



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

CHUNYA DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE



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DAR ES SALAAM
and
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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 current the 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- 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 Chunya District Socio-Economic Profile. I would also like to thank both the Planning Commission and Chunya 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

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Dar es Salaam

SECTION I

1.0 LAND, PEOPLE, CLIMATE AND AGRO ECONOMIC ZONES

1.1 Geographical Location

Chunya district is located in the North - Western part of Mbeya Region. The district is among the seven (7) districts of Mbeya region and it lies between 7° and 9° Latitudes South of the Equator, and between 32° and 34° Longitudes East of Greenwich.

The district is bordered by Singida and Tabora regions to the North; Iringa region and Mbarali districts to the East; Mbozi and Mbeya districts to the South; Rukwa region and lake Rukwa to the West.

1.2 Land Area

The district has a total area of 29,219 sq.kms. (29,219,000 ha.) of which 28,114 sq.kms. (28,114,000 ha.) is land and 1,705 sq.kms. (1,705,000 ha.) is covered with water including rivers Songwe, Lupa, Zira and Part of Lake Rukwa which constitute the inland water bodies. The total land area of the district is classified as shown in Tables I(a), I(b) and charts 1 and 2 below:

TABLE I (a): LAND CLASSIFICATION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Classification	Area in Sq. Kms.	Area in Ha.	Area Share (%)
Arable land	23,005	3,005,000	78.73
Game Reserves	2,000	2,000,000	6.85
Forest	396.4	396,400	1.36
Reserves	1,105	1,105,000	3.78
Water bodies	2,712.6	2,712,600	9.28
Others			

Source: Chunya district Council

Chart 1: Land Classification in Sq. Km in Chunya District

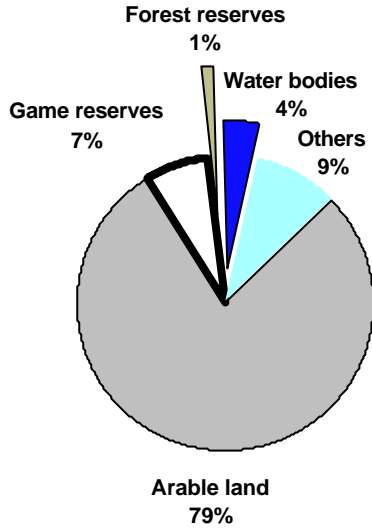


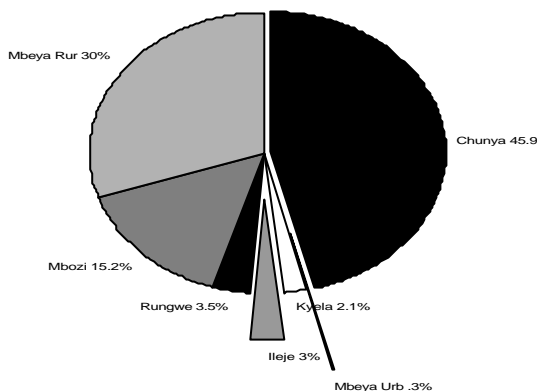
Table I (a) shows that, more than 3/4 of the district land is arable land, while in table I (b) indicates that Chunya district is the largest district in Mbeya region compared to other districts.

Table I: (b) **DISTRICTS OF MBEYA REGION AND THEIR AREA**

District	Area in Sq.kms	Regional share (%)
<u>Chunya</u>	<u>29,219</u>	<u>46.0</u>
Mbeya Urban	185	0.3
Kyela	1,322	2.0
Ileje	1,908	3.0
Rungwe	2,211	3.5
Mbozi	9,679	15.2
Mbeya Rural	19,098	30.0
Total	63,622	100.0

Source: Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic profile.

Chart 2: Distribution of Land use in Mbeya Region by District



1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Administratively, Chunya district is divided into four (4) divisions namely: Kiwanja, Kipembawe, Kwimba and Songwe. The four divisions are sub - divided into 22 wards in total, and the wards are further sub-divided into 69 villages, as Table II below depicts.

Table II (a): **LAND AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**

Divisions	Land area Sq.kms.	Number of Wards	Number of Villages

Kiwanja	4,383	6	19
Kipembawe	8,766	6	15
Kwimba	10,226	5	14
Songwe	5,844	5	21
Total	29,219	22	69

Source: Chunya District Council.

1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.4.1 Ethnic Groups: Chunya District is inhabited by the following ethnic groups:

- (i) **Kimbu:** Occupying North - West of the district, in Kwimba and Kipembawe divisions.
- (ii) **Bungu:** In the South - West, Songwe division.
- (iii) **Guruka (Semi - Wasafwa):** In the South - East of the district, most of Kiwanja and Kipembawe divisions.
- (iv) **Others:** Most of these are settlers from other parts of the neighbouring districts and regions, which include Nyakyusa, Nyamwezi, Sukuma and Hehe.

The following table II(b) shows their locations with their main occupations.

TABLE II (b): **ETHNIC GROUP, THEIR LOCATIONS AND MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:**

Ethnic Group	Locations	Main Economic Activities
1. Kimbu - Wasongwe	Along Rukwa Basin (North-West Chunya)	Fishing, Livestock keeping
2. Bungu	South-West - along Songwe and Zira River Valleys	Agriculture, Livestock keeping; (Cotton growers)
3. Guruka- Assimilated Wasafwa	East and South-East - Kiwanja and Kipembawe	Agriculture and Mining
4. Mixed tribes - Nyakyusa - Nyamwezi - Hehe - Sukuma etc.	These are found in all district Settlement areas - especially in mining areas, Tobacco and Cotton growing areas and in Urban Settlements.	These fit in a variety of socio-economic activities (agriculture, herdsmanship, bee-keeping, mining and trading.

Source: Chunya District Council.

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

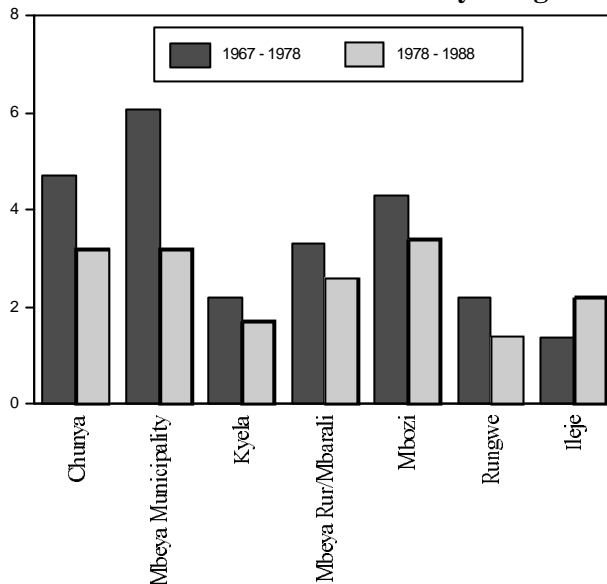
According to 1967, 1978 and 1988 National Population Census reports, Chunya district has a population of 53,620, 89,120 and 164,554 respectively. Currently, (1996) the district population is estimated to be 194,495, which is 12.4% of the total regional projected population (1,574,776). Data also shows that, the district population increased by 207% between 1967 and 1988. In both 1978 and 1988 population census reports, the district registered a relatively high growth rates when compared to the regional and national averages as Table III shows.

**Table III: POPULATION GROWTH RATES BY DISTRICT
BETWEEN 1967/78 AND 1978/88.**

District/Town	1967 - 1978	1978 - 1988
<u>Chunya</u>	4.7	<u>3.2</u>
Mbeya Municipality	6.1	3.2
Kyela	2.2	1.7
Mbeya Rural/Mbarali	3.3	2.6
Mbozi	4.3	3.4
Rungwe	2.2	1.4
Ileje	1.4	2.2
Mbeya Region	3.4	3.1
National	3.1	2.8

Source: Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic Profile.

Chart 3: Population Growth Rates by District between 1967/78 and 1978/88 in Mbeya Region



The 1988 population census also shows that the district average household size was 5.0 which was slightly higher than the regional average of 4.9 persons per household, but lower than the national average of 5.2 persons.

1.4.3 POPULATION DENSITY

Compared with other districts in Mbeya region, Chunya is the least populated district with the population density of six (6) persons per sq.km. (See Table IV(a) and Chart 3 below). Generally speaking Chunya may be one of the least populated district in Tanzania. This parameter other things being equal indicates that, the district has

enough potential land for farming, livestock keeping and other economic activities.

Table IV (a): **POPULATION DENSITY BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION**

District	Area (Sq.kms)	Population 1988	Popul-ation Density 1988	Population Estimate 1995	Popul-ation Density 1995
Chunya	29,219	164,554	6	194,495	7
Ileje	1,908	88,436	47	103,328	54
Mbeya (R) Mbarali	19,098	332,430	17	339,379	18
Mbeya (U)	185	152,199	826	190,005	1,027
Mbozi	9,679	330,282	34	420,771	43
Kyela	1,322	135,645	103	152,022	115
Rungwe	2,211	272,008	123	299,379	135
Total	63,622	1,476,345	23	1,759,814	28

Source: Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic profile.

Chart 4: Population 1988 and Population Estimate 1995 by District in Mbeya Region

Thousands

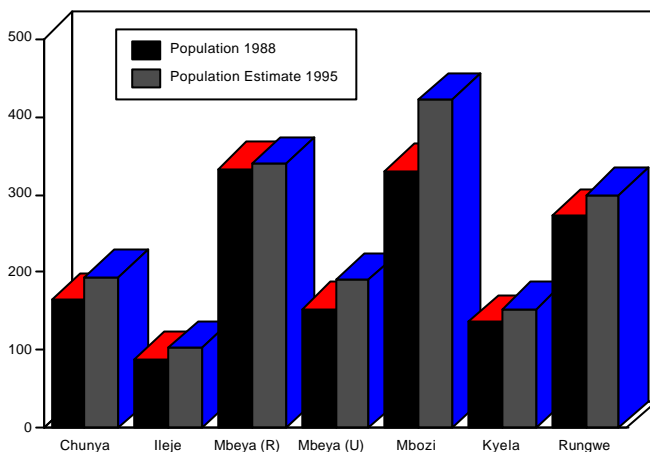


TABLE IV (b): POPULATION DENSITY BY DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Division	Area (Sq Kms)	Population 1988	Population density 1988	Population Estimate 1995	Population density 1995
Kiwanja	4,383	58,372	13	69959	16
Kipembawe	8,766	24,262	2.8	28710	3.3
Kwimba	10,226	32,449	3	38370	3.8
Songwe	5,844	49,471	8	58456	10.0
Total	29,219	164,554	6	194495	6.7

Source: Chunya District Council

Chart 5: Population Density by Division in Chunya District

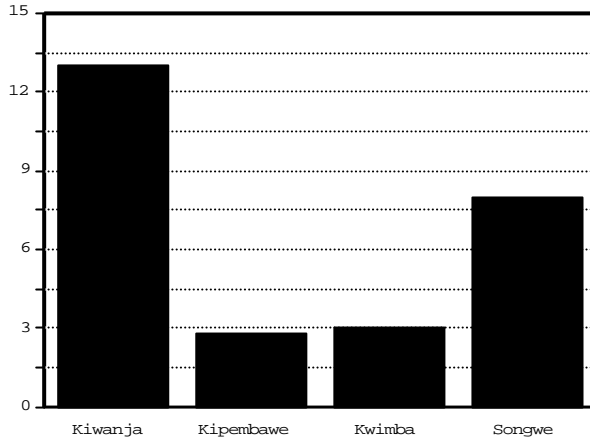


Table IV (b) above indicates gradual changes in population densities. Kiwanja division shows the highest densities due to mining activity in the division - which has drawn in many people from within and outside the district.

Chunya shows a pronounced effect of the immigration process. It is now a common phenomenon that new settlements are being established in Songwe and Kipembawe divisions by the incoming of herdsmen and Cotton/Tobacco growers from Tabora, Shinyanga, Singida and Arusha regions. Movements from the Southern Regions are normally seasonal. Farmers open up new land for cotton and tobacco growing whereas herdsmen move into wooded grassland areas - both changing the natural environment of the district.

1.4.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population distribution pattern as depicted in Table V may have been greatly influenced by soil fertility, conducive climatic conditions and mining activities particularly in the highlands and mining centres respectively. On the other hand, settlement along water bodies such as lake Rukwa and numerous rivers has been influenced by fishing activities.

Table V: **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TREND BY DIVISION, WARD AND GENDER**

Divi-sion	Ward	Population						
		1967 Census	1978 Census			1988 Census		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fem	Tota
Kiwa-nja	Chalangwa	2184	1485	2228	3713	3505	4364	7869
	Ifumbo	3379	2685	2681	5366	2337	2603	4940
	Mbugani	2856	1304	3336	4642	2948	3091	6039
	tewe	3093	3171	3182	6353	5586	6017	1160
	Chokaa	892	591	643	1234	1832	2091	3923
	Makongo-losi	2448	1896	1610	3506	9790	1420	2399
Total Division		<u>14852</u>	<u>11132</u>	<u>13682</u>	<u>2481</u>	<u>2599</u>	<u>3237</u>	<u>5837</u>
we		1234						
	Mafyeke	967	591	609	1220	709	2124	2833
	Matwiga	2439	1955	1752	3707	2147	2740	4887
	Mtaniila	1104	1032	991	2023	1115	1408	2523

Divi-sion	Ward	Population						
		1967 Census	1978 Census			1988 Census		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fem	Tota
	L/Tinga- ti n g a	3805	3874	4078	7952	4608	4649	9257
	Luwalaje	1550	1060	966	2036	1958	2195	4153
Total Division		<u>11099</u>	<u>9248</u>	<u>9217</u>	<u>1846</u>	<u>9292</u>	<u>1497</u>	<u>2426</u>
Kwi-mba	Ngwala	772	474	491	965	570	641	1211
	Gua	2397	1748	1869	3617	1767	1919	3586
	Kapalala	2482	1913	1811	3724	2007	2129	4136
	Mbangala	1611	1119	1080	2199	1661	1695	3356
	Mkwajuni	3408	3413	3714	7127	9896	1026	2016
Total division		<u>10670</u>	<u>8667</u>	<u>8965</u>	<u>1763</u>	<u>1590</u>	<u>1654</u>	<u>3244</u>
Songwe	Namkukwe	2669	2145	2154	4299	3445	3817	7292
	Totowe	3064	2632	2587	5219	3689	3733	7422
	Mbuyuni	4307	3387	3652	7039	5501	5844	1134
	Galula	2944	2407	2636	5043	5281	5796	1107
	Kanga	4013	3304	3304	6608	6086	6249	1238
Total Division		<u>16997</u>	<u>13875</u>	<u>14333</u>	<u>2820</u>	<u>2403</u>	<u>2543</u>	<u>4947</u>

Divi-sion	Ward	Population						
		1967 Census	1978 Census			1988 Census		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fem	Tota
Total District		<u>53.618</u>	<u>42.992</u>	<u>46.197</u>	<u>89.11</u>	<u>75.2</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>164.5</u>

Source: Population Census 1978 and 1988.

Table VI: POPULATION EXPANSION AND PROJECTION BY DIVISION & WARDS 1967 - 1995

Division	Wards	Census			Project- ion
		1967	1978	1998	1995
Kiwanja	Chalongwa	2184	3713	7869	9285
	Ifumbo	3379	5366	4940	5829
	Mbugani	2856	4642	6039	7126
	Itewe	3093	6353	11603	13773
	Chokaa	892	1234	3923	4629
	Makongolo si	2448	3506	23998	28317
Total Division		<u>14852</u>	<u>24814</u>	<u>58372</u>	<u>69959</u>
Kipembawe	K/Katoto	1234	1557	2762	3259

Division	Wards	Census			Project- ion
		1967	1978	1998	1995
	Mafyeke	967	1220	2833	3043
	Matwiga	2439	3707	4887	5066
	Mtanila	1104	2023	2523	2777
	L/Tingating a	3805	7952	9257	10023
	Luwalaje	1550	2026	4153	4542
	Total Division		<u>11099</u>	<u>18465</u>	<u>24262</u>
Kwimba	Ngwala	772	965	1211	1511
	Gua	2397	3617	3586	4231
	Kapalala	2482	3724	4136	4880
	Mbangala	1611	2199	3356	3960
	Mkwajuni	3408	7127	20160	23788
Total Division		<u>10670</u>	<u>17632</u>	<u>32449</u>	<u>38370</u>
	Namkukwe	2669	4299	7292	8628
	Totowe	3064	5219	7422	8757
	Mbuyuni	4307	7039	11345	13387
	Galala	2944	5043	11077	13070
	Kanga	4013	6608	12385	14614
Songwe Division		16997	28208	49471	58456

Division	Wards	Census			Project- ion
		1967	1978	1998	1995
Total district		53,618	89,119	164,554	194,495

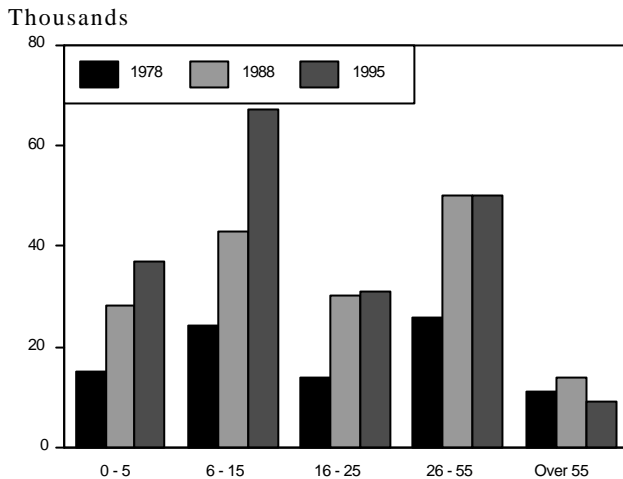
Source: Population Census 1978, 1988.

Table V shows that, both 1978 and 1988 population censuses, Chunya district had more women than men. About 51.8% and 54.3% of the total population in 1978 and 1988 respectively were women. Table VI shows that, the most densely populated wards include: Kanga, Mbuyuni, Galula, L/Tingatinga, Itewe and Mbuyuni.

