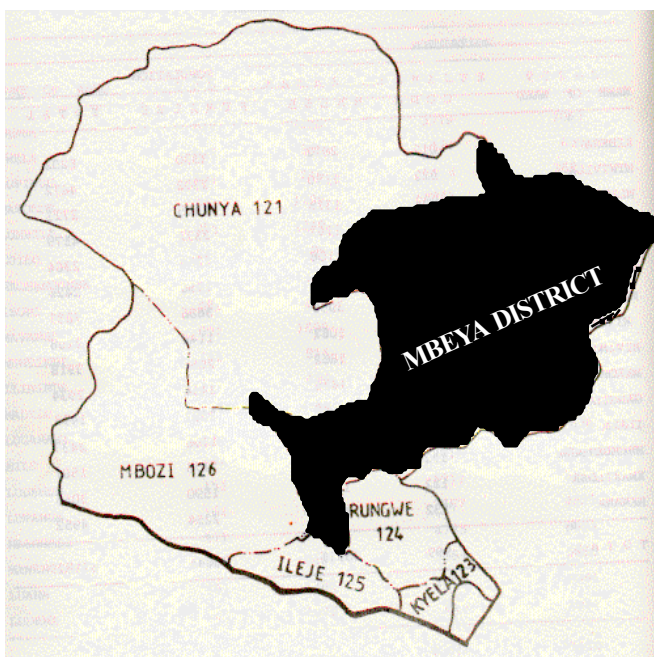




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MBEYA DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE



Joint Publication by:
THE PLANNING COMMISSION
DAR ES SALAAM
and
MBEYA DISTRICT COUNCIL
MBEYA

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FOREWORD

- 1.0 *In the Fiscal Year 1996/97 the Government started to implement its decision of restructuring regional administration and putting in place Local Authorities which are well performing in the way of championing development and delivering of economic and social services to the people. Hitherto (July 1997), the Local Authorities in the country are fragmented, not clear about their mission and as a matter of fact lack skilled manpower, financial resources and basic working equipment.*
- 2.0 *Thus, the government move is in the right direction, aimed at bringing closer to the people the decision making process which entails genuine participation, democracy and self governance as well as the implementation of various development programmes. This is a major shift from the traditional approach of regional focus to the current district focus planning and implementation with final goal of devolving powers to ward and village levels.*
- 3.0 *In order to ensure an effective devolution of power, the Local Authorities have to be provided with well trained and qualified staff and the necessary support needed at that level. Staffed with the competent personnel, the Local Authorities are expected as hinted above to prepare and implement their own development plans, which by and large will make use of the existing, locally available resources.*

- 4.0 *The availability of reliable, adequate, qualitative and relevant data and information at district level is a prerequisite for the success of the Local Authorities in their new role of formulating, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their development programmes. The publication of District Socio-Economic Profiles Series by the Planning Commission in close collaboration with relevant Local Authorities should be viewed as modest attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap at local levels.*
- 5.0 *I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the financial support of the Royal Danish Embassy which facilitated the preparation of Mbeya District Socio-Economic Profile. I would also like to thank both the Planning Commission and Mbeya Council staff who devoted a lot of effort into ensuring the successful completion of this assignment.*



Nassoro W. Malocho (MP)
MINISTER OF STATE
PLANNING AND PARASTATAL SECTOR REFORM

July, 1997

Dar es Salaam

SECTION I

1.0 LAND PEOPLE CLIMATE AND AGRO ECONOMIC ZONES:

1.1 Geographical location:

Mbeya district is one of the seven districts of Mbeya Region. The district lies between latitudes 7° and 9° South of Equator and between longitudes 33° and 35° East of Greenwich. The district includes the newly established Mbarali district which is not yet in operation. It is bordered by Iringa region to the East, Rungwe and Ileje districts to the South. The district also borders with Mbozi district to the West and Chunya district to the North - West.

1.2 Land Area:

The district has a total area of 19,098 Sq. Kms. (19,098,000 ha.) of which 15,420,000 ha. is ideal for crop production, 466,200 ha. is under forest, 500 ha. is under Game Reserve, 1,569,424 ha. is water bodies and the rest is used for other activities.

Hence the total land area of the district is classified as follows:

Table I: LAND CLASSIFICATION IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Classification	Area in Sq.Kms.	Area in Ha.	Area share (%)
Arable land	15,420	15,420,000	80.7
Game Reserve	0.5	500	0.003
Forest Reserve	466.2	466,200	2.49
Water bodies	1569.4	1,569,424	8.2
Others	1641.9	1,641,876	8.6
Total	19098	19,098,000	100

Source: Mbeya district Council.

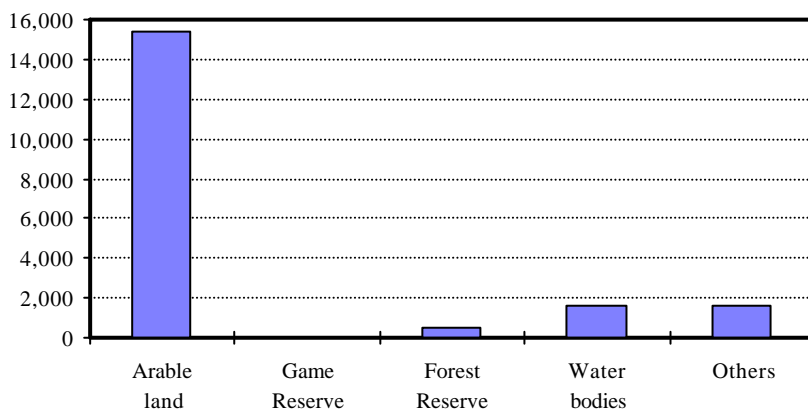
Fig. 1: Land classification in Mbeya District area in Sq. kms.

Fig. 2: Distribution of area share (%) in Mbeya District

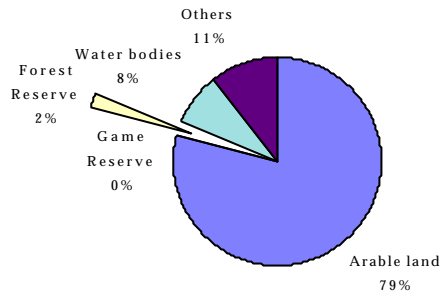


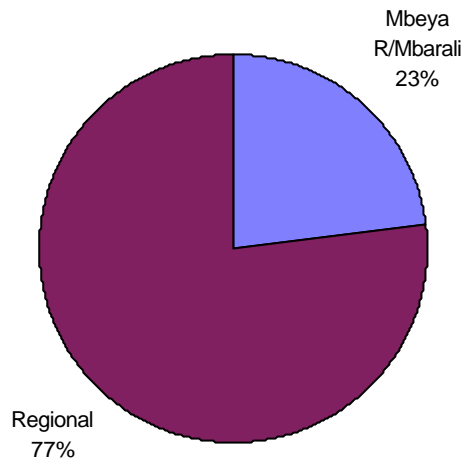
Table I shows that more than 80% of the total district land is suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry while Table II indicates that, the district ranks second as the largest district in Mbeya region after Chunya district.

Table II: DISTRICT OF MBEYA REGION WITH THEIR AREAS

District	Area in Sq.Km.	Regional share (%)
Mbeya R/Mbarali	19,098	30.0
Mbeya Urban	185	0.3
Mbeya	29,219	46.0
Kyela	1,322	2.0
Ileje	1,908	3.0
Rungwe	2,211	3.5
Mbozi	9,679	15.5
Total	63,622	100.0

Source: Mbeya Regional socio Economic Profile.

Fig. 3: Distribution of Area in Sq. Km of Mbeya District to the Total Area in Mbeya Region



1.3 Administrative Units:

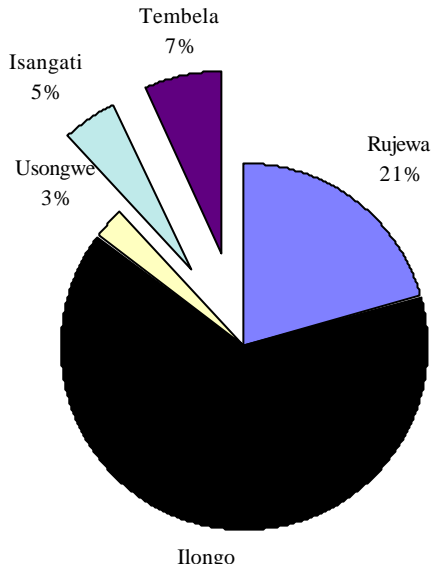
Administratively, Mbeya district is divided into five (5) divisions, namely: Rujewa, Ilongo, Usongwe, Isangati and Tembela. The district is further sub - divided into 21 Wards and 158 villages as depicted in Table III below:

Table III: LAND AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Division Name	Land Area Sq.Km.	Number of Wards	Number of Villages
Rujewa	3,983	4	35
Ilongo	12,283	4	36
Usongwe	525	4	25
Isangati	958	4	25
Tembela	1,349	5	37
Total	19,098	21	158

Source: Mbeya district Council.

Fig. 4: Distribution of land in Mbeya District by Division



It is also noted in Table III that, Ilongo division has more land area compared to other divisions in Mbeya district although the number of villages is less than that of Tembela division.

1.4 Demographic Characteristics:

1.4.1 Ethnic groups:

The main ethnic groups in the district are the Safwa, Malila and Nyakyusa who reside in Tembela, Isangati, and Usongwe divisions. Others are Sangu, Bena and Wanji who inhabit Ilongo and Rujewa divisions. Other small ethnic groups include the Masai and Sukuma. Most of these ethnic groups are predominantly agro - pastoralists.

1.4.2 Population Size and Growth:

Based on the population census reports of 1967, 1978 and 1988 Mbeya district had a population of 180,210, 243,115 and

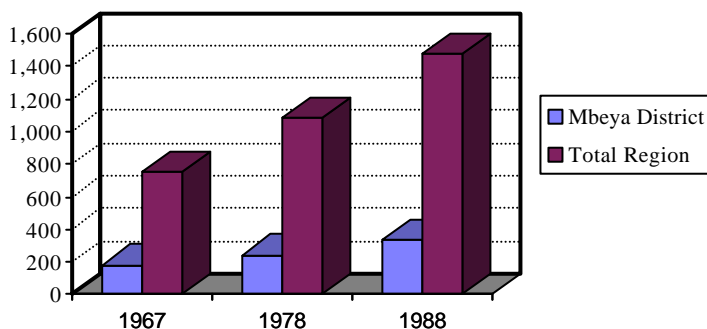
332,430 respectively. Currently, (1997) the district population is estimated to be 422,491 which is about 21% of the total regional projected (1997) population of 2,010,489.

Between 1967 and 1988 the district population increased by 36.7%. This shows a relative high increase of the people compared to other districts. Table IV shows the population size and growth by district in Mbeya region. It is also observed in the table that, Mbeya district registered a moderate growth rate of 3.7 between 1957/67 and 2.6 between 1978/88.

Table IV: SIZE AND GROWTH RATE BY DISTRICT 1967 - 1988

District	Population			Annual Growth Rate		
	1967	1978	1988	1957/67	1967/78	1978/88
Mbeya (R)	180,210	243,115	332,430	3.7	3.3	2.6
Mbozi	147,490	235,440	330,282	4.1	4.3	3.4
Kyela, Rungwe,	360,000	234,510 71,230	272,008 88,436	2.9	1.4	1.4 2.2
Mbeya	53,620	89,120	164,554	3.4	4.7	2.4
Mbeya (U)	12,480	78,110	152,844	6.1	18.1	3.2
Total Region	753,760	1,079,520	1,476,199	3.4	3.3	3.1

Source: National Population Census of 1967, 1978, and 1988

Fig. 5: Population Size in Thousands in Mbeya District to the Total Region Population Size 1967, 1978 and 1988 Census**Fig. 6: Annual Population Growth Rate of Mbeya District to the Total Region Growth Rate, 1957/67, 1967/78 and 1978/88**

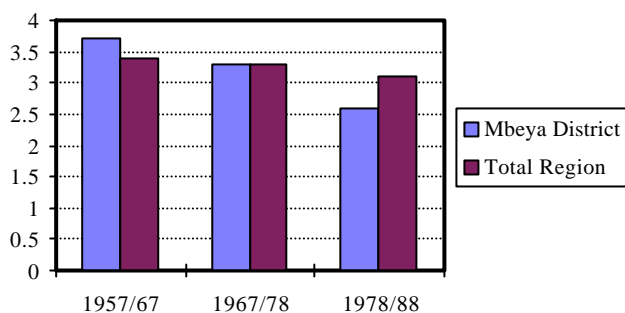


Table IV above shows that Mbeya district is the most populated district compared to other districts in Mbeya region. On the other hand, Table V below reveals that, in 1988 population census, Rujewa division was the most populated division in Mbeya district followed by Ilongo and Usongwe divisions.

Table V: POPULATION GROWTH BY DIVISION IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Division	Population 1967	1978		1988	
		Population n	% Growth 1967/78	Population n	% Growth 1978/88
Rujewa	24,036	61,727	156.8	82,913	34.3
Ilongo	32,729	53,220	62.6	69,969	31.5
Tembela	53,218	39,158	26.4	56,672	44.7
Isangati	33,660	39,088	16.1	54,715	39.9
Usongwe	36,567	49,922	36.5	68,161	36.5
Total District	180,210	243,115	34.9	332,430	36.7

Source: National Population Census of 1967, 1978 and 1988.

Fig. 7: Population Growth in thousands in Mbeya District by Division

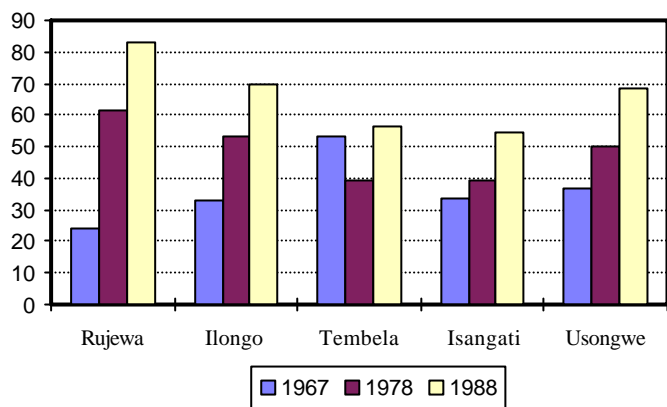


Fig. 7 (a): Distribution of Population Growth by Division in Mbeya District

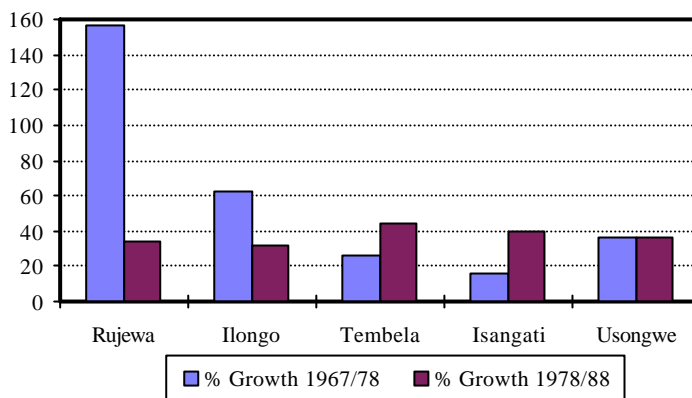


Table V also shows that, Tembela division has the highest percentage population growth rate (44.7%) between the years 1978 and 1988 followed by Isangati and Usongwe divisions compared to other divisions in Mbeya district. High population density and growth could be attributed to immigration in search of good soils and reliable rainfall.

Table VI: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY BY DISTRICT

District	Area S.Km.	Population 1988	Population Density	Population 1995 (projects)	Population Density
Mbeya (R) Mbarali	19,098	332,430	19	339,379	21
Ileje	1,908	88,582	55	103,328	54
Mbeya (U)	185	152,844	879	190,005	1,027
Mbeya	29,219	164,554	6	194,495	7
Mbozi	9,679	330,282	34	420,771	43
Kyela	1,322	135,645	109	152,022	115
Rungwe	2,211	272,003	131	299,379	135
Total Region	63,622	1,476,345	25	1,759,814	28

Source: Mbeya Regional socio Economic Profile.

Fig. 8: Population Density in Mbeya Region by District, 1988 Population Census

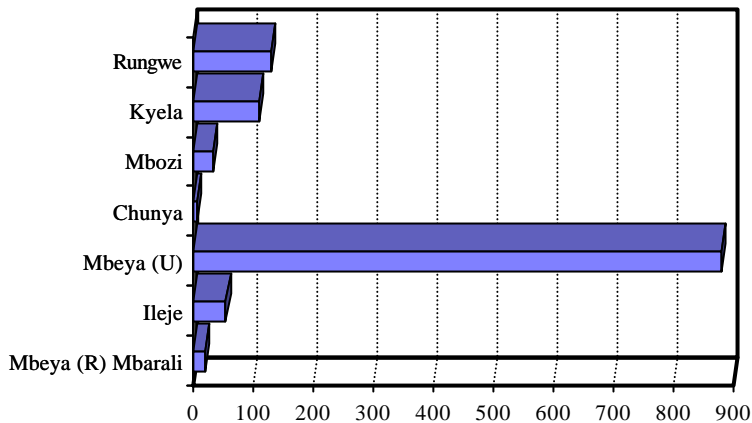


Fig. 8 (a): Population Density in Mbeya Region by District, 1995 Population Estimates

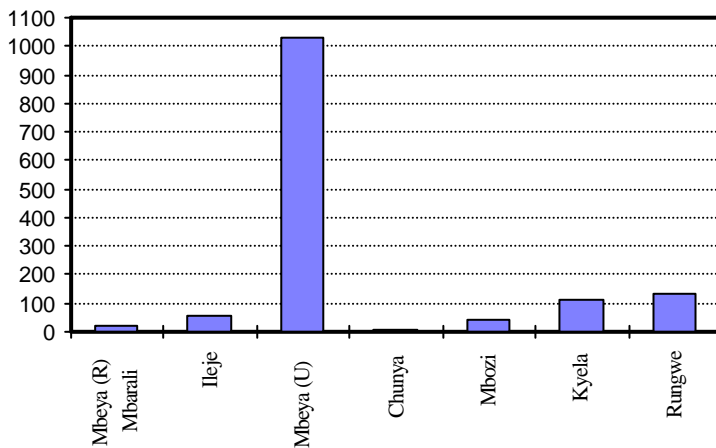


Table VI above shows that, Mbeya district ranks sixth as the least densely populated district compared to other districts in the region. However, among the five divisions of the district, Usongwe division in 1988 population census was the most densely populated compared to

other divisions. The division had a population density of 130 persons per Sq.km. On the other hand Ilongo division was the least densely populated with population density of 6 persons per Sq.km.

Table VII: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TREND BY DIVISION AND SEX IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Division	Population Census 1967			Population Census 1978			Population Census 1988		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rujewa	11778	12258	24036	30758	30969	61727	41427	41486	82913
Ilongo	16036	16693	32729	26567	26653	53220	34038	35931	69969
Tembela	25769	27449	53218	17971	21187	39158	25977	30695	56672
Isangati	15821	17839	33660	17859	21229	39088	25661	29054	54715
Usongwe	17186	19381	36567	24554	25368	49922	33244	34917	68161
Total	86590	93620	180210	117709	125406	243115	160347	172083	332430

Source: Census 1978 and 1988.

Fig. 9: Population Distribution/Trend by Division and Sex in Mbeya Rural District, Population Census 1967

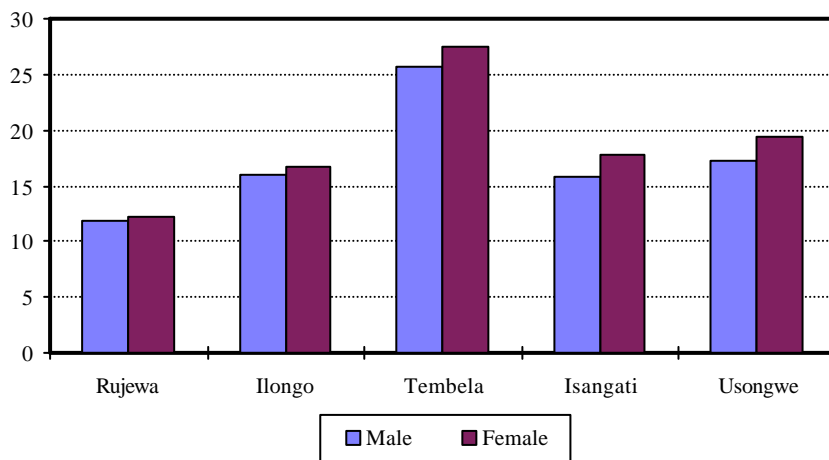


Fig. 9(a): Population Distribution/Trend by Division and Sex in Mbeya Rural District, Population Census 1978

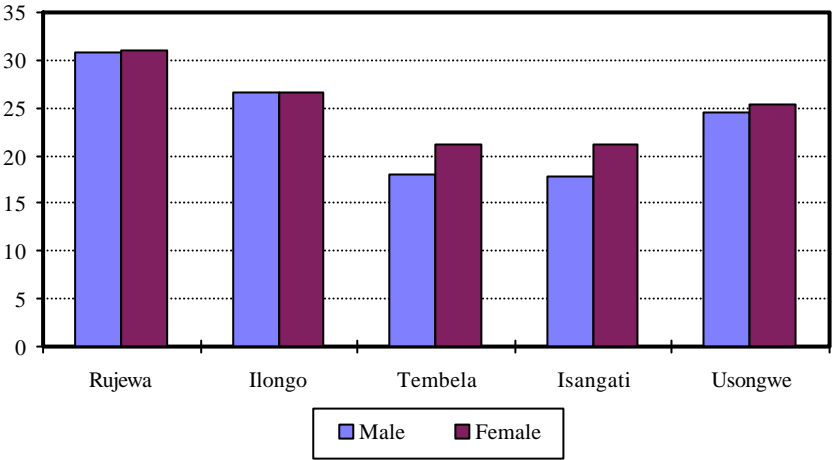


Fig. 9(b): Population Distribution/Trend by Division and Sex in Mbeya Rural District, Population Census 1988

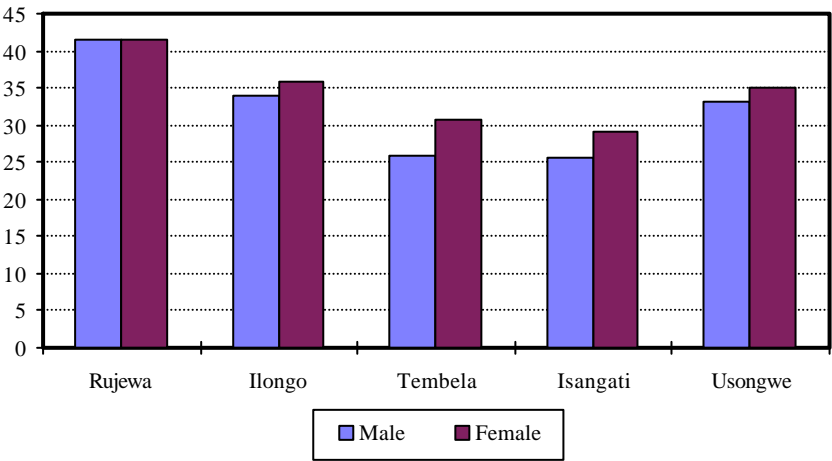


Fig. 9(c): Total Population Distribution by Division in Mbeya District, Population Census 1967, 1978 and 1988

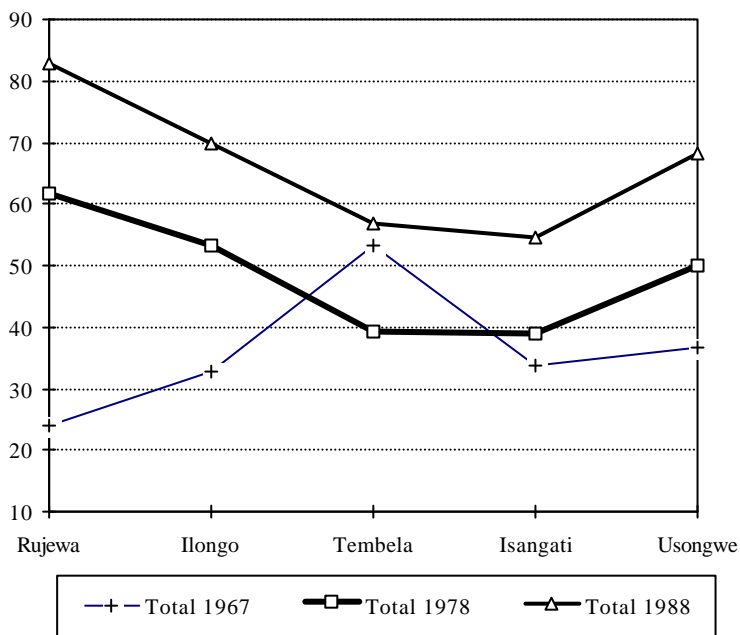


Table VII above shows that during three years population Census reports of 1967, 1978 and 1988 Mbeya district had more female than male.

For example in 1967, 1978 and in 1988 population Census female were 51.9%, 51.6% and 51.8% respectively of the total population.

1.4.3 Population Distribution by age group in Mbeya district:

Table VIII below shows that, the youth aged between 16 and 25 years constitute between 27 and 28 percentage of the total population of Mbeya district during 1967, 1978 and 1988

population census. The dependent groups (0 - 15) and people who are over 55 years old constitute 26.2% of the total population (1988) while 29.1% comprises the working group aged between 26 - 55 years. This implies that, dependency ratio is big few people produce to feed many people which on the other hand implies that, an appropriate and modern agriculture technology and high yielding seed need to be applied. High productivity in other sectors is also imperative.

