarrheal Diseases |
| 5 | Skin Infections |
| 6 | Intestinal Worms |
| 7 | Minor Surgical Condition |
| 8 | Anaemia |
| 9 | Sexual Transmitted Infection |
| 10 | Urinary Tract Infection |

Source: Butiama Health department

Maternal Mortality:

The death of pregnant women or with 42 days of the termination of pregnancy defines maternal mortality. The maternal mortality rates (number of deaths per 100000) in the district were 27 for the year 2012. This indicates a steady decrease in maternal mortality rate in the district.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate (IMR) and the under-five mortality rate (USMR) in the district are 54 and 20 respectively these two indices show ultimate indicators of child survival. There are a number of pharmaceuticals and medicinal shops in the district. Most of them are privately owned.

2.14 EDUCATION

2.14.1 Characteristics and importance of education sector:

Types of education facilities available in the district include:

2.14.1.1 Primary Schools

There are 87 primary schools and most of them are managed by the government. It is envisaged that every primary school to have a pre-primary class. There rest of the pre-primary Schools is managed by the district education department.

2.14.1.2 Secondary Schools

There are 25 secondary schools of which 20 are run by central government and 5 are managed by private institutions.

2.14.1.3 Adult Education

There are adult education classes in the district. The current adult education approach is integrated community Based Adult Education (I.C.B.A.E) in Swahili (MUKEJA).

2.14.1.4 Colleges/Institutions:

There are colleges or institutions offering post-secondary education; these include MusomaUtalii College, Institute of Adult Education (Kyarano) which efforts is undertaken to improve available infrastructures to be VETA, BRAC etc.

1. Enrolment capacity:

2.14.1.1.1 Primary Schools:

There are 49,810 pupils in all Primary Schools in the district as shown on the table below.

| Class | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I | 8,948 | 8,447 | 17,395 |
| II | 4,419 | 4,411 | 8,830 |
| III | 3,925 | 3,964 | 7,889 |
| IV | 3,478 | 3,506 | 6,984 |
| V | 3,532 | 3,440 | 6,972 |
| VI | 3,570 | 3,575 | 7,145 |
| VII | 2,681 | 2,584 | 5,265 |
| Total | 5,553 | 29,927 | 60,480 |

Source: Butiama District Education Department.

2.14.1.2.1 Secondary School

Enrolment capacity is around 6,894

| Class | Boys | Girls | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| FORM I | 1042 | 572 | 1,614 |
| FORM II | 968 | 540 | 1,508 |
| FORM III | 888 | 593 | 1,481 |
| FORM IV | 935 | 630 | 1,565 |
| FORM V | 173 | 298 | 471 |
| FORM VI | 151 | 104 | 255 |
| Total | 4,157 | 2,737 | 6,894 |

Source: Butiama District Education Department, 2015.

2. Number of Employees (Teaching Staff).

Primary Schools

The standard requirements are 1,714 teachers for 85 schools, currently, there are 1,008 teachers giving a shortage of 706 teachers.

Secondary Schools

There are a total number of 383 teachers in secondary schools that makes a shortage of 103 teachers.

3. Existing Education Facilities against demand:

Primary Schools:

- ❖ **Classrooms:** There are 605 classrooms constructed of permanent building materials. The number of classrooms required is 1,511 making a deficit of 906. Due to the shortage of classrooms the number of pupils per classroom ranges from 100 to 116 therefore the short term solution for this shortage is curbed by sharing the existing stock of classrooms through alternation of classes.
- ❖ **Teachers Quarters:** There are 186 permanent houses. The required number is 1,025 houses for all primary schools. Most of the teachers in the village proper reside in private rented premises.
- ❖ **Latrines:** Most latrines in school are not in good working conditions, some lack the super structures. Few schools have temporary latrines which frequently collapse during the rainy season. The required standard of holes per pupils are 1176 for girls and 1436 for boys.
- ❖ **Sports and Games:** Most primary schools have shortage of standard sports fields and other facilities