Table VII: **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS**

1978			1988		1995	
Age Group (Years)	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0 - 5	14,705	16.5	27,974	17	36,760	18.9
6 - 15	24,062	27	42,784	26	67,101	34.5
16 - 25	13,724	15.4	29,620	18	31,119	16
26 - 55	25,934	29.1	49,696	30.2	50,374	25.9
Over 55	10,694	12	14,480	8.8	9,141	4.7
Total	89,119	100	164,554	100	194,495	100

Chart 6: Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups (Years)



1

Table VII and Chart 4 above shows that about 18% of Chunya district population were youth aged between 16 and 25 years (1988) whereas the dependent group (0 - 15) and people who are over 55 years old constitute 8.8% of the total population (1988) while 30.2% comprises the working group age (26 - 55 years).

1.5 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:

The district average temperature ranges between 21° centigrade and 23° centigrade annually and this is very much influenced by physiography and altitude. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 600 mm. and 1000 mm. Normally the peak period of heavy rains is recorded during the months of December and March almost every

year. Despite the fact that about 78% of the total land is arable it is estimated that only 2% of the land is currently under cultivation. This indicates that, a large portion of land is still covered by natural vegetation. The most predominant natural vegetation is miombo woodlands, with vast areas in Kwimba and Kipembawe Divisions. Common vegetative species include those of *branchystigea*, *dalbegia*, *Pteracarpus*. Overgrazing, gold mining and agriculture have seriously reduced the natural ecology of the district. Settled areas are now coming up with *siamea* (mijohoro) trees.

1.6 TOPOGRAPHY

Chunya district is characterized by a hilly landscape (Stretching from Mbeya hills with a gentle slope mostly covering the Kiwanja division) with thick forests, miombo woodlands, scattered trees, bush and thickets. Also the district has flat low lands along lake Rukwa basin; and plateau between Ibagu plains and that of lake Rukwa and Chunya mountain range. The main permanent drainage system include rivers Songwe, Lupa and Zira all originating from Mbeya hills. On the other hand 18 non -permanent rivers (seasonal) exist and mostly flow during rainy season. Commonly known sources of those rivers include Chunya mountain range and Mbeya hills.

1.7 **AGRO - ECONOMIC ZONES**

The district has been classified into three Agro - Economic Zones, namely:

1.7.1 **GOLD MINE ZONE**

Location

This zone covers Kiwanja and part of Kwimba divisions - i.e. the central part of Chunya and Msangani Plateau.

General features

It is characterized by hills and gentle slopes.

Economic activities

Main economic activities carried out here include agriculture which is characterized by growing of maize, beans, millet, cassava potatoes sorghum, groundnuts and sunflower. Other activities are livestock keeping, mining (Gold) and forest products (timber, honey and beeswax).

1.7.2 **MIOMBO WOODLAND ZONE**

Location

This zone covers the Kipembawe division and part of Kwimba division - i.e. the North Chunya Plain.

General features

The area is characterized by thick forests, miombo woodlands, scattered trees, bush and thickets.

Economic activities

Major crops grown are tobacco, sunflower, maize, beans, millet, cassava, potatoes, groundnuts and sorghum. Other activities include livestock keeping and forest products.

1.7.3 RUKWA BASIN

Location

This includes the whole area of Songwe division, forming what is called the Rukwa Rift Valley.

General features

The zone is characterized by flat low lands drained by rivers from the Gold Mine zone and flows into lake Rukwa.

Economic activities

Major crops grown are cotton, sunflower, sorghum, maize, beans, millet, cassava, potatoes and groundnuts. Other economic activities are livestock keeping, fishing and forest products.

1.8 TYPES OF SOIL

Agro-Economic Zone	Mean Altitude (Masl)	RAINFAL		Soil Types
		Mean Annual (mm)	No. of Wet Months	
GOLD MINE ZONE -The Central Chunya and Msangaji Plateau. (Kwimba and Kipem-bawe Divisions)	1000 - 1500	600 - 900	4 - 5	Sandy with low fertility soils of traces of ferralic arenosols and red sand. • Suitable for tobacco, maize, sorghum, finger millet, cassava, groundnuts - along with beekeeping and hunting activities.
RUKWA BASIN -The Rukwa Rift Valley Basin (Kwimba, Songwe, Kiwanja Divisions)	800 - 1200	750 - 800	4 - 5	Sandy, Sodic, low and/or medium fertility, with Eutric Regosols, Coarse textured with entric cambisols and eutric fluvisols. These are suitable for maize, sorghum, finger millet, cotton, cowpeas, groundnuts, cassava, and keeping of cattle, pigs, goats and fishing from Lake Rukwa.
MIOMBO WOODLAND ZONE -The Central Chunya and Msangaji Plateau. (Kwimba, Songwe and Kiwanja Divisions) or The Chunya Plain.	1400 - 1800	750	4 - 6	Shallow stony with low fertility. These have deep quarts dominated sands of Albic Arenosols with Orthic ferralsols, Ferralic Arenosols and Ferralic Cambisols. They occur as red sand, pale sand, good for flue-cured tobacco, maize, sorghum, finger millet, sweet potatoes, cassava, groundnuts along with cattl and beekeeping and gold mining. - Have wooded grasslands of: Acacia commiphora bushlands and of Brachystegia Julbernadia woodland.

SECTION II

2.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

2.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION

By the end of 1995 there were 71 registered primary schools in Chunya district solely owned by Government. This shows an increase of approximately 1 school on average annually from 1965.

On the other hand, in 1995, 23,135 pupils were enrolled. This indicates an increase of approximately 537 pupils on average annually from 1965. Tables VIII(a), VIII(b), IX and Chart 5 below indicates expansion of primary education in Chunya district.

Table VIII (a): **EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Year	Number of Schools Registered	Number of pupils			Ownership
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1965	33	4122	2891	7013	Mission and Government
1975	44	7863	6898	14761	Government
1985	51	9816	8134	17950	Government
1995	71	11931	11204	23135	Government

Source: District Education Office - Chunya 1996.

Chart 7: Expansion of Primary Education by Sex, 1965, 1975, 1985 and 1995

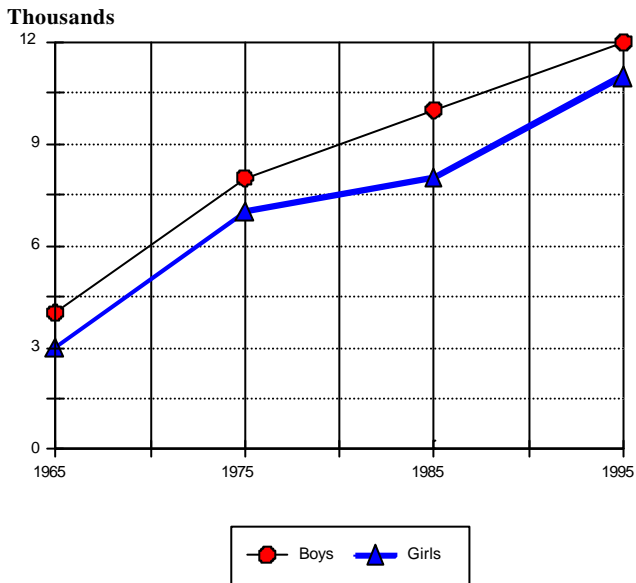


Table VII (a) depicts that, between 1975 and 1985 Chunya District had relatively slow increase in number of primary schools (15%). Equally within the same period there was a relatively slow increase in the number of pupils enrolled (21%).

TABLE VIII (b): EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION BY DIVISION

Division	1965			1975		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kiwanja	1213	722	1935	2165	2527	4692
Kipembawe	1677	666	2343	1918	2188	4106
Kwimba	1314	811	2125	1968	1511	2479
Songwe	918	692	1610	1812	1672	2484
Total District	4122	2891	7013	7863	6898	14761
Kiwanja	3781	3982	7763	3394	2578	5972
Kipembawe	2295	2181	4476	2307	2359	4666
Kwimba	2128	2164	4292	2577	2305	4882
Songwe	2612	1917	4529	3653	3962	7615
Total District	9816	8134	17950	11931	1120	23135
Division	No of Schools					
	1965	1975	1985	1995		
Kiwanja	13	14	14	21		
Kipembawe	6	10	12	17		
Kwimba	8	10	13	15		
Songwe	6	10	12	18		

Total District	33	44	51	71
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Source: District Education Office - Chunya

Table VIII (b) shows that, Kiwanja division was leading in 1995 in both the number of primary schools and the total number of pupils enrolled followed by Songwe division.

Table IX: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT TREND IN STANDARD I BY SEX FOR 1990 - 1995

Year	Eligible	Actual Enrolment			Not Enrolled
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1990	1,885	811	821	1,632	253
1991	1,966	834	863	1,697	269
1992	1,986	811	777	1,588	398
1993	1,993	932	879	1,811	182
1994	2,585	1,110	1,374	2,484	101
1995	3,606	1,304	1,303	2,607	998

Source: District Education Office - Chunya 1996.

Chart 8: Primary School Enrolment Trend in Standard I by Sex for 1990 - 1995 in Chunya District

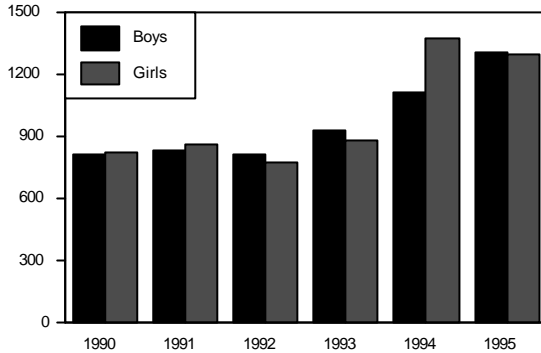
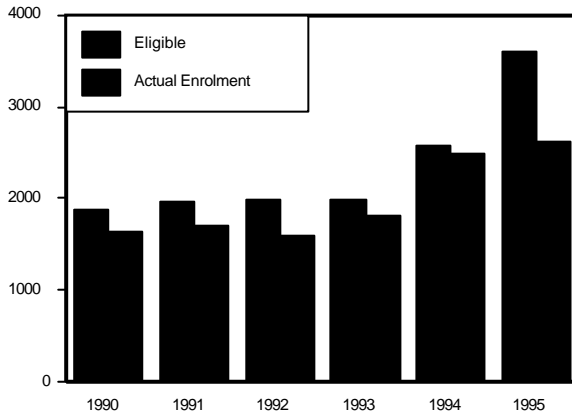


Chart 9: Comparison between Eligible and Actual Enrolment Trend in Chunya Standard I Enrolment; 1990 - 1995



It is observed in table IX that in 1995 that the number of pupils who were eligible, but not enrolled, increased sharply from 101 in 1994 to 998 in 1995. Such a sharp rise could be attributed to a number of reasons such as inadequate allocation of financial resources, acute shortage of teachers' houses, classrooms, teaching materials and text books etc.

TABLE X: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT TREND IN STD I BY SEX AND DIVISION, 1990-1995

Division	1990			1991		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kiwanja	231	215	446	225	232	457
Kipembawe	235	226	461	134	165	397
Kwimba	181	249	430	241	225	466
Songwe	234	231	465	234	241	475
Division	1992			1993		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kiwanja	234	254	488	242	241	483
Kipembawe	226	165	391	354	200	554
Kwimba	215	155	370	200	201	401
Songwe	246	203	449	236	237	473
Division	1994			1995		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kiwanja	341	351	692	336	43333	76969
Kipembawe	251	336	587	304	303	607
Kwimba	296	533	829	331	334	665
Songwe	322	354	676	433	333	766

Source: District Education Office - Chunya

Table IX (b) indicates that in 1990 Songwe division enrolled more standard one pupils than other division, while in 1995 Kiwanja division enrolled more pupils than other divisions.

2.1.1 **GROSS ENROLMENT: (Primary School Enrolment)**

For the country as a whole, Gross Enrolment Rate which is defined as the number of children in school divided by the number of children in the School age group. The data shows that, gross national enrolment rose rapidly from 1974 and reached its climax of about 90% in 1981 and remaining stable at that level for four consecutive years (1984).

By the year 1996 the total enrolment rate for the whole country had declined to an average level of 74%. Mbeya region with 826 primary schools is capable of enrolling 372,375 pupils in classes I - VII with a total of 8,275 streams against the actual enrolment of 282,860 pupils (1995).

In Chunya district, for example, only 71.4% of the available places in its 71 primary schools has been utilized effectively. Table XI indicates that, places in primary schools are being more effectively utilized in Mbeya Municipality (86.5%), Mbozi (80%), and Rungwe (81%) districts compared to Chunya, Ileje, Kyela districts whose utilization capacities in 1995 are estimated at 71.4%, 73.5% and 71.3% respectively.

Table XI: PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTAL ENROLMENT RATES BY DISTRICT IN MBEYA REGION, 1995

District	No. of Schools	Streams	Enrolment Capacity	Pupils Enrolled	Utilization %
Chunya	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
Mbeya (R)	179	1,680	75,600	57,271	75.8
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

Source: Planning Commission Compiled Data - Regional Education Office.

Chart 10: Primary School Enrolment Rates by District in Mbeya Region, 1995

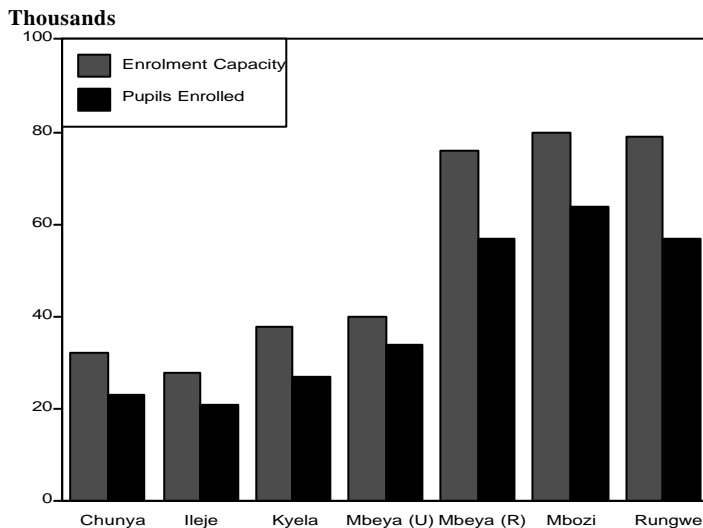


Table XII below shows that in Mbeya region, enrolment was fairly balanced for both sexes. However, contrary to other districts like Mbozi and Mbeya (R), table XII shows that, Chunya district enrolled more boys from standard I - VII in 1995 than girls.

Table XII: PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND CLASS - 1995

District	SEX	STD I	STD II - STD VII	Total
Chunya	M	2,288	9,694	11,982
	F	2,128	9,025	11,153
Ileje	M	1,778	8,589	10,367
	F	1,719	8,750	10,469
Kyela	M	2,985	1,165	14,750
	F	2,873	10,659	13,532
Mbeya (U)	M	3,016	13,211	16,227
	F	3,199	14,818	18,017
Mbeya (R)	M	5,335	23,306	28,614
	F	5,308	17,971	28,657
Mbozi	M	5,981	25,801	31,782
	F	6,047	25,793	31,840
Rungwe	M	5,384	23,191	28,575
	F	5,244	22,836	28,080
Total	M	52,46	230,393	282,860

Source: Regional Education Office - Mbeya.

Chart 11: Public Primary School Enrolment in Chunya District by Sex and Class - 1995

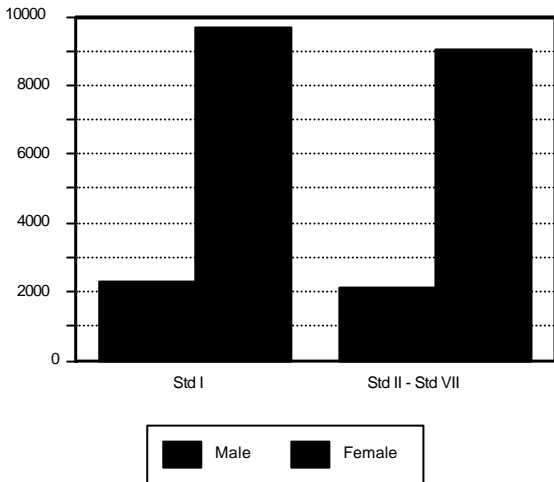
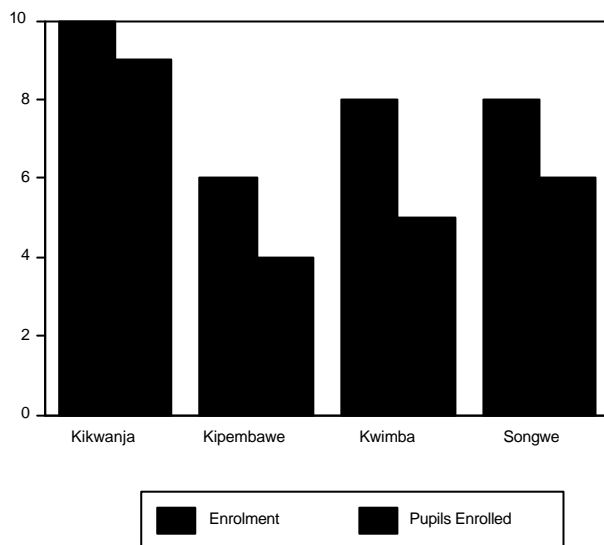


TABLE XIII: PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTAL ENROLMENT RATES BY DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT, 1995

Division	No of Schools	Streams	Enrolment capacity	Pupils Enrolled	Utilization %
Kikwanja	21	232	10440	8519	81.6
Kipembawe	17	144	6480	3680	56.8
Kwimba	15	176	7920	5060	63.9
Songwe	18	168	7560	5876	77.7
Total Districts	71	720	32400	23135	71.4

Source: District Education Office - Chunya

Chart 12: Primary Scholl Total Enrolment by Division in Chunya District, 1995



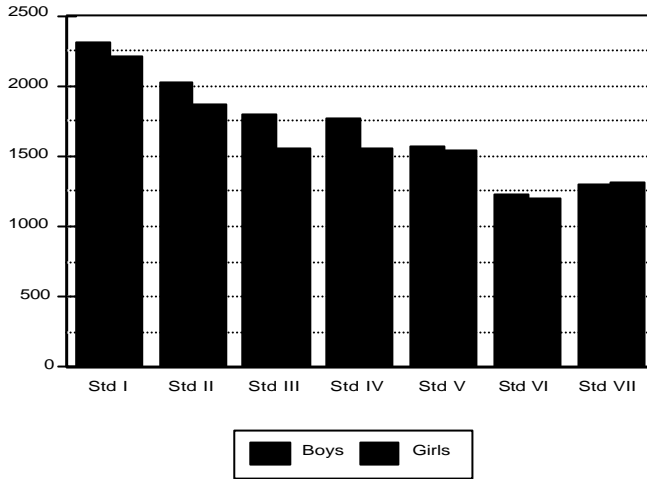
It is noted in Table XIII that Kiwanja division had the highest percentage utilization of its enrolment capacity (81.6%) followed by Songwe division (77.7%).