Table VIII: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP

Age Groups (Years)	1967		1978		1988		1997 (Projected)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0 - 5	32826	18.2	45423	18.6	65489	19.7	78583	18.6
6 - 15	50762	28.2	67045	27.6	93080	28.0	113650	26.9
16 - 25	31980	17.7	41489	17.1	55516	16.7	78161	18.5
26 - 55	54251	30.1	73614	30.3	96737	29.1	127170	30.1
Over 55	10381	5.8	15544	6.4	21608	6.5	24927	5.9
Total	180233	100	243115	100	332430	100	422491	100

Source: 1978 and 1988 Censuses report.

Fig. 10: Total Population Distribution (Thousands) by Age Group in Mbeya District

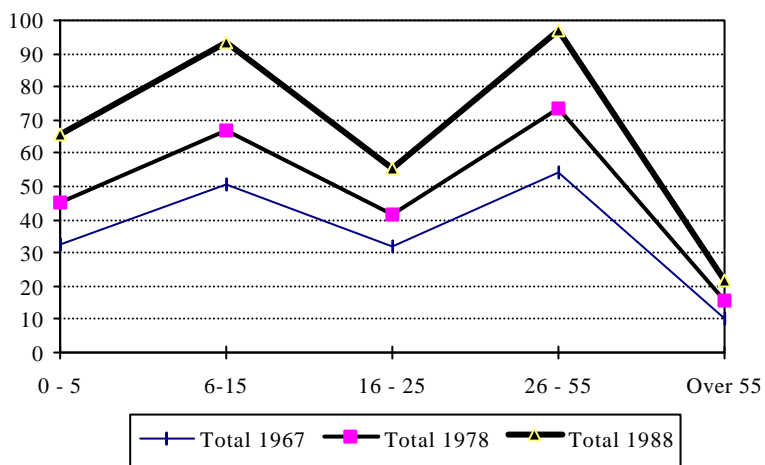
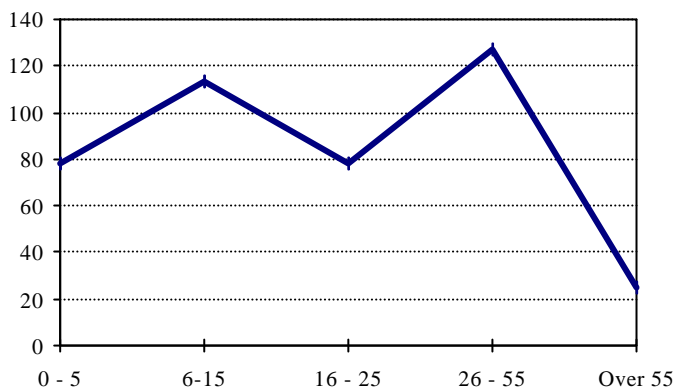


Fig. 10 (a): Total Projected Population Distribution (Thousands) by Age Group in Mbeya District 1997



1.5 Climate Vegetation and topography:

Mbeya district lies at an altitude ranging from 1000 - 2400 metres above sea level. the average temperature ranges between 12° centigrade and 30° centigrade annually. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 650mm. and 2700mm.

The district is characterized by highlands, mountainous peaks, lowlands of Songwe Valley and Usangu plains. The most predominant natural vegetation includes; tropical and savannah wooded grassland and thorny bushes. Table IX below summarizes this ecological zones .

Table IX: CLIMATE VEGETATION AND TOPOGRAPHY OF MBEYA DISTRICT

Morphological features	Description	Climate				Natural vegetation and crops grown and livestock
		Temp. C°		Rainfall mm.		
		Max	Min	Max	Min.	
The Highlands	- This is the continuation of Uporoto mountains Mbeya and Kawetere peaks	21	12	2700	1500	- Mountainous vegetation with cool temperature grasslands. - Good for coffee, maize, beans, Irish potatoes, pyrethrum wheat and vegetables
Songwe Valley	- Lowlands, extension of the Rift Valley from Lake Rukwa	25	23	2200	800	- Tropical wooded grasslands ideal for maize, coffee, beans, sunflower, sweet potatoes and livestock keeping
Lowlands	- Usangu Plains of Ilongo and Rujewa division	30	25	800	650	- Savannah type with tropical wooded grasslands and thorny bushes. - Ideal for paddy, maize, beans, groundnuts, cassava production and livestock keeping.

1.6 Drainage System:

The district forms the major catchment area of the two main rivers; Ruaha and Songwe which end up in Indian Ocean and Lake Rukwa respectively. Both rise from the central Plain and Highlands of the district supplemented with Mbeya and Makete escarpments. The main streams which pour water into River Ruaha are Kimani and Chimala while that of River Songwe is Minitta stream.

1.7 Agro - Economic Zones:

The district has been classified into five Agro - Economic Zones, namely: The Msangaji Plateau, North Usangu Plain; South Usangu Plain; Central Mbeya Plain and Highlands and Ilembo - Poroto Highlands. The following Table X summarizes these

zones, indicating their location, altitude, climate, soil and their main economic activities respectively.

Table X: CLASSIFICATION OF AGRO - ECONOMIC ZONES IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Zone	Location	Altitude (M.asl)	Soil and Rainfall	Main Economic Activities
1. The sangaji Plateau	Ilongo	1400 1800	<u>Soil</u> : Shallow, stony soils of low fertility. Cambia arenosols, ferralic, orthic and glaja lovisols are common. - <u>Rainfall</u> : 750mm. per yer 4-6 wet months.	- <u>Crops</u> : maize, sorghum, finger millet, groundnuts and S/potatoes. - <u>Livestock</u> : Cattle keeping
2. North Usangu Plain	Ilongo	1000 1050	- <u>Soil</u> : Black cracking clay soil in flood plain Euteric fluvisols poorly drained. - <u>Rainfall</u> : 650mm. per year, 3 - 4 wet months.	- <u>Crops</u> : Sorghum, flood rice and finger millet - <u>Livestock</u> : Cattle keeping
3. South Sangu Plain	Ilongo and Rujewa	1000 1200	- <u>Soil</u> : Shallow alluvium over sodic lake bed. Eutric regosols, fluvisols and gleyic luvisols are poorly drained.	- <u>Crops</u> : maize, groundnuts, cotton and rice (irrigation). - <u>Livestock</u> : Cattle keeping
4. Central Mbeya Plain and Highlands	Ilomba Usongwe and Sisimba	1900 2400	- <u>Soil</u> : No dominant soil type, minor areas of fertile volcanic soils, Eutric Fluvisols are common.	- <u>Crops</u> : maize, beans, finger millet, wheat, potatoes, pyrethrum and coffee - <u>Livestock</u> : cattle and goat keeping
5. Ilembo Poroto Highlands	Ilomba, Usongwe and Isangati	1900 2400	- <u>Soil</u> : Deep volcanic soils. Mollic with Vitric andosols.	- <u>Crops</u> : Pyrethrum, potatoes, maize, wheat, and beans. - <u>Livestock</u> : cattle keeping.

SECTION II

2.0 SOCIAL SERVICES:

2.1 Education Sector

2.1.1 Primary Education:

The history of primary education in Mbeya district could be traced way back from 1939 when the Native Authority primary school at Mbeya (Now called Mabatini) was established. This primary school also served the now called Mbeya (U), Mbozi and Ileje districts. Later in 1941 two more primary schools known as Utengule Moravian Mission primary school and St. Joseph primary school at Nzovwe were opened.

In 1961 the district had eight primary schools out of these five were owned by Local Government and three by Religions Organisations.

As observed from Table XI between 1965 and 1995 the number of primary schools increased from 25 to 181. The total number of pupils also increased from 5825 to 60850 in the same period.

Table XI: **EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Year	No. of Primary schools registered	No. of pupils registered			Ownership
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1965	25	3178	2646	5825	Local Government
1975	76	16122	9643	25765	Central Government and Church Mission
1985	148	21954	22414	44368	Local Government
1995	179	32237	20613	60850	Local Government

Source: District Education Office - Mbeya (R).

Fig. 11: Number of Pupils Registered in Primary Schools by Sex in Mbeya District, 1965, 1975, 1985 and 1995

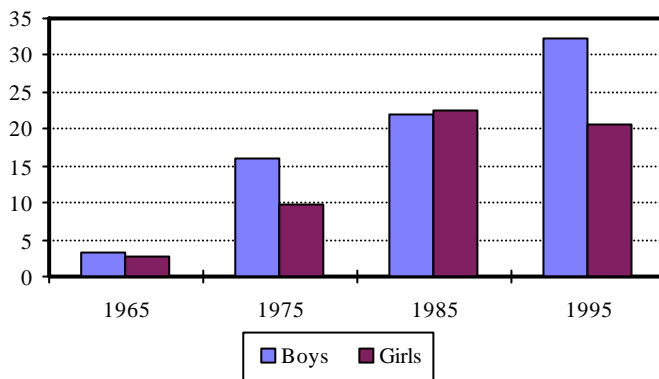
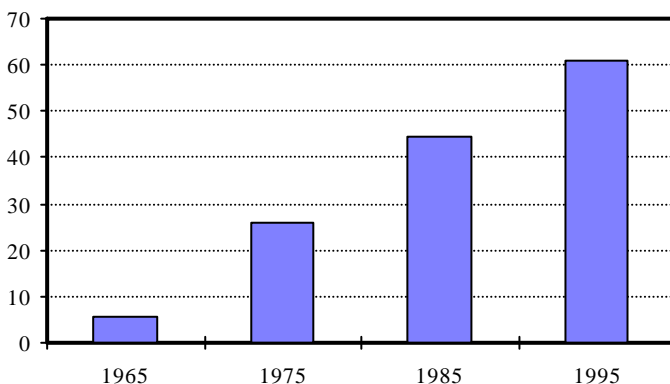


Fig. 11 (a): Total Number of Pupils Registered in Primary Schools in Mbeya District, 1965, 1975, 1985 and 1995



The rapid increase of both the number of primary schools and pupils could be attributed to the National Universal Primary Education Programme (UPE) which was launched in 1974.

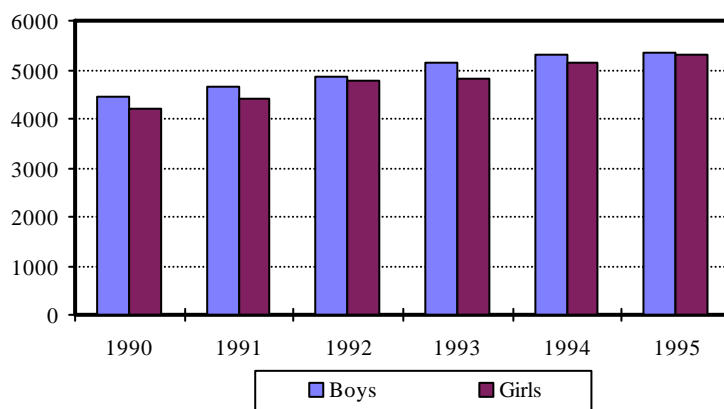
2.1.1.1 Standard I Enrolment:

**Table XII: PRIMARY SCHOOL STANDARD I ENROLMENT TREND
BY SEX FOR 1990 - 1995**

Year	Eligible Children	Actual Enrolment			Not Enrolled	
		Boys	Girls	Total	No. of not Enrolled	%
1990	9196	4469	4216	8685	1201	13.8
1991	9886	4652	4389	8641	1325	15.3
1992	10123	4866	4777	9643	480	4.9
1993	10791	5126	4815	9941	850	8.6
1994	11452	5312	5155	10467	985	9.4
1995	14190	5335	5308	10643	1425	13.4

Source: District Education Office - Mbeya (R).

Fig. 12: Actual Primary School Standard I enrolment trend by sex for 1990 - 1995



It is observed in Table XII that between 1990 and 1995 a total of 58020 children (88.4%) out of the estimated 65638 children who were eligible for standard I were actually registered. In comparison to other districts in the region, Mbeya district (in 1995) lagged behind in the enrolment of standard I pupils as it was the fifth position as Table XIII below shows.

**Table XIII: PRIMARY SCHOOL STANDARD I ENROLMENT BY SEX (1995)
BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION**

District	Enrolment			Eligible Children	Enrolment % Rate	Rank
	Boys	Girls	Total			
Mbeya (R)	5335	5308	10643	14190	76	5
Mbeya	2308	2206	4514	5114	88.3	4
Ileje	1778	1719	3497	5521	63.3	7
Kyela	2985	2873	5858	8604	68	6
Mbeya (U)	3016	3199	6215	6633	93.7	1
Mbozi	5981	6047	12028	13379	89	3
Rungwe	5384	5244	10628	11880	89.5	2
Region	26787	26596	53383	66759	79.8	

Source: Mbeya Region social - Economic Profile.

Fig. 13: Primary School Standard I Enrolment By Sex and District in Mbeya Region, 1995

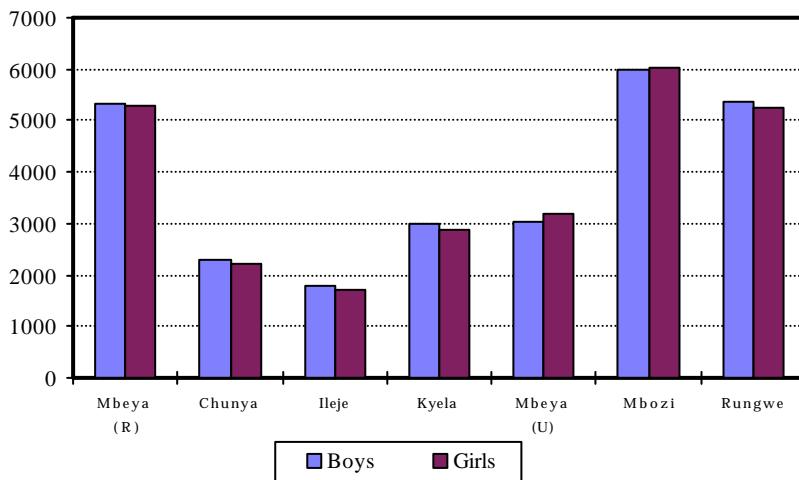
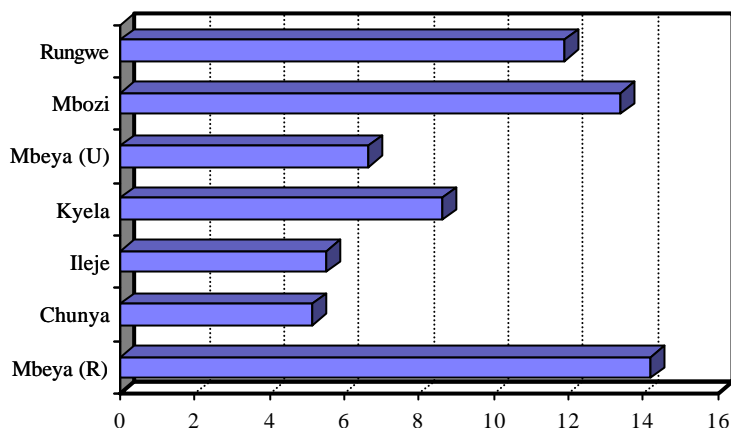


Fig. 13 (a): Eligible Children in Primary School Standard I in thousands by District in Mbeya Region, 1995



On the other hand, standard I enrolment by division shows that Rujewa division enrolled more pupils (90.9%) against eligible children than other divisions in Mbeya district as depicted in Table XIV below.

Table XIV: STANDARD I ENROLMENT BY DIVISION AND SEX IN MBEYA DISTRICT (1995)

Division	Eligible			Enrolment			Enrolment Vs Eligible (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Rujewa	889	898	1787	819	805	1624	90.9
Ilongo	1670	1862	3532	1340	1361	2701	76.5
Tembela	1565	1666	3231	1056	1045	2101	65.0
Isangati	1161	1157	2318	844	817	1661	71.6
Usongwe	1624	1698	3322	1276	1280	2556	76.9
Total	6909	7281	14190	5335	5308	10643	75.0

Source: Mbeya district Council.

Fig. 14: Eligible Standard I Enrolment by Division and Sex in Mbeya District (1995)

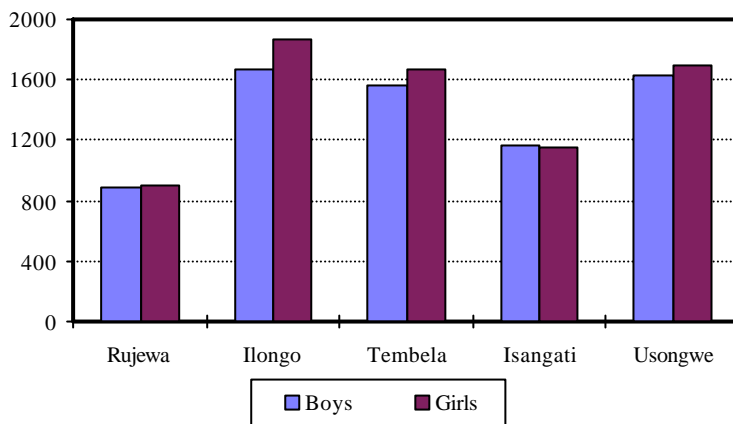
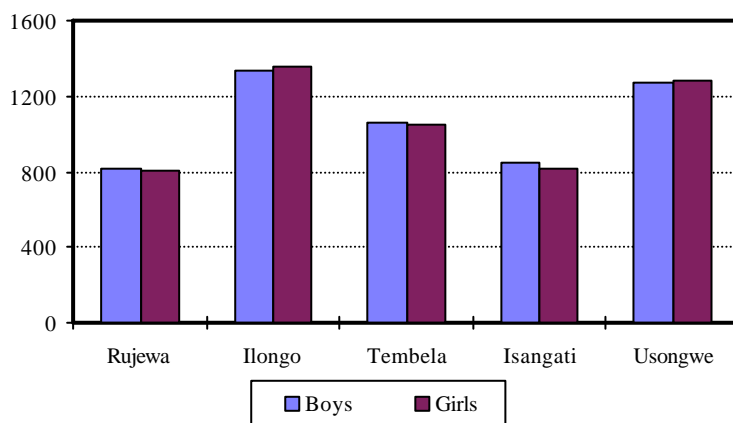


Fig. 14 (a): Standard I Enrolment by Division and Sex in Mbeya District (1995)



2.1.1.2 Gross Enrolment Rate:

With 826 primary schools, (1995) Mbeya region was capable of enrolling 372,375 pupils in class I - VII against the actual enrolment of 282,860 pupils. This was equivalent to 76.6% utilization of her available streams (8,275) and other facilities. Table XV below depict gross enrolment rates in Mbeya region by district.

Table XV: PRIMARY SCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT RATES BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION

District	No. of schools	No. of Streams	Enrolment Capacity	Pupils Enrolled	Utilization %
Mbeya (R)	179	1,680	75,600	57,271	75.8
Mbeya	71	720	32,400	23,135	71.4
Ileje	74	630	28,350	20,836	70.5
Kyela	91	845	38,010	27,100	71.3
Mbeya (U)	44	880	39,600	34,244	86.5
Mbozi	177	1,772	79,740	63,622	80
Rungwe	190	1,748	78,660	56,652	81
Total	826	8,275	372,375	282,860	76.6

Source: Compiled data by Planning Commission based on data from Regional Education Office - Mbeya.

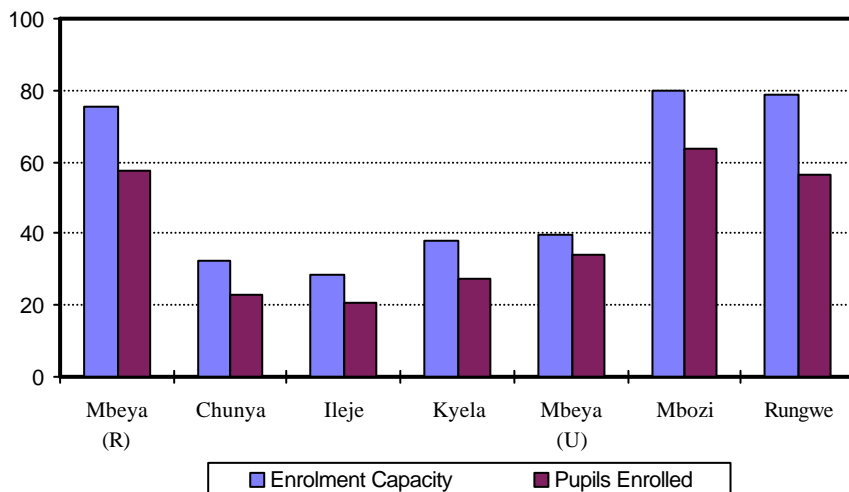
Fig. 15: Primary School Enrolment Capacity and Pupils Enrolled by District in Mbeya Region

Fig. 15 (a): Distribution of Utilization of Gross Enrolment Rate by District in Mbeya Region

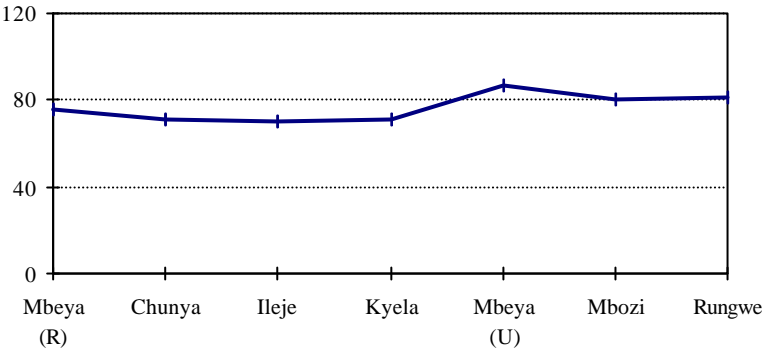


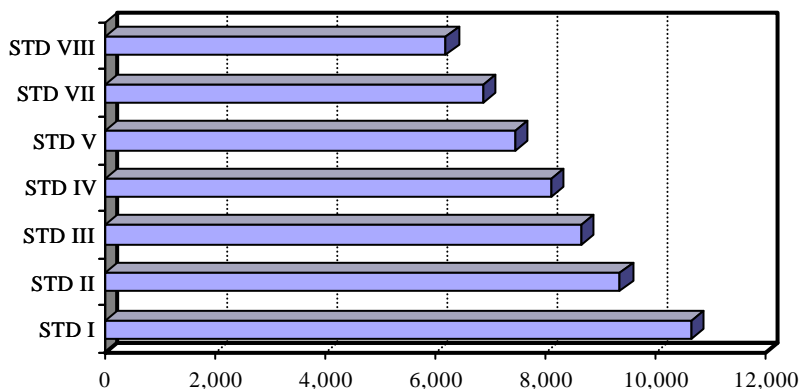
Table XV also shows that in Mbeya district for instance, 75.8% of the available places of her 179 primary schools are effectively utilized while 86.5% places in Mbeya (U), 81% places in Rungwe district and 80% places in Mbozi district are used effectively.

Table XVI: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION 1995

District	STD I	STD II	STD III	STD IV	STD V	STD VII	STD VIII	Total
Mbeya (R)	10643	9366	8641	8110	7447	6872	6192	57271
Mbeya	4416	3888	3353	3321	3118	2427	2607	23135
Ileje	3497	3148	2952	2790	3012	2524	2823	20836
Kyela	5040	4365	4075	3709	3839	3149	2983	27100
Mbeya (U)	6215	5505	5246	4967	4533	3929	3849	34244
Mbozi	12028	10799	9573	9022	8751	7236	6713	63622
Rungwe	10628	9117	8443	8848	6893	6189	6476	56652
Total	52467	46188	42283	40767	37593	32326	31643	282860

Source: Education office - Mbeya.

Fig. 16 (a): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Mbeya District, 1995



It is noted in Table XVI above that, in 1995 Mbeya district enrolled 57271 pupils in total which was about 20% of the total regional pupil's enrolment. The district ranks second after Mbozi district.