2.15 FORESTRY

2.15.1 Characteristics and importance of forestry

Forest Reserves and forest plantations occupy about 6,806.05ha equivalent to about 0.033% of the total district area. The natural forest type is dominated by *Acacia* spp, *Albizialabbeck*, *markhamialutea*, *Grewiabicolor*, *Combretummolle* .etc. Natural forests in the district include; Magana, Bisumwa, Kiarano and Kyanyari. Plantation forests include BRAC, Mwitongo, Rwamkoma and Kiabakari The main tree spp. Within the forest plantations are *GrevilleaSpp*, *Eucalyptus Spp*, *Melleaazadracta*, *Citrus*spp and *Casuarina Spp*.

2.15.2 Fuel wood

The total fuel wood consumption in the district is estimated at about 90,000 m³ per year for domestic use. The average family use of fuel wood for cooking is about 12m³ per annum.

2.15.3 Charcoal

Charcoal is the most used fuel energy source especially in urban areas of and most of the charcoal is mined by local people for commercial use. The total annual consumption of charcoal is estimated at about 98,000 bags per annum. The demand of forest products, e.g. timber like and charcoal is the expected to continue increasing in the ratio equivalent to the population growth rate. This is because wood as a resource which covers many uses will continue to dominate commensurate to expansion of development activities.

2.15.4 Non wood activities

Forestry provides a wide variety of non-wood products which contribute to the district economy.

2.15.5 Medicine

The potential economic value of medicinal and aromatic plants found in district jurisdiction area is not yet established. These products are valuable resources that could be utilized on sustainable basis in natural forests and wood lands to satisfy the local demand.

2.15.6 Indirect Contribution

The forestry sector has some important back ward and forward linkages in the economy. Inputs are bought from mother sector (chemical, transport services energy, etc.) and forestry output are utilized as production inputs by other sectors (Building and construction, carpentry industry, etc.). No up-to date information is available to estimate the indirect contribution of the forestry activity sector.

2.16 WATER SUPPLY

2.16.1 Characteristics and Significance of the sector.

2.16.2 Water Supply

Water supply in Butiama district is the sole responsibility of the District Council and the Water Supply Authority. Water is obtained from various water sources, namely Pipe water that is drawn directly from the lake, Shallow Wells, Medium Boreholes with hand Pumps, Borehole with piped schemes Dams and Charco Dams. The water coverage is 52.7% of the total population within the District.

Table 1.16.1 Existing water situation in Butiama District

| S/N | Water source | Functioning | Not functioning | Total | Population served |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. | Boreholes with hand Pumps | 120 | 73 | 193 | 11,250 |
| 2. | Rain water harvesting tanks | 58 | 2 | 64 | 2,000 |
| 3. | Charcoal dams | 19 | 0 | 1 | 2,250 |
| 4. | Shallow wells | 121 | 32 | 70 | 8,000 |

| S/N o | Water source | Functionin g | Not functionin g | Total | Population served |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 5. | Medium Shallow Wells | 37 | 17 | 54 | |
| 6. | Dams | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,500 |
| 7. | Boreholes with Pumped water schemes | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10,540 |
| 7 | Source from MaraRiver | | | | 2,350 |
| 8 | Source of water from Lake Victoria | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8,750 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 88,850 |

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN BUTIAMA DISTRICT.

3.1 Security

The security status within the district is satisfactory as there is a close cooperation between residents and the government's security entities on matters concerning the safety of people and property.

3.2 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS transmission rate in Butiama District is of an average state of 4.2%. Most affected areas include commercial, fishing, mining and areas along main roads. Deliberate efforts are set to sensitize the local community on the disease so as to curtail to minimal levels.

3.3 CORRUPTION

Butiama district council in collaboration with other stakeholders have been continuously providing education to staff and the local community as well on the provision of services by adhering to principles of equality and justice as well as enlightening the community on how to combat corruption.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conservation is a priority in different council development endeavors including conservation of hills, tree planting, application of recommended agronomic practices for sustainable agriculture and construction of pit latrines in congregational areas like markets, schools, etc.