**Table XIV: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN CHUNYA DISTRICT
BY CLASS AND SEX 1995**

Class	Boys	Girls	% of Girls	Total
STD I	2308	2206	48.9	4514
STD II	2023	1865	47.9	3888
STD III	1799	1554	46.3	3353
STD IV	1767	1554	46.8	3321
STD V	1570	1548	49.6	3118
STD VI	1231	1196	49.3	2427
STD VII	1304	1308	50.1	2612
Total	11982	11153	48.2	23135

Source: Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic Profile.

Chart 13: Primary School Enrolment in Chunya District by Class and Sex 1995



2.1.2 STD 1 ENROLMENT

Table XV indicate that, out of 66,759 children who were eligible to join standard I in Mbeya region in the year 1995 only 53,285 which is 79.8% were registered. Chunya and Ileje districts seem to have the lowest enrolment rates of 67.4% and 63.3% respectively.

TABLE XV: STD ONE ENROLMENT RATE BY DISTRICTS IN MBEYA REGION, 1995

District	Registered			Eligible	Enrolment %
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Ileje	1778	1719	3497	5521	63.3
Kyela	2985	2873	5858	8604	68.1
Mbozi	5981	6047	12028	13379	89.9
Chunya	2288	2128	4416	5760	76.7
Rungwe	5384	5244	10628	11880	89.5
Mbeya (U)	3016	3199	6215	6633	93.7
Mbeya (R)	5335	5308	10643	14190	75.0
Region	26,767	26,518	53,383	66,759	79.8

Source: Planning Commission Compiled Data based Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic Profile and District Education Offices.

Chart 14: Distribution of Std I Enrolement by District in Mbeya Region, 1995

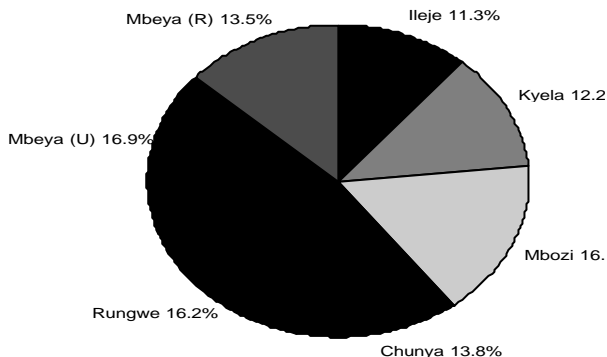


TABLE XVI: STANDARD I SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY WARD AND SEX - 1995

Ward	No. of Children Eligible			No. of Actual Registered			Enrolment Rate (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
KIWANJA:							
Chalanga	134	188	322	163	158	321	99.6
Ifumbo	82	63	145	72	52	124	85.5
Mbugani	112	92	204	88	103	191	93.6
Itewe	200	192	392	117	135	252	64.6
Chokaa	122	157	279	128	127	255	91.5
Makongolosi	252	182	434	242	264	506	116.5
KIPEMBAWE:							
Kambikatoto	27	38	65	26	27	53	81.5
Mafyeko	75	70	145	54	60	114	78.6
Matwiga	142	94	236	64	77	141	59.7
Mtania	97	78	175	23	14	37	21.1
Lupa-Tingatinga	166	169	335	197	200	397	118.5
Luwalaje	34	58	92	43	40	83	90.2
KWIMBA:							
Ngwala	39	34	73	35	34	69	94.5
Gua	40	38	78	49	40	89	114.1
Kapalala	79	65	144	69	61	130	90.2

Ward	No. of Children Eligible			No. of Actual Registered			Enrolment Rate (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Mbangala	49	38	87	38	44	82	94.2
Mkwajuni	221	218	439	222	205	427	97.2
SONGWE:							
Namkukwe	104	91	195	81	58	139	71.2
Totowe	127	99	226	158	119	277	122.5
Mbuyuni	279	216	495	112	105	217	43.6
Galula	143	97	240	118	109	227	94.5
Kanga	160	148	308	209	174	383	124.5
Total	2688	2426	5114	2308	2206	4514	88.3

Source: District Education Office - Chunya.

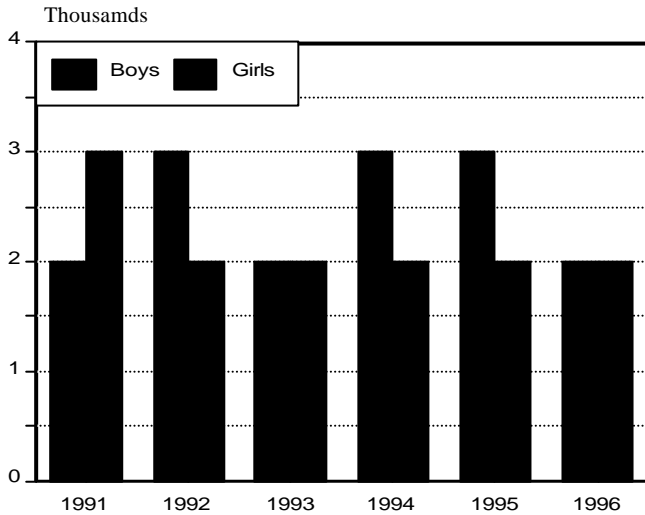
TABLE XVII: STD ONE ENROLMENT RATE FROM 1991 - 96 IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Division	Eligible children			Registered Pupils			Enrolment %
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1991	2127	2628	5355	Boys	Girls	Total	62.4
				1721	1622	3343	
1992	2633	2407	5040	2235	2008	4243	84.2
1993	2302	2333	4635	1823	1854	3671	79.2

1994	2589	2454	5130	2026	1978	4004	78.0
1995	2688	2426	5114	2308	2206	4514	88.3
1996	2463	2442	4905	2093	2072	4165	84.9

Source: District Education Office - Chunya

Chart 15: Eligible Children in Std I by Sex from 1991 - 1996 in Chunya District



2.1.3 PROBLEMS FACING PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

(i) Inadequate Education facilities

The size and the quality of Primary Education in the district has been falling mainly because of deteriorating school infrastructure as a major problem facing most of primary schools in the district. This poor performance of the Education Sector in the district was also

identified by the Inspectorate Division in its report as Table XVI below shows.

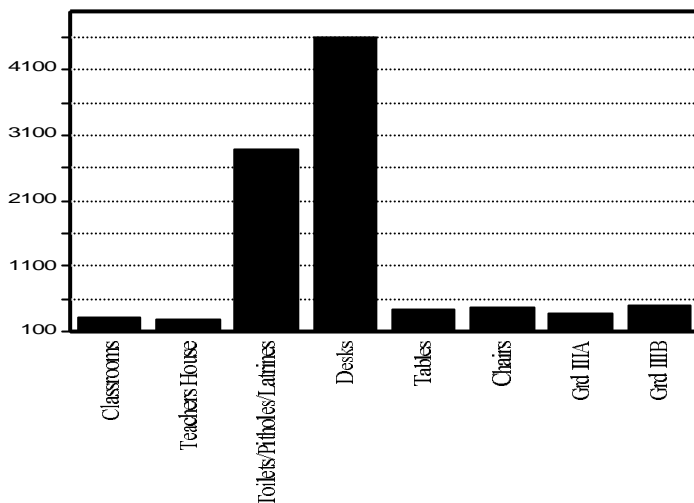
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Table XVIII: PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION FACILITIES IN CHUNYA DISTRICT YEAR 1996

Main Facilities	Required	Available	Defici	% Deficit
Classrooms	310	170	140	45
Teachers Houses	285	202	83	29
Toilets/Pit hole/Latrines	2880	1289	1591	55
Desks	4591	3121	1470	32
Tables	430	359	71	16
Chairs	479	310	169	35
Grade III A Teachers	382	191	191	50
Grade III B Teachers	486	396	90	19

Source: Chunya District Education Office - Inspectorate Division.

Chart 16: Primary School Education Requirements in Chunya District, 1996



As shown in Table XVI the district has a shortfall of 191 Grade III A teachers (50%). The district has also a shortage of 1470 desks (32%), 140 classrooms (45%) and 83 teachers houses (29%). The (5%) shortage of Grade III A teachers and 32% shortage of desks means that less teaching materials are covered and most pupils, are taking notes while sitting on the floor or bricks/stones. The acute shortage of classrooms and teaching materials has negatively affected the performance of students which is also reflected in the numbers of those who are selected to join secondary schools.

Table XIX: **EDUCATION FACILITIES AND SERVICE RATIO IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1996**

Relationship	National Standard Ratio	District Ratio
Pupils/Teachers	45:1	39:1
Pupils/Classrooms	45:1	136:1
Teachers/Staff quarters	1:1	3:1

Pupils/School desks	3:1	7:1
---------------------	-----	-----

Source: District Education Office - Chunya.

Table XIX above indicates that, the district pupils/teachers ratio is better (39:1) than the national standard ratio of (45:1). On the other hand, the district pupils/classrooms ratio is worse (136:1) than the national standard ratio (45:1).

(ii) **Drop - Outs**

The problem of drop - outs in primary schools in the district is 4% on average between 1990 - 1995. According to the available data in 1995, about 606 girls and 497 boys could not manage to continue with their primary education. The main reasons for high dropouts could be attributed to as; early marriages, truancy, pregnancies, petty trading, nomadic type of life especially for livestock keepers in the Usangu Basin etc. Table XX shows that primary school drop outs among girls rose from 44.1% in 1990 to 54.9% in 1995 while that of boys fell from 55.9% in 1990 to 45.1% in 1995.

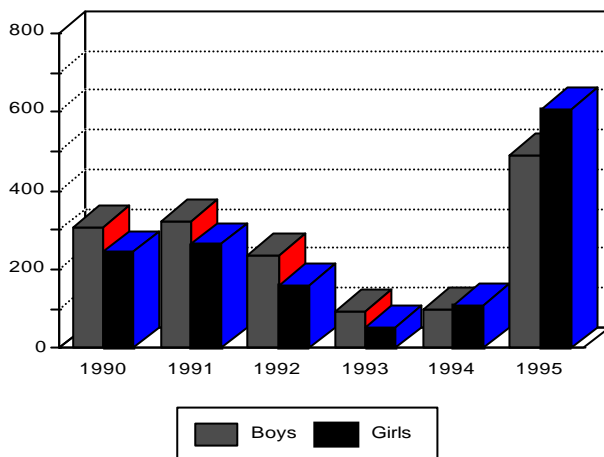
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Table XX: **DROP OUTS BY SEX BETWEEN 1990 - 1995**

Year	Total	Boys	%	Girls	%
1990	553	309	55.9	244	44.1
1991	588	324	55.1	264	44.9
1992	398	237	59.6	161	40.5
1993	182	96	52.7	56	30.8
1994	211	100	47.4	111	52.6
1995	1099	492	44.8	607	55.2

Source: District Education office - Chunya

Chart 17: Primary School Drop-outs by Sex in Chunya District, 1990 - 1995



2.1.4 PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVERS

With only 3 private secondary schools in the district only few standard seven leavers are able to secure a place in form one within the district. Table XX shows that, in 1990, 1991 and 1992 for the whole region, 4.2%, 4.1% and 4.1% of the standard seven leavers were selected to join form one in public Secondary schools respectively. Corresponding figures for Chunya district during the period were only 0.98%, 0.94% and 6.17%.

In the early 1990's Chunya District had only one Government Secondary School and three private secondary schools. The number of vacancies available for primary school leavers therefore, is very limited. Information available shows that in 1990 only 0.99% of primary school leavers were selected to join secondary

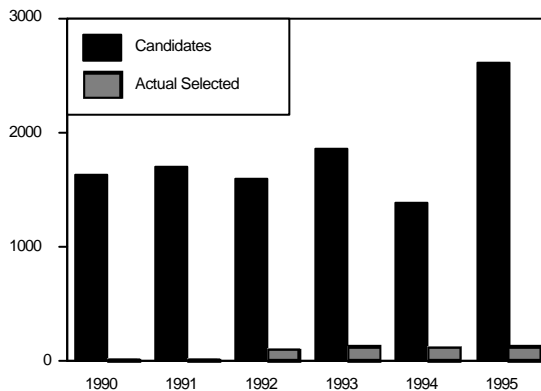
schools while in 1991 and 1992 it was 0.94% and 6.17% respectively. It is obvious that with the exception of 1992 Chunya had very low percentage of selection as compared to the regional total which was 4.2%, 4.1% and 4.1% for the years 1990, 1991, and 1992 respectively.

4Table XXI: **PUPILS SELECTED TO JOIN FORM I BY SEX IN THE DISTRICT (PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS)**

Year	No. of Candidates			Actual Selected			Selected %
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1990	810	610	1622	11	5	16	0.98
1991	834	863	1697	11	5	16	0.94
1992	811	777	1588	68	30	98	6.17
1993	982	879	1861	64	56	124	6.66
1994	1264	1110	1374	59	55	114	8.29
1995	1304	1308	2612	62	57	119	4.56

Source: District Education Office - Chunya.

Chart 18: Pupils Selected to Form I in Chunya District 1990 - 1995



It is noted that, the percentage increase in standard VII leavers who were selected in 1993/94 and 1994/95 to join Form I has been influenced by the expansion of streams in the existing Secondary schools.

Table XXII: **PUPILS SELECTED TO JOIN FORM I BETWEEN 1990 - 1995 IN MBEYA REGION**

Year	No. of Candidates	Selected to join form I	%
1990	22,059	923	4.2
1991	26,411	1,084	4.1
1992	26,521	1,083	4.1
1993	27,857	1,180	4.2
1994	27,609	1,202	4.3
1995	30,364	1,213	4.0

Source: Regional Education Office - Mbeya.

2.1.5 **SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION**

Chunya District is among those districts which has the least number of Secondary Schools as compared to well off district such as Rungwe in Mbeya Region and Mwangi district in Kilimanjaro region which have more than 30 secondary schools each. Chunya district has 4 secondary schools, out of those one is a government school and the other three are private owned.

Table XXIII: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY DIVISION

Division	Ownership	No. of Schools	Location
Kiwanja	private	1	Itewe
	Public	-	
Total Division		1	
Kipembawe	Private	1	Mtamula
	Public	-	
Total Division		1	
Kwimba	Private	1	Mkwajuni
	Public	-	
Total Division		1	
Songwe	Private	-	
	Public	1	Kanga
Total Division		1	
District		4	

Table XXIV and table XXV show enrolment in secondary school students by sex. It is observed that the number of boys enrolled in form I to IV exceed that of girls with the exception of Form II where girls exceeded boys by one student only.

Table XXIV: ENROLMENT BY CLASS AND SEX 1995

Class	Public			Private			Private Public		
	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girl	Tota	Boy	Girls	Tota
I	40	35	75	83	72	155	123	107	230
II	40	40	80	66	67	133	106	107	213
III	40	40	80	50	40	90	90	80	170
IV	40	40	80	38	23	61	78	63	141
Tot-al	160	175	335	237	202	439	397	357	754

Source: District Education Office - Chunya.

Chart 19: Enrolment by Class and Sex in Public Schools, 1995

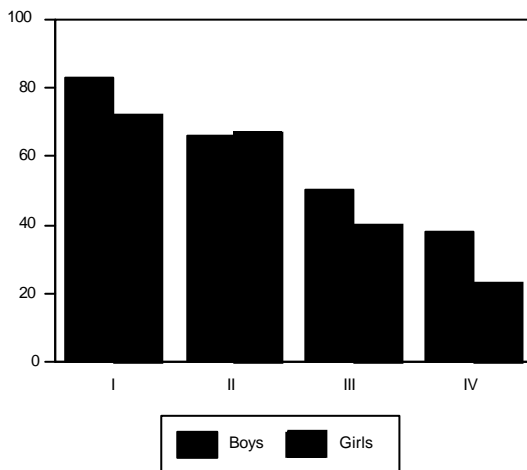


Chart 20: Enrolment by Class and Sex in Private Schools, 1995

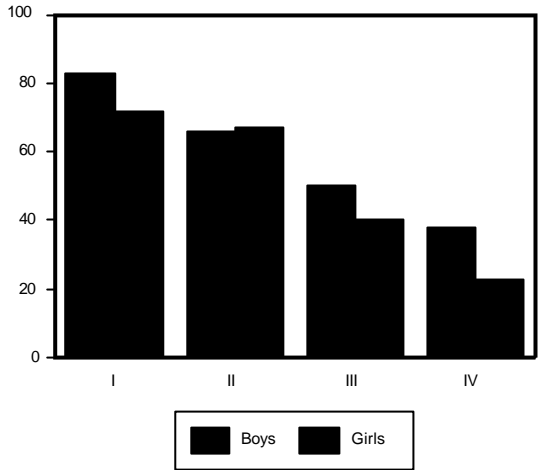


Chart 21: Enrolment by Class and Sex in Private Public Schools, 1995

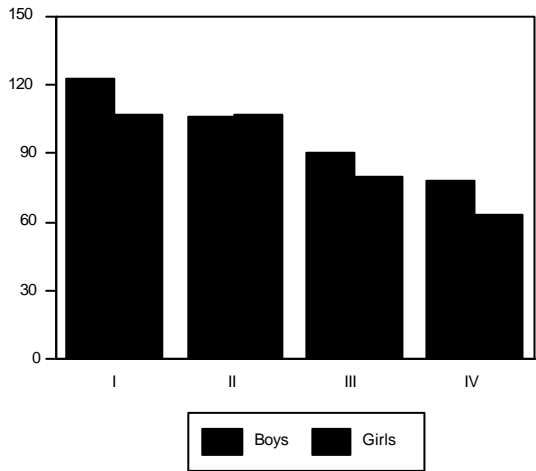


Table XXV: **TOTAL ENROLMENT (FORM I - IV) BY SEX
1990 - 1995 IN CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1990	40	35	75
1991	84	67	151
1992	102	98	200
1993	135	129	264
1994	160	160	320
1995	397	376	773

Source: District Education Office - Chunya

Chart 22: Total Enrolment (Form I - IV) by Sex in Chunya District 1990 - 1995

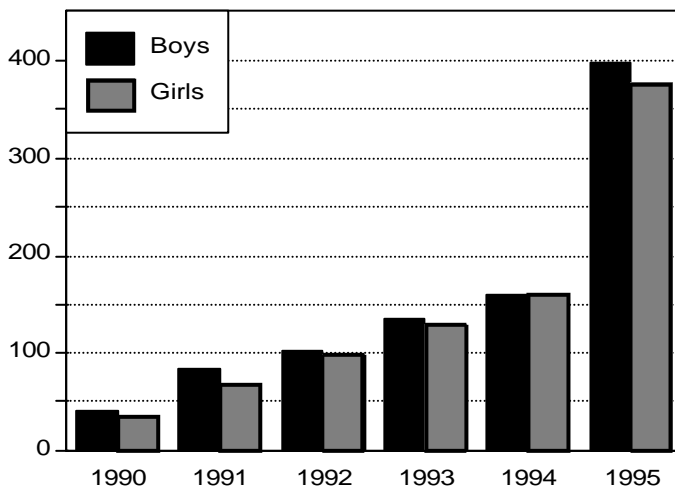


TABLE XXVI: FORM I ENROLMENT BY SEX FOR 1990-95 IN CHUNYA SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1990	11	5	16
1991	11	5	16
1992	68	50	118
1993	68	56	124
1994	59	55	114
1995	62	57	119

Source: District Education Office-Chunya

Chart 23: Form I Enrolment by Sex for 1990 - 1995 in Chunya Secondary Schools



5

2.1.6 ADULT EDUCATION

Table XXVII shows that, Chunya district has an average of 32.9% illiteracy rate. When compared to other districts Chunya could be one of the leading districts in the region having the highest illiteracy rate in the region. However, Mkwajuni L/Tingatinga and Makongolozi wards have the least illiteracy rate as compared to other wards in the district.