Fig. 16 (b): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Mbeya Urban District, 1995

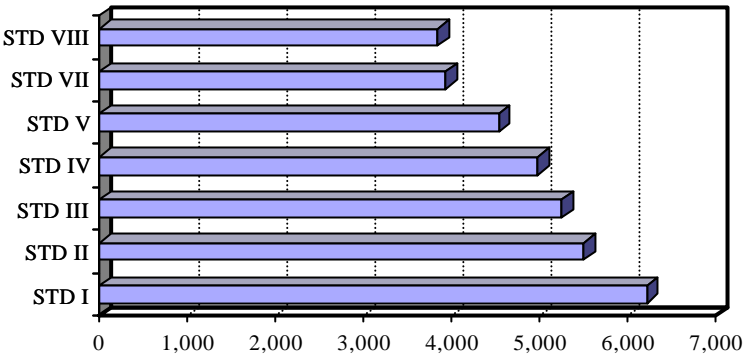


Fig. 16 (c): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Mbeya District, 1995

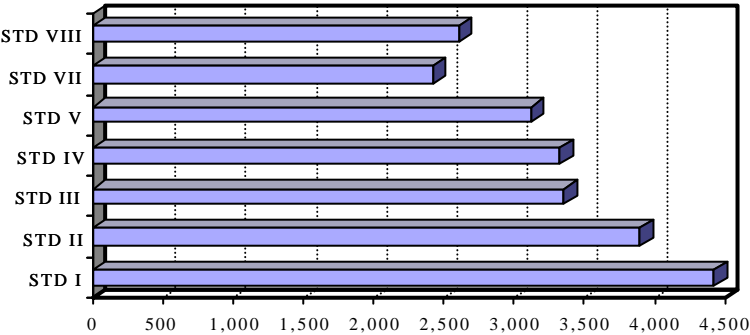


Fig. 16 (d): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Ileje District, 1995

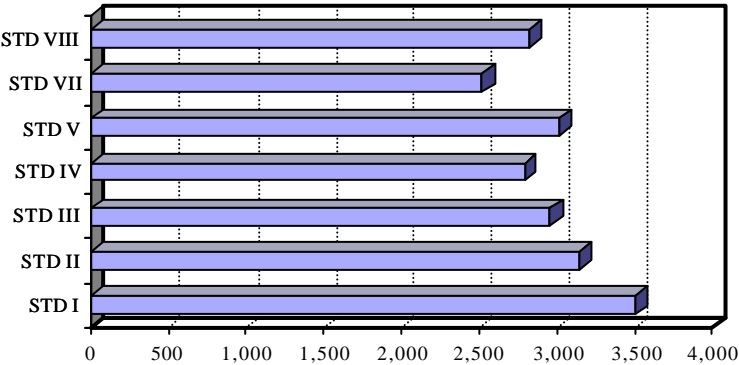


Fig. 16 (e): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Kyela District, 1995

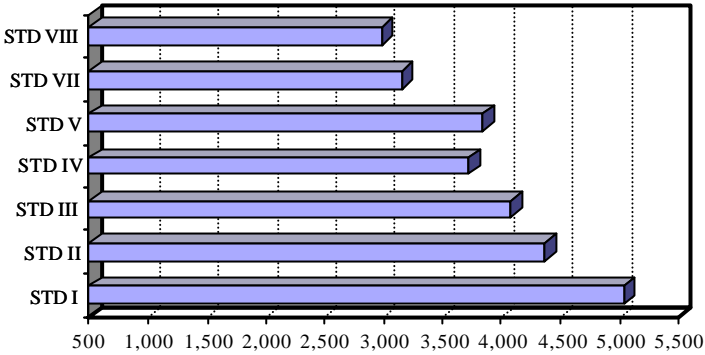


Fig. 16 (f): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Mbozi District, 1995

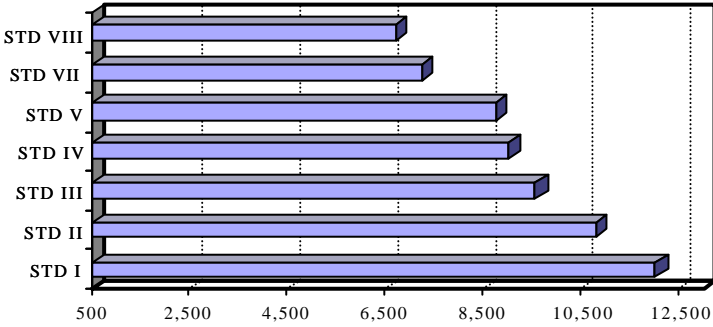
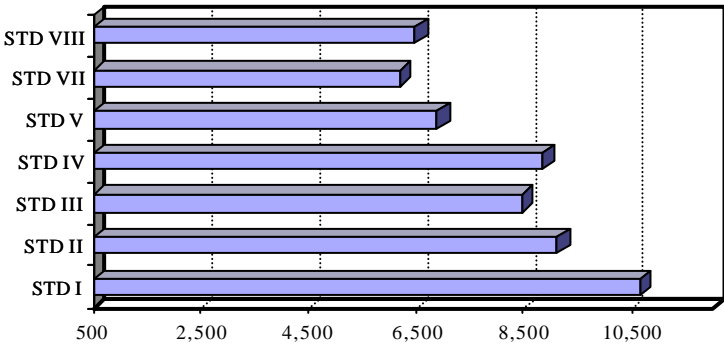


Fig. 16 (g): Primary School Enrolment by Class in Rungwe District, 1995



2.1.1.3 Education Facilities:

Mbeya district faces the problem of acute shortage of education facilities and poor school infrastructures including, classrooms, desks, teacher's houses, teaching materials and qualified teachers as is the case for many districts in Tanzania. This situation has a negative effect upon the quality of primary education in the district.

Table XVII: PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION FACILITIES (1995)

Name of Facility	Requirement	Available	Deficit	
			Quantity	%
Classrooms	1683	859	824	49
Teacher's Houses	1694	596	1098	64.8
Toilets/Pit hole latrines	2434	1800	634	26
Desks	30425	6901	23524	77.3
Tables	3047	1271	1776	58.3
Chairs	3047	618	2429	79.7
Grade IIIA Teachers	1043	505	538	51.6
Grade IIIB Teachers	998	859	138	13.9
Blackboards	1683	1475	208	12.4

Source: Education Officer - Mbeya district.

Table XVII shows the position of primary schools facilities which has generally deteriorated. For example, the table indicates that only 22.7%, 35.2% and 20.3% of the schools, desks teacher's houses and chairs respectively are available against the district requirements.

As a matter of fact, there is a dire need for the government and the community to cooperate and work more closer together in order to mitigate this problem.

Table XVIII: EDUCATION FACILITIES AND SERVICE RATIO IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARD

Relationship	District Ratio	Regional Ratio	National Standard
Pupils/teachers	44:1	36:1	45:1
Pupils/classroom	70:1	65:1	45:1
Teachers/Staff room	3:1	2:1	1:1
Pupils/School desks	8:1	6:1	3:1
Pupils/Tex book	10:1	7:1	1:1

Source: Mbeya district Council.

In Table XVIII it is observed that, with exceptional of pupils/teachers ratio, the remaining ratios are above the regional and National standard. The magnitude of the problem is proved by the poor performance of primary schools leavers in the district.

2.1.1.4 Drop-Outs:

Mbeya district ranks the third and fourth position compared to other district for primary schools drop - outs in Mbeya region. In 1990 for example the number was 411 pupils out of 2707 pupils registered in the region and in 1995 there were 613 drop - outs of 4197 pupils registered in the region. Drop - outs of females were less than males despite the fact that, the number of females enrolled surpass that of males as shown in Table XIX.

Table XIX: DROP - OUTS IN 1990 AND 1995 BY DISTRICT AND SEX IN MBEYA REGION

District	1990			1995		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mbeya (R)	226	185	411	333	280	613
Mbeya	309	244	553	497	606	1103
Kyela	28	35	63	290	297	587
Mbeya (U)	98	85	183	132	101	233
Mbozi	189	162	357	469	465	934
Rungwe	581	509	1086	350	324	674
Total	1466	1245	2707	2101	2096	4197

Source: Mbeya Regional profile.

Fig. 17(a): Drop - Outs in 1990 by District and Sex in , Mbeya Region

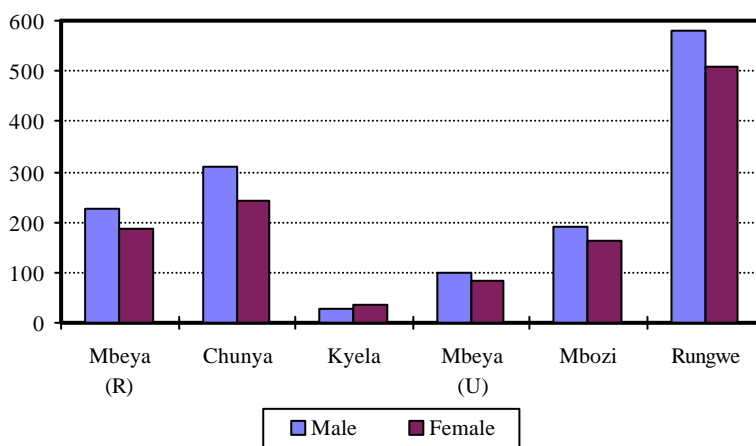


Fig. 17 (b): Drop - Outs in 1995 by District and Sex in , Mbeya Region

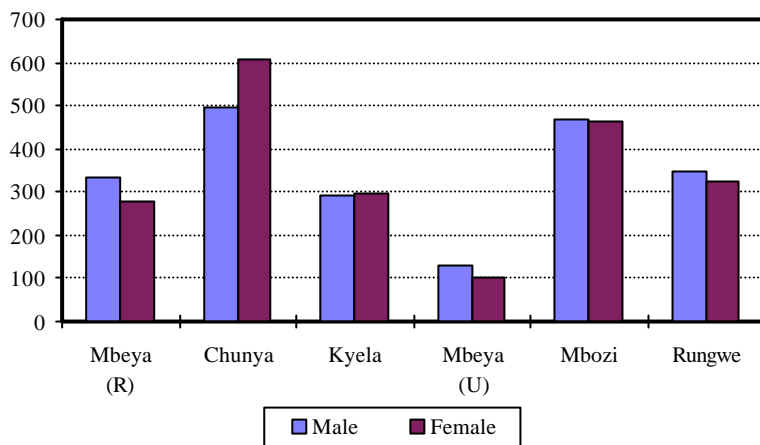
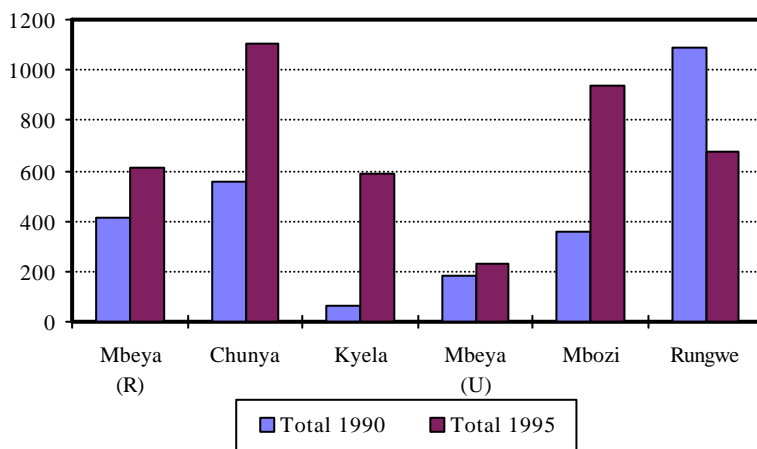


Fig. 17 (c): Total Drop - Outs in 1990 and 1995 by District in Mbeya Region



Between 1990 and 1995, the highest drop - outs number of pupils in Mbeya district was that of the year 1993 (643) followed by 1995 (613) as shown in Table XIX. It seems that, the trend over the said period increased with the exceptional of 1994. The main reasons given for those drop - outs are on record as, truancy, pregnancies and deaths.

Table XX: DROP - OUTS BY SEX IN MBEYA DISTRICT BETWEEN 1990 - 1995

Year	Registered			Drop - outs (% drop - outs Vs Registered)			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1990	24949	25319	50268	216	195	411	0.8
1991	25135	26569	51704	262	241	503	0.9
1992	26224	26680	52904	285	221	506	1.0
1993	28093	28712	56505	333	310	643	1.1
1994	28184	27748	55932	295	268	563	1.0
1995	28613	32237	60850	323	290	613	1.0

Source: Mbeya district Council.

Fig. 18: Number of Registered pupils between 1990 - 1995 by Sex in Mbeya District

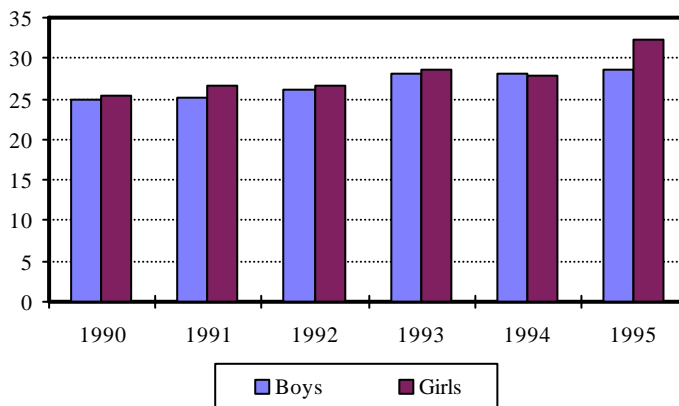
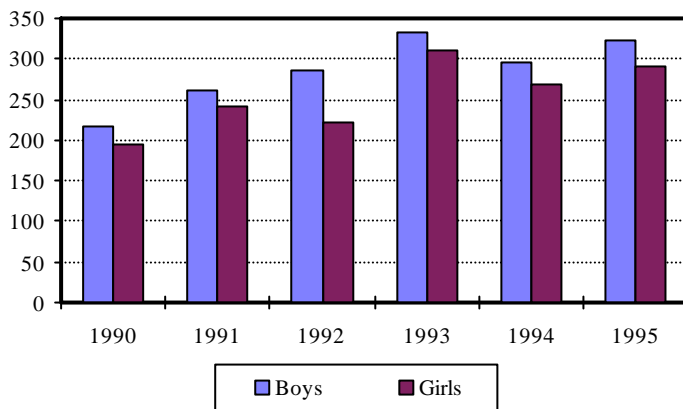


Fig. 18 (a): Drop - outs (%) between 1990 - 1995 by Sex in Mbeya District



2.1.2 Secondary Education:

2.1.2.1 Primary School leavers:

Available data shows that, Mbeya district has shortage of places in secondary schools. For example, the number of pupils selected to join Form I in public secondary schools is very small ranging between 4.5% (1990) to 2.5% (1995).

However unlike primary education, the percentage of girls selected to join public secondary schools tends to be lower than that of boys. In Mbeya district this is the case, except in 1992 and in 1995 when the percentage of girls exceeds that of boys.

It is also noted that from 1990 the number of pupils joining public secondary schools has been decreasing, although the number of standard seven leavers has been increasing. For example out of 5151 STD VII pupils who did examination in 1990 only 4.5

percent were selected to join Form I in public secondary schools compared to 2.5 percent of 6192 STD VII pupils selected in 1995. This decrease of pupils selected to join public secondary school calls for an urgent need for concerted efforts to establish more private secondary schools in order to accommodate those who fail to secure places in public secondary schools.

Table XXI: TREND OF PUPILS SELECTED TO JOIN FORM I BY SEX IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Year	No. of Candidates			No. of Pupils Selected to join Secondary			Selected %
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1990	2522	2629	5151	122	108	233	4.5
1991	2525	2958	5483	160	71	231	4.2
1992	2771	2894	5665	100	118	218	3.8
1993	3229	3345	6574	90	84	174	2.6
1994	3094	3458	6552	91	90	184	2.8
1995	3031	3161	6192	73	81	154	2.5

Source: District Education office - Mbeya (R).

Fig. 19: Number of Candidates Siting to Join Form I by Sex in Public Secondary Schools, Mbeya District

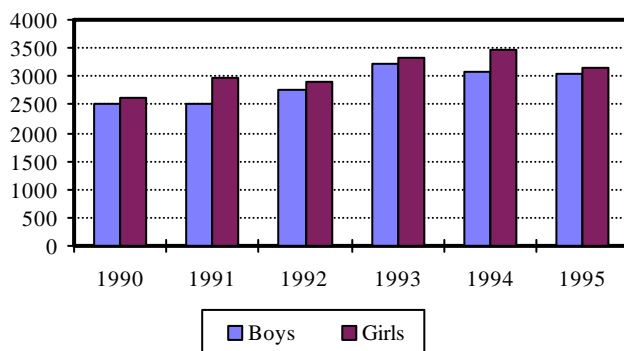


Fig. 19 (a): Trend of Pupils Selected to Join Form I by Sex in Public Secondary Schools in Mbeya District

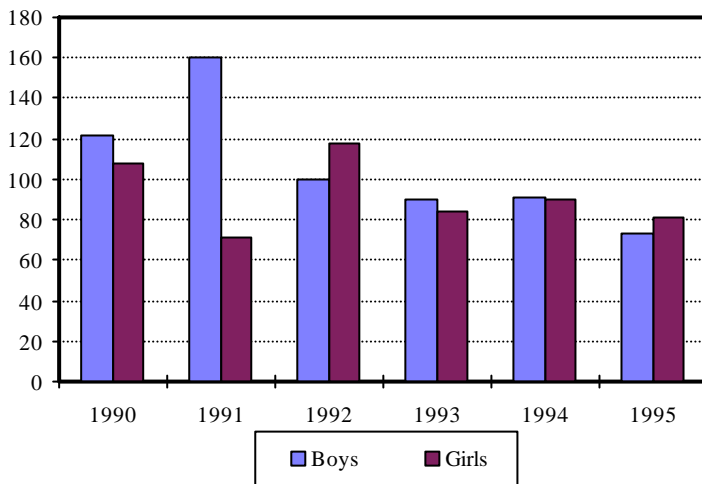
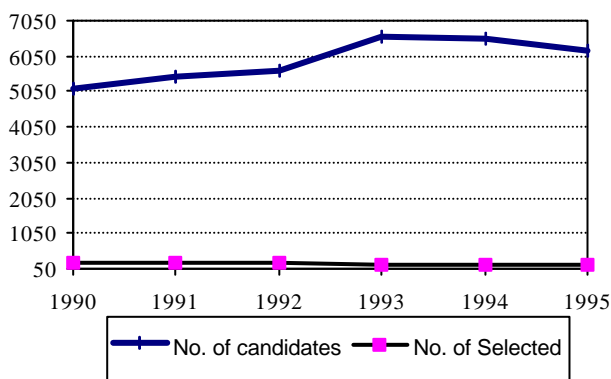


Fig. 19 (c): Number of candidates to the number of pupils selected to join Form I in Mbeya District



2.1.2.2 Expansion of Secondary Education:

Mbeya district had the first four secondary schools in 1988, one public and three private secondary schools. The only public secondary school is located in Rujewa division. By 1997 the

number of secondary schools had increased to 14 situated and categorised as shown in Table XXII below.

Table XXII: DISTRIBUTION AND EXPANSION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY DIVISION IN MBEYA DISTRICT BETWEEN 1988 AND 1995

Division	1988			1996			Ownership
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
Rujewa	1	1	2	1	2	3	1 Government 2 Parent Association
Ilongo	-	1	1	-	2	2	Parent Association
Tembela	-	-	-	1	3	4	1 Government 3 Parent Association
Isangati	-	1	1	1	1	2	1 Government 1 Parent Association
Usongwe	-	-	-	1	2	3	1 Government 2 parent Association
Total	1	3	4	4	10	14	4 Government 10 Parent Association

Source: District Education office - Mbeya (R).

2.1.2.3 Gross Enrolment:

Enrolment in public and private secondary schools by sex in 1995 is shown in Table XXIII. It is noted that there is gender bias against women in Mbeya District as the number of boys and girls enrolled are not equal in both public as well as private secondary schools.

Table XXIII: ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND SEX IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1995

Class	Public			Private			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	40	40	80	160	142	302	200	182	382
II	38	35	73	148	125	273	186	160	346
III	36	31	67	132	108	230	168	139	297
IV	35	26	61	128	98	226	163	124	287
Total	149	132	281	568	473	1041	717	605	1322

Source: District Education office - Mbeya (R).

Fig. 20: Enrolment by Class and Sex in Public Secondary Schools 1995

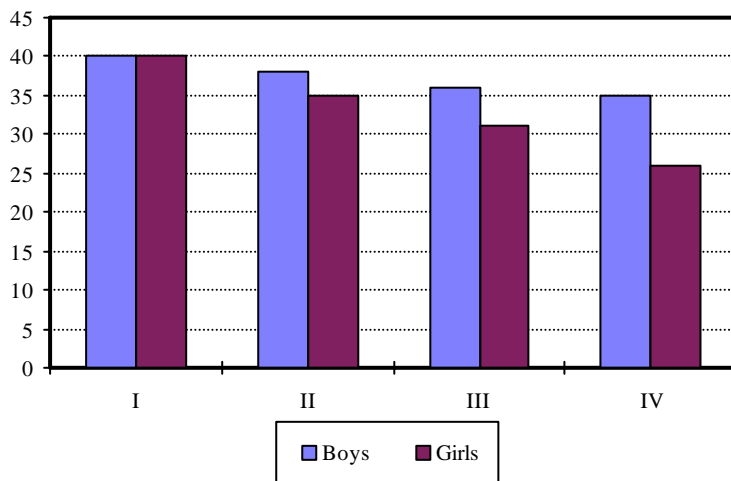


Fig. 20 (a): Enrolment by Class and Sex in Private Secondary Schools 1995

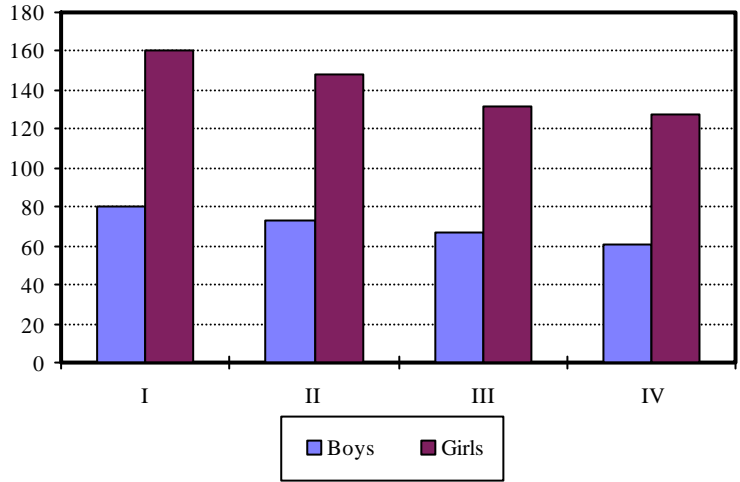
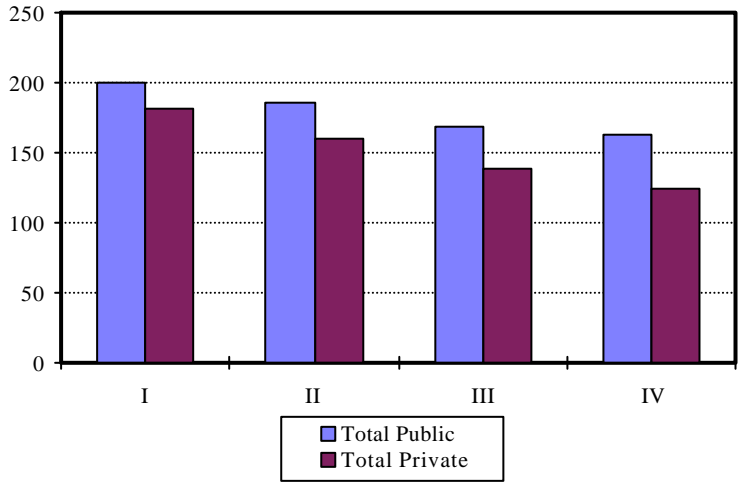


Fig. 20 (b): Enrolment by Class in both Public and Private Secondary Schools 1995



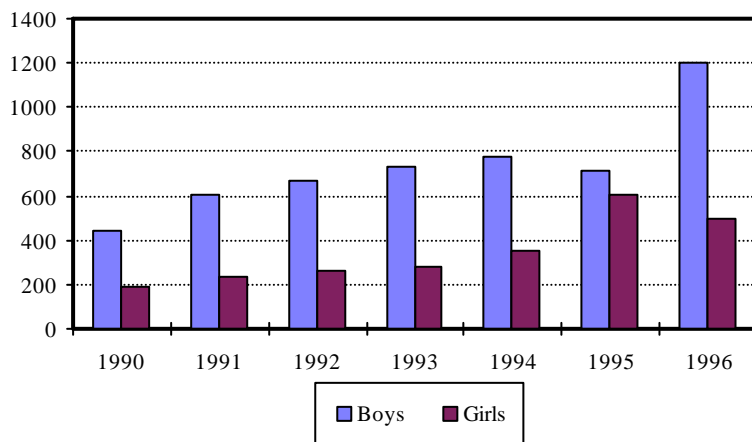
In Table XXIV the trend of total student enrolment in both public and private secondary school has increased almost steadily. For example during 1990 - 1991 more 205 students were enrolled while between 1994 - 1995 more 190 students were enrolled.

**Table XXIV: TOTAL ENROLMENT (FORM I - IV)
BY SEX BETWEEN 1990 - 1996**

Year	Enrolment		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1990	442	191	633
1991	602	236	838
1992	668	266	934
1993	736	283	1019
1994	781	351	1132
1995	717	605	1322
1996	1205	496	1701

Source: District Education office - Mbeya (R).

Fig. 21: Total Enrolment (Form I - IV) by Sex between 1990 - 1996



2.1.3 Adult Education:

The level of illiteracy among 237,565 adults as shown in the Table XXV below is 25%. This is encouraging since at 75% (1995) literacy, Mbeya district surpasses the regional average rate of 71.9%.

**Table XXV: NUMBER OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES IN
MBEYA DISTRICT AS EXAMINED IN 1995**

Adults in the district	Female	Male	Total
	121,158	116,407	237,565
Number of Literates	93,340	84,834	178,174
Number of Illiterates	32,391	27,000	59,391
Percentage of literates	73.3%	76.8%	75%
Percentage of illiterates	26.7%	23%	25%

Fig. 22: Number of Illiterates (Thousands) by Sex in Mbeya District in 1995

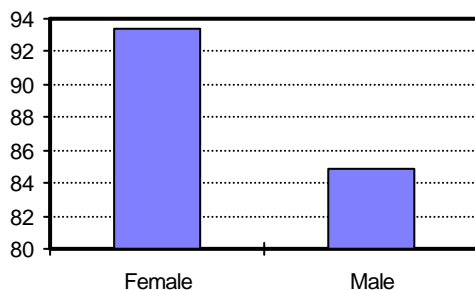


Fig. 22 (a): Number of Illiterates (Thousands) by Sex in Mbeya District in 1995

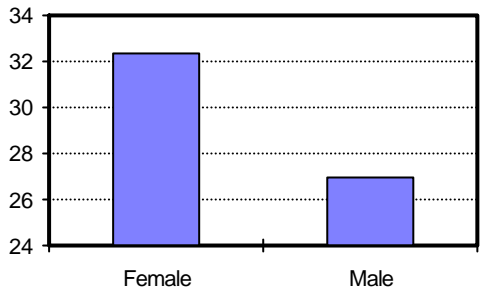


Fig. 22 (b): Percentage of literates by Sex in Mbeya District

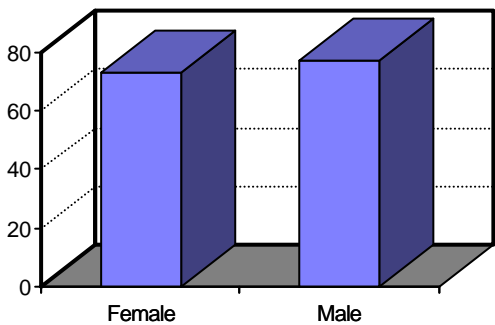
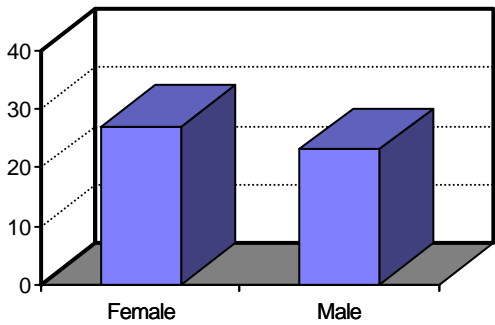


Fig. 22 (c): Percentage of Illiterates by Sex in Mbeya District



However, the percentage of illiterate men was 23.2% smaller than that of women 26.7%. This shows that among other things, probably women have less opportunities to attend adult education classes, as well as primary schools. For the purpose of eradicating illiteracy, the district is running 124 adult education centres.

2.1.4 Pre-Primary Education:

The District has 143 day - care centres and kindergarten schools. The distribution of these centres is shown in Table XXVI below.

**Table XXVI: NURSERY SCHOOLS (PRE-PRIMARY) COVERAGE
BY DIVISION IN MBEYA DISTRICT 1995**

Division	Location	No. of Centres	No. of teachers	
			Trained	Untrained
Tembela	Tembela, Ijombe and Ikukwa	22	-	2
Isangati	Ilembo, Lwinji and Isuto	40	-	40
Usongwe	Iwindi, Mbalizi and Izumbwe	34	2	32
Ilongo	Chimala, Igurusi, Ruiwa and Mapogoro	22	4	18
Rungwe	Manindi	25	6	19
Total		143	12	131

Source: District Education Officer - Mbeya (R).

From the table, it is noted that, Isangati division has more number of pre-primary school than other divisions in the district although it has no trained and only 40 untrained teachers.

2.2 Water Sector:

2.2.1 Introduction:

The National water policy in its long term programme has directed that at least every person should have access to clean and safe water within a distance of not more than 400m. by the year 2002. In response to this policy, surface water evaluation in the district has been developed by construction of water tapping sources in major rivers as shown in Table XXVII below.

Table XXVII: HARNESS OF RIVER WATER IN MBEYA DISTRICT

No.	Source of water	Location	Area (Km.)	Covered	Estimated field (M ³)
1	Mbarali River	Igawa		1000	124.74
2.	Mlomboji River	Mlomboji		235.0	358.00
3.	Kimani River	Kimani		448.0	65.31
4.	Great Ruaha River	Salimwani		506.6	146.49
5.	Chimala	Chiteleko		167.0	22.25
6.	4051 Lunwa	Igurusi		-	4.71
7.	Mswiswi River	Wilima		1056	-
8.	Mbarazi R.	Mbalizi		131	5.18
9.	Songwe R.	Songwe		-	-
10.	Ipatagwa R.	Umrombo		-	-

Source: District water office - Mbeya (R).

Apart from these major water sources (river) with gauging stations, small streams (especially from the surrounding mountains) do supplement district's water daily requirement. On the other hand Table XXVIII shows that about 43% of rural population in Mbeya Region by 1995 were accessible to clean and safe water within a reasonable distance.

Table XXVIII: RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN MBEYA REGION 1995

District	1995 Population estimates	Population served	% of population served
Mbeya (R)	339,379	239,785	60
Mbeya (U)	190,005	146,313	77
Mbozi	420,771	130,439	31
Mbeya	194,495	118,641	61
Ileje	103,328	37,963	37
Kyela	152,022	95,668	63
Rungwe	299,379	113,764	38
Total	1,759,814	755,888	43

Source: Mbeya region socio - Economic Profile.

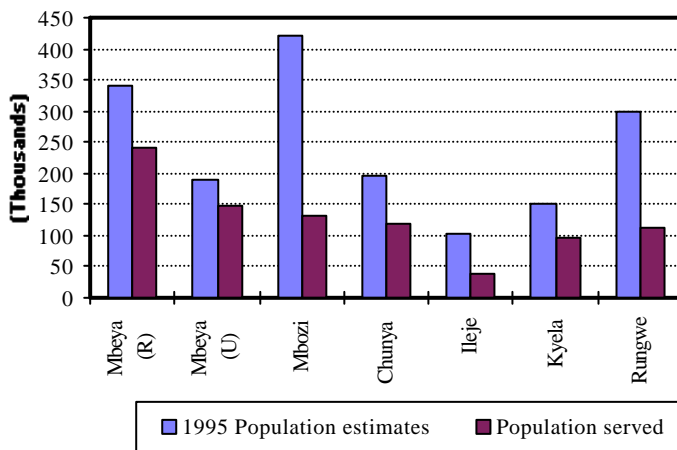
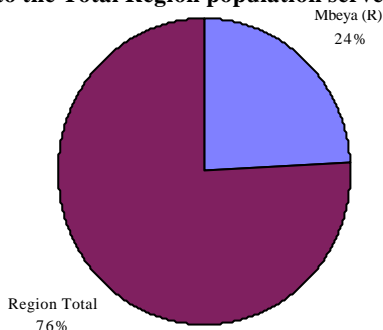
Fig. 23: Population Estimates and Population Served with Water by District in Mbeya Region

Fig. 23 (a): Percentage of population served with water in Mbeya Rural District to the Total Region population served with water



2.2.2 Situation of Water Supply (Water Schemes):

The population of Mbeya district is also served with gravity and diesel schemes, which include shallow wells and boreholes. Table XXIX shows the available water schemes and their location while Table XXX depicts the percentage of population served with clean and safe water by division in Mbeya district.

Table XXIX: AVAILABLE WATER SCHEMES IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Division	Type of Schemes	Location
Usongwe	6 Gravity schemes 1 Pumped (Diesel)	- Songwe, Iwala, Iwindi, Itimba, Mshewe and Mjile - Magereza Prison
Isangati	2 Gravity schemes 1 Pumped (Diesel)	- Iwiji - Santilya and Ilembo
Tembela	3 Gravity schemes 1 Diesel pump	- Irambo, Imezu/Inyala and Nyalwela - Simambwe
Ilongo	6 Gravity schemes 61 Shallow wells schemes	- Ilongo, Ijimbi, Igurusi 2 at Chimala and Mbuyuni - Ruiwa, U/Usangu and Chimala
Rujewa	3 Gravity schemes 17 Shallow wells schemes 2 Bore Holes	- Rujewa, Ikoga/Mapogoro and Madibira - Rujewa, Ruiwa, U/Usangu and Mawindi - Mbarali Rice farm and Rujewa RC Mission Centre.

Source: District water Engineer.

Given the total number of schemes available, Table XXIX shows that, Ilongo division is better served than other divisions in Mbeya district.

**Table XXX: POPULATION SERVED WITH CLEAN AND SAFE WATER BY
DIVISION WARDS IN MBEYA DISTRICT 1995**

Division/Wards	No. of Villages served	1995 population Estimates	Actual Population served	% Population served
<u>Rujewa</u>				
<u>Division:</u>	16	38390	36048	94
Rujewa	5	17903	17657	98.6
Madibira	4	18189	10479	58
Marindi	6	10374	10111	97
Mapogoro				
<u>Ilongo Division:</u>				
Chimala	8	15578	13746	88
Msangaji	-	5494	3370	61
U/Usangu	15	30652	25889	84
Ruiwa	9	20064	29013	145
<u>Usongwe</u>				
<u>Division:</u>	-	15884	7425	47
Igale	9	22046	40158	182
Iwindi	2	23622	4340	18
U.Usongwe	4	8382	7599	91
Mshewe				
<u>Isangati</u>				
<u>Division:</u>	-	15531	-	-
Isuto	2	15342	4642	30
Santilya	1	16347	2576	16
Ilembo	1	8918	3728	42
Imiji				
<u>Tembela</u>				
<u>Division:</u>	-	8018	-	-
Ihanjo	7	170	9470	56
Ilenje	7	21310	10863	51
Tembela	2	7579	2671	35
Ijombe/Ntagaro	-	4185	-	-
Ukukwa				
Total District	98	399,379	239,785	60

Source: District water Engineer.

2.2.3 Sanitation:

Mbeya district sanitation position is as shown in Table XXXI below. The majority of the household use pit latrines (59%) which can easily be a health hazard. It is estimated that 1% of the rural households have permanent latrines. The concerned authority should advise and encourage households to build permanent latrines within their household premises.

Table XXXI: RURAL SANITATION STATUS BY DIVISIONS IN MBEYA DISTRICT (1995)

Division	No. of Households	Sanitation Facilities			No. of Households without Latrines	% of Households without
		No. of pit Latrine	No. of VIPs	No. of Sept. Tanks		
Rujewa	17915	10942	32	76	6865	38
Ilongo	15118	9233	28	125	5732	38
Tembela	10535	6032	13	11	4479	43
Isangati	14669	8399	11	10	6241	43
Usongwe	14697	8415	17	182	6083	42
Total	72934	43021	101	404	2944	40.3

Source: Mbeya (R) district Council.

23 Health Sector

2.3.1 Introduction:

The available data shows that, Mbeya district is well served with health facilities although they may lack medicine and other prerequisite requirements. In fact there have been considerable development of health facilities within the district since 1972. For example, there have been an increase of health centres from four

in 1972 to ten in 1996. The number of dispensary has also increased from 30 in 1985 to 70 in 1996. In general most of the people have to walk about 7 kms. from their homesteads to the nearest health facility. The most common diseases in the district include Malaria, URTI and Diarrhoea. Table XXXII shows ten top commonly diseases in the district as recorded in 1996.

Table XXXII: THE TOP TEN DISEASES IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL OCCURANCE AVERAGES 1996

Type of Disease	District Occurrence Average		Regional Occurrence Average %	National Occurrence Average %
	Occurences	%		
Malaria	68723	37.6	25.4	31.0
URTI	45452	24.4	12.0	11.0
Diarrhoea	24179	13.2	11.1	8.1
Pneumonia	13966	7.6	4.8	4.4
Worm Infection	7669	4.2	5.6	2.7
Skin Infection	7198	3.9	5.5	3.7
Eye Infection	6729	3.6	2.7	4.6
Minor Surgery	4083	2.2	4.5	3.2
Urethra discharge	1539	0.9	3.3	1.5
Pelvic Infection	1072	0.6	0.6	0.8

Table XXXII above also shows that, the main killer disease in the district is malaria followed by URTI, Diarrhoea and Pneumonia consecutively, with occurrences at the rates of 38%, 25.2%, 13.4% and 7.7% respectively. These district rates are much higher than those of Mbeya region and National rates.

2.3.2 Health Situation

2.3.2.1 Facilities

Table XXXIII shows the distribution of designated health facilities in their respective divisions. The district has also Village Primary Health Care (PHC) - covering all 158 villages, and the Child survival Protection and Development Programme covering 61 villages in two divisions.

Table XXXIII: HEALTH FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION IN MBEYA DISTRICT 1996

Division	Hospital		Health Centres		Dispensaries		Village Health Posts
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Usongwe	-	-	1	1	9	3	-
Isangati	-	-	1	-	6	1	25
Tembela	-	-	1	-	11	-	-
Rugewa	-	-	2	4	9	5	-
Ilongo	-	1	-	1	12	10	36
Total	-	1	5	6	47	19	61

Source: Mbeya (R) District Council.

It is noted in Table XXXIII above that, Ilongo division is better served in terms of health facilities than other divisions in the district.

Table XXXIV: DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES BY WARDS 1996

Ward	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Village Health Posts	Total
Iwiji	-	2	3	5
Ilembo	1	3	9	13
Santilya	-	1	7	8
Isuto	-	2	6	8
Igale	-	1	-	1
Iwindi	1	8	-	9
Mshewe	-	3	-	3
Ulenje	-	3	-	3
U/Usongwe	2	7	-	9
Tembela	1	1	-	2
Ijombe	-	-	-	-
Ihango	-	2	-	-
Ikukwa	-	1	-	-
Rujewa	2	7	-	9
Madibira	2	3	-	5
Mawindi	-	4	-	4
Mapogoro	-	3	-	3
Chimala	1	4	9	14
Ut/Usangu	1	9	13	23
Ruiwa	-	4	10	14
Msangaji	-	4	4	8
Total	11	69	61	-

Source: Mbeya (R) District Council.

With one health centre, nine dispensaries and thirteen Village Health posts, this has made Ut/Usangu ward to be the most well served in terms of health facilities compared to other wards in Mbeya district followed by Ruiwa, Chimala and Ilembo wards respectively as depicted in Table XXXIV above.

On the other hand in comparison with the number of villages, Igale and Tembela wards with 11 and 17 villages respectively are less served with health facilities. However, it has been observed that, geographical layout and terrain of these wards has discouraged the would be potential investors in the health sector.

Table XXXV: HEALTH FACILITIES RATIO IN MBEYA DISTRICTS - 1996

Facility	Quantity	District Ratio	Mbeya Regional Ratio	National Ratio
Hospital	1	1:183908	1:157478	1:100000
Hospital/bed	80	1:2221	1:1135	1:800
Rural H/Centre	11	1:80313	1:87893	1:50000
Dispensaries	69	1:5792	1:7890	1:10000
Medical Doctors	3	1:81302	1:68468	1:48000

Source: Compiled data - based on Mbeya Socio - Economic Profile and Mbeya District Council.

Table XXXV shows the ratio between Mbeya district population and the available facilities in comparison with Regional and National standard. In general most of the ratio are well below the National standard and Regional ratio with the exceptional of Rural Health Centre and Dispensaries.

2.3.2.2 Health Personnel:

It is noted in Table XXXVI that, there is a big shortfall between the strength of the existing health facilities against the establishment. For example there is a shortfall of 40 Public Health Nurses, 40 Nurse Attendants and 18 Health Assistants.

Table XXXVI: HEALTH CENTRES PERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENT IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Staff Category	Government Establishment	Strength	Deficit
Doctors	4	1	3
Medical Assistants	12	8	4
Districts MCH Coordinators	2	1	1
Rural Medical Aiders	54	30	15
Nursing Officer's	2	2	-
Nurse and Midwife	12	10	2
Public Health Nurses	51	2	40
MCHA's	58	45	13
Health officers	5	5	-
Health Assistants	54	36	18
Trained Nurses	8	2	6
Medical records	4	4	-
Medical dentists	4	1	3
Dental Assistants	4	-	4
Nurse Attendants	40	-	40
Pharmacy technicians	4	-	4
Laboratory Assistant	4	2	2
Laboratory Technicians	2	1	1
Laundry Attendants	6	6	-

Source: District Medical Office - Mbeya (R).

2.3.3 Other Health Indicators:

2.3.3.1 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

There have been some improvement in saving Infant and children life for the last decade. Table XXXVII indicates the status of the districts with regard to Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates.

Table XXXVIII: TREND OF IMR AND U5MR OF MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AVERAGE

Years	IMR			U5MR		
	Mbeya District	Mbeya Region	National	Mbeya District	Regional	Natural
1975	180/1000	161/1000	137/1000	260/1000	267/1000	23/1000
1985	150/1000	124/1000	115/1000	200/1000	206/1000	191/1000
1995	120/1000	96/1000	96/1000	170/1000	163/1000	158/1000

Source: District Health office - Mbeya.

Table XXXVII above also shows that, the IMR and U5MR of Mbeya district between 1975 and 1995 was higher than the Regional and the National Averages.

2.3.3.2 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR):

District statistics shows that, the trend of MMR averages between 1992 and 1994 has been declining successfully. For example MMR in 1992 was 240, 1993 was 250 and in 1994 was 190. Table XXXVIII depicts this trend.

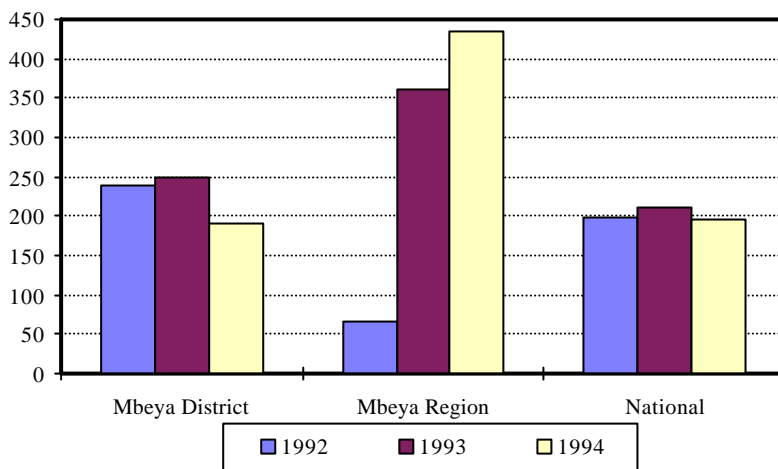
Table XXXVIII: TREND OF MMR IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AVERAGES

	1992	1993	1994
Mbeya District	240	250	190
Mbeya Region	67	361	436
National	199	211	197

Source: Planning Commission Compiled data based:
(i) MOH - Health Statistical Abstract

(ii) DMO - Mbeya (R)

FIG. 24: Trend of MMR in Mbeya District Compared to Regional and National Averages, 1992 - 1994



2.3.3.3 Immunization (Percentage) Coverage in Mbeya district 1985, 1990 and 1995:

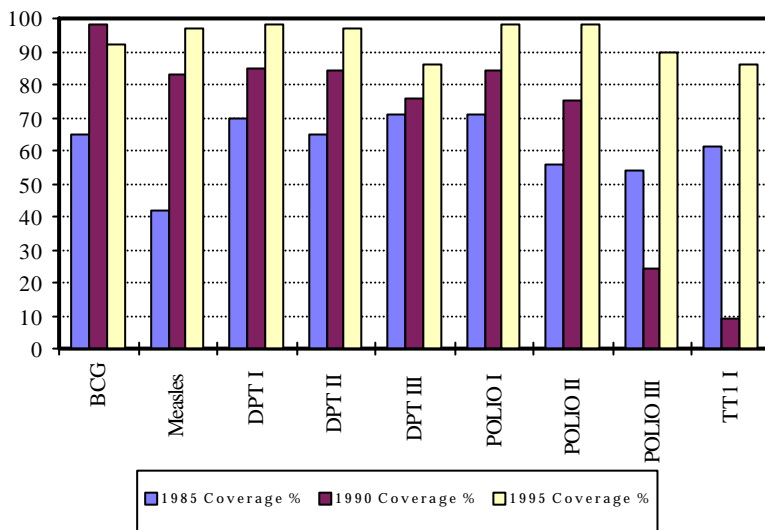
This programme has been implemented under the child survival Protection and Prevention. UNICEF programme (CSPD). Table XXXIX shows the immunization percentage coverage in the district.

Table XXXIX: IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR 1985, 1990 AND 1995

Type Immunization	of	1985 Coverage %	1990 Coverage %	1995 Coverage %
BCG		65	98	92
Measles		42	83	97
DPT I		70	85	98
DPT II		65	84.4	97
DPT III		71	76.0	86
POLIO I		71	84	98
POLIO II		56	75	98
POLIO III		54	24	90
TT ₁ I		61	9	86

Source: District Council - DMO office Mbeya.

Fig. 25: Type of Immunization and Immunization Coverage for 1985, 1990 and 1995



In general one can note in table... above that, the 1995 immunization performance improved significantly compared to previous years (1985 and 1990). Polio (I & II), and DPT_I performance lead followed by Measles and DPT_{II}.

SECTION III

3.0 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE:

3.1 Road Networks:

Mbeya district has an estimated road network length of 1203.2 kms. Out of which 188kms. are trunk roads, 351.2 kms. are Regional roads, 302.3kms. are District roads and 271.6 are Village or Feeder roads Table XL describes these types of roads in Mbeya district.

Table XL: DISTRICT ROADS TYPE, CATEGORY AND DISTANCE

Type - Road	Description of Road	Condition	Distance (Kms)
1. Trunk Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uyole - Isyonje (Asphalt Concrete-AC) • Mbeya - Mbeya boarder (gravel) • Uyole - Ihahi - Iringa boarder (AC) • Iwambi - Songwe (AC) 	good fair good good	15 34 109 30
Total	Trunk Roads Coverage		188
2. Regional Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbalizi - Rungwe boarder (gravel) • Isangali - Shigamba - Iwiji (gravel) • Isyonje - Kitulo (Makete boarder) (gravel) • Mbalizi - Mbeya boarder (gravel) • Igawa - Rujewa - Madibira - Iringa boarder (Earth) • Rujewa - Mbarali (gravel) • Igurusi - Utengule - Luhanga (Earth) • Ilongo - Ruiwa - Usangu (gravel) 	fair good fair fair poor good poor fair	26 55 44 52.2 103 10 26 35
Total	Regional Roads Coverage		351.2

It is observed in Table XL that 38% of the district road and 22.6% of feeder road are fairly good. Lack of regular maintenance and other factors has contributed a lot toward this poor state condition of roads in the district.

Table XLI: PROFILE ON THE DISTRICT ROADS SPECIFYING THEIR SURFACE CLASSIFICATION, DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION AND LENGTH:

Division	Type of Road	Tarmac (Kms)	Gravel (Kms)	Gravel/Earth (Kms)	Earth (Kms)	Total Length (Kms)
Rujewa	Trunk Road	11	-	-	-	11
	Regional Road	-	18	95	-	113
	District Road	-	-	-	91	91
	Feeder Road	-	-	-	44	44
	Total Division	11	18	95	135	259
Ilongo	Trunk Road	98	-	-	-	98
	Regional Road	-	-	53	8	61
	District Road	-	-	-	51	51
	Feeder Road	-	-	-	61	61
	Total Division	98	-	53	120	271
Tembela	Trunk Road	15	34	-	-	49
	Regional Road	-	44	-	-	44
	District Road	-	-	-	120.7	120.7
	Feeder Road	-	-	-	58.6	58.6
	Total Division	15	78	-	179.3	272.3
Isangati	Trunk Road	-	-	-	-	-
	Regional Road	-	81	-	-	81
	District Road	-	-	22	66	88
	Feeder Road	-	-	-	33	33
	Total Division	-	81	22	99	202
UI/Uson gwe	Trunk Road	30	-	-	-	30
	Regional Road	-	52.2	-	-	52.2
	District Road	-	-	-	36.7	36.7
	Feeder Road	-	-	-	75	75.0
	Total Division	30	52.2	-	111.7	193.9
	TOTAL DISTRICT	154	229.2	170	645	1203.2

Source: Mbeya (R) District Council Engineer.

It is noted in Table XLI that, the only division without Trunk road is Isangati. On the other hand Ilongo division has no gravel road at all.

ROAD NETWORK MAP - MBEYA DISTRICT



3.2 Other Communication Network:

3.2.1 Air Transport:

Four airstrips located at Ikukwa, Idunda, Msangaji and Mjele serve the district. These airstrips are accessed by light Charter aircraft. Construction of an airport at Songwe is underway.

3.2.2 Marine Transport:

The only experience of marine transport is at Ruaha River in Usangu Game Reserve where local traditional boats and canoes are used for Cargo transportation and fishing activities.

3.2.3 Telecommunication:

Telecommunication system in the district is fairly adequate. The district has 114 telephone lines, 3 radio calls, and 6 Postal offices distributed in the entire district. This is shown in Table XLII below.

Table XLII: TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Facility	Quantity	Location
Telephone lines	114	13 at Mbalizi 11 at Songwe 89 at Rujewa 1 at Chimala

Radio Call Stations	3	1 at Isangati 1 at Usangu 1 at Mbalizi
Postal Offices	6	Rujewa, Chimala, Igoma, Mbalizi, Songwe and Isangati

Source: District Council office - Mbeya (R).

3.3 Energy:

Consumption of fuelwood and Charcoal stand at 90% of the total energy requirement for cooking and other domestic energy requirement in Rural and Urban areas in Mbeya district. This is about 2,288,100M³ of fuel wood consumed annually in district. Continued use of fuel wood and Charcoal will have an adverse effect on the existing forests as deforestation without afforestation continue.

In order to reverse this situation, alternative sources of energy has to be encouraged particularly biogas, solar energy, coal and electricity wherever possible. For example the use of coal from Kiwira has to be explored.

However the available data shows that, the consumption of alternative source of power particularly thermal and hydro-electricity in the district has declined. This decline could be attributed among other things, to electricity becoming more expensive. Table XLIII shows demand of electricity in the district.

Table XLIII: ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN MBEYA DISTRICT BETWEEN 1991 - 1996

Year	Installed Capacity (Megawatt)	Demand (Megawatt)	Source
1991	14.4	27	National grid (Hydro power) and Thermal power
1992	14.6	25.5	
1993	14.7	25.2	
1994	14.8	24.5	
1995	15.0	23.0	
1996	15.2	22.5	

Source: Tanesco - Mbeya (R).

SECTION IV

4.0 THE DISTRICT ECONOMY:

4.1 Introduction:

The districts major economic undertakings include farming and animal husbandry. It is estimated that these two sectors contribute about 60 - 85% of the district GDP. Other sectors are small scale industries and trading which constitute about 20% of Mbeya district's GDP.

Coffee and Irish potatoes are the leading cash crops. Maize, Pyrethrum, cotton, wheat, Beans, Cassava, Groundnuts, vegetables (Tomato, Onion, Cabbage) Millets and Sunflower follows. The district has both a good number of indigenous and improved cattle. Sheep, goats, pigs and donkeys are also domesticated on small scale.

4.2 District GDP and Per Capita GDP:

In terms of Per Capita GDP and GDP indicators, Mbeya district stand at third position in regard to development in Mbeya Region.

However, the problem of unreliable and Insufficient data in most of sectors in Tanzania has made it difficult to determine precisely the district GDP and per Capita GDP. This is so because most of our economies are subsistence as the result, we have not yet been able to incorporate all economic parameters during the exercise of Calculating GDP.

As the Informal sector is getting an upper hand of the economy, we anticipate that, the exercise of calculating GDP will become more difficult to get timely, accurate and reliable figures.