Table XXVII: ADULT EDUCATION COVERAGE FOR 1985

Division	Ward	1995 Population Estimates	No. of Literacy	Illiterates (Adult) %
KIWANJA	Chalangwa	285	6389	31.2
	Ifumbo	5829	3915	32.8
	Mbugani	7126	4730	33.6
	Itewe	13773	9615	30.2
	Chokaa	4629	3453	25.4
	Makongolosi	28317	24756	12.6
	K/Katoto	3259	1800	44.8
KIPEMBAWE	Mafyeko	3043	1515	50.2
	Matwiga	5066	3756	25.9
	Mtamila	2777	1957	29.5
	L/Tingatinga	10023	8957	10.6

	Luwalaje	4542	3701	18.5
KWIMBA	Ngwala	1511	815	46.1
	Gua	4231	2790	34.1
	Kapalala	4880	3815	21.8
	Mbgangala	3960	2815	28.9
	Mkwajuni	23788	21900	7.9
SONGWE	Nakukwe	8628	5715	33.8
	Totowe	8757	6715	23.3
	Mbuyuni	13387	11815	11.5
	Galula	13070	10915	16.5
	kanga	14614	11916	18.5
Total District	Total	194,495	153,755	20.9

Source: District Education Office.

TABLE XXVIII: NURSERY/PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN CHUNYA - 1995

Centre	No of Pupils Attending			No of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Lutheran Centre	50	59	109	2 (Untrained)

Total	50	59	109	2
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Source: District Education Office - Chunya.

2.2 WATER SECTOR

2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Water Policy of 1971 formulated a long term programme which states that every person should have access to clean and safe water within a distance of not more than 400 metres from their homesteads by the year 2002. It is estimated that about 46.3% of the rural and 68.5% of the Urban population of Tanzania to date are served with clean and safe water.

Contrary to other arid regions like Singida, Shinyanga and Dodoma, Mbeya region is by far better - off in terms of reliability and adequacy of water supply. This has been the case because of existing permanent sources of water eg. river Songwe, Mbarali, Lulufino, Rungwe and Greater Ruaha river. Also the two lakes, Nyasa and Rukwa have contributed to this permanent source of inland water bodies, to a greater extend.

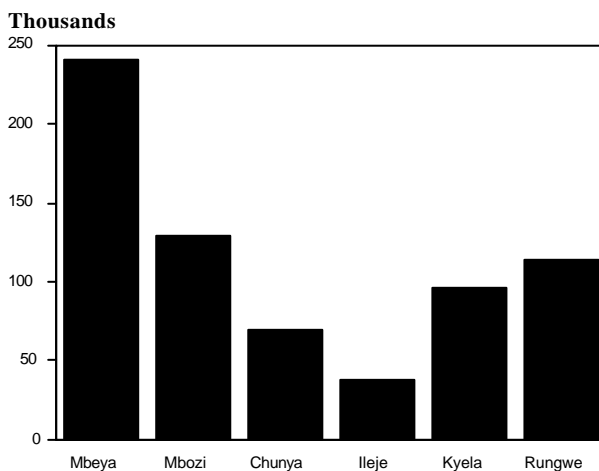
Table XXIX: depicts that 44% of the rural population in this region by 1995 were accessible to clean safe and potable water within a reasonable distance.

Table XXIX: **RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN MBEYA REGION 1995**

District	1995 Population Estimates	Population Served	% of Population served
Mbeya	399,642	239,785	60
Mbozi	420,771	130,439	31
Chunya	194,495	70059	36
Ileje	108,467	37,963	35
Kyela	152,022	95,685	63
Rungwe	299,379	113,764	38
Total	1,574,776	687695	44

Source: Mbeya Region Socio - Economic Profile.

Chart 24: **Population Served by rural water supply in Mbeya Region by District, 1995**



2.2.2 WATER SUPPLY SITUATION IN CHUNYA ISTRICT

The major water sources in the district are various rivers, streams, ponds and springs. Others include boreholes, shallow wells and small dams and Lake Rukwa. Since, only a few schemes are in operation, the majority of the people in the district depend upon traditional water sources for their domestic and livestock purposes/uses.

Table XXX: AVAILABLE WATER SCHEMES IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Division	Type of scheme	Location
Kiwanja	4 pump boreholes 2 Gravity Schemes	- 3 pump borehole at Chunya township - 1 pump borehole at Kiwanja - 1 gravity scheme at Chalangwatu Mbugani and 1 at Ifumbo
Kipembawe	22 hand pumps water schemes	- 4 at Kambikatoto, 2 at Biti Manyanga - 2 at Mafyeko, 3 at Kipembawe, 5 at Lupatingatinga, 3 at Nkungungu and 3 at Mamba
Kwimba	2 - gravity schemes 1 -pumping schemes	1- Gravity at Ngwala 1 Spring gravity at Mwambani 1 pumping scheme at Mkwajuni
Songwe	2 - Pumps boreholes 1 - gravity scheme	1 pump borehole at Magamba 1 pump bore hole at Mbuyuni Ileya, Tete, Kanga and Ifuko.

Source: District water Engineer Office - Chunya.

Recent survey indicates that about 36% of 194,495 (1995 projection) population living in Chunya district has access to clean and safe water. However, in practice only 20 villages out of 68 have access to fairly clean and safe water, serving a population of 70059 people. Out of the existing 31 Water Supply systems, 7 are not working.

Table XXXI indicates the number of villages and population served with clean and safe water by wards.

TABLE XXXI: NUMBER OF PEOPLE SERVED WITH CLEAN AND SAFE WATER IN 1995

Division	Ward	No of Villages served	Population Estimate 1995	No of people served 1995	% Population served
KIWANJA	Chalangwa	1	9285	4289	46
	Ifumba	1	5829	3497	60
	Mbugani	1	7126	3207	45
	Itewe	1	13773	6743	47
	Chokaa	1	4629	2268	49
	Makongolosi	1	28317	14156	50
KIPEMBAWE	Kambikatoto	1	3259	1193	34.7
	Mafyeko	2	3043	1522	50
	Matwiga	-	5066	-	0
	Mtanila	-	2777	-	0
	Lupatingatinga	3	10023	6014	60
	Lualaje	-	4542	-	0
KWIMBA	Ngwala	1	1511	1284	85
	Gua	-	4231	-	-
	Kapalala	-	4880	-	-
	Mbangala	-	3960	-	-
	Mkwajuni	2	23788	9515	40

	Namkukwe	-	8628	-	-
	Totowe	-	8757	-	-
	Mbuyuni	1	13387	3949	29.5
	Galula	-	13070	-	-
	Kanga	4	14614	12422	85
TOTAL		20	194495	70059	36

Source: District Water Engineer Office - Chunya

2.2.3 SANITATION

The problem of water pollution which is caused by many factors for example less use of latrine, industrial activities etc. is still facing Chunya people. About 30 percent of the population in rural areas have permanent latrines, 60 percent have temporary and 10 percent have no latrines. On the other hand, 10 percent of Urban population have VIP latrines, while 90% have permanent pit latrines.

2.2.3 PROBLEMS FACING RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Basically as already mentioned, the majority of the people in Chunya district depend on traditional water sources as their major source of water supply. Acute water problems facing the people in Chunya include the following:-

- (i) **Water Contamination:** As these source of water are not well secured and protected people do sometimes share water sources with animals, and at the same the people themselves bathe and wash clothes near these water sources.
- (ii) **High operational cost for motorized schemes:** It has become difficult for villagers themselves to operate these schemes by using their own funds. The Government, on the other hand, has not managed to support fully the operational cost for these schemes.
- (iii) **Unreliable water supply:** Most of water sources are traditional uneven distributed to the population and villages. As a the result, during the dry season, some villagers are forced to walk long

distances looking for water. For instance, it is estimated that more than 39% of the population have to walk more than 400 metres from their homesteads to fetch water.

2.3 HEALTH SECTOR

2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Each division in Chunya has a health facility. However, services delivered by these facilities has critically been affected by shortage of medicament and limited funding which ultimately has lead to poor maintenance of buildings, supply of equipments and other vital accessories.

This situation signals the need of rehabilitation of the old buildings and supply of new equipments and medicaments in order to restore again the required health services and facilities to standard.

2.3.2 EXISTING HEALTH FACILITIES

Table XXXII indicates that, Chunya district has 1 hospital, 3 health centres, 29 dispensaries and 29 village Health Posts. The only district hospital is owned by mission and is situated at Mwambani, some 72 kms. from the district Headquarters.

Table XXXII: DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT BY DIVISION AND WARD 1996

Division	Ward	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Village Health Posts
KIWANJA	Chalangwa		2	
	Ifumbo		1	
	Mbugani			
	Itewe	1		
	Chokaa		2	
	Makongolosi		3	
Total Division		1	8	
KIPEMBAWE	K/Katoto		1	
	Mafyeko		1	
	Matwiga		1	
	Mtanila		-	
	L/Tingatinga		3	
	Luwalaje	1	1	
Total Division		1	7	
KWIMBA	Ngwala		2	1
	Gua		1	1
	Kapalala		2	3
	Mbangala		1	2

Division	Ward	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Village Health Posts
	Mkwajuni		1	6
	Total Division		7	13
SONGWE	Nakukwe		1	3
	Totowe		1	3
	Mbuyuni		0	3
	Galula	1	2	3
	Kanga		3	4
		1	7	16
TOTAL DISTRICT		3	29	29

Source: District Medical Office - Chunya.

Table XXXIII shows the ratio between Chunya population and the available facilities. Data presented in the table shows that, the district hospital, RHC, medical doctors dispensaries and Hospital beds are well below the recommended national standard ratio. Those ratios tells us that, Chunya district requires additional health facilities with the exception of dispensaries. However, the supply of medicaments is still inadequate.

Table XXXIII: HEALTH FACILITIES RATIO IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1995 COMPARED TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARDS

Facility	Quantity	District Ratio	Regional Ratio	National Ratio
Hospital	1	1:194,495	1:157,478	1:100,000
Hospital bed	150	1:1296	1:1,135	1:800
RHC	3	1:64,831	1:87,893	1:50,000
Dispensaries	29	1:6706	1:7,890	1:10,000
Medical Doctors	3	1:64831	1:68,468	1:48,000

2.3.3 HEALTH PERSONNEL

As is the case with most of health centres in the whole country, Chunya Health Centres have a shortage of health personnel specifically MCHA, PHN, 'A' and 'B' and medical assistants as R medical Aids and MCH Aids are dying cadres.

Table XXXIV: **CHUNYA HEALTH CENTRES PERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENT, ACTUAL STRENGTH AND SHORTFALL IN 1995**

Health Centre	Staff Category	Establishment	Strength	Shortfall
Chunya	Assistant Medical Officers	1	-	2
	Medical Assistants	5	5	-
	District MCH Coordinators	1	1	-
	Nurse/Midwives	2	1	1
	RMAS	3	1	2
	Public Health Nurses	6	2	4
	MCH	3	2	1
	Trained Nurses	3	1	2
	Dental Assistants	1	1	-
	Health Assistants	5	3	2
	Nurse Attendants	30	-	30
	Lab. Assistants	1	1	-
	<u>Mbuyuni</u>	Medical Assistants	2	1
Assistant Medical Officers		1	-	1
RMAS		3	2	1

	Trained Nurses	1	1	-
	MCHA	3	2	1
	Nurse/Midwives	2	0	2
	Nurse Attendants	8	5	3
	Lab. Attendants	2	1	1
<u>Mtania</u>	Assistant Medical Officers	1	0	1
	Medical Officers	1	0	1
	RMAS	3	3	0
	Trained Nurses	1	0	1
	MCHA	3	1	2
	Nurse/Midwives	2	1	1
	Nurse Attendants	8	3	5
	Lab. Attendants	2	0	2

Source: District Medical Office - Chunya.

2.3.4 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

The leading killer diseases in Chunya district are malaria followed by URT. The available data reveals that, occurrence of malaria and URT on average is 51.5% and 15.9% respectively. These two percentages are higher than the regional and national averages.

Other common ten top diseases includes: diarrhoea Pneumonia, eye diseases etc as table XXXV below indicates.

Table XXXV: **TEN TOP DISEASES IN CHUNYA DISTRICT (1996)
COMPARED WITH THE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL
AVERAGES**

Type of Disease	District Occurrence Average %	Regional Occurrence Average %	National Occurrence Average %
Malaria	51.5	25.4	31.0
Diarrhoea	8.9	11.1	8.1
URT	15.9	12.0	11.0
Pneumonia	4.9	4.8	4.4
STD	3.8	3.3	1.5
Schistomiasis	0.9	8.7	8.6
Skin diseases	3.7	5.5	3.7
Eye diseases	3.2	2.7	4.6
Dental Caries	2,4	3.5	7.6
Ascariasis	3.6	5.6	2.7
Other Diagnoses	1.2	17.4	16.8
Total	100	100	100

Source: Planning Commission compiled data based on Reports from DMO - Chunya and Ministry of Health, Health Statistics Abstract 1995.

**Table XXXVI: WARD BASED HEALTH UNIT RECORD OF TOP TEN DISEASES
AND THEIR OCCURRENCES IN THE DISTRICT 1996**

Ward/Disease	Ward/Disease	Malaria	Diarrhoea	URT	Pneumonia	ST
KIWANJA	Chalangwa	1008	414	385	45	22
	Ifumbo	2849	909	546	187	61
	Mbugani	-	-	-	-	-
	Itewe	-	-	-	-	-
	Chokaa	4086	785	1151	471	644
	Makongolosi	4569	1147	1144	167	474
KIPEMBAWE	Kambikatoto	549	123	584	87	62
	Mafyeko	801	268	562	225	56
	Matwiga	2006	148	851	696	24
	Mtanila	1492	319	506	182	30
	L/Tingatinga	2214	284	714	135	102
	Luwalaje	983	254	402	115	60
KWIMBA	Ngwala	4985	467	806	143	212
	Gua	985	84	793	98	16
	Kapalalala	777	127	198	101	30
	Mbangala	985	83	793	102	15
	Mkwajuni	9517	1142	2236	414	111
SONGWE	Namkukwe	2257	404	307	208	67
	Totowe	985	85	793	73	16
	Mbuyuni	3557	819	839	913	300
	Galula	986	82	793	60	13
	Kanga	3631	546	526	207	178
Total District		48673	8,490	14,996	4,629	3,49 66

Ward/ Disease	Ward/ Disease	Skin Diseases	Eye Diseases	Dental caries	Ascariases
KIWANJA	Chalangwa	159	292	0	71
	Ifumbo	237	131	0	96
	Mbugani	-	-	-	-
	Itewe	-	-	-	-
	Chokaa	498	326	565	305
	Makongolosi	672	219	138	340
KIPEMBAWE	Kambikatoto	19	123	0	58
	Mafyeko	59	250	0	190
	Matwiga	389	300	0	430
	Mtania	65	125	299	101
	L/Tingatinga	262	285	0	126
	Luwalaje	75	169	0	51
KWIMBA	Ngwala	382	413	0	406
	Gua	30	120	0	131
	Kapalalala	29	59	0	76
	Mbangala	25	57	0	115
	Mkwajuni	790	514	0	190
SONGWE	Namkukwe	66	372	0	87
	Totowe	42	45	0	140
	Mbuyuni	98	56	0	206
	Galula	35	62	0	150
	Kanga	205	219	0	133
Total District		3,495	4,137	1,002	3,402

Source: DMO - Chunya

Table XXXII shows that, the most common disease in Chunya District is malaria followed by URT. Malaria cases are very high in Kwimba division followed by Songwe and Kiwanja. Mbugani and Itewe wards are served at Chokaa (Chunya health Centre) as the wards do not have health facilities.

2.3.4.1 INFANT MORTALITY RATE

TABLE XXXVII: SHOWS INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATES IN MBEYA REGION COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGES.

Year	IMR		U5MR	
	Mbeya	National Average	Mbeya	National Average
1975	161	137	267	231
1985	124	115	209	191
1995	96	96	163	158

Source: MOH: Health Statistics Abstract 1995.

Table XXXVII indicates that IMR in Mbeya region declined by 40.3% between 1975 and 1995 while U5MR declined by 38.9% during the same period. Table XXXVIII depicts that the IMR and

U5MR of Chunya district were 101 and 106 on average respectively by the end of 1995.

Table XXXVIII: IMR AND U5MR IN CHUNYA DISTRICT COMPARED WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AVERAGE 1995

Parameter	District Average	Regional Average	National Average
IMR	101	96	96
U5MR	106	163	158

Source: Mbeya Regional Socio - Economic Profile.

2.3.4.2 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

It is observed from table XXXIX that, the MMR of Chunya district between 1992 and 1994 was improving while that of the region was increasing. However, the district MMR for the year 1994 was far below national average.