Table XLIV: MBEYA DISTRICT GDP AND PER CAPITA GDP (AT CURRENT PRICES) ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH OTHER DISTRICT, IN MBEYA REGION (1995)

District	GDP (T.shs. million)	Per Capital (Tshs)
Mbeya (R)	10,788	70,000/=
Mbeya (U)	10,911	72,000/=
Mbeya	15,317	68,000/=
Ileje	5,588	53,000/=
Kyela	10,489	69,210/=
Rungwe	26,944	90,000/=
Mbozi	-	-

Source: Regional Planning office - Mbeya.

Fig. 26: Mbeya District GDP (Thousands million T.Shs. at Current Prices) Estimates compared with other District, in Mbeya Region (1995)

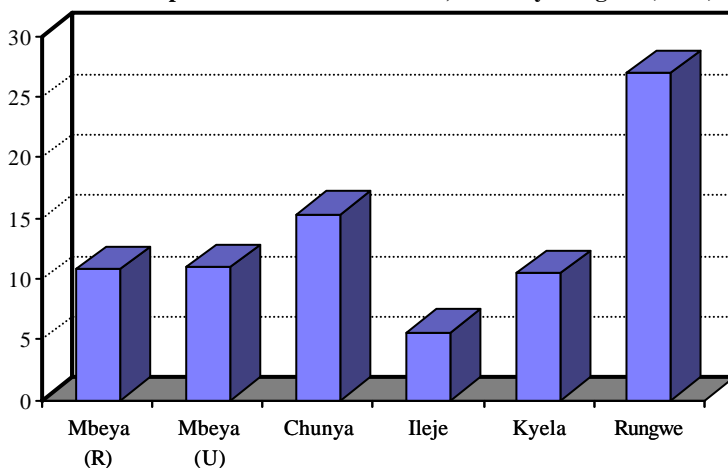
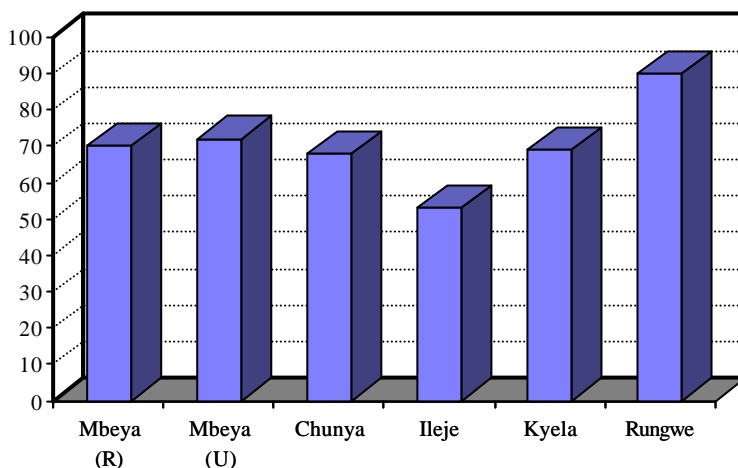


Fig. 26 (a): Mbeya District Per Capita GDP (Thousands million T.Shs. at Current Prices) Estimates compared with other District, in Mbeya Region (1995)



When considering other districts in Mbeya region in terms of GDP and per Capita, Table XLIV above shows that, Mbeya district is less developed than Rungwe district and Mbeya Urban.

On the other hand, Table XLV depicts that, from 1991 to 1996 no significant percentage change of the district GDP has been recorded.

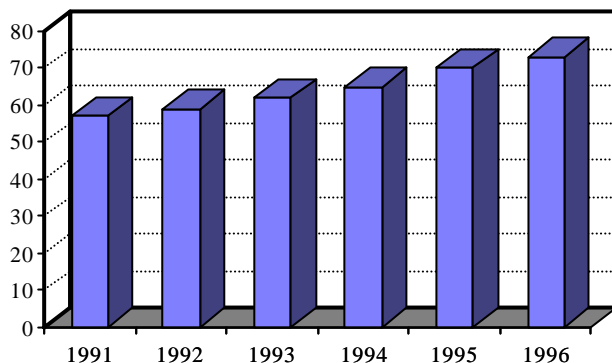
Table XLV: THE DISTRICT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) 1991 - 1996 AT CURRENT PRICE (TSHS).

Year	Per Capital Income (Tshs)	GDP (at current price (Tsh. million)	% Change of GDP
1991	57,000/=	20463.0	-
1992	59,000/=	21735.6	6.2
1993	62,000/=	23429.8	7.8
1994	65,000/=	25207.0	7.6
1995	70,000/=	27846.0	10.4

1996	73,000/=	29798.6	7.0
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Source: Mbeya district Council.

**Fig. 27: Per Capital Income in Mbeya District 1991 - 1996
at Current Price (Thousands Tshs).**



**Fig. 27 (a): GDP (at Current Price (Thousands million TShs.)
in Mbeya District 1991 - 1996**

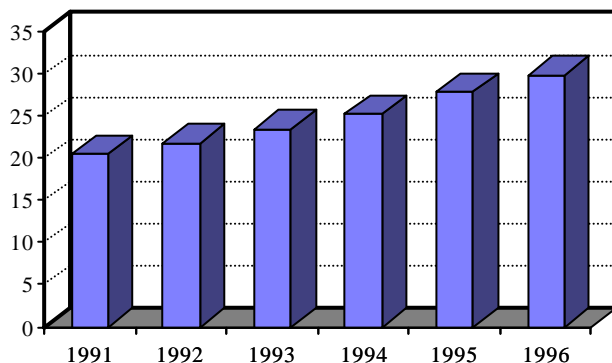
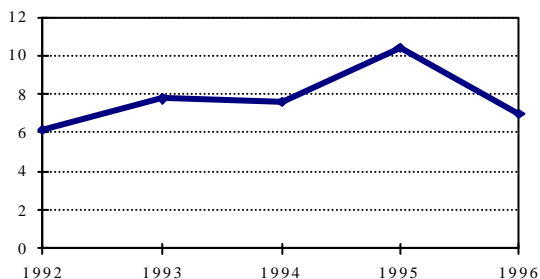


Fig. 27 (b): Percentage Change of GDP in Mbeya District 1992 - 1996



4.3 Agriculture:

4.3.1 Introduction:

It is Estimated that about 80% of the population in the district depend on agriculture and livestock keeping for their livelihood. With arable land of 15420 sq. kms. 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.

Data shows that, the district produces on average: 3,000 tons of coffee, 653 tons of pyrethrum, 3,420 tons of sunflower and 1400 tons of cotton annually. It is also estimated that, between 20% to 50% of Mbeya regional produce of maize, paddy, beans and irish potatoes originate from Mbeya district.

Table XLVI below shows a gradual increase on the volume of total output over years. It is noted that, the increase in volume may have been influenced by acreage expansion and in some cases due to intensive farming.

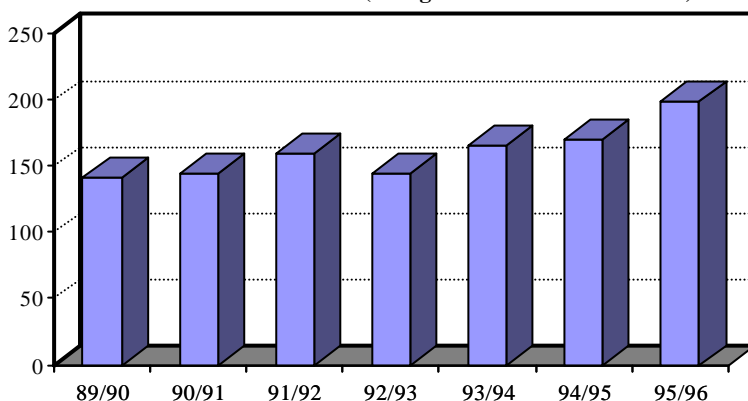
Table XLVI: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN MBEYA DISTRICT 1989/90 - 1995/96 (WEIGHTED IN TONS)

Crop/Year	1989/9 0	1990/9 1	1991/9 2	1992/9 3	1993/9 4	1994/9 5	1995/9 6
1. Food Crops:							
Maize	141,350	144,175	160,220	144,198	165,530	171,000	198,910
Paddy	38,731	39,484	52,328	-	60,000	60,000	66,617
Millets	765	930	1,047	700	1,198	3,439	1,294
I/potatoes	73,500	-	55,240	-	37,500	52,555	73,452
S/potatoes	35,496	3,160	3,724	-	11,739	14,000	16,870
Vegetables	7,785	6,800	13,480	10,784	19,926	10,269	11,078
Wheat	113	143	164	-	2,466	520	572
Cassava	3,080	2,800	3,920	-	-	-	-
G/Nuts	3,645	4,374	4,947	4,452	2,466	-	3,200
Beans	5,333	5,438	6,011	-	8,985	9,600	9,600

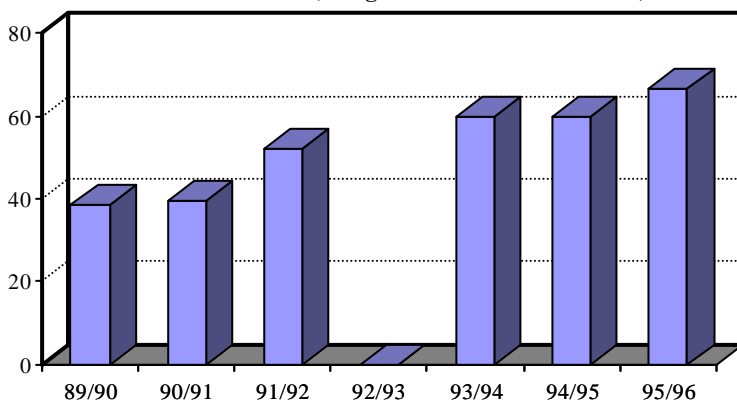
2. Cash							
Crops:	4,050	4,050	-	4,150	2,544	3,510	3,800
Coffee	689	675	-	1,005	800	1,401	653
Cotton	300	300	-	300	1,500	900	1,000
Pyrethrum	804	672	-	4,680	2,615	3,240	1,420
Sunflower							

Source: Agriculture and Livestock Development Office - Mbeya (R).

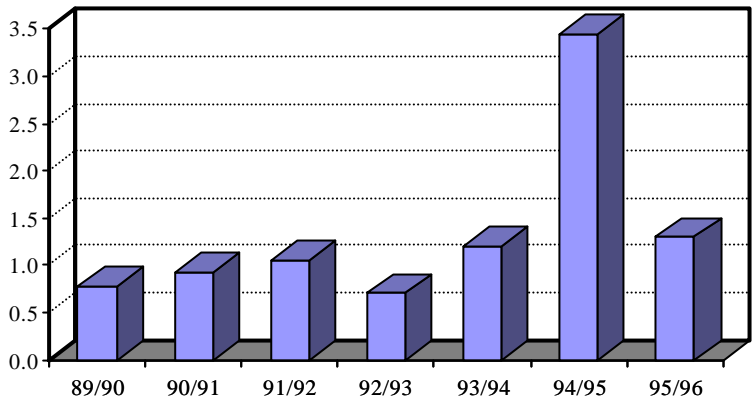
**Fig. 28 (a): Production of Major Food Crops (Maize) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Thousand Tons)**



**Fig. 28 (b): Production of Major Food Crops (Rice/Paddy) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Thousand Tons)**



**Fig. 28 (c): Production of Major Food Crops (Millets) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Thousand Tons)**



**Fig. 28 (d): Production of Major Food Crops (Irish Potatoes) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Thousand Tons)**

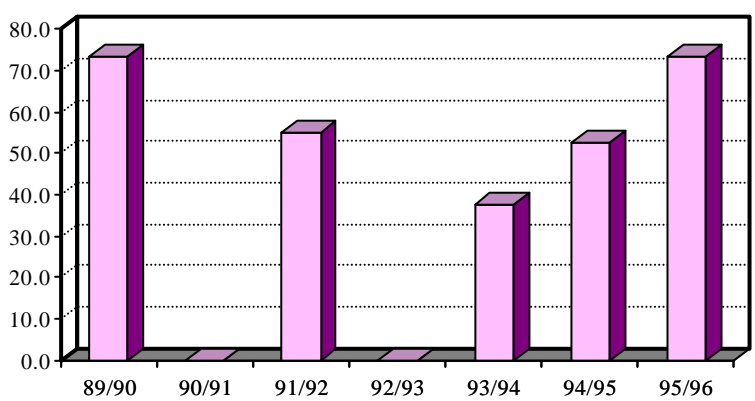


Fig. 28 (e): Production of Major Food Crops (Sweet Potatoes) in Mbeya District

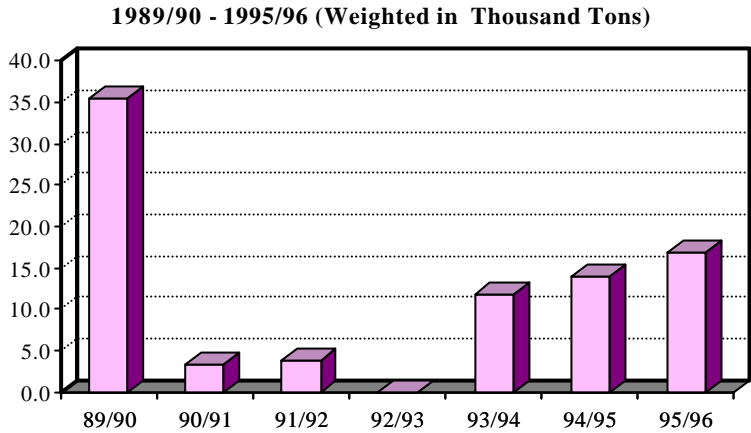
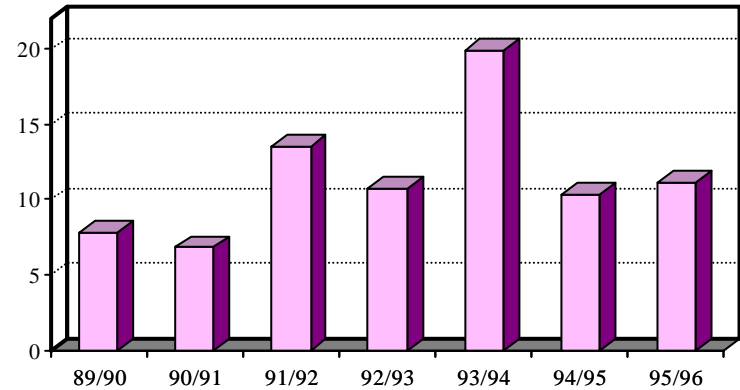
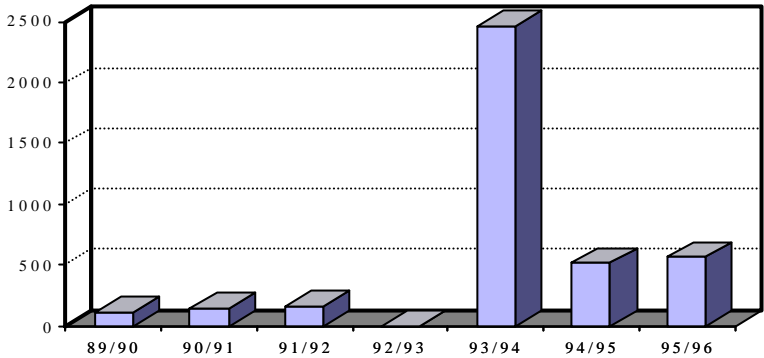


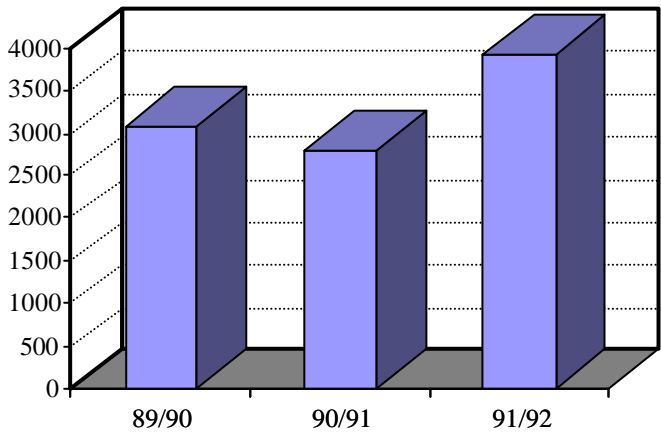
Fig. 28 (f): Production of Major Food Crops (Vegetables) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Thousand Tons)



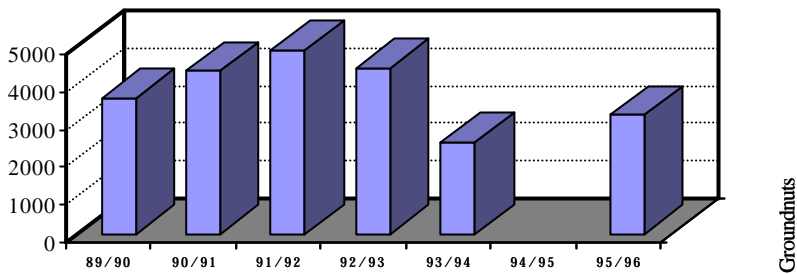
**Fig. 28 (g): Production of Major Food Crops (Wheat) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1995/96 (Weighted in Tons)**



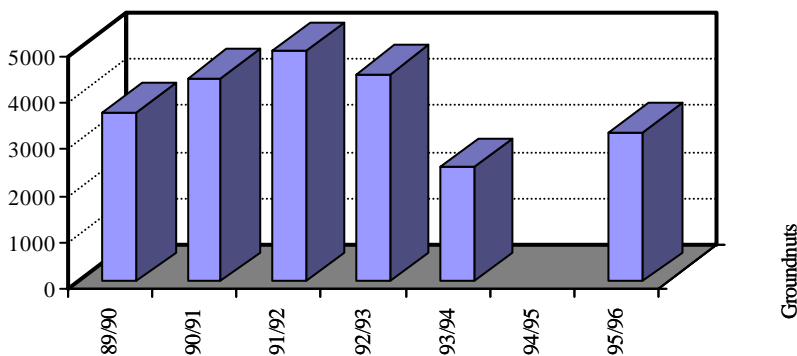
**Fig. 28 (h): Production of Major Food Crops (Cassava) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)**



Fi. 28 (i): Production of Major Food Crops (Groundnuts) in Mbeya District 1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)



Fi. 28 (i): Production of Major Food Crops (Groundnuts) in Mbeya District 1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)



Fi. 28 (j): Production of Major Food Crops (Beans) in Mbeya District 1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)

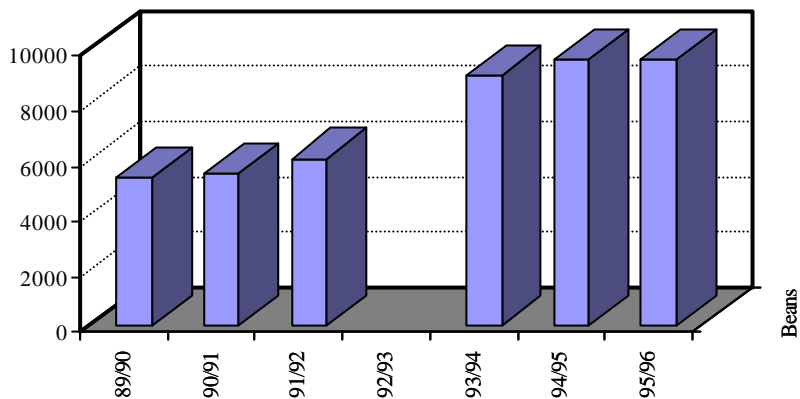
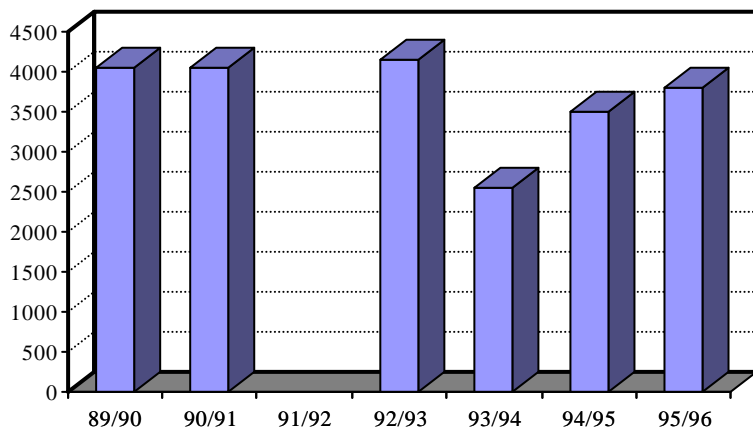
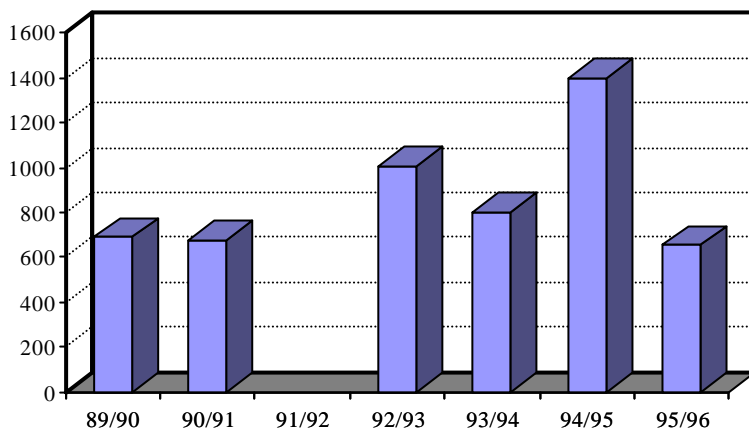


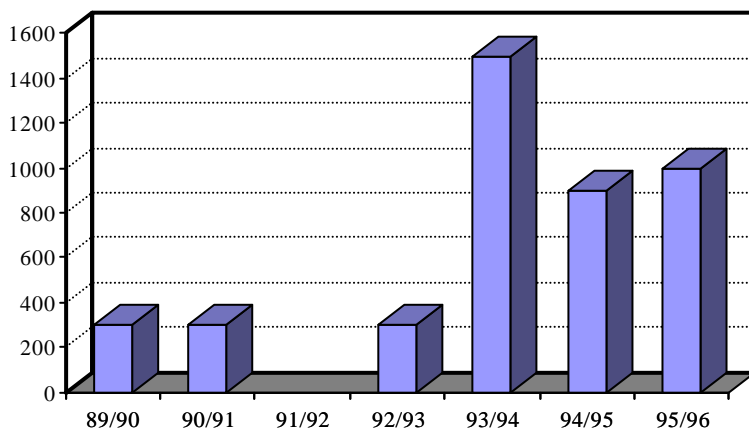
Fig. 28 (k): Production of Major Cash Crops (Coffee) in Mbeya District 1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)



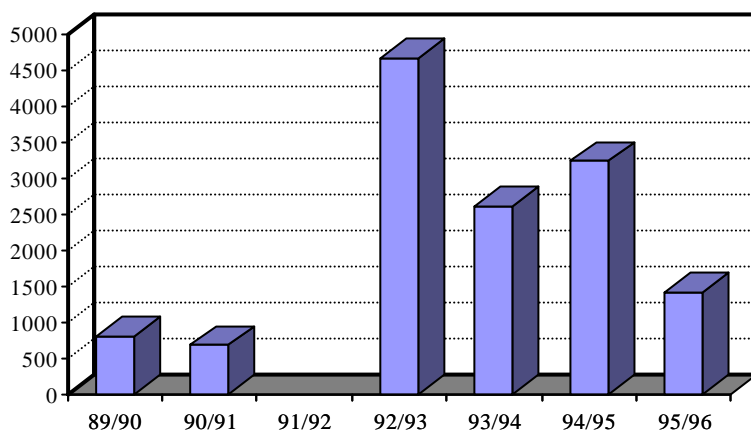
**Fig. 28 (l): Production of Major Cash Crops (Cotton) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)**



**Fig. 28 (n): Production of Major Cash Crops (Pyrethrum) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)**



**Fig. 28 (m): Production of Major Cash Crops (Sunflower) in Mbeya District
1989/90 - 1991/92 (Weighted in Tons)**



4.3.2 Food Crops:

(i) Maize:

Based on the available data in the district, maize is the most important food crop. The crop is grown by small holders in most of villages in the district. It is noted in Table XLVII that Mbeya district produces between 30% - 33% of the regional maize production compared to other rural districts of mbeya region.

**Table XLVII: ESTIMATED MAIZE PRODUCTION IN MBEYA REGION
BY DISTRICT 1990/91 - 1993/94**

District/Producti on	1990/91 (Tons)	%	1992/93 (Tons)	%	1993/94 (Tons)	%
Mbeya/Mbarali	135,716	32	135,160	31.0	117,903	30.5
Ileje	14,844	3.5	15,696	3.6	20,874	5.4
Rungwe	69,978	16.5	76,300	17.5	62,624	16.2
Mbozi	131,474	31	133,416	30.6	112,878	29.2
Mbeya	59,375	14	63220	14.5	56,825	14.7
Region	424,111	100	436,000	100	386,568	100

Source: Planning Commission Copied data base on:

- (i) Mbeya Region Socio - Economic Profile
- (ii) Production data from districts.

Fig. 29(a): Estimated Maize Production in Mbeya/Mbarali District 1990/91 - 1993/94

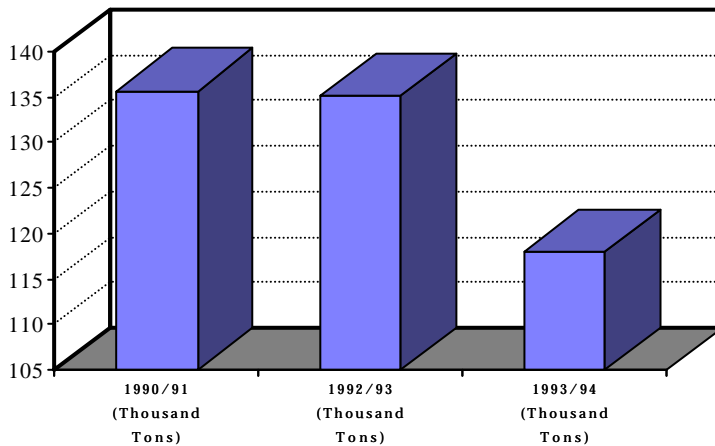


Fig. 29 (b): Estimated Maize Production in Ileje District 1990/91 - 1993/94

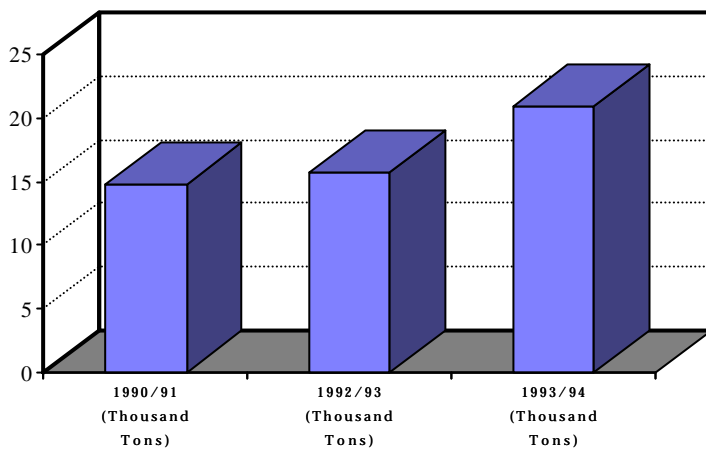


Fig. 29 (c): Estimated Maize Production in Rungwe District 1990/91 - 1993/94

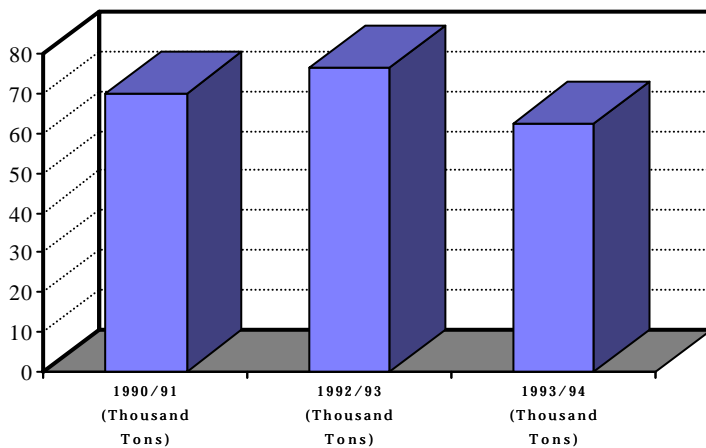


Fig. 29 (d): Estimated Maize Production in Mbozi District 1990/91 - 1993/94

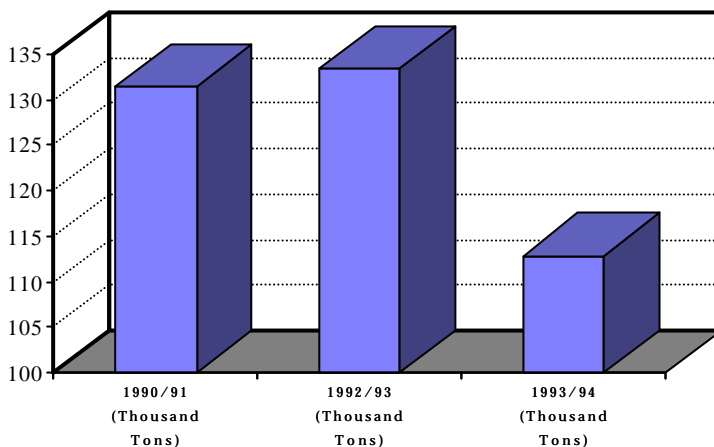
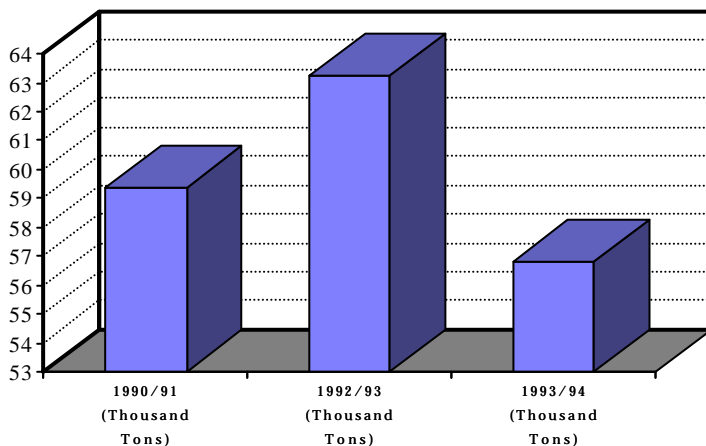


Fig. 29 (e): Estimated Maize Production in Mbeya District 1990/91 - 1993/94



(ii) Paddy Production:

Paddy as food and cash crop is mainly grown in Usangu plains under irrigation. These plains comprises the state farms of Mbarali, Kapunga and small scale farms in Ilongo and Rujewa divisions. It is estimated that about

60% of regional paddy production comes from Usangu plains. It is observed in Table XLVIII that the quantity of paddy produced in the district ranges between 30% - 50% of the regional total production.

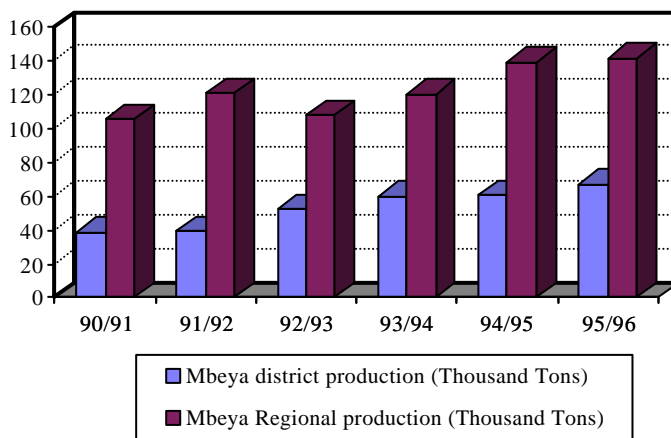
Table XLVIII: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PADDY IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL PRODUCTION

Year	Mbeya district production (Tons)	Mbeya Regional production (Tons)	% District Vs Regional
1990/91	38,731	105,529	36.7
1991/92	39,484	120,945	32.6
1992/93	52,328	107,817	48.5
1993/94	60,000	120,240	49.9
1994/95	60,800	139,185	43.7
1995/96	66,910	141,615	47.2

Source: Planning Commission Compiled data based on:

- (i) Mbeya regional Social Economic profile
- (ii) Production reports from Districts

Fig. 30: Estimated Production of Paddy in Mbeya District Compared to Regional Production, 1990/91 - 1995/96



(iii) **Beans Production:**

Beans is yet another type of food and cash crop grown by farmers in the district. The crop is mainly grown in Usongwe, Isangati and Ilongo divisions. Compared to other district in Mbeya Region, the district is leading followed by Mbozi and Rungwe districts. TableXLIX indicates that over the period of 1992/93 and 1994/95 years, the district's beans production range between 20% - 30% of the Regional production level compared to other districts.

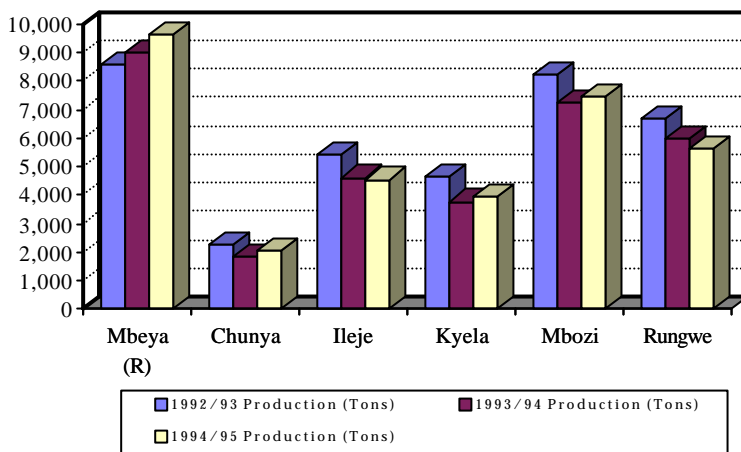
Table XLIX: BEANS PRODUCTION IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO OTHER RURAL DISTRICT

District	1992/93 Production (Tons)	%	1993/94 Production (Tons)	%	1994/95 Production (Tons)	%
Mbeya (R)	8,565	23.9	8,985	27.6	9,600	28.9
Mbeya	2,294	6.4	1,843	5.7	2,070	6.2
Ileje	5,411	15.1	4,608	14.2	4,542	13.7
Kyela	4,658	13	3,779	11.7	3,953	11.9
Mbozi	8,206	22.9	7,251	22.4	7,449	22.4
Rungwe	6,702	18.7	5,962	18.4	5,625	16.9
Total	35,836	100	30,725	100	30,909	100

Source: Planning Commission Compiled Data

- (i) Mbeya Region socio - economic profile
- (ii) Production reports from the district.

Fig. 31: Beans Production in Mbeya District Compared to other Rural District



(iv) Other Food Crops:

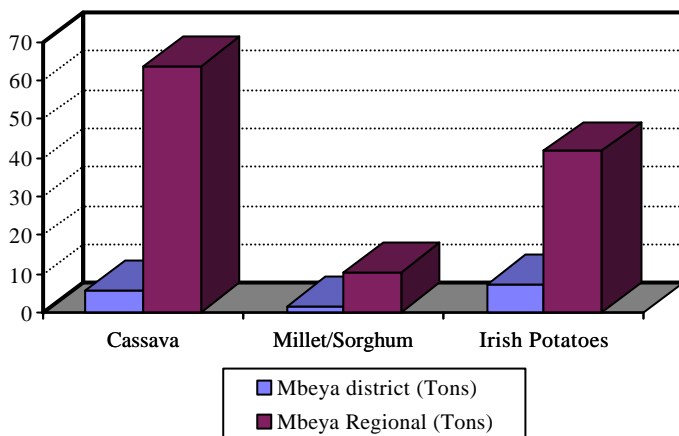
Other important food crops grown include cassava, millet/sorghum and irish potatoes.

Table L: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF OTHER FOOD CROPS IN MBEYA COMPARED TOTAL REGIONAL PRODUCTION 1993/94

Crop	Mbeya district (Tons)	Mbeya Regional (Tons)	% District Regional	Vs
Cassava	5,551	63,802		8.7
Millet/Sorghum	1,439	10,350		13.9
Irish Potatoes	7,500	41,776		17.9

Source: Mbeya district Council.

Fig. 32: Estimated Production of other Food Crops in (Thousand Tons) , Mbeya District Compared to Total Regional Production 1993/94



4.3.3. Cash Crop:

Principal cash crops grown in the district include: coffee and cotton. Others include sunflower and pyrethrum.

(i) Coffee:

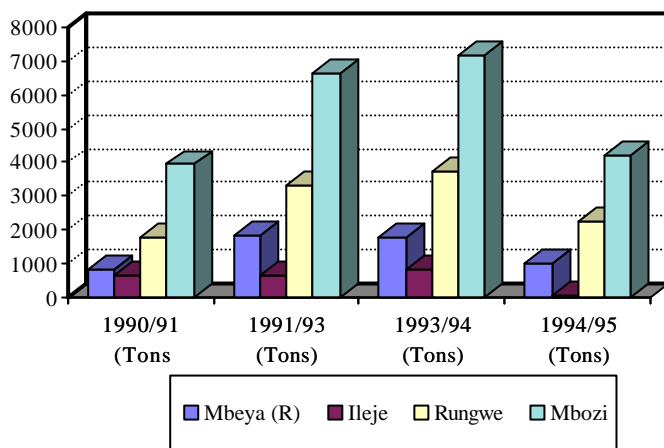
Table LI: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS

District/ Production	1990/91 (Tons)	%	1991/93 (Tons)	%	1993/94 (Tons)	%	1994/95 (Tons)	%
Mbeya (R)	825	11.3	1,808	14	1,768	13	992	12.4
Ileje	635	8.7	615	5	816	6	54	6.8
Rungwe	1,752	24	3,321	27	3,753	27.6	2,240	28
Mbozi	3,942	54	6,642	54	7,180	53.4	4,224	52.8

Region	7,300	100	12,300	10 0	13,600	100	8,020	100
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Source: Regional Planning office - Mbeya.

Fig. 33: Estimated Production of Coffee in Mbeya District Compared to other District



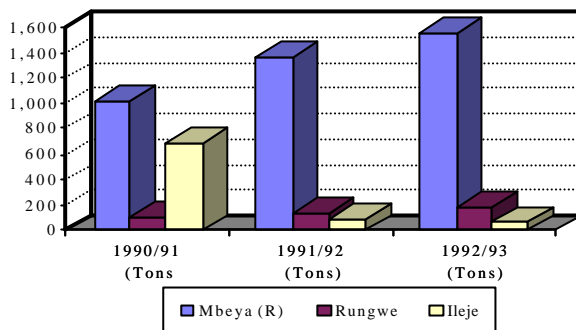
(ii) Pyrethrum:

Table LII: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PYRETHRUM IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS

District/ Production	1990/91 (Tons)	%	1991/92 (Tons)	%	1992/93 (Tons)	%
Mbeya (R)	1,020	85	1,366	85.6	1,548	86
Rungwe	112	9.3	144	9	180	10
Ileje	681	5.7	86	5.4	72	4
Region	1,200	100	1,596	100	1,800	100

Source: Regional Planning office - Mbeya.

Fig. 33 (a): Estimated Production of Pyrethrum in Mbeya District Compared to other Districts



As shown in the above tables, production of coffee in Mbeya district has fluctuated over period between 1990 - 1993. On the other hand pyrethrum production has increased gradually and the district is leading in terms of tonnage compared to other districts in Mbeya region.

(iii) Cotton:

Mbeya district ranks second after Chunya as the most cotton producer in Mbeya Region. Compared to other districts in 1993/94 Mbeya (R), Mbozi and Chunya produced 21.5%, 12.8% and 65.7% respectively of the total regional cotton production. Mshewe and Ikukwa wards are the main cotton growing wards in Mbeya district.

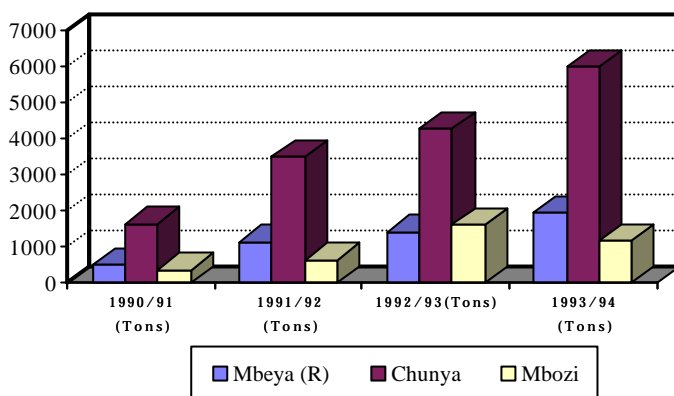
Table LIII: ESTIMATED COTTON PRODUCTION IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS

District	1990/91 (Tons)	%	1991/92 (Tons)	%	1992/93 (Tons)	%	1993/94 (Tons)	%
Mbeya (R)	506	20	1,145	21.6	1,416	19.4	1,964	21.5

Chunya	1,644	64. 9	3,498	66	4,271	58.5	6,002	65.7
Mbozi	380	15. 1	657	12. 4	1,613	22.1	1,169	12.8
Region	2,530	100	5,300	100	7,300	100	9,135	100

Source: Compiled data - Planning Commission based on:
 (i) Regional socio - Economic profile - Mbeya
 (ii) Production report from districts

Fig. 34: Estimated Cotton Production in Mbeya District Compared to other District



4.3.4 Farm Implements:

Based on 1995/96, the distribution of farm implements on average for Mbeya district was fairly good compared to other districts in the region. With the exception of cultivators, planters and oxcarts, the district had more tractors, ploughs, harrows and ridders compared than other districts.

Table LIV: DISTRIBUTION OF FARM IMPLEMENTS IN MBEYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO OTHER DISTRICTS

District	Tractor	%	Plough	%	Culti va-tor	%	Harrow	%	Planter	%	Oxcart	%	Ridger
Mbeya (R)	100	38.5	146	51.9	14	34.1	66	48	18	36	43	11.5	13
Chunya	14	5.4	8	2.8	-	0	4	2.9	2	4	160	42.6	-
Ileje	2	0.8	3	1.1	-	0	8	5.9	-	0	6	1.6	4
Kyela	35	13.5	35	12.5	3	7.3	23	17	5	10	25	6.7	-
Mbozi	79	30.4	79	28.1	22	53.7	25	18.5	24	48	140	37.3	15
Rungwe	30	11.4	10	3.6	2	4.9	9	6.8	1	2	1	0.3	-
Region	260	100	281	100	41	100	135	100	50	100	378	100	32

Source: Compiled data - Planning Commission based on: Districts data bank.

4.3.5 Farm Inputs:

The trend in farm inputs demand and supply over the period of seven years in Mbeya district is as shown in Table LV below.

Table LV: FARM INPUTS SUPPLY TREND FOR MBEYA (R) MBARALI DISTRICT (1988/89 - 1994/95)

	Improved Seeds (Tons)			Fertilizers (Tons)		
	Demand	Supply	Shortage (%)	Demand	Supply	Shortage (%)
1988/89	85780	932.2	98.9	486	370.4	23.8
1989/90	76678	1257.3	98.4	475	442.6	6.8
1990/91	79762	2159	97.3	507	471	7.1
1991/92	84231	2570	96.9	593	514	13.3
1992/93	85948	3023	96.5	622	560	9.9
1993/94	87819	3501	96.0	643	587	8.7
1994/95	89111	3980	95.5	681	595	12.6

Source: DALDO Mbeya District.

Fig. 35: Demand and Supply in Improved Seeds (Tons) for Mbeya (R) Mbarali District (1988/89 - 1994/95)

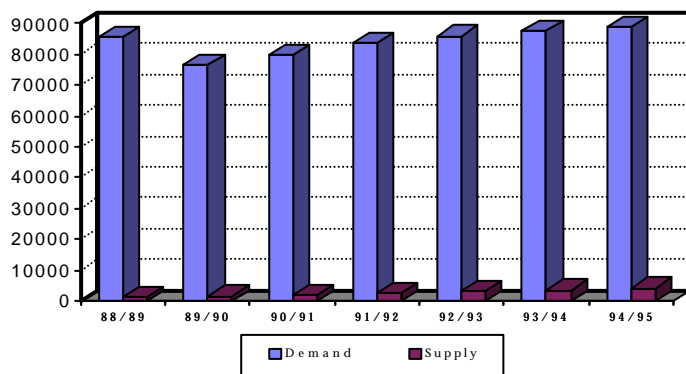
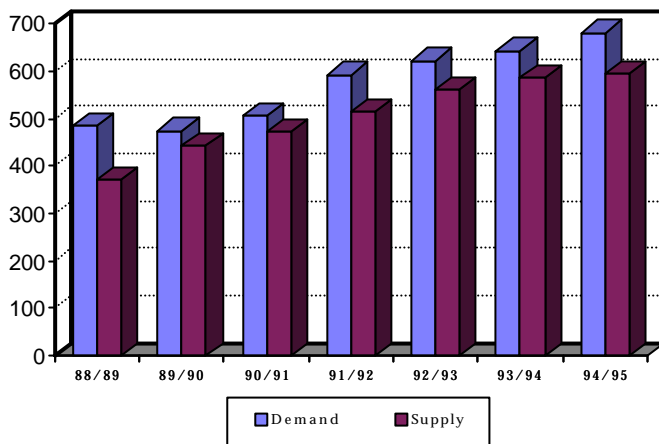


Fig. 35 (a) Demand and Supply of Fertilizers (Tons) for Mbeya (R) Mbarali District (1988/89 - 1994/95)



In regards to Table LV above, it can be observed that the majority of farmers in Mbeya district used very little amount of improved seeds over the period 1988 - 1995. Supply of improved seeds continue to be less than 10% of total requirement in general. The supply of fertilizer was above 50 percent of actual requirement. The problem of acute shortage of improved seeds needs to be addressed, otherwise the agricultural productivity of crops will continuously decline.

4.3.6 Irrigation Schemes:

Traditional irrigation practice in Usangu Plains date back to about 50 years ago. The potential irrigable area is about 130,000 ha. - while about 50,000 ha. are currently under irrigation farming.

The irrigation schemes are in two categories, namely: state farming irrigation covering 23,000 ha. at Mbarali and 3,800 ha. at

Kapunga Rice farms. The second category is the small holder farms irrigation schemes which also are in two types:

- traditional irrigation schemes
- improved irrigation schemes

This small holder farms cover an area of 23,200 ha. in which paddy in Usangu Plains and vegetables in Upland areas, are produced. Over 90% of the small scale farmers are Paddy growers in Usangu Plains - Mbarali (Igurusi, Chimala and Kimani). FAO and CIDA agencies have played great role in improving irrigation schemes for small - scale farmers.

4.3.7 Food Storage Facilities:

The Mbeya (R)/ Mbarali district has no food storage problems. Peasants/farmers have been mobilized to construct traditional granaries and godowns on self-help basis. The Districts have a total of 26 godowns of a total capacity of 10,150 tons, some of which are underutilised, as a result of the National market liberalization Policy. The distribution of these storage facilities in the district by ward is as shown in Table LVI.

Table LVI: DISTRIBUTION OF GODOWNS IN MBEYA (R) MBARALI BY DIVISION - 1995

Divisions	No. of Godowns	Capacity (Tons)	Ownership
1. Rujewa	6	3450	Villages and Mbeya Co-op. Union
2. Ilongo	4	2800	"
3. Tembela	3	-	"
2. Isangali	5	1300	"
3. Usongwe	8	2000	"

Total District	26	10,150	"
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Source: District Council - Co-operative Office.

4.4 Livestock:

4.4.1 Growth and distribution:

Mbeya district, is very famous for livestock keeping, due to the influx of livestock animals from other regions like Shinyanga, Arusha, Tabora, Morogoro etc. The district has 41987 cattle, 28501 Goats, 50598 sheep, and 11767 Pigs, (1994 Census). According to 1994 Census the district had more livestock population, followed by Mbozi and Chunya District as depicted in Table LVII below.

Table LVII: DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT (1994/95 CENSUS)

District	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total	% Total
Mbeya (R)/Mbarali	512526	53226	80282	17006	663040	50.8
Chunya	135365	16711	27791	3488	183355	14.0
Ileje	36081	8519	15707	3158	63465	4.9
Kyela	40243	1361	1905	6303	49816	3.8
Mbozi	188184	15313	37316	19349	260162	19.9
Rungwe	52803	6239	8524	18617	86183	6.6
Total	965212	101369	171529	67921	1306021	100.0

Source: Regional Livestock Office - Census 1994.