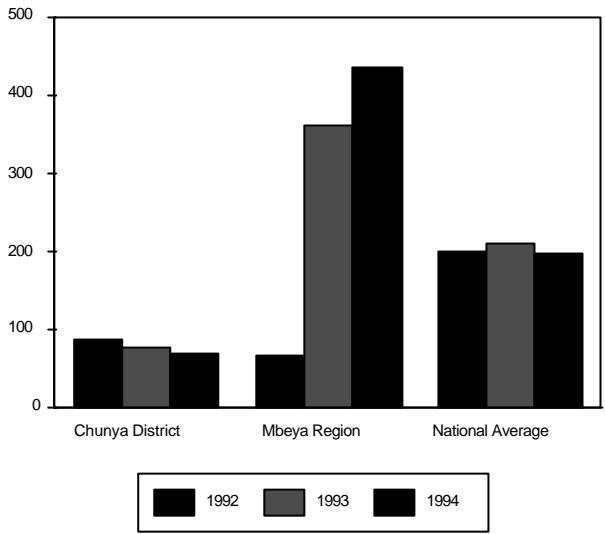
TABLE XXXIX: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN THE DISTRICT COMPARED WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AVERAGES

	1992	1993	1994
Chunya District	88	76	70
Mbeya Region	67	361	436

National Average	199	211	197
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Source: Planning Commission Compiled Data based on:
MOH- Health Statistical Abstract and DMO-Chunya

Chart 25: Maternal Mortality Rates in the Chunya District compared with Regional and National Averages from 1992 - 1994



2.3.5 HIV - INFECTION AND AIDS DISEASES

It has been established that, the first Aids victim in Chunya district was recognized in 1987. Since then the number of affected people has kept increasing. The exact number of people affected is not yet known due to the fact that many HIV and Aids cases are not reported. However, by 1995 a cumulative total of 154 victims has been reported in the district.

Table XL shows that Aids and HIV patients in the region are on the increase although Chunya and Ileje districts are the least affected.

Table XL: HIV INFECTION AND AIDS DISEASES IN

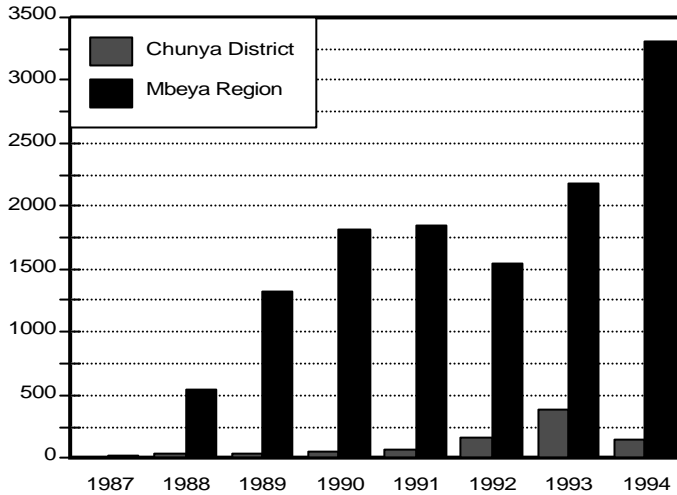
MBEYA REGION 1987 - 1994

District	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Mbeya (U)	11	4	214	21	582	6	618	63
Mbeya (R)	6	3	70	2	22	0	87	12
Kyela	1	1	51	15	79	15	143	2
Rungwe	0	0	65	15	309	7	577	11
Mbozi	6	1	100	6	238	14	294	0
Chunya	1	1	27	2	35	0	53	9
Ileje	0	0	14	0	55	0	32	1
Region	23	10	541	61	1320	42	1804	98

District	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	C	D	D	C	D	C	D	C
Mbeya (U)	574	14	317	0	739	0	1300	31
Mbeya (R)	149	0	41	0	824	0	158	4
Kyela	267	8	13	3	130	8	165	32
Rungwe	406	3	494	0	280	31	763	373
Mbozi	330	0	323	0	215	0	740	16
Chunya	63	9	162	0	394	11	154	47
Ileje	64	1	62	0	n.a	n.a	25	2
Region	1853	35	1551	3	2188	39	3305	505

Source: Regional Medical Office, Mbeya.
Key C=HIV Cases D=Deaths from Aids.

Chart 26: Comparative Trend in HIV Cases, Chunya District and Mbeya Region



2.3.6 IMMUNIZATION (PERCENTAGE) COVERAGE IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1985 AND 1996

The immunization is given as percentage coverage in the district between 1985 and 1996 as table XLI depicts.

Table XLI: **IMMUNIZATION (PERCENTAGE) COVERAGE
IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1985 AND 1996**

Type of Vaccine	1985	1990	1996
BCG	75%	85%	87%
Measles	87%	60%	55%
DPT1	71%	85%	86%
DPT3	87%	76%	74%
Polio 2	80%	71%	70%
Polio 3	80%	72%	72%
TT1	55%	50%	60%
TT2	41%	50%	50%

Source: District Medical Office - Chunya.

Table XLI shows that the immunization coverage for the BCG, DPT₁, TT₁ and TT₂ Vaccination increased while those of Measles, DPT₃, Polio 2 and Polio 3 decreased between 1985 and 1996.

SECTION III

3.0 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 ROADS

Chunya district has a road network length of 705.9 kms. categorized into four main groups namely, Trunk, Regional, District and feeder roads. Out of 705.9 kms, 250 kms, 65.5 kms., 322.4 kms and 68 kms are trunk, regional, district and feeder works respectively. Table XLII shows distribution of these type of roads in the district by divisions.

Table XLII: **PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT ROADS
SPECIFYING THEIR SURFACE LASSIFICATION,
DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION AND LENGTH.**

Division type	Gravel kms.	Gravel/Earth (kms.)	Earth surface (kms.)	Total length
1. Kiwanja division				
- Trunk road	84	-	-	84
- Reg. roads	-	12	-	12
- District roads	-	-	65.5	65.5
- Feeder roads	-	-	24	24
Total division				
2. Kipembawe division	166	-	-	166
- Trunk roads	-	-	-	-
- Reg. roads	-	-	38	38
- District roads	-	-	24	24
- Feeder roads				

Division type	Gravel kms.	Gravel/Earth (kms.)	Earth surface (kms.)	Total length
Total Division				
3. Kwimba division				
- Trunk roads	-	-	-	-
- Reg. roads	-	34	-	34
- District roads	-	-	148	148
- Feeder roads	-	-	-	-
Total division				
4. Songwe division				
- Trunk roads	-	-	-	-
- Reg. roads	-	19.5	-	19.5
- District roads	-	-	70.9	70.9
- Feeder roads	-	-	20	20
Total division				
Total District	250	65.5	390.4	705.9

Source: District Engineer Office - Chunya

Table XLIII: **DESCRIPTION OF TYPE OF ROADS EXISTING IN CHUNYA DISTRICT AND THEIR COVERAGE.**

Type road	Description of road	Distance (kms.)
1. Trunk roads	Chalangwa - Rungwa (Gravel) 100 kms - good 150 kms - fair	250
Total		250
2. Regional roads	Makongolosi - DB Mbeya (Gravel/Earth) 65.5 kms. - fair	65.5
Total		65.5
3. District roads	a) Saza - Kapalala (Earth) - poor b) Galula - Namkukwe (Earth) - poor c) Kiwanja - Ifumbo (Earth) - poor d) Kapalala - Ngwala (Earth) - Poor e) Kapalala - Gua (Earth) - poor f) Lupa - Luwalaje (Earth) - poor g) Kapalala - Udindo (Earth) - poor h) Kanga - Ifwenkenya " - poor i) Isenyela - Sangambi (Earth) - poor j) Chunya - Mapogoro (Earth) - poor k) Chunya town - loop (Earth) - fair	57 56.6 30 48 35 38 8 14.3 16 12 7.5
Total		322.4
4. Feeder roads	- Isangawana - Matwiga - poor - Lupa - Nkungungu - poor - Ifumbo - Ifwenkenya - poor - Totowe - Megamba - poor - Sangambi - Shoga - poor	13 11 15 12 17
Total		68
Grand Total		705.9

Source: District Engineers Office - Chunya.

Table XLIII above depicts that almost all the district road network condition is generally poor, particularly district and feeder roads. It is established that, lack of regular maintenance and poor usage has contributed a lot to this poor condition of roads in the district.

3.2 **AIR TRANSPORT**

Chunya district is served by three (3) airstrips located at Kiwanja, Mwipa and Miwanga villages. The two airstrips at Mwipa and Miwanga are specifically for hunting Tourists. These airstrips are mostly accessed by light private charter aircraft and not scheduled passenger flights.

3.3 **MARINE TRANSPORT**

As already mentioned out of 2,921,989 kms. of the total district area, 1.105 sq. kms. are covered with a water body. Some portion of this water body forms Lake Rukwa. Although the exact number of vessels playing in the Lake is not known. However, there is regular passenger and cargo transportation between Chunya District and Rukwa Region.

3.4 **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Chunya district telecommunication system is inadequate due to the fact that, the district has only 54 telephone lines, 1 postal office and 3 radio calls owned by the police force despite of it being the

largest district area wise in Mbeya region. This is shown in Table XLIV.

Table XLIV: **TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES IN CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Facility	Number	Location
Telephone lines	61	Chunya Township
Radio calls (Police Force)	3	Chunya Mkwajuni and Galula
Postal Office	1	Chunya Township

Source: Postal Services and Tanzania Telephone Company.

3.5 **ENERGY**

The major source of energy available in Chunya district up to 1996 for both domestic and industrial use include: firewood/charcoal, thermal/hydro electricity and oil (petroleum) products. Before 1994 the entire population of Chunya district depended on firewood/charcoal and petroleum as their main source of power. However, most of the rural population depend on firewood and charcoal as their major source of energy since rural electrification has not taken place. The available electricity and petroleum products as sources of energy are mainly used by the Urban population.

3.5.1 ELECTRICITY

Table XLV: ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND 1994 AND 1996

Year	Installed Capacity megawatt	Demand Megawatt	Source
1994	0.1	0.05	Hydroelectricity
1995	0.4	0.2	Hydroelectricity
1996	0.55	0.3	"
1997	0.6	0.3	"

Source: Tanesco - Chunya.

Chart 28: Supply and Demand of Electricity in Chunya District

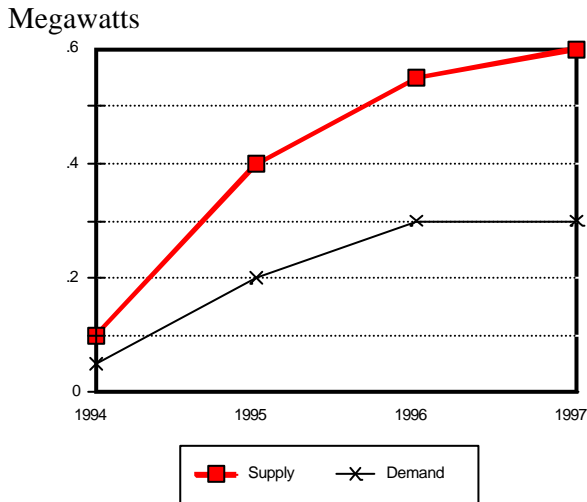


Table XLV and Chart 15 indicates that the available electricity is far above Chunya's demand. This implies that, there is a need for

the Tanesco to distribute this excess supply to the needy people particularly the rural people in order to stimulate the establishment of income generating concerns in the rural areas.

3.5.2 **FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL**

Firewood and charcoal are the main source of energy as they satisfy about 80 - 90% of the total energy requirement in Chunya District. The total consumption of fuelwood annually amounts to 2,246,847.2 M³. If this rate of consumption is left unchecked, Chunya District will sooner or later become a desert. It is therefore imperative that alternative sources of energy like rural electrification, biogas, solar, should be explored to check the speed of decertification in the district.

3.5.3 **OTHER ENERGY POTENTIALS**

Experience has shown that solar energy can easily be tapped for domestic and small industrial purposes. Roman Catholic Missionaries have ever used a small solar energy unit (32 volts) for their centre before grid like was installed. The same therefore can be introduced for use in other institutions and settlement centres.

SECTION IV

4.0 PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

4.1 DISTRICT ECONOMY

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The district's major economic activities are farming and animal husbandry. It is estimated that these two sectors constitute about 50 - 95 percent of the district GDP. Other sectors include: fishing, forest activities and beekeeping. The latter are estimated to contribute about 10 - 20% of the district GDP. Small scale industries and trading activities are estimated to contribute insignificant amount to the GDP.

Tobacco is the leading cash crop. Other cash crops in the district include, cotton sorghum and paddy. Main food crops grown are; maize, beans, millet, cassava and sweet potatoes. Despite the existence of abundant arable land and good climatic conditions the district has no large scale farmers. The main reason may be the difficulties encountered in accessing to markets due to poor road network for crop haulage.

The district has also a good number of livestock ranging from cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. Most of the livestock kept are of indigenous breed, followed by a few improved breed.

4.1.2 **DISTRICT GDP AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

The problem of unreliable and insufficient data in most of sectors in Tanzania is also facing Chunya district. This has made it difficult to determine precisely the district GDP and per capita GDP. However, the crude available data shows that, the district GDP was Tsh. 15,317 million and Tsh. 68,000 per capita in 1995.

Table XLVI and Chart 16 shows GDP and per capita for the district compared with other districts, regional and national averages.

The district economy is predominantly subsistence, hence the difficult to incorporating it in the calculation of GDP. As the informal sector is gaining momentum and taking the biggers share of the economy, we anticipate that it will become even more difficult to get timely, accurate and reliable figures for the calculation of GDP.

Table XLVI: **CHUNYA DISTRICT GDP AND PER CAPITAL GDP ESTIMATES COMPARED WITH OTHER DISTRICTS REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AVERAGES (1995).**

District	GDP (Tshs. Million)	Per Capita (Tshs.)
Chunya	15,317	68,000
Kyela	10,489	69,210
Ileje	5,588	53,000
Mbeya (U)/Mbarali	10,911	72,000
Mbeya (R)	10,788	70,000
Rungwe	26,944	90,000
Mbozi	31,500	75,000
Regional Average (1994)	84,903	48,737
National average (1994)	1,659,929	62,138

Source: Planning Commission compiled data - Based on the Districts Estimates and National Account of Tanzania 1976 - 1994 Eleventh Edition, August 1995.

Table XLVII: THE DISTRICT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)
1991 - 1996 AT CURRENT PRICE (TSHS. 000')

Year	GDP(at current prices)	Per Capita (T.Shs.)	% change
1991	11,325	60,200	
1992	12,215	62,067	7.9
1993	13,172	63,981	7.8
1994	14,204	65,960	7.8
1995	15,317	68,600	7.8
1996	18,828	88,400	22

Chart 29: GDP and Per Capita in Mbeya Region by District, 1995

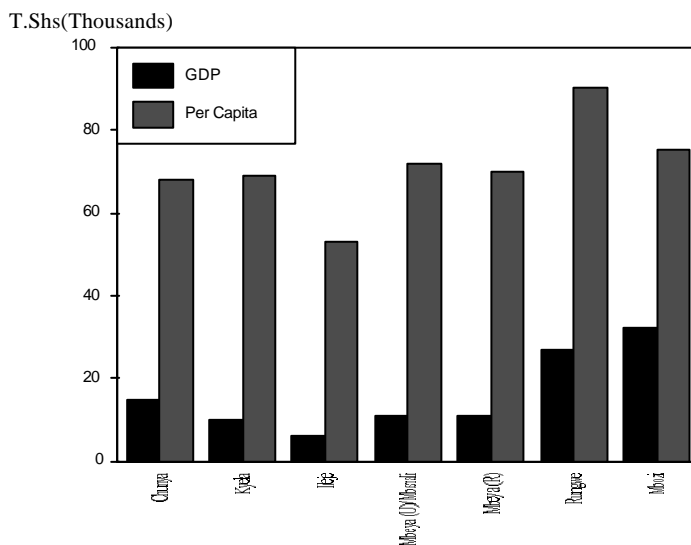
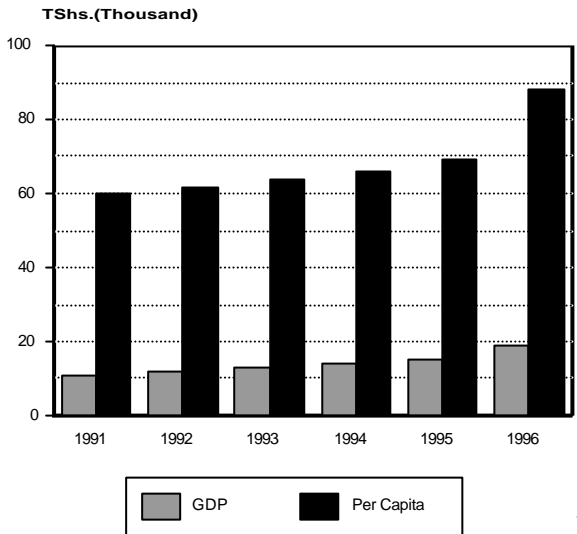


Chart 30: Chunya GDP and Per Capita at Current Prices 1991 - 1996



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4.1.3 EMPLOYMENT

The district employment capacity is distributed between four main socio-economic activities as follows:

- Agriculture - occupying 60% of population
- Small Scale Mining - occupying 22% of population
- Fishing - occupying 10% of population and

- Small scale Industries - occupying 0.8% of and Trades population.

Different from other districts in Mbeya Region, the economic potentials of Chunya district do not directly contribute to its development. Much of its wealth is drained out.

4.2.0 **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the major economic activity for the Chunya people. The district has arable land of 23,005 sq. kms. suitable/ideal for agriculture and animal husbandry. However, only 512 sq. kms. of arable land is under cultivation (2.2%). It is estimated that 10% of the arable land (2300.5 sq. kms.) is ideal for Irrigation. Food crops grown are: maize, bananas, beans, millet, cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and paddy.

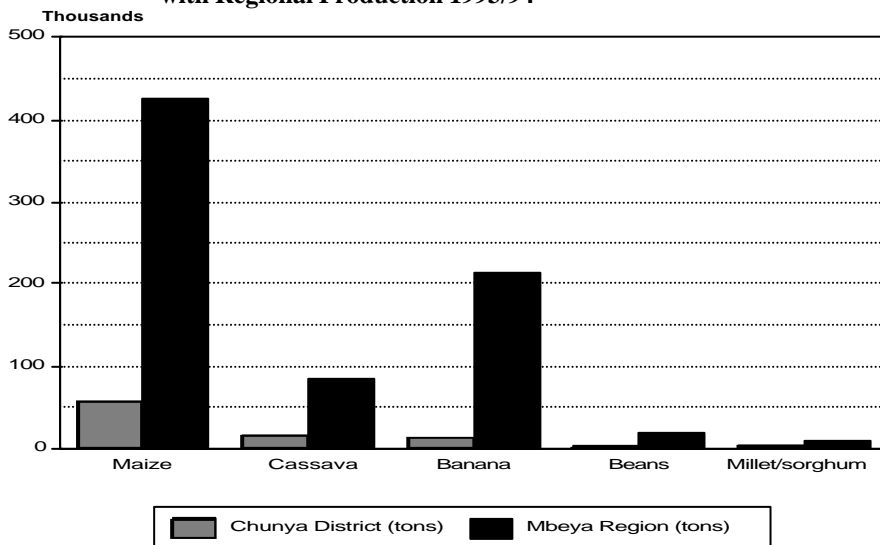
Table XLVIII shows that the production of these crops in the district is low on average and fluctuated from year to year depending on the availability of agricultural inputs and rainfall. Farming seasons commence between October and November for season one, and January to April for season two. The Table also indicates the production of major food crops in Chunya district compared to regional total production in 1993/94.

Table XLVIII: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FOOD CROPS IN CHUNYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO TOTAL REGIONAL PRODUCTION 1993/94:

Crop	Chunya district (tons)	Mbeya Region (Tons)	%
Maize	56,825	425,111	13.4
Cassava	16,460	83,802	19.6
Banana	11,748	213,617	5.5
Beans	1,843	19,462	9.5
Millet/ sorghum	2,800	10,350	27.1

Source: Complied data Planning Commission based on Mbeya Region profile and District production report.

Chart 31: Production of Major Food Crops in Chunya District Compared with Regional Production 1993/94



4.2.1 FOOD CROPS

Sorghum/Millet: Based on the estimated production data in the district sorghum is the most important food crop. The crop grown by small holders in most of the villages. However, Table XLIX and Chart 17 indicates that, the total district sorghum contribution to the total region is fairly small compared to other districts. With the exception of 1993/94 when it produced 25% of the total regional production.

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Table XLIX: ESTIMATED SORGHUM PRODUCTION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT COMPARED WITH A REGIONAL AVERAGE.

Season/ Year	Total Regional production(tons)	Estimated production Chunya district (tons)	%
1990/91	37,969	1,100	2.9
1991/92	28,404	2,200	7.7
1992/93	32,474	2,400	7.4
1993/94	10,350	2,600	25.1
1994/95	17,300	2,800	16.2

Source: Planning Commission compiled data based on Mbeya Region Socio-Economic Profile and District Production Report.

CASSAVA

According to estimated data, Chunya District ranks second after Mbozi District in cassava production. Cassava is mainly used in periods of food shortage in the district. The Tables L(a), L(b) and Chart 18 below presents an estimated cassava yield in Mbeya Region by District for the for the years from 1991/92 to 1993/94.

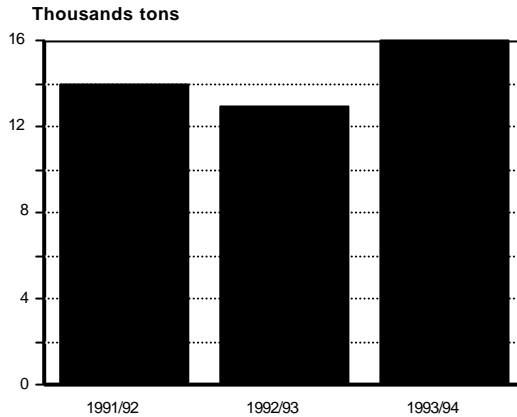
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Table L (a): **ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CASSAVA IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT 1991/92 - 1993/94.**

District	1991/9 2 (Tons)	%	1992/9 3 (Tons)	%	1993/9 4 (Tons)	%
Chunya	14,430	26	13,370	27.3	16,460	25,8
Kyela	1,332	2.4	1,224	2.5	1,467	2.3
Ileje	2,498	4.5	2,884	5.9	3,448	5.4
Mbeya	6,548	11.8	5,242	10.7	5,551	8.7
Tukuyu	5,162	9.3	5,094	10.4	7,911	12.4
Mbozi	25,530	46.0	21,158	43.2	28,965	45.4
Regional Total	55,500	100	48,977	100	63,802	100

Source: Planning Commission Compiled data based on Mbeya Region socio Economic profile and District Production Report.

**Chart 32: Estimated Production of Cassava in Chunya District
1991/92 - 1993/94**



**TABLE L (b): ESTIMATED CASSAVA PRODUCTION BY DIVISION IN
CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Division	1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
	(Tons)	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
Kiwanja	1,003.75	6.9	1,071.25	8.0	2,000.50	12
Kipembawe	2,603.75	18.1	2,271.25	16.9	2062.5	12.5
Kwimba	7,215	50.0	6,685	50	8272	50.2
Songwe	3,607.5	25.0	3,342.50	25.1	4125	25.3
Total District	14,430	100	13,370	100	16,460	100

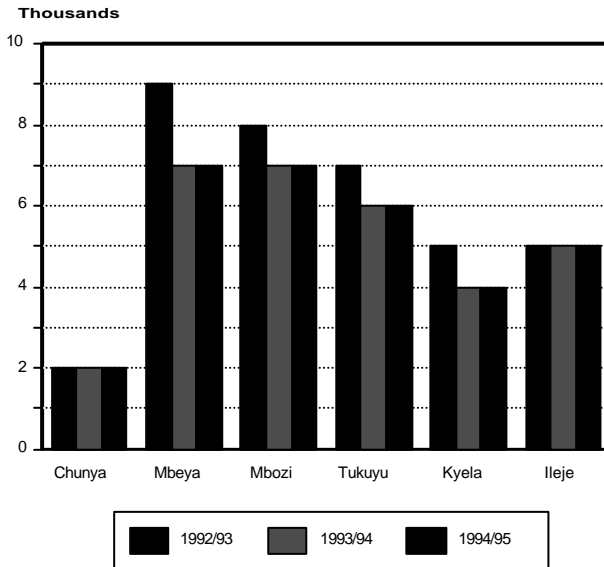
Source: District Agricultural and Livestock office-Chunya

Table L (b) shows that, Kwimba division is famous for cassava production, producing 50% or so of the total district production.

BEANS

In Chunya district, production of beans ranks is fourth after sorghum, cassava and maize (See the trend in Chart 19). It is also observed that actual production of beans doesn't meet the actual demand. Consequently the district residents are forced to import beans from other districts with surplus such as Tukuyu and Mbozi to bridge the gap.

Chart 33: Estimated Production of Beans in Mbeya Region by District 1992/93 - 1993/94



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Table LI (a): **ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF BEANS IN MBEYA
REGION BY DISTRICT 1992/93 - 1993/94**

District	1992/93 (tons)	%	1993/94 (tons)	%	1994/95 (tons)	%
Chunya	2294	6	1843	6	2070	7
Mbeya	8565	24	7282	24	7266	24
Mbozi	8206	23	7251	24	7449	24
Tukuyu	6702	19	5962	19	5625	18
Kyela	4658	13	3779	12	3953	13
Ileje	5411	15	4608	15	4542	15
Region	35836	100	30725	100	30909	100

Source: Planning Commission compiled data based on Mbeya region socio-economic profile and District Production Reports.

**TABLE LI (b): ESTIMATED BEANS PRODUCTION BY
DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Division	1992/93		1993/94		1994/94	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
Kiwanja	473.5	20.6	600.75	32.6	400.5	19.3
Kipembawe	1720.5	75.0	1132.25	61.4	1552.5	55.7
Kwimba	100	4.4	110	6.0	117.0	25.0
Songwe	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	2294	100	1843	100	2070	100

Source: District Agricultural and Livestock office - Chunya.

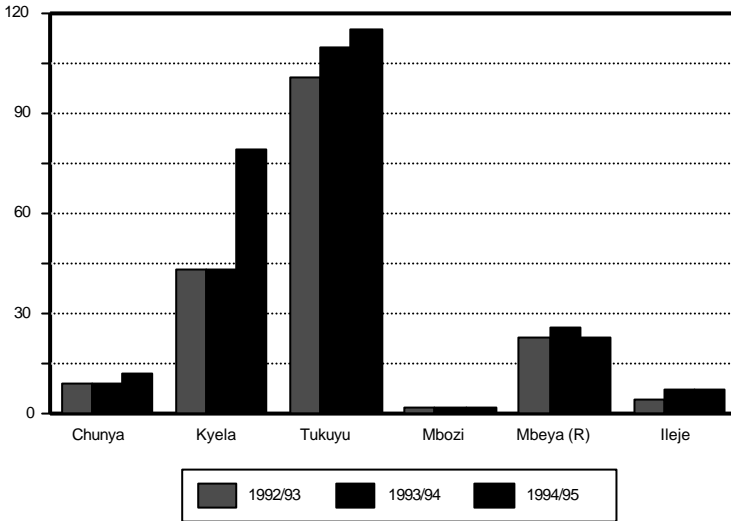
It is observed in Table LI (b) that, Kipembawe division produced more beans during 1992/93-1994/95 season than other divisions followed by Kiwanja division in 1992/93- 1993/94.

BANANAS

Out of the five leading crops produced in Chunya district, banana ranks the fifth. When compared to other district percentage wise, Chunya district is estimated to produce between 4% and 5% of the total regional annual production. However, it is extremely difficult to have actual production data since most of banana is produced for home consumption. A very small proportion of the production goes through the cash market/economy while the major part of it is for subsistence and consumed as food and fruits and also in form of banana wine. Banana is grown mainly in Songwe division the area along Lake Rukwa basin.

Chart 34: Estimated Production of Bananas in Mbeya Region by District 1992/93 - 1994/95

Thousands tons



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Table LII: **ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF BANANAS IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT 1990/91 - 1993/94:**

District	1992/93 (tons)	%	1993/94 (tons)	%	1994/95 (tons)	%
Chunya	9,453	5.2	9,466	4.8	11,748	5.5
Kyela	43,267	23.8	43,387	22	78,611	25.3
Tukuyu	101,079	55.6	110,442	56	115,353	54
Mbozi	1,636	0.9	1,577	0.8	2,136	1
Mbeya (R)	22,542	12.4	25,638	13	23,497	11
Ileje	3,818	2.1	6,706	3.4	6,985	3.2
Region	181,798	100	197,217	100	213,617	100

Source: The Planning Commission Compiled data based on Mbeya Region Socio - Economic profile and District Production Reports.

4.2.2 CASH CROPS

The leading cash crops produced in Chunya district include Tobacco and cotton. Table LIII (a) and LIV (a) show that about 75 - 85% and 55 - 65% of the total regional production of tobacco and cotton respectively are produced in Chunya district.

TOBACCO

Tobacco as a cash crop is mainly grown in Chunya and Mbozi districts. As derived from the table below in 1993/94; 79.5% of the tobacco was produced in Chunya district while the remaining 20.5% was produced in Mbozi district. On average Chunya

contributes 4.5% of the national annual production. There is still much land potential given adequate supply of inputs, favourable climatic conditions and good market conditions. Matwiga and Lupatingatinga are the leading producer wards in the district.

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Table LIII: (a) **ESTIMATED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT 1990/91 - 1993/94**

District	1990/91 tons	%	1991/92 tons	%	1992/93 tons	%	1993/94 tons	%
Chunya	680	85	1,296	80	1,467	81.5	1,285	79.5
Mbozi	120	25	324	20	333	18.5	332	20.5
Region	800	100	1,620	100	1,800	100	1,617	100

Source: Compiled data Planning Commission based on Mbeya Region Socio - Economic profile and Districts Production Reports.

Chart 35: Estimated Tobacco Production in Chunya District 1990/91 - 1993/95

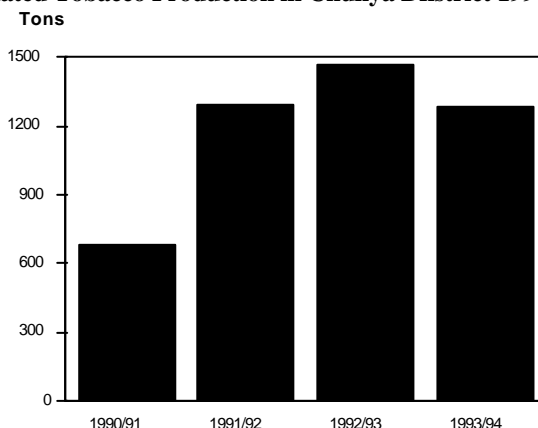


TABLE LIII (b): E **STIMATED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Division	1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
Kiwanja	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Kipembawe	962	74.2	1160.25	79.1	963.75	75
Kwimba	334	25.8	306.75	20.9	321.25	25
Songwe	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Total District	1,296	100	1467	100	1285	100

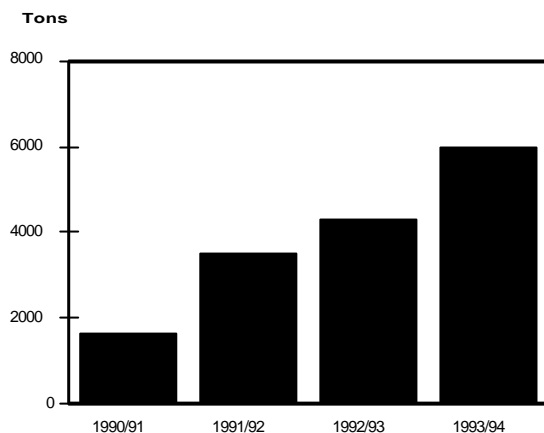
Source: District Agricultural and Livestock Office - Chunya.

Table LIII (b) shows that the two divisions namely Kipembawe and Kwimba are the major producer of tobacco significantly in Chunya district.

COTTON

Production of cotton ranks second from tobacco production in Chunya district. However, compared to other districts in Mbeya region Chunya is leading. For example in 1991/92 about 66% of the total production was produced in the district. The present production level is over 7000 tons. Chunya district has much potential for cotton production-due to its available suitable land and well organised present marketing system.

Chart 36: Estimated Cotton Production in Chunya District 1990/91 - 1993/94



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Table LIV (a) ESTIMATED COTTON PRODUCTION IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT 1990/91 - 1993/94.

Distric t	1990/91 (tons)	%	1991/92 (tons)	%	1992/93 (tons)	%	1993/94 (tons)	%
Chuny a	1,644	64.9	3,498	66	4,271	58.5	6,002	65.7
Mbeya	506	20	1,145	21.6	1,416	19.4	1,964	21.5
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 Region Socio - Economic profile - Mbeya and Districts Production Reports.

TABLE LIV (b): ESTIMATED COTTON PRODUCTION BY DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Division	1991/92		1992/93		1993/94	
	Tons	%	Tons	%	Tons	%
Kiwanja	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Kipembawe	237.25	6.9	333.875	7.8	244.25	4.1
Kwimba	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Songwe	3260.75	93.1	3937.125	92.2	5757.75	95.9
Total District	3498	100	4271	100	6002	100

Source: District Agricultural and Livestock Office - Chunya.

Table LIV (b) indicates that, only two divisions in Chunya district which are significantly producing cotton. Songwe division is more famous in cotton production than Kipembawe division.

4.2.3 FARM IMPLEMENTS

It is observed that in 1995/96, the distribution of farm implements on average for Chunya district was poor compared to other districts with the exception of ox carts. For example, the district had 14 tractors, 4 harrows and had neither cultivator nor ridger. This was equivalent to 5.4%, 2.9% of the available tractors and harrow respectively in the region. Also the district has 90,854 hand hoes which indicates that most of the farming activities are still carried out by hand tools. In order to increase production of both food and cash crops, it is necessary to engage some improved or appropriate thus adopting agricultural mechanization step by step.

Table LV: **DISTRIBUTION OF FARM IMPLEMENTS IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT IN 1995/96.**

District	Harrow	%	Planter	%	Oxcart	%	Ridges	%
Chunya	4	2.9	2	4	160	42.6	-	0
Ileje	8	5.9	-	0	6	1.6	4	12.5
Kyela	23	17	5	10	25	6.7	-	0
Mbeya	66	48	18	36	43	11.5	13	40.6
Mbozi	25	18.5	24	48	140	37.3	15	46.9
Rungwe	9	6.8	1	2	1	0.3	-	0
Region	135	100	50	100	378	100	32	100

District	Tractor	%	Plough	%	Cultivator	%	Harrow	%
Chunya	14	5.4	8	2.8	-	0	4	2.9
Ileje	2	0.8	3	1.1	-	0	8	5.9
Kyela	35	13.5	35	12.5	3	7.3	23	17
Mbeya	100	38.5	146	51.9	14	34.1	66	48
Mbozi	79	30.4	79	28.1	22	53.7	25	18.5
Rungwe	30	11.4	10	3.6	2	4.9	9	6.8
Region	260	100	281	100	41	100	135	100

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

4.1.4 FARM INPUTS

Application of farm inputs has been hindered generally by time and quantity factors. For instance, most of these inputs are not supplied at the right time and in sufficient quantities. This has caused frequently increase in prices which has resulted into falling productivity.