Fig. 36: Distribution of Livestock (Cattle) in Thousands in Mbeya Region by District (1994/95 Census)

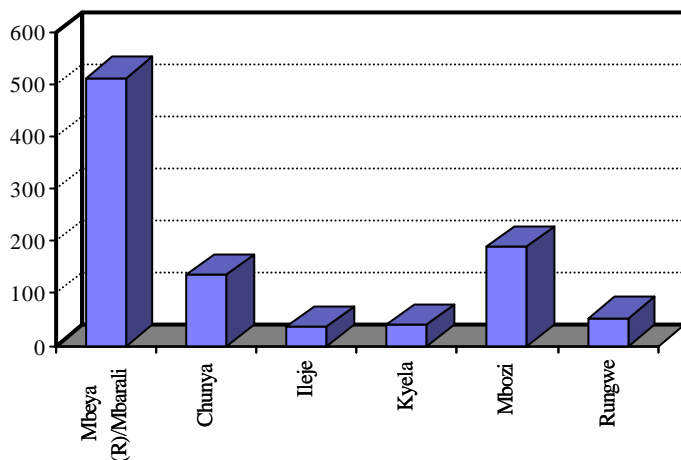


Fig. 36(a): Distribution of Livestock (Sheep) in Thousands in Mbeya Region by District (1994/95 Census)

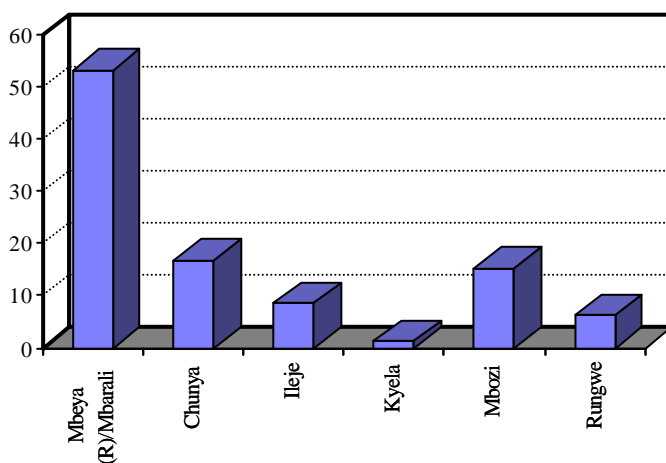


Fig. 36(b): Distribution of Livestock (Goats) in Thousands in Mbeya Region by District (1994/95 Census)

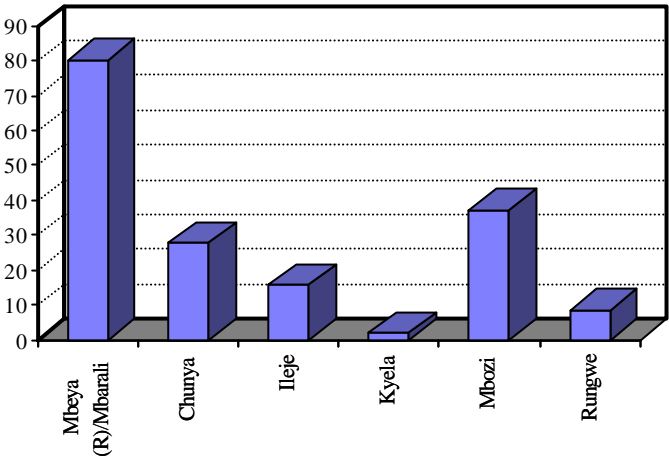


Fig. 36(c): Distribution of Livestock (Piga) in Thousands in Mbeya Region by District (1994/95 Census)

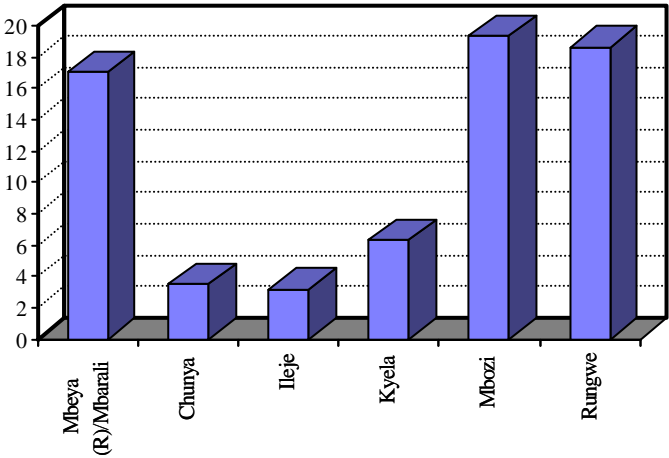


Fig. 36(d): Total Distribution of Livestock in Mbeya Region by District (1994/95 Census)

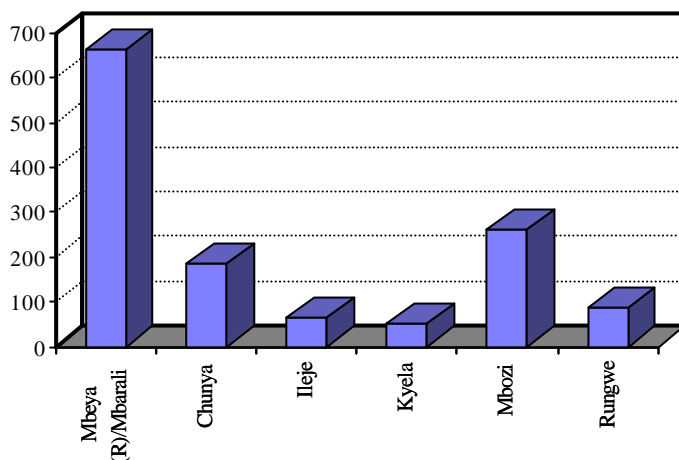


Table LVIII: LIVESTOCK GROWTH IN MBEYA/MBARALI FOR 1994 - 1995

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total
1984	40574	11646	33760	657	86637
1985	41507	11646	34504	702	88359
1986	42461	11867	35262	856	89590
1987	43438	12092	36038	967	91568
1988	44437	12556	36831	1011	94835
1989	45459	12795	37641	1233	97128
1990	47575	13038	38469	1667	100749
1991	48669	13286	39315	1645	102915
1992	49788	13795	40180	1689	105452
1993	50814	13965	41064	1720	107593
1994	51983	14057	41967	1867	109874
1995	497092	93770	59924	19742	670528

Table LVIII shows growth of livestock in the district over the period of time (1984 - 1995). The growth has been slowly due to many factors including: lack of education on livestock husbandry, lack of well trained and competent rural extension staffs and lack of veterinary services etc.

Fig. 37: Livestock Growth (Cattle) in Mbeya/Mbarali for 1994 - 1995

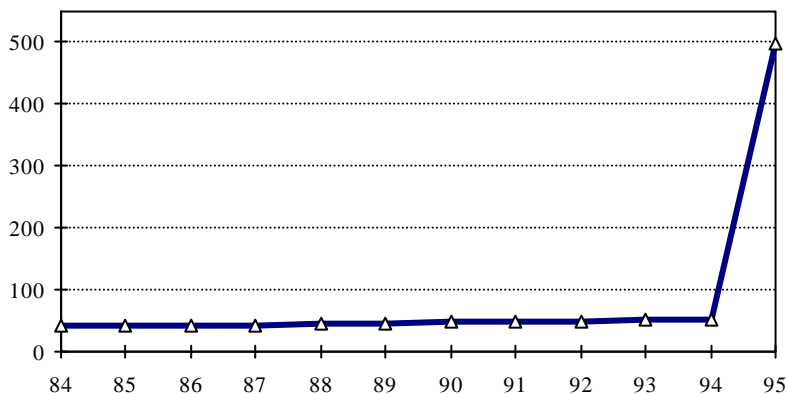


Fig. 37 (a): Livestock Growth (Sheep) in Thousands in Mbeya/Mbarali for 1994 - 1995

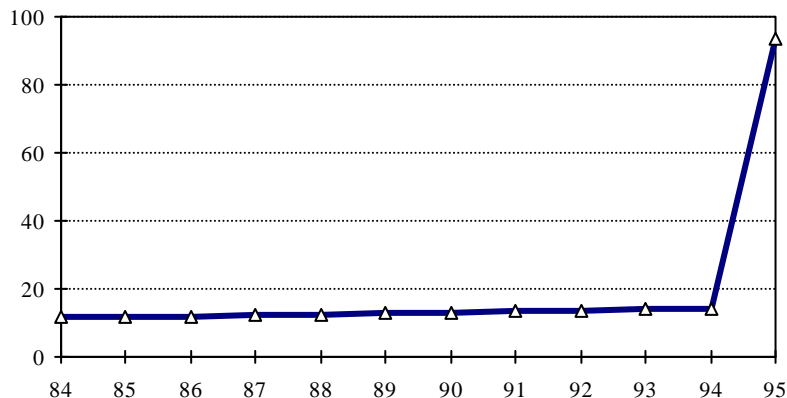


Fig. 37 (b): Livestock Growth (Goats) in Thousands in Mbeya/Mbarali for 1994 - 1995

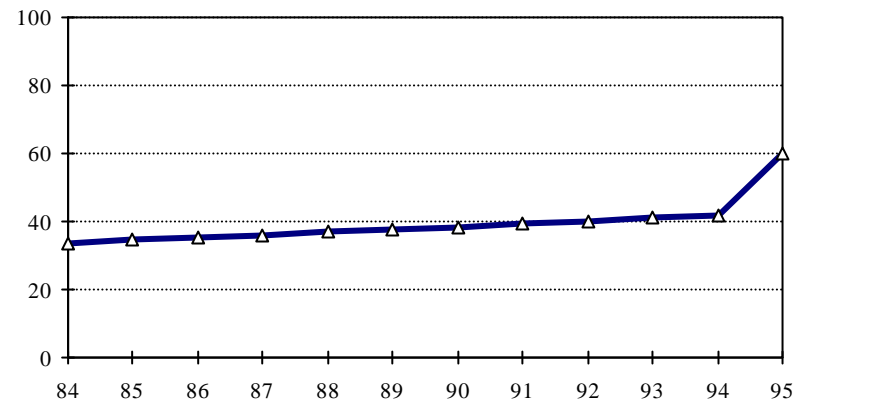


Fig. 37 (c): Livestock Growth (Pigs) in Thousands in Mbeya/Mbarali for 1994 - 1995

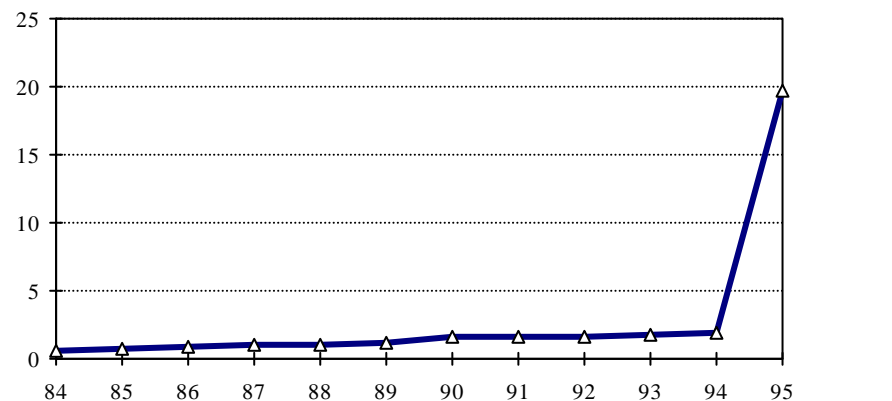


Table LIX: LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION IN MBEYA (R) MBARALI DISTRICT BY WARD -1995

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tembela Division:					
- Tembela	3617	3924	96	856	8493
Ulenje	4823	5232	128	1142	11325
Ihango	2412	2616	64	571	5663
Ijombe/Ntangano	1206	1308	32	286	1625
Isangati Division:					
- Santilia	3607	2709	1001	745	8062
- Isuto	5410	4064	1512	1118	12124
- Ilembo	7214	5418	2003	1490	16125
- Iwiji	1803	1354	500	373	4030
Usongwe Division:					
- Iwindi	1985	1353	566	426	4330
- Igale	1980	1452	555	525	4512
- Mshewe	7921	5823	2222	1578	17544
- Mbalizi	5940	4357	1667	2153	14117
Ilongo Division:					
- Ruiwa	31198	3611	2317	891	38017
- Wilaya ya Usangu	89432	3897	1749	379	95457
- Chimala	19017	6135	4210	1123	30485
- Msangaji	68140	18460	14040	534	101174
Rujewa Division:					
- Rujewa	110077	7624	14482	1738	133921
- Mawindi	62090	6290	6482	717	75579
- Mapogoro	18598	482	601	452	20133
- Madibira	48642	6312	5141	2119	62214
Total	497,092	93,770	59924	19742	670,445

Out of five divisions, Rujewa division has more livestock population (291,847) than other divisions, followed by Ilongo division (256,133) and Usongwe division (40,503).

4.4.2 Livestock Infrastructure:

The district has five veterinary Health centres (three at Rujewa, one at Ilongo and one at Usongwe), one Livestock Clinic at Rujewa, 28 Dips (23 government, ten cooperative, eight private and two village government), three abattoirs six hide houses and 10 livestock markets, distributed in each ward as follows in Table LX below.

Table XL: DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE BY DIVISION - 1995

Division	Veterinary Health Centres	Livestock Clinics	Butches	Dips	Abattoirs	Crushes	H/H	L. Markets
Rujewa	3	1	5	10	1	*	2	3
Ilongo	1	-	3	6	2	*	2	6
Tembela	-	-	3	-	-	*	1	-
Isangati	-	-	2	2	-	*	-	-
Usongwe	1	-	3	10	-	*	1	1
Total	5	1	16	28	3	*	6	10

Source: DALDO - Mbeya District.

Table LXI: REVENUE ACQUIRED FROM LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIONS - 1990/95 (OOO TSHS)

Item	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No.	Tsh.	No.	Tsh.	No.	Tsh.	No.	Tsh.	No.	Tsh.	No.	Tsh.
1. Animals	9050		6516	11262	7884	123768	8808	218066	9084	319199	9024	33799
Cattle	480	12643	420	0	120	6480	169	1014	168	1092	288	1
Goats	41	1920	52	2100	120	420	169	676	168	756	36	2880
Total	1308	102.5	676	10440	1080	15120	1356	33900	1716	46332	1260	216
2. Sheep	521	15696	472	283.2	240	144	338	202.8	336	168	324	63000
3. Pigs	9050	364.7	6516	5212.8	7884	6307.2	8808	616.6	9084	7267.2	9024	162
4. Skins	NA	4050	NA		NA				NA		NA	6316.8
5. Hides												
6. Milk												
Total	-	153564.2	-	130801.6	-	152239.2	-	260024.4	-	374814.7	-	410565.8

SECTION V

5.0 NATURAL RESOURCES:

5.1 Forestry:

5.1.1 Introduction:

For the period of five years (1991 - 1995) Mbeya district has enjoyed the assistance from European Economic community (EEC) geared to support Agro - forest afforestation programme. Apart from this assistance, the district itself launched tree nurseries development programme. Rearing of tree seedlings is the major task, followed by planting in open space areas by villagers and Institutions. To date, the programme has managed to plant seedlings in open space areas and earmarked forest reserves. Table LXII shows forest reserves in the district.

Table LXII: FOREST RESERVE BY DIVISION IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Division	Location	Category	Area (Ha.)	Ownership
Ilongo	Chimala escarpment	Protected - for water catchment	17570	Central Government
Tembela:	North Usafwa Mporoto	Producted	755	Local Government Central Government Local Government Central Government Local Government Central Government Local Government
	Ridge Ikhoho	Protected	15745	
	Galijembe	Protected	660	
	Iringu	Protected/Productive	260	
	Irenga	Protected	1860	
	Chumvi	Protected	635	
	Idugumia	Protected	250	
		Productive	740	
Isangati:	Mbeya Peak Range	Protected	14450	Central Government
	Umalila	protected	2346	Central Government
	Mapara	protected/productive	1170	Local Government
		Protected/Productive	57196	Central Govt, 50621 (ha) Local Govt. 5285 (ha)

Source: Mbeya (R) District Council - DNRO.

The district authority has also proposed forest reserves on the public land with their areas as follow:-

Division	Name of Forest	Area
Tembela	Mbembe - Mlimanyoka	836 Sq.Kms.
Tembela/Ilongo	Ilembo Usafwa	8785 Sq.Kms.
Tembela	Zira, Mwambalizi	76 Sq.Kms.
Usongwe	Nsangamwelu	7820 Sq.Kms.
Rujewa	Ikogha	2116 Sq.Kms.
Tembela	Galijembe Plantation	5250 Sq.Kms.
		35 Sq.Kms.

5.1.2 Forest products:

The main forest products include timber, poles and charcoal. The supply of these products are limited despite the fact that, their demand is very high in rural areas. Because of this situation, people tend to clear forest and bushes for the purpose of either getting poles, timber and charcoal or for agriculture purpose. However, in 1995 the government collected about Tshs. 1,305,000/= as revenue from forest products as royalties as shown in the Table XLIII below.

Table XLIV: FOREST PRODUCTS HARVESTED AND REVENUE FOR 1995 - 1995

Year	Timber	Poles	Charcoal	Total revenue
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	
1985	76260/=	6600/=	413044/=	495,904
1986	21720/=	1840/=	240126/=	263,686
1987	27545/=	8600/=	174560/=	210,705
1988	31105/=	6500/=	304065/=	341,670
1989	183500/=	5700/=	244532/=	433,732
1990	618945/=	5800/=	527585/=	1,152,330
1991	436460/=	8200/=	713280/=	1,157,940
1992	475800/=	7300/=	590705/=	1,073,805
1993	485640/=	6100/=	517123/=	1,008,863
1994	613500/=	5200/=	589068/=	1,207,768
1995	125300/=	8400	741300/=	875,000
Total	3,095,775	70240	5,055,388/=	8,221,403

5.2 Beekeeping:

Beekeeping is another source of district revenue. This sector is so beneficiary to the people who are living in Mbarali - Usungu Plains, where Tropical Savanna woodland are available. Mbeya (R)/Mbarali ranks the second as Honey and Beeswax producer in Mbeya Region. About 6.0 tons of honey and 5.2 tons of beeswax have been collected since 1991. Table LXV shows

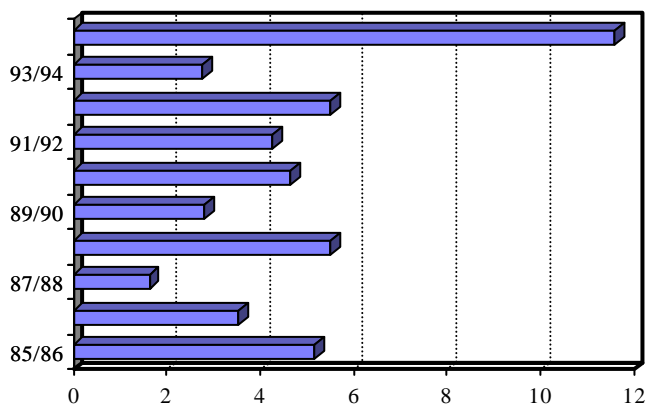
production of Honey and Beeswax in the District between 1985 and 1995.

Table LXV: HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION BY WEIGHT AND VALUE FOR 1985/95

Production Year	Honey	Value (Tshs.)	Beeswax	Value (Tshs)	Total District Value
	Weight (Kgs)		Weight (Kgs)		
1985/86	5171.0	519,647	2586	103,440/=	623,087/=
1986/87	3536.75	175,880	3931.5	32620.50	208,500/50
1987/88	1630.5	240,183	182	18,000	258,183/=
1988/89	5508.0	996,319	1821	547,500	1,543,819/=
1989/90	2820.0	705,000	225.6	67,680	772,680/=
1990/91	4649.6	557,952	1577.0	480,000	1,037,952/=
1991/92	4268.0	853,600	3837.25	1,266,667	2,120,267/=
1992/93	5505.0	2,202,600	5500	3,850,000	6,052,600/=
1993/94	2778.0	1,984,000	17.5	13,600	1,997,600/=
1994/95	11600.0	4,060,000	1160	812,000	487,200/=

Source: District Council - DNRO Mbeya (R).

Fig. 38: Production of Honey by Weight (Thousand Kgs) , 1985/86 - 1993/94, Mbeya District



It is noted also in Table LXVI that Rujewa, Isangati and Usongwe divisions has about 80% of the district's beekeepers. The remaining percent is shared by Ilongo and Tembela divisions.

Fig. 38 (a): Production of Beeswax by Weight (Thousand Kgs) , 1985/86 - 1993/94, Mbeya District

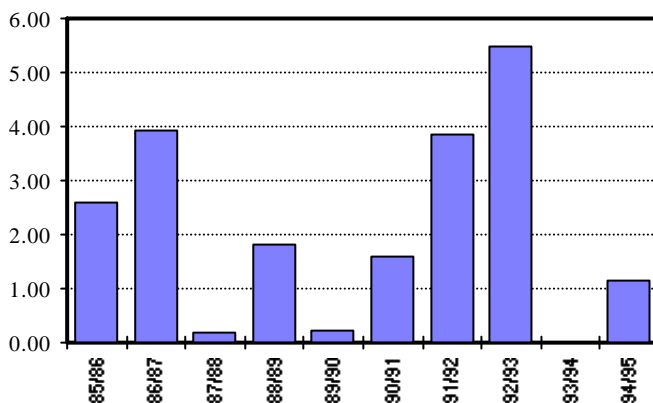


Table LXVI: NUMBER OF BEEKEEPERS BY DIVISION

Division	Beekeepers	No. of Beehives
Rujewa	165	9652
Ilongo	79	587
Tembela	25	426
Isangati	143	3679
Usongwe	338	5081
Total	750	19425

Source: DNRO - Mbeya (R)

Fig. 39: Number of Beekeepers by Division in Mbeya District

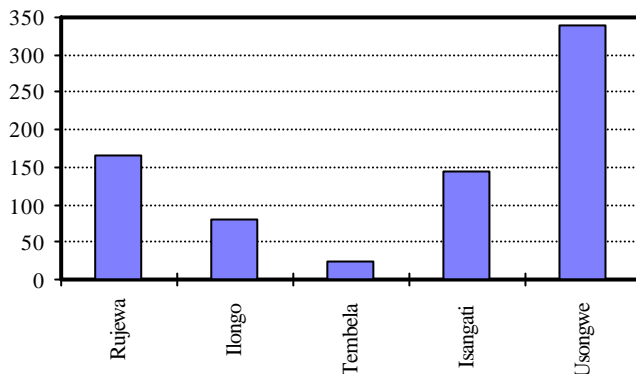
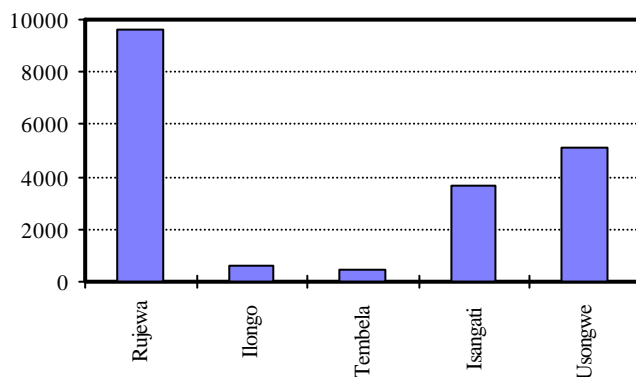


Fig. 39 (a): Number of Beehives by Division in Mbeya District



5.3 Wildlife:

Mbeya/Mbarali District are among the districts with lower wildlife potentiality compared to Chunya District. However, there are some game hunting activities operating in Usangu woodland Plains (Mbarali) from July to December every year. There are two categories of hunting i.e. Local hunting in open areas and tourist hunting in both open and game reserve/controlled areas. About 60% of the Usangu Plain is accessible in during dry season. About 500km² of Utengule Usangu Ward is under controlled

game hunting. Revenue collected from both local and tourist hunting licenses, is as shown in Table LXVII below.

Table.....: **REVENUE FROM WILDLIFE HUNTING IN MBARALI (MBEYA) RURAL DISTRICT BETWEEN 1990 - 1995**

Year	Local hunting	Value TShs.	Tourist Hunting	Value US\$.
	Animal Killed		Animal Killed	
1990	251	888,498/=	202	17,515
1991	239	625,077/10	126	1,177
1992	301	428,665/=	118	8,535
1993	332	990,865/80	161	31,170
1994	-	1,030,336/20	-	31,730
1995	-	655,518/40	-	46,760
1996	52	389138/80	255	108,835
Total	1175	4,208,099.3	862	245,722

5.4 Fishing:

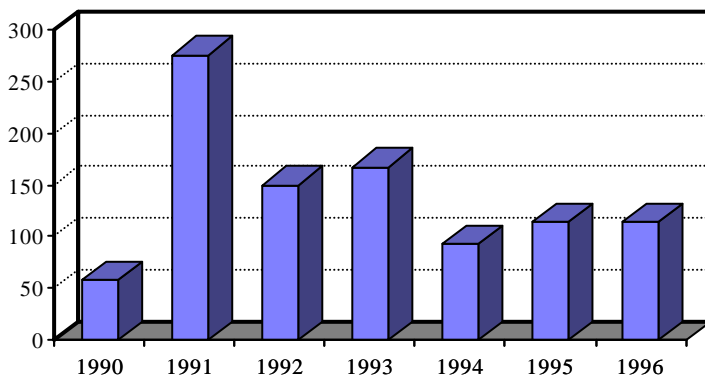
Fishing activities in this district is in small scale production. The most known source of fish is Ruaha River, and Mbarali River whose production records has commercial status. Fish pond production is also done, although production is diminishing due to poor management of these ponds. In 1992 the district had 48 fish ponds, functioning well, but today only two are at least under good management. Table.. below shows fish production from Mbarali River for the past seven years.

Table LXVIII: FISH PRODUCTION IN MBARALI RIVER

Year	Weight (Kgs)	Value (TShs)
1990	57,290	2,801,960/=
1991	276,170	19,280,687/=
1992	149,975	8,845,000/=
1993	167,612	41,998,000/=
1994	93,000	13,985,000/=
1995	113,500	30,994,500/=
1996	114,721	35,312,535/=

Source: Mbeya District Council - DNRO.

Fig. 40: Fish Production in Mbarali River Weight (Thousand Kgs), 1990 - 1996



In order to improve the quality and quantity of fish production, appropriate fish management need to be demployed. For example, rehabilitation of the 48 fish ponds distributed in six wards (16 at Ilembo, 5 at Iyawayaya, 4 at Rujewa, 2 at Mbaruku,

17 at Mbarali and 4 at Songwe) needs to be done regularly. However the critical problems facing fishing industry include:

- Insufficient modern fishing education among the fishermen;
- Lack of modern fishing gears and equipment since they are generally expensive;
- Lack of reliable transport and storage facilities at the fishing sites to the market.
- Lack of credit facilities to fishermen to acquire modern fishing gears.

5.5 Tourism:

Despite the fact that, the district has potential areas and sites for tourist development, yet this Industry has not been developed enough to capture the market. Three possible tourist attractions has been identified namely:

- Hot spring water at Songwe
- Under ground river along Shamwenyo River from Poroto Mountains and
- Natural caves in Mshewe village which were used for traditional rituals during colonial era.

5.6 Mining:

The available data shows that, Mbeya district has potential mines such as gold, granite, limistone and others. Todate, no large scale mining activities is taking place in the district. Most of mining activity is done by small scale miners as indicated in the Table LXIX below.

Table LXIX: MINING ACTIVITY IN MBEYA DISTRICT

Mineral	Location	Mining Activities
Gold	Umalila - Mbeya (R) Ileya/Lwanilo Mbeya (R) Mabadaga - Mbarali Igawa - Mbarali	Artisanal Mining " " " " Prospecting Exploration
Gemstone Amethyst	Ileya/Lwanjilo - Mbeya (R)	Prospecting Exploration
<u>Dimensional Stones:</u> - Opal - Granite - Marble/Dolomite	Chimala Chimala/Mbarali Igawa	Prospecting and Some Artisanal Mining
<u>Industrial Materials:</u> - Gypsum - Kaolin - Feldspar	Unalila - Mbeya(R) Igawa/Chimala/Mb arali Igawa	Prospecting Exploration
<u>Building Materials:</u> Limestone Aggregates	Igawa - Mbarali Mswiswi - Mbarali	Large/Artisanal Mining Large Mining

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office - (On Investment and Potentials in Mining and Tourism - Mbeya) 1996.

SECTION VI

6.0 OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES:

6.1 Local Government:

The central government in the district is there to oversee order regulations Peace and security of the people and their property. This is done under the supervision of the District Commissioner. Local Government Authority were re-established in 1982 in anticipation that the local authorities would be able to mobilize their resources in order to provide services in their areas of jurisdiction. Local Government Authorities among other things is faced with limited number of revenue sources. This has led to financial problems as such, has made local government to depend in a great extent on the central government.