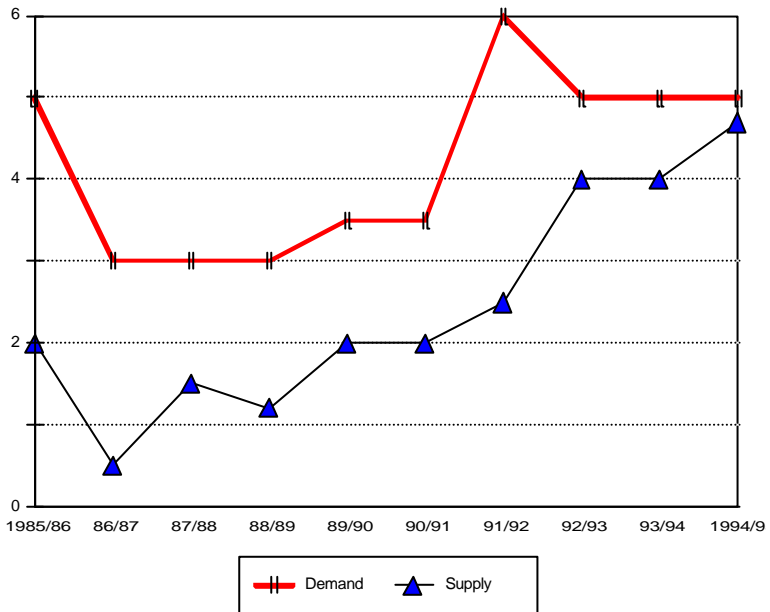
Table LVI: TREND OF FARM INPUTS 1985/86 - 1994/95 IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Year	Improved seed (tons)			Fertilizer (tons)		
	Deman	Suppl	Shortage (%)	Dema	Suppl	Shortage (%)
1985/8	5.0	2.0	60%	2424.5	2047.	15.4%
1986/8	3.0	0.5	83.3%	2727.6	2131.	21.9%
1897/8	3.0	1.5	50%	2760.0	2061.	25.3%
1988/8	3.0	1.2	60%	2244.1	1767.	21.2%
1989/9	3.5	2.0	42.9%	1872.0	994.1	46.9%
1990/9	3.5	2.0	42.9%	2226.0	1981.	10.9%
1991/9	6.0	2.5	58.9%	1,984.	1637.	17.5%
1992/9	5.0	4.0	20.0%	3,143.	2143.	31.8%
1993/9	5.0	4.0	20.0%	3,513.	2445.	30.4%
1994/9	5	4.7	6%	4,317.	4642.	+7%

Year	Improved seed (tons)			Fertilizer (tons)		
	Deman	Suppl	Shortage (%)	Dema	Suppl	Shortag e (%)
Total	42	24.4	41.9%	27,213	21,85	19.7%

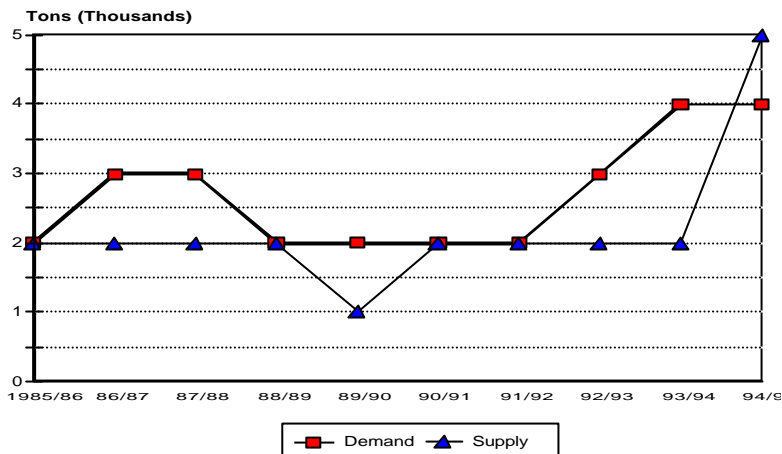
Source: Compiled data - Planning Commission based on District data bank.

Chart 37: Chunya Farm Inputs Supply and Demand, 1985/86 - 1994/95



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Chart 38: Chunya Fertilizer Supply and Demand, 1985/86 - 1994/95



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The district has 2,300.50 of potential land for irrigation. This is equivalent to 10% of the total arable land. Most of this potential land (for Irrigation) is situated along lake Rukwa basin at Songwe division. Currently, no large scale irrigation farming takes place in Chunya district. Only small individual plots are found along river banks and within small valleys producing green vegetables. Table LVII (b) shows potential areas for Irrigation in Chunya district.

TABLE LVII (b): POTENTIAL LAND AREAS FOR IRRIGATION BY DIVISION IN CHUNYA DISTRICT

Division	Potential land area for irrigation (Ha)	Estimated land area under irrigation (Ha)	Utilization %	Crops grown

Kiwanja	11,500	57	0.5	Vegetables
Kipembawe	23,006	115	0.49	Vegetables Fruits Maize
Kwimba	34,509	173	0.5	vegetables maize Sugar cane
Songwe	161,035	805	0.49	Maize banana fruits vegetables and Sugar cane
Total District	230,050	1150	0.5	

Table LVII (b) depicts that, only 0.5% of the potential land area suitable for irrigation is used. In order to increase production of food crops particularly fruits and vegetable, there is a need of utilising this potential land effectively.

4.2.6 FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

Chunya district has a total number of 79 godowns located unevenly in each division. Most of these godowns are public owned (village properties) and are used mostly to store cash crops such as tobacco and cotton. Most of the godown in Songwe division are not in good condition and do not satisfy the needs. However, in Kipembawe division (tobacco area) the available godowns meet the requirement. Table LVIII shows distribution of these godowns by division in Chunya District.

Table LVIII: **DISTRIBUTION OF GODOWNS IN CHUNYA DISTRICT BY DIVISION 1996.**

Division	Number of godowns	Capacity (tons)	Ownership
Kiwanja	4 @ 500	600	1-District Council 3-Village Council
Songwe	19 (a) 600	12000	1 CHIDICU 18 Village Council
Kwimba	15 (a) 800	11200	10 village council 5 TTMB
Kipembawe	41 (a) 800	32800	41 Tanzania Tobacco and marketing Board (TTMB)
Total district	79	62000	

Source: District Agriculture and livestock development Office - Chunya.

4.3.0 LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

The 1994/95 livestock census, revealed that, Mbeya region is famous for livestock keeping. The region had (1994/95) 965,212 heads of cattle, 171,529 goats, 101,269 sheep and 67,921 pigs mostly indigenous breeds distributed in each district as depicted in table LIX.

Within Mbeya region, Chunya district ranks third in absolute numbers compared to other districts when taking into account the total number of the four leading livestock units (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs) in the region. Mbeya district is first followed by Mbozi district.

Table LIX: **DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK IN MBEYA REGION BY DISTRICT (1994/95).**

District	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total	% total used
Chunya	135,365	16711	27791	3488	183355	14
Ileje	36,081	8,519	15,707	3,158	63,465	4.9
Kyela	40,243	1,361	1,909	6,303	49,816	3.8
Mbeya	512,526	53,226	80,282	17,006	663,040	50.8
Mbozi	188,184	15,313	37,316	19,349	260,162	19.9
Rungwe	52,803	6,239	8,524	18,617	86,183	6.6
Total	965,212	101369	171529	67921	1306021	100

Source: Livestock Census 1994.

Table LX: LIVESTOCK GROWTH 1984 - 1994 - CHUNYA DISTRICT:

Year	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
1984/85	120,731	23,795	13,756	1,765
1985/86	121,472	24,000	14,895	1,818
1986/87	129,324	24,125	15,497	1,945
1987/88	129,941	24,345	15,501	2,615
1988/89	129,512	25,435	15,675	2,706
1989/90	130,796	25,612	15,795	2,716
1990/91	131,341	25,661	16,356	3,306
1991/92	131,795	26,847	16,437	3,312
1992/93	132,614	26,915	16,515	3,333
1993/94	132,941	27,541	16,651	3,345
1994/95	135,365	27791	16711	3488

Source: DALDO Chunya.

From table LX it is observed that the number of livestock units registered every consecutive year, between 1984 and 1994 has fairly increased.

Table LXI: **LIVESTOCK GROWTH IN 1984/85 -1984/95
PERCENTAGE - CHUNYA DISTRICT**

Livestock Units	1984/85	1994/95	% increase/d decrease
Cattle	120,731	135,365	12.1
Goats	23,795	27791	16.8
Sheep	13,756	16711	21.5

Chart 39: Livestock Growth in 1984/85 - 1994/95 in Chunya District

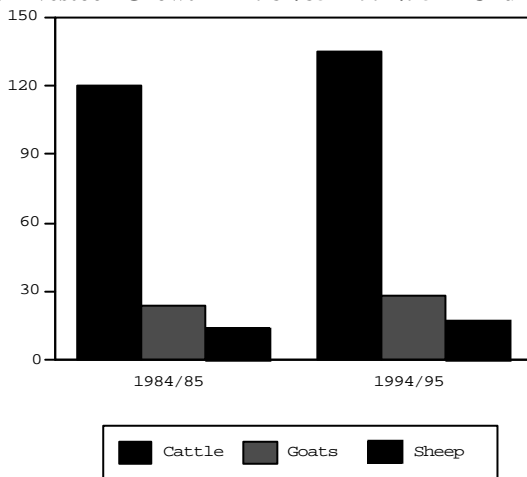


Table LXI shows that there has been a significant growth in absolute numbers of livestock between the years 1984 and 1994. It is however, questionable if the quality of the animal products has equally improved. There is a dire need for livestock keepers to start up animal improvement programmes, either by cross breeding, improved animal feeds, as well as veterinary clinic services.

Table LXII: **DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK IN THE DISTRICT BY WARD 1995**

Division	Wards	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
KIWANJA	Chalangwa	5,506	740	270	137
	Ifumbo	2,348	316	181	30
	Mbugani	2,530	322	167	126
	Itewe	656	264	20	37
	Chokaa	6,586	10	113	72
	Makongolosi	13,572	1,006	290	183
KIPEMBAWE	K/katoto	200	31	21	-
	Mafyeko	1,555	95	40	2
	Matwiga	3,311	234	64	-
	Mtania	3,116	169	158	121
	L/Tingatinga	7,293	1,009	233	170
	Luwalaje	3,943	1074	388	127
KWIMBA	Ngwala	200	26	25	-
	Gua	-	-	-	-
	Kapalala	3,289	261	170	64
	Mgangala	9,618	3,211	3,102	7
	Mkwajuni	7,268	2,461	1,691	211
SONGWE	Namkukwe	19,743	8,000	3,546	384
	Totowe	17,010	6,226	3,894	712
	Mbuyuni	9,294	2,430	2,811	814
	Galula	9,973	2,548	3,047	829
	Kanga	8,350	3,725	2,606	541
Total District		135,365	34,15	22,837	4,567

Source: DALDO Chunya district.

Table LXII shows that Namkukwe and Totowe wards are leading compared to other wards in terms of total number of the cattle and sheep.

4.3.1 LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE

The district has 4 Veterinary Health Centres, 1 livestock clinic, 7 dips, 3 abattoirs and 3 hides/skin houses. It has been established that the condition of these infrastructures has been deteriorating due to the fact that neither the district Council nor the Village Government have sufficient funds to maintain them properly.

Table LXIII Shows the number and condition of livestock infrastructures in Chunya district.

Table LXIII: **LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1996.**

Facility	Total	Functioning	Not Functioning
Health Centre	4	3	1
Livestock Clinic	1	0	1
Dips	6	1	5
Abattoirs	3	3	-
Hides house	3	2	1

Source: DALDO Chunya

4.3.2 BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION

Chunya District has much is potential for beef cattle production, as well as small scale dairy production, in identified areas like Kipembawe and Kiwanja divisions. Over 6515 Sq kms. is now free from tsetse fly infestation. Most of these range areas have temporary rivers, hence there is need for dams. Pastoralists are now settling in the tsetse infested areas, and through cultivation activities, and by the use of trypanocides, incidences of trypanosomiasis have been reduced.

4.3.3 FOOD ADEQUACY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chunya District is able to produce food in surplus for her people. The following table shows the trend of food crop production for the past five years.

TABLE LXIV: **FOOD ADEQUACY IN CHUNYA DISTRICT
BETWEEN 1991/92 AND 1995/96**

Season	Population (Projected)	Food production (Tons)	Food Demand (Tons)	Food Surplus/Sh ortage (Tons)
1991/92	186465	75540	37450	38090
1992/93	192506	76948	38501	38447
1993/94	200206	83512	40412	43100
1994/95	208244	91098	41549	49549
1995/96	216550	110980	43310	67670

Source: DED - Chunya

Despite adequate food availability in the district, the nutritional status is still below average. This is attributed to the large amounts of food crops sold outside the district and those used in brewing local drinks. The under-aged malnutritional problems are a result of inadequate supplies of meals to children, as parents are highly involved in productive activities.

The readily available data of Kwimba and Songwe (CSPD Sampled areas) divisions, have shown some improved trends on elimination of severe malnutrition for the U5 children as shown below:-

TABLE LXV: NUTRITIONAL STATUS FOR 1995/96

Annual Quarters	Nutritional Status (Severe Malnutrition)	
	1995	1996
I	3%	2.1%
II	2.9%	1.8%
III	2.7%	0.8%
IV	2.7%	0.4%
Average	2.8%	1.3%

Source: DED - CSPD, Chunya

NB: It is the intention of the District to eliminate Severe malnutrition by the year 2000-under UNICEF programme.

4.4.1 FOREST

Out of the estimated 12,595,000 Ha. of forest in Mbeya region 396,400 Ha. are in Chunya district which is 3.1% of the total. These 396,400 Ha. of forest comprise forest reserve and proposed forest reserve. The proposed forest reserves are in the process of being gazetted.

Table LXVI: **FOREST RESERVES AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES IN CHUNYA DISTRICT:**

Forest Reserve	Area (Ha.)	Proposed forest reserve	Area (Ha.)
1. Lukwati	19,514.16	1. Mbiwe	49,147.7
2. Lwipa	69,058.81	2. Patamela	200,000.0
3. Kipembawe	3,149.79	3.Sianimpala	930
4. North Lupa	5,052.63	4. Mtainula Hills	1,820
5. Kalongali	2,259.91	5. Itewe	2,045
		6. Zira River	32,752
		7. Itengu	10,670
Total	99,035.53	Total	297,364.7

Source: DNRO - Chunya.

4.4.2 FOREST PRODUCTS

Timber, poles and charcoal are the major products of forest sector. It is estimated that the district wood demand annually is 2,620,580 m² compared with available supply of 1,609,266 m³. This high demand of forest products depicts the widespread felling of trees (deforestation). The effect of felling trees has led to decline of soil fertility and drying up of water catchment areas and their sources. This has in turn affected negatively agricultural productivity. Table LXVII shows volume of timber, poles and charcoal harvested in the district during the period 1985 - 1995.

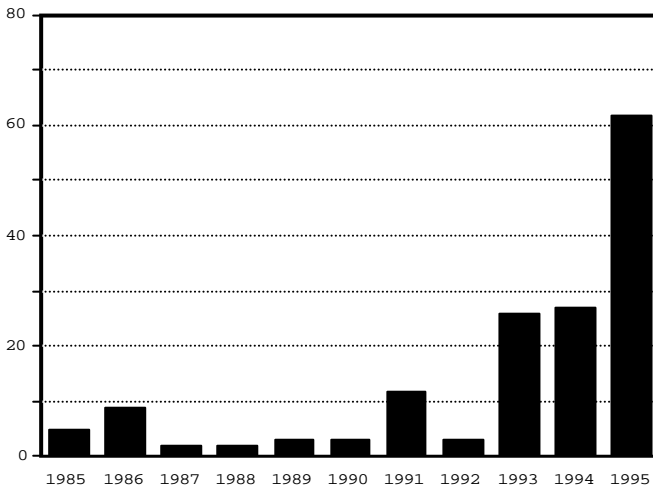
Table LXVII: FOREST PRODUCTS HARVESTED

Year	Timber (M ³)	Poles (M ³)	Charcoal (M ³)	Total (M ³)
1985	210	46.6	5,271.60	5,528.20
1986	73.3	104.0	9,034.40	9,211.70
1987	75.2	26.4	2,036.90	2,138.50
1988	108.5	39.6	2,033.33	2,181.43
1989	45.89	33.89	3,169.23	3,249.01
1990	104.32	24.0	2,836.50	2,964.82
1991	65.18	83.71	11,561.43	11,710.32
1992	99.49	53.71	3,345.60	3,498.80
1993	134.41	21.14	25,915.18	26,070.73
1994	447.3	49.28	26,262.00	26,758.58
1995	179.5	16.65	61,964.90	62,161.05

Total	1,543.09	498.98	153,431.07	155,473.14
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Source: DNRO - Chunya.

Chart 40: Total Forest Products Harvested in Chunya District in Cubic Metres 1985 - 1995



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It is further observed from table LXVII that, supply of the three forest products was 14,133.9 m³ on average for the period of 11 years between 1985 and 1995. Within the same period, data shows that, the lowest consumption of the three products was recorded in 1987 (2,138.5m³) while the highest consumption was recorded in 1995 (62,161.05 m³). Kipembawe and Kwimba division are famous for timber while Makongolosi, Chokaa and Mbangala wards are leading for charcoal production.

4.4.3 BEEKEEPING

Beekeeping is one among the economic activities undertaken by Chunya people. This economic activity is wholly under the private sector, and processing of honey and bees wax is done traditionally.

It is estimated that, between 1985/86 and 1994/95 a total of 752617 kgs of honey and 53766 kgs of bees wax worth Tshs. 213,487,586 and Tshs. 51,274,600 respectively was harvested.

Table LXVIII indicates production of honey and bees wax in the district (1985/86 - 1994/95).

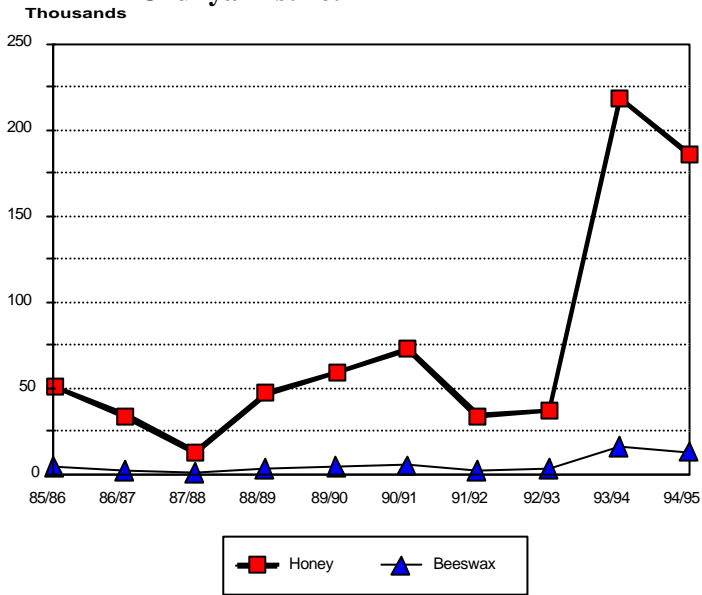
Table LXVIII: **PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX (1985/86 - 1994/95) IN CHUNYA DISTRICT.**

Year	Honey		Beeswax	
	Amount (kgs)	Value (Tsh.)	Amount (Kgs)	Value (Tsh.)
1985/86	51,465	5,146,500.00	3,676	551,400.00
1986/87	34,410	4,576,530.00	2,458	491,600.00
1987/88	13,110	1,966,500.00	936	534,000.00
1988/89	47,000	8,514,000.00	3,378	1,013,400.00
1989/90	58,680	11,736,000.00	4,195	1,678,000.00
1990/91	72,600	19,384,200.00	5,186	2,593,000.00
1991/92	34,484	9,793,456.00	2,468	1,970,400.00
1992/93	36,568	10,970,400.00	2,612	3,134,400.00

1993/94	218,400	76,440,000.00	15,600	23,400,000.00
1994/95	185,600	64,960,000.00	13,257	15,908,400.00
Total	752,617	213,487,556.00	53,766	51,274,600.00

Source: DNRO Chunya.