Table LXX: REVENUE COLLECTION BY COUNCILS IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT 1995 (MILLION)

Source	Mbarali	Mbarali(U)	Chunya	Ileje	Kyela	Mbozi	Rungwe	
1. Development								
Levy	84.6	26.0	29.0	21.0	26.0	46.0	46.0	277.0
Planned	57.0	15.0	13.0	17.0	14.0	38.0	38.0	192.0
Actual %	68	58	45	81	55	83	83	69
2. Other source								
Planned	137.0	260	79.0	13.0	54.0	84.0	75.0	702.0
Actual	100.0	178.6	48.0	9.0	57.0	83.0	61.0	537.6
%	73	69	61	67	106	100	82	76
	221.2	28.70	108.0	34.0	80.0	129.4	120.0	979.0
	158.0	194.0	61.0	26.0	71.0	121.0	98.3	730.0
	71	68	56	76	90	93	82	74

Source: Compiled Data Planning Commission.

It has been noted that less collection of revenue in most of councils has been caused among other things by:

- Unrealistic estimates
- Weak capacity in revenue collection machinery
- Embezzlements - lack of transparency and committed tax collectors
- Unstable revenue base sometimes due to political Interference in both setting the rates and methods used to collecting them.

6.2 Cooperatives:

The cooperative movement in Tanzania has been undergoing important transformations over the last ten years. The major policy modifications are contained in the new cooperative Act of 1991. The new Act has regulated government intervention, individual freedom to join the cooperatives, the establishment of membership entry fees and the obligation to purchase at least one share by all new members. Before 1996 Mbeya Cooperative Union (MBECU) had the Monopoly over the marketing of all main cash crops purchased by the primary cooperatives. The Cooperative was also the main supplier of inputs on credit to the societies. To date both co-operative societies as well as private business men are allowed to practice the same. The district has ten rural primary cooperative Societies, five cooperative shops, three saving societies one fishery society, one housing and two dairy societies. Table LXXI indicates distribution of cooperative societies by District in Mbeya region.

Table LXXI: DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MBARALI REGION BY DISTRICT 1995)

District	Rural Pr. Cop. Soc.	Cop. Shop	Fishe ries	Saving Sic.	Indust ries	Minin g	Housi ng	Dairy	Total	% of Region al Total
Mbeya	10	5	1	3	-	-	1	2	22	9.1
Chunya	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	10.4
Ileje	8	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	19	7.9
Kyela	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	6.6
Mbeya (U)	2	4	9	24	14	2	5	1	61	25.3
Mbozi	21	1	3	3	2	-	1	7	48	19.9
Rungwe	23	-	3	6	10	-	-	8	50	20.7
Total	111	11	16	40	36	2	7	18	241	-

Source: Compiled data Planning Commission.

6.3 Women in Development:

Women are the major producers of both food and cash crops. Although, women are performing all reproductive, productive as well as social roles yet they are subjected to poor nutritional intake; deprived the right of decision making and getting a smaller share of the income they generate. It is observed that poverty and low incomes which are below subsistence level are the reasons leading to children and maternal deaths and malnutrition. This is the case because family's income can not afford adequately their day to day requirements. In attempt to address the poverty problem; women have organized themselves and formed women economic groups. Activities performed by these groups include: Agricultural, tailoring, poultry and dairy keeping. Table LXXII shows the status of women economic groups by district in Mbeya region.

Table LXXIII: WOMEN ECONOMIC GROUPS AND STATUS BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION

District	Activities	Village	Groups	Donors
Mbeya (R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of maize, beans and horticulture - Animal keeping (goats) - Milling factories - Tree Planting - Tailoring - Local brew - Shops 	158	48	FAO,IFAD
Mbeya (U)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailoring (cloths and leather goods) - Local Brew - Tree Planting - Maize and beans farming 	12	31	
Chunya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize and beans farming - Tailoring - Local Brew 	52	9	Mba ozonization project (MOP)
Rungwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milling factories - Restaurants - Maize, paddy and irish Potatoes farming - Mats making - Keeping of goats and Pigs 	138	30	DANIDA
Kyela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming of paddy and cassava - Meats making - Tailoring - Local Brew 	68	29	
Mbozi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize and beans farming - Tree planting - Milling factories - Pigs keeping - Tailoring - Local Brew 	144	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mba ozonization project - Agricultural development Project (ADP)
Ileje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize Milling machines - Maize, beans and sunflower farming - Restaurants - Tailoring 	44	22	DANIDA/Belgium - Community Dev. Trust Fund

Source: Mba Regional Profile.

6.4 Non-Government Organisation (NGO) AND DONORS:

The district has nine functioning non - governmental organisations and other donors. Their major undertakings include: promotion Education, Agriculture, water and sanitation programmes. Table LXXIII indicates these organisation and their activities respectively.

Table LXXIII: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN THE DISTRICT

Name	Activities
IFAD	- Improvement of food security, pasture land use planning and management afforestation, undertaking small scale irrigation as well as the provision of enough water for Livestock
DANIDA	- Strengthening primary school education through improving building, teaching materials and equipments.
DANIDA	- Rural water supply
UNICEF	- Promotion of well being of women and children under the child survivals protection and development programme (CSPD)
MRECA	- Promotion of environmental conservation
COOPIBO	- Promotion of agricultural development supporting (Isangati, Agricultural development project).
GTZ	- Financing and conducting programme on Aids
SELF	- Promotion of secondary Education
CARITAS	- Concentrating on education and agricultural sector
BAMAVIMBE	- Promotion of youth Development

Source: Mbeya District Office.

SECTION VII

7.0 POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT IN MBEYA DISTRICT:

7.1 Agriculture:

(i) Irrigation:

Irrigation Potentials in Mbeya/Mbarali district lie in Usangu plains. There are 130,000 ha. potential for paddy irrigation, out of it only 50,000 ha. are under irrigation. It means that 80,000 hectares of suitable land for rice growing is idle. If these hectares has to be developed, they could have reduced food shortage, resulting from inadequate rainfall and poor soil fertility.

(ii) Livestock:

Mbeya/Mbarali district is one of the among well off districts in terms of livestock keeping in Tanzania. It is a high time for the district to begin to exploit fully this resource by using modern methods in animal husbandry in order to improve their quality. For instance, construction and running of livestock infrastructure (Livestock Health Centres, Veterinary Clinics and introduction of improved breed) needs new strategies.

7.2 Industrial Activities:

The available studies shows that, in Mbeya district the potentiality for industrial development is very promising industries like milk processing, fruit processing, cotton ginneries, coffee curing, oil

extracting factories and mining are highly viable potential economic ventures.

7.3 Education:

In any sustainable development, education is a key factor. All good wishers are encouraged to invest in secondary and post primary technical education.

7.4 Tourist Activities:

The district is endowed with natural attractions and has a network of Hotels particularly in Mbeya Municipality and many other areas which are under construction. The tourism industry is least developed.

Based on the above description the district has identified three possible tourist centres with unique features. These Centres are:-

- (i) Hot springs in which the water is naturally hot. These hot springs are found at Songwe.
- (ii) There is the Shamwengo river which flows from Uporoto Mountains and Suddenly the water sinks in a pit and is not where to be seen again
- (iii) Caves at Mshewe village. These caves are believed to be the place where traditional armory was done during the colonial periods. Traditional chiefs are believed to be living in these caves. Traditional items which were made during pre-colonial and colonial periods are kept in these caves. Remnants of human beings such as bones are also found. The district plans to conduct feasibility study in the

centres before advertising through mass media so that people can visit the places.

- (iv) Wildlife - There are Utengule Swamps which is Game controlled area in Usangu plains.
- (v) Water falls at Ugurusi Village on Igurusi escarpment.

7.5 Health:

Construction of District Hospital in order to reduce the current district ratio of 1:401,000 which is above required national ratio 1:100,000.

7.6 Other Potential Areas:

Other potential areas for investment include: Construction industry (roads, buildings etc.), Consultancies (Referral hospitals, Uyolet Agriculture Research Centre etc.), mining activities, water and power supply etc.

8. ANNEXES

Mbeya Region in a Nutshell

**Table Annex I: PRIMARY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES DISTRIBUTION
IN MBEYA REGION:**

Co-operative Societies	Chunya	Ileje	Kyela	Mbeya Municipality	Mbeya (R)	Mbozi	Rungwe	Total
Rural Pr. Co-op Society	25	10	16	2	10	34	25	122
Co-operative Shops	1	2	-	4	5	1	-	13
Fishery Cooperatives	-	-	2	9	2	3	3	19
Savings Societies (SACCOS)	1	2	6	26	3	3	6	47
Industrial Societies	-	10	-	16	-	2	10	38
Mining Societies	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Housing Societies	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	7
Diary Cattle Societies	-	-	-	1	2	7	8	18
Transportation	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	6
Undefined Societies	0	0	0	23	5	5	5	38
Total Region	29	25	27	76	24	54	56	290

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office - Co-operative Office - Mbeya

Main crops procured by Cooperative Unions and Primary Societies are Coffee, Maize, Cotton, Rice, Cocoa and Tobacco. The problem facing Unions and the Rural Primary Societies is liquidity leading to their failure to pay farmers promptly. To solve the problem of liquidity and lack of credit facilities from Banks, the Government has formulated a liberalised

policy on crop marketing. This policy has killed the monopolistic tendencies of the Unions and the cooperatives.

Women in Development:

According to 1988 population census, women constituted nearly 51% of the total population in the country. Yet the status of women is still low both economically and socially. In spite of the efforts made by the government, it still remains a fact that very few women do participate in decision making, on issues that concern them, and more often than not they are subjected to poor nutrition and even deprived of the right to get fully or an equal share of the income they generate. The women in trying to solve their poverty problem in Mbeya region, some have organised themselves into various economic groups as shown in Annex II

**Annex II: WOMEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN MBEYA
REGION BY DISTRICT 1995**

District	Activities Undertaken	No. of Village Coverage	No. of Groups	Donating Agencies
Chunya	Agriculture-Maize, and beans farming Tailoring Local brew Restaurant	52	9	Mbeya ozonisation programme (MOP)
Ileje	Maize milling machines projects Maize, Beans and Sunflower farming Restaurants Tailoring	44	22	DANIDA/Belgium Community Dev. trust Funds
Kyela	Agriculture-Paddy and Cassava Small scale market farming business Tailoring and knitting Pot-making local Brewing	68	29	ICCO ELCT and DANIDA
Mbeya urban	Tailoring-Cloth and leather goods Local brewing Tree planting Maize, beans farming	52	9	MOP

Mbeya Rural	Agriculture/beans and maize horticulture Animal keeping (goats) Milling machines Tree planting Irrigated farming - paddy Tailoring Local brewing Retail shops	158	48	IFAD and FAO for women in Irrigated Agriculture (WIA) programme
Mbozi	Agriculture-maize and beans farming Tree planting Milling machines Piggery Tailoring Local Brewing	144	21	MOP ADP- Mbozi and DANIDA
Rungwe	Milling machines Restaurants Mats-making Agriculture-maize, Paddy, Irish potatoes farming Livestock keeping (goats and pigs) Small scale market businesses	138	30	ICCO ELCT DANIDA
Mbeya Region Coverage		656	168	

Problems:

Some of the projects undertaken by women do not perform well due to:-

- Lack of financial support to enable them secure working capital, equipment, inputs etc.
- Low level of business exposure due to low technical know how and limited training opportunities to enable them acquire marketing skills and improve their enterprises.
- Lack of Communication and transport facilities

- Lack of technical assistance to enable them improve quality of their products and services
- Lack of a well established marketing system for their products.

Non government Organisations (NGO's) and Donors Supporting Development of Mbeya Region:

The region has several NGO's operating in various sectors of the economy. They are either external developmental agencies like DANIDA, UNICEF, ODA, NORAD and COOPIBO - ADP or Church Missionary Agencies like CARITUS-RC, ICCO/LUTHERAN, LWF and SDA. They have been involved mainly in Rural Water Supply (DANIDA and ICCO/ELCT-Konde), Road Construction (NORAD), Agriculture (EEC, FAO, IFAD and GLOBAL 2000), Promotion of Primary Education (IDA and PEP, DANIDA) health Improvement of mothers and young children (CSPD - UNICEF) and many other social and economic activities.

Annex III below highlights the activities of the NGO's in Mbeya Region.

Annex III NGO's/DONOR AGENCY SUPPORTING PROGRAMMES IN MBEYA REGION:

NGO's and Donor Agency	Type of Project/Program me	Activities Undertaken	Area of Operation
COOPIBO ADP	Agriculture and Rural Economics	Agricultural Development Programmes: - Godowns construction - Running farm service centres - Manufacturing cheap roofing tiles - Oxcarts, and culverts - Rural financing services	Mbozi, Ileje and Mbeya Districts
EEC	Agriculture and Agro-Forestry	- Construction of godowns - Coffee quality improvement - Tree planting programmes	Mbeya region

FAO	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village godown construction - Fertilizer utilization - Extension Services 	mbeya Region
IFAD	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension Services on Agriculture - Promotion of small scale Livestock Keeping 	Mbeya Region
DANISH	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural Financing Services - Small Scale Diary development - Milling Machine Women Projects Programme - Rural Water Supply 	Mbeya Region
SASAKAWA BLOBAL 2000	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural input supply to households 	Mbeya Region
IDA	Social Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary School rehabilitation -8th IDA 	
PEP (DANIDA)	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of Schools' infrastructures - Improvement of teaching and learning materials 	
NORAD	Economic Rural Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural roads construction and maintenance 	Mbeya Region
UNICEF	Child Survival Protection and Develo-pment (CSPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of well being of women and children 	Kyela,Mbeya, Ileje and Chunya District
GTZ	AIDS Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing and Conducting AIDS preventive programmes 	Mbeya Region
District Development Trust Funds	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promotion of education standards-mostly for secondary schools 	Kyela, Rungwe and Chunya
Inter-Church Dev. Organization ICCO/ELCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Water Supply Services - Heifer project International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of schools - Rural Water Supply - Promotion of diary Cattle for small scale livestock keepers - Rural Financing Services 	Kyela
CARITUS (Roman Catholic)	Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural financing Services - Youth Economic Development Support - promotion of rural wellbeing 	

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS AND PROSPECTS:

AGRICULTURE:

Mbeya region has an area of 570,000 ha. of arable land-of which only 500,000 ha. of land are under actual cultivation. The geographical set up of the region is suitable for a great variety of crops both temperate and tropical. Coffee growing in Mbeya, Mbozi and Rungwe districts still has a good chance for improved and needs expanded production. Mbeya and mbozi districts have adequate land for coffee growing. Cocoa growing in Rungwe and Kyela districts need increased production, and the establishment of cocoa milling machine. Tea production in Rungwe and tobacco and cotton production in Chunya are produced under capacity. Rungwe and Kyela districts require intensive agricultural technology, compared to other districts like mbozi, mbeya and Chunya.

IRRIGATION:

Irrigation potentials for Mbeya region cover an area of about 374,450 ha. out of which only 50,325 ha. are under current utilization. The best irrigation potentials fall within:-

- the Rufiji basin of the Usangu Plains
- the Lake Nyasa basin, and
- Lake Rukwa basin

Peasants through their own initiatives employ simple traditional irrigation technologies. A more advanced technology is needed to exploit the idle irrigation potential. The Rufiji Basin of Usangu Plain potential utilizes only 30% , while other areas still remain under poor traditional irrigation technology. Important irrigation potential areas include:

- (a) Naming'ong'o - Msangano Plain, lying along Southern Rukwa Rift Valley. The potential area has 1255 ha.
- (b) Songwe Plains - has area of over 5000 ha. suitable for cotton, maize and paddy.
- (c) Lake Nyasa basin - with potential irrigatable land of 12,600 ha. still underutilized.

**Annex IV: POTENTIAL LAND FOR IRRIGATION
IN MBEYA REGION, 1997**

District	Potential irrigable Land (Ha.)	Land Under irrigation (Ha.)
Chunya	230,050	-
Ileje	800	35
Kyela	12,600	75
Municipal	-	-
Mbeya (R)	130,000	50,000
Mbozi	1,000	215
Rungwe	-	-
Total Region	374,450	50,325

Source: Planning Commission - compiled Data based on District Profile

Animal Husbandry:

The region has a potential for keeping both indigenous and exotic cattle. The region has an estimate of 901,077 cattle, 171,486 goats, 101,366 sheep, 7881 pigs and 1,130,456 poultry out of the total number of cattle 896,611 are traditional while 4466 are exotic. The growth rate of diary cattle was 3% in 1995, and is expected to shoot up to 23% by year 2000. Increase in livestock will depend on better feeding and better services offered. Similarly, better quality of livestock products will depend on the services offered. Mbeya Region like many other regions still need adequate supply of animal protein and milk for their people. It is in this connection that a more serious investment is needed in livestock quality improvement.

BEEKEEPING:

The present average production of honey is 230 tons and 15.8 tons of beeswax. Most of the production comes from Chunya district followed by Mbozi, Mbarali and Mbeya woodland forested areas.

The past few years production of honey and beeswax has been as follows:-

Year	Honey (Kgs)	Beeswax (Kgs)
1989/90	236,970	15,778
1994/94	290,000	15,800

Source: Forest Department Mbeya Regional Commission Office, 1996.

Bee-keeping in many parts of the country has proved to be a very good alternative source of income for the rural people. Therefore, with

improved technology, (modern bee-hives, etc) more honey and better quality will fetch better prices and hence higher incomes for the people.

FISHING:

Mbeya region has two lakes namely Nyasa and Rukwa, and numerous rivers. There are 2,500 fishermen using 1,750 dugout canoes. Nyasa has a huge potential that could be exploited for even export. With modern fishing gear, the production of fish could increase from the current 12,000 metric tons to over 20,000 tons annually.

INDUSTRIES:

The industrial sector for about twenty years has played an important role in the region. The region has several agro-based factories like tea, coffee and paddy mills. It has a big potential in fruit production especially in Kyela and Rungwe district. Potentials are also in palm-oil production. Thus, industrial sector still requires heavy investment as most of the industries operate under capacity. Annex V highlights some few of them.

Annex V: IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MBEYA REGION

Industry	Products	Units	Installed Capacity	Utilisation Capacity	% Utilisation
*ZZK	Fam Implements	Units	379,566	370,078	97
* Mbeya Textiles	Cotton yarm	Tons	4,500	1,186	26
Mbozi Coffee Curing	Graded Coffee	Tons	25,000	12,000	48
* Mbeya Cement	Cement	Tons	250,000	100,000	40
* Tanzania Oxygen	Carbon dioxide	Tons	2,102	1,560	74
Hi-soap manufactures	Laundry & toilet Soap	Tons	19,800	17,000	85
Jivanjee Tea Factory	Graded Tea	Tons	2,384	1,266	53
Museleka Tea Factory	Graded Tea	Tons	965	960	96
* Katumba Tea Factory	Graded Tea	Tons	2,800	2,600	92

Source:

TOURISM:

the tourism potential is unexploited; and only a few tourist attractions have so far been exposed and advertised for tourism purposes.

The region commands several tourist attractions such are the Mountains of Rungwe, Mbeya Peak and Kyejo. Sandy beaches on the shores of

Lake Nyasa also add to the attractions. Other attractions include, cool mountainous climate, the warmth of Lake Nyasa and Rukwa basins, the Rift Valley (the Usangu Plains); the unique ecological features of the tropical rain forests, the wildlife in the Usangu and Lukwati Game Reserves. In fact, the potential is there, what remains to be done is serious investment in this sector so that it attracts more and more tourists.

LIST OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN MBEYA REGION

District	Type of Attraction	Interests	Distance from Town Centre or Highway/Trunk road
1. Mbeya	1. Mbeya Peak	1. Mountaineering	25 Km.
	2. Loleza Peak	2.Ecotouring	
	3. Mount Mbeya	3.Scenic	
		4.Mbeya Mount foot safaris	15 km.
		a) Kawetere forest Plantation	
		b) Fire Tower	
		c) Highest Road Point	
		d) floral endemism and Biodiversity	
		5.Scenic	30 km. From Rujewa
		6.Bird viewing, Tourist Photography	
		7.Professional hunting	
		8.Spring bathing at Ruaha river "Majimoto"	
	4. Utengule Wetlands	9. Crater Lake Biodiversity	200 km from Rujewa
		10.Scenic springs Unique forest Ecology	4 km. from Uyole Kasumbulu highway
		11.Chief mereres Castle	

	5. Lake Ngosi	12.Scenic	8 km. from Rujewa
	6. Isangala Crater		15 km. from DSM Lusaka Highway
	7. Utengule Fortfield village		
	8. Bat Caves and Hot	- Caves	
		- Snake	
		- Limestone Mining	
2. Rungwe	1. Isongole trout Fish	1.Trout Fishing	3 km. from Uyole/Kasumulu highway
	2. Mount rungwe	1.Ecotoruing	
	3. Kilombo spring	2.Nountaineering	
		3.Fauna and floral endemism	
	4. Daraja la Mungu	4.Biodiversity	10 km
	5. Kaporogwe Falle	5.Sport fishing	10 km
		6.Amazement and excitement over the bridge	
	6. Kyejo Carbon-Dioxide Deposit	7.Amazement and excitement over the falls	10 km 20 km.
	7. Lake masoko Ranges	8.Sport fishing	
		9. Scenic	
		10. Scenic	

MINING INDUSTRY:

The region has important mineral deposits including coal, gold, iron ore, limestone, marble, traventive, kaolin, copper, salt and apatic/niobium,

Geological surveys by STAMICO in the 1970s show that the region is endowed with mineral deposits, as shown in Annex VI.

Annex VI: MINERAL DEPOSITS

Minerals	Location	Mining Activities
1. GOLD	Chunya	Artissanal & large scale mining & prosecting
	Umalila	Artissanal mining
	Mabadaga	Artissanal mining & prospecting
	Igawa	Prospecting & exploration
	Ileya/Luwanjiro	
	Tukuyu	Artissanal mining
	Kyela	Prospecting
	Mbozi	Prospecting
2. COAL	Ilima	Large scale mining in place
	Mbozi	Prospecting
	Chunya	Prospecting
3. GEMSTONE	Ileya/Luwanjiro	Prospecting
i. Amethyst	Ileje	Prospecting
	Mbozi	Artissanal mining
ii. Aquamarine	Tukuyu & Ileje	Prospecting

iii. Ruby	Mbozi & Ileje	Prospecting
iv. Emerald	Ileje & Mbozi	Prospecting
v. Apatite	Ileya, Chunya, Mbozi &	Prospecting
vi. Garnet	Ileje	Prospecting
4. DIMENSIONAL STONE	Tukuyu, Mbozi &	Prospecting
i. Opal	Chimala	Prospecting
ii. Fluorite	Ileje	Artissanal mining
iii. Granite	Chimala	Artissanal mining
iv. Travertine	Mbozi	Artissanal mining
v. Marble/Dolomite	Mbozi & Igawa	
5. INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	Umalila, Mbozi	Prospecting
i. Gypsum	Igawa & Mbozi	Prospecting
ii. Feldspar	Chimala & Igawa	Prospecting
iii. Kaolin	Panda Hill/Mbozi	Exploration complete
iv. Phosphate		
6. MICA	Mbozi & Ileje	Prospecting & Artissanal Mining
7. SALT	Mbozi	Prospecting
8. MINERAL WATER (Hot spring)	Igawa	prospecting
9. CARBON DIOXIDE	Kyejo	Large scale Extraction (NDC) TOL.
10. NICKEL	Mbozi	prospecting
11. BUILDING MINERALS	Mbozi	Prospecting
i. Limestone	Mbozi	large & artissanal mining

ii. Clay	Mswiswi, Uyole &	Artissanal mining
iii. Aggregates	Kiwira	Mining going on.

SUMMARY OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT IN MBEYA

Sector	No.	Product/Industry	Remarks
Agriculture and Livestock	1	Cocoa Processing/Chocolate Production	3,500 tonnes of Cocoa are produced in Kyela nd Rungwe Districts. Currently all raw cocoa is exported. Also all chocolate products are imported.
	2	Sugar production two plants each with capacity of 40,000 tones to cater for 4 Regions of Mbeya, Rukwa, Iringa, Ruvuma	Two sugar Cane plantations of more than 15,000 Ha. Each in Namingongo and usangu Valleys and currently Mbeya region consumers 15,000 tonnes of sugar from Malawi and Zambia
	3	Tannery to process over 100,000 sq. metres	Over 60,000 Hides and skins produced in Mbeya, Iringa and Ruvuma regions
	4	Slaughter and meat packing plant of not less than 6,000 tones of meat	The region has 1,000,000 Livestock units of which 6% can be slaughtered annually
	5	Maize Flour Milling plant of 30,000 tonnes capacity	The region produces a surplus of 180,000 tonnes of maize; 20%, can be milled and packed for both local and export consumption in northern Malawi and Zambia
	6	Phosphates plant of not less than 60,000 tonnes capacity	Proven one million tonnes of deposits at Panda Hill. With residual of 10.3% P ² O ⁵ viable for economic investment
	7	Marble - 60,000 sq. Metres	Proven tonnes of 0.8 mill tones at Songwe and 1.2 mill. Tonnes - Igawa
	8	Limestone plant of not less 250,000 tonnes capacity	2 mill tonnes of Deposits at Songwe

	9	Gold Mining 5 Tonnes capacity	<p>In Chunya district several places have proven deposits viable for Technical Economic Investment eg:</p> <p>a) 5 gm from one ton of rees God</p> <p>b) 1 gm. from one ton of Alluvial Gold</p>
	10	Iron	In Chunya district 1.5 mill tonnes of Iron are proven deposits
	11	Completion of Bushtrekker Hotel project in stalled construction	a 40 Rooms tourist Hotel which is 75% complete located near the TANZAM Road. More information available at TDFL Dar es Salaam
	12	Rehabilitation of Mbeya Hotel (ex Railways)	A prime site at closed Mbeya Hotel. More information available at TRC headquarters Dar es Salaam
	13	Deep Water Fishing Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)	Tropical Salmon fish - Average of 10,000 tonnes annually. Ornamental fish 3,000 also available.