Chart 41: Production of Honey and Beeswax (1985/86 - 1994/95) in Chunya District



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Chart 42: Production of Honey in Chunya District compared to Regional Total Production 1989/90 - 1992/93

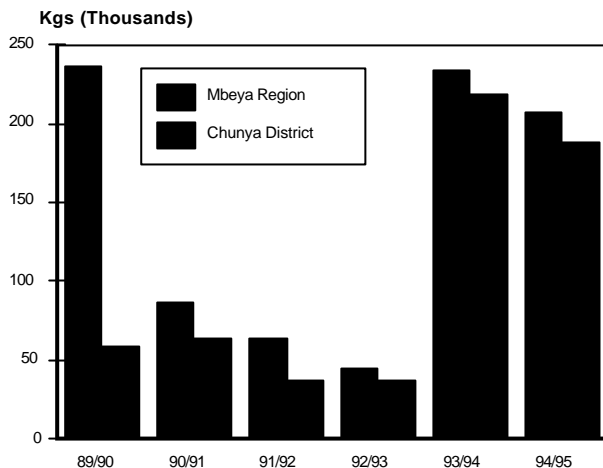
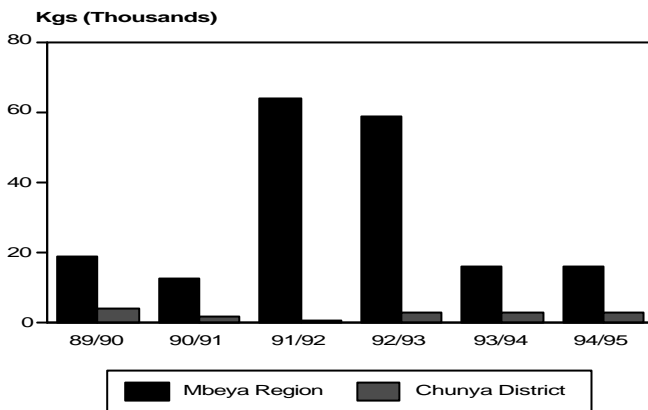


Table LXIX: **PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CHUNYA DISTRICT COMPARED TO REGIONAL TOTAL PRODUCTION 1989/90 - 1992/93:**

Product/ year	Mbeya Region (kgs)	Chunya District (Kgs)	% District Share
(a)Honey 1989/90	236,970	58,680	24.8
1990/91	85649.6	64,000	74.7
1991/92	63728.8	36835	57.8
1992/93	44283	36578	82.6
1993/94	233760	218400	93.4
1994/95	206880	187650	90.7
(b)Beeswax 1989/90	18520	3,676	19.8
1990/91	13049.6	2458	18.8
1991/92	63,728.8	936	1.5
1992/93	58,650.5	3378	5.8
1993/94	16464.0	2500	15.2
1994/95	15536	3400	21.9

Source: DNRO - Chunya.

Chart 43: Production of Beeswax in Chunya compared to Regional Total Production 1989/90 - 1994/95



Error! Switch argument not specified. As stated earlier, processing of honey and beeswax is done traditionally hence there is need to introduce modern or improved beehives and some improved or modern technology in honey and beeswax processing. All division except Kiwanja division are famous for honey and beeswax production.

4.4.4 FISHERIES

The fishing industry in Chunya district is not yet well developed. It is estimated that, fish catch in this district ranges from 7 mt to 60 mt annually depending on availability of fish and fish gears. The use of old fish gears has also contributed towards low fish catch. The major fishing area in the district includes, Lake Rukwa, River Songwe and Lupa. Table LXIV shows the estimated quantity of fish catch between 1985/86 and 1994/95.

Chart 44: Trend in Fish Catch in Chunya District 1985/96 - 1994/95

Metric Tons

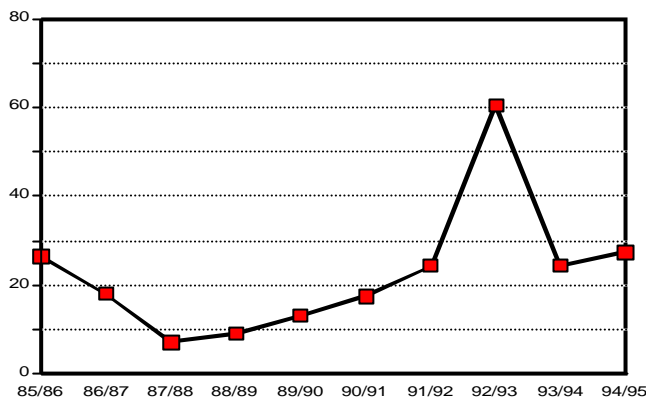


Table LXX: ESTIMATED FISH CATCH IN CHUNYA DISTRICT 1985/86 - 1994/95.

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Million)
1985/86	26.4	17.7
1986/87	18.0	12.8
1987/88	7.1	1.5
1988/89	9.0	2.0
1989/90	13.2	8.9
1990/91	17.5	17.4
1991/92	24.3	13.7
1992/93	60.7	49.7
1993/94	24.5	15.1
1994/95	27.4	18.6

Source: DNRO Chunya.

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4.4.1 PROBLEMS FACING FISHING INDUSTRY

The fishing industry in the district is faced with an acute shortage of modern fishing gear. On top of that the existing large number of crocodiles in Lake Rukwa is also a major problem. It is said that each crocodile consumes an average of 10 kgs. of fish per day. On the other hand, supervision and dissemination of knowledge to fishermen is hindered by lack of reliable means of transport. The district is also faced with a shortage of qualified manpower. There is therefore need to improve the fishing industry by providing modern fishing gear, training of staff and improving processing and preservation of fish.

4.5.0 TOURISM

The district has one Game Reserve at Lukwati with a total area of 2000 sq. kms. This reserve is situated between Kwimba and Kipembawe divisions. The major activity here is hunting. Effective hunting in Lukwati Game reserve only started in 1993, and as the result, to-date not much investment has so far been made in this area.

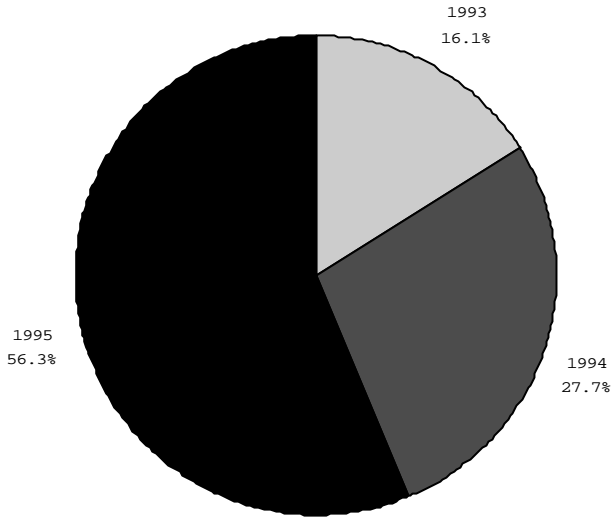
Lukwati Game reserve has about 68 varieties of animals, but the common ones are: buffalos, baboons, bushpigs, bushbucks, waterbucks, hippopotamus, crocodiles, hyenas, leopards and lions to mention a few.

Currently, two companies are hunting in this game reserve. Within a period of time revenue collected from hunting has amounted to Tsh. 18,660,000.00 by 1995 as table LXXI depicts.

Table LXXI: REVENUE COLLECTION TREND FROM HUNTING

Year	Amount Collected (Tshs.)	% increase/decrease
1993	3,000,000.00	-
1994	5,160,000.00	72
1995	10,500,000.00	103
Total	18,660,000.00	

Chart 45: Distribution of Revenue Collection Trend From Hunting in Chunya District (Tshs.), 1993 - 1995



4.6.0 MINING

Mining in Chunya district is undertaken by small miners. Despite the fact that, the district has variety of mining deposits, only gold is mined and sold to legal buyers. During the period of 1990 - 1994 the NBC branches in the district bought 652,960 grams of gold worth Tsh. 2,207,182,625. Table LXXII indicates this trend of gold bought by NBC yearly.

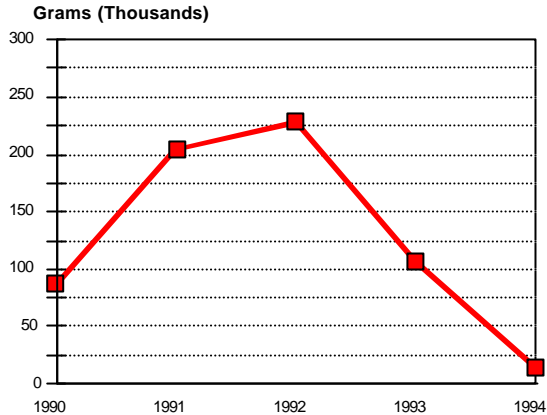
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**Table LXXII: TREND OF GOLD BOUGHT BY NBC - CHUNYA DISTRICT
1990 - 1994.**

Year	Amount (grams)	Value (Tshs)	% Increase/de crease (grams)
1990	88,035	189,752,255.00	
1991	204,056	612,168,000.00	+131.8
1992	229,426	866,153,653.00	+12.4
1993	107,268	429,731,637.00	-53.2
1994	14,175	109,377,080.00	-77.5
Total	652,960	2,207,182,625.00	

Source: DNRO - Chunya.

Chart 46: Trend of Gold Bought by NBC - Chunya District 1990 - 1994



There has been fluctuations of quantities and values of gold bought by NBC. The main reason could be that the incentives provided by NBC to gold miners are not adequate. Thus, a bigger portion is sold through the back market to illegal buyers.

The leading areas for mining is Kiwanja division (gold) Mkwajuni and Mbangala wards in Kwimba division.

4.6.1 PROBLEMS FACING THE MINING INDUSTRY

The Mining Industry in Chunya District is faced with an acute shortage of modern mining equipment. Most of these artisanal miners, are financially poor, and they are unable to acquire modern equipment. In addition they lack reliable markets for their gold, as well as credit, as they have no collaterals.

4.6.2 THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF MINING

- Apart from small-scale maize and beans farming, Kiwanja Division has no cash crop, because most of the people are engaged in mining activities.
- Alluvial gold -mining as a main economic activity is now deteriorating as a result of which deep mining, which is expensive and risky to small-scale mines is now required.
- The mined areas are left bare and infertile.
- Mining has encouraged migration of the Sukuma, Nyakyusa, Nyiramba etc to Chunya who earn from the mines without investing in the district.

4.6.3 **GOLD MINING POTENTIAL**

Organised and systematic goldmining in Chunya area started as early as in 1930's under British Companies, at Itumbi and Saza. Both surface alluvial mining and deep-shaft mining methods were practiced as early as 1939.

Surveys done by Russians in 1974 showed a high potentialn of the gemstones. The Techno-Export of Evaluation Report of 1974 indicated reserve of 3.3 million tons of gold. 30 other companies have been licensed to undertake research on further potentiality of the gemstones. Results from these companies involved in the research are expected to increase the production rate of gold by modern mechanized machines.

ANNEX

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TANZANIA

Location: (29^oE-41^o; 1^oS - 12^oS)

Land Frontiers:

To the North: Kenya and Uganda
To West: Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire
To South: Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique
To East: Indian Ocean

AREA OF MAINLAND

Land area 881,289 Sq.Km.
Water area (Inland) 61,495 Sq.Km.
Tanzania area 942,784 Sq.Km.

TANZANIA MAINLAND AREA BY REGIONS (SQ KM)

Total	942,784		
Arusha	84,567	Morogoro	70,799
Coast	32,407	Mwanza	35,248
Dodoma	41,311	Lindi	66,046
Iringa	58,936	D'Salaam	1,393
Kigoma	45,066	Rukwa	75,240
Kagera	39,627	Ruvuma	66,477
Kilimanjaro	13,309	Shinyanga	50,781
Mara	30,150	Singida	49,341
Mbeya	62,420	Tabora	76,151

Mtwara

16,707

Tanga

26,808

Population

TOTAL POPULATION AND LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR TANZANIA - BY REGIONS, 1967, 1978, 1988, 1996.

REGION	TOTAL POPULATION				LIFE EXP. 1988	
	1967 (No.)	1978 (No.)	1988 ('000)	1996** ('000)	M Yrs	W Yrs
Dodoma	709,380	972,005	1,234.9	1,472.5	57	58
Arusha	610,474	926,223	1,348.4	1,784.0	46	51
Kilimanjaro	652,722	902,437	1,106.0	1,703.5	50	50
Tanga	771,060	1,037,767	1,307.3	1,521.8	45	47
Morogoro	682,700	939,264	1,254.0	1,519.4	44	47
Coast	428,041	516,586	636.5	740.9	44	45
Dar es Salaam	356,286	843,090	1,357.6	1,945.7	47	49
Lindi	419,853	527,624	645.0	744.8	57	62
Mtwara	621,293	771,818	887.4	976.7	46	48
Ruvuma	395,447	561,575	781.4	1,001.3	46	48
Iringa	689,905	925,044	1,206.0	1,472.9	45	48
Mbeya	753,765	1,079,864	1,472.7	1,857.0	45	48
Singida	457,938	613,949	789.9	949.4	44	48
Tabora	502,068	817,907	1,033.8	1,232.6	46	50
Rukwa	276,091	451,897	693.3	954.7	44	47
Kigoma	473,443	648,941	857.8	1,047.6	48	50
Shinyanga	899,468	1,323,535	1,768.6	2,194.83	48	51
Kagera	658,712	1,009,767	1,358.8	1,659.5	54	55
Mwanza	1,055,883	1,443,379	1,874.4	2,270.9	53	54
Mara	544,125	723,827	968.6	1,202.0	48	51
Tanzania Mainland	11,958,654	17,036,499	22,582.4	28,252.2	49	51
Zanzibar North	56,360	77,017	97.1	119.0	46	47
Zanzibar South	39,087	51,749	70.2	91.8	45	50
Zanzibar Urban	95,047	142,041	208.4	290.4	46	52
Pemba	72,015	106,290	137.4	172.6	46	48
Pemba	92,306	99,014	127.7	160.4	45	50
Zanzibar Is.	354,815	476,111	640.7	834.2	46	49
Tanzania United Rep.	12,313,469	17,512,610	23,223.1	29,086.4	47	50

Note: The projections are based on the national Population Census of 1988, and the calculated growth rates since the 1978 census.

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

Land Use

	(Ha (millions))	Proportion
Small holder cultivation	4.1	5%
Large scale agriculture	1.1	1%
Grazing Land	35.0	39%
Forest and Wood Lands	44.0	50%
Other Lands	4.4	5%
Total	88.6	100%

Arable Land

Arable Land (Ha) 3,634,000

Lakes

Victoria	34,850 sq km
Tanganyika	13,350 sq km
Nyasa	5,600 sq km
Rukwa	2,850 sq km
Eyasi	1,050 sq km
Natron	900 sq km
Manyara	320 sq km

Mountain summits (metres above sea level)

Kilimanjaro	5,895
Meru	4,566

Climate

(a) Rainfall

Main rain season on the coast is between March and May and the second season is between October and December. Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year but there is a peak during March and May.

Average maximum temperature (degrees centigrade)

	Jan.	Apr.	July	October
Dar es Salaam	31.6	30.1	28.6	31.3
Arusha	28.9	25.3	21.1	27.3
Dodoma	31.4	28.4	26.0	30.2

Average minimum temperature (degrees centigrade)

	Jan.	Apr.	July	October
Dar es Salaam	23.3	22.9	18.3	31.3
Arusha	12.2	16.9	12.6	27.3
Dodoma	19.2	13.5	16.2	30.2

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (billion Shs.) 1992.

At current price	688.0
At constant prices	32.2
GDP growth rate at 1976 prices 1985-92	3.69%
Per capita	27,355
At current price	27,355
At constant price	1,280

1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES

HEALTH FACILITIES

YEAR	HOSPITALS	RHC	DISPENSARIES
1960	98	22	975
1980	149	239	2,600
1990	173	276	3,014

Education: Enrolment rates 1990 compared with other east Africa countries

COUNTRY	GROSS ENROLLMENT	
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
KENYA	94	23
UGANDA	76	13
TANZANIA	63	4

NATIONAL PARKS

National Parks (area in sq km)

PARK	LOCATION AND PARTICULARS
<p>(i) SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p>LOCATION: At the border of Arusha & Mara Region, about 32 km from Arusha town</p> <p>AREA SIZE: 14,763 square km. It is the largest and oldest Park in Tanzania having been established under the British Colony in 1951. It contains the greatest and most spectacular concentration of plain animals left any where in Africa.</p> <p>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS: Wildebeest about 1.7 million, Lions 3,000. About 35 species of animals and 500 species of birds, Buffalos, Chetah, Leopards etc.</p>
<p>(ii) LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p>LOCATION: Some 125 Kilometres South West of Arusha town. It was officially established and gazzetted as a National Park in 1960.</p> <p>AREA: Lake Manyara National Park covers a total area of 320 square kilometres, 230 kilometres constituting Lake Manyara itself.</p> <p>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS: The Rift Valley edge on the West with the vast lake underneath. Natural forest with many natural rivers and springs. Tree-climbing lions, various species of animals plus about 360 species of birds, Elephants, Hippos, Leopards, Baboons etc.</p>
<p>(iii) TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p>LOCATION: South of Arusha town along the Dodoma Highway. It was established in 1970.</p> <p>AREA: Tarangire National Park covers some 2,600 Square kilometres.</p> <p>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS: Tree climbing pythons, zebra, kongoni, elephant, buffalo, waterbuck, gazettes and oryx.</p>

<p>(iv)ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK (MOMELA)</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> The Park is located between Mount Meru and Mount Kilimanjaro. Formally Ngudoto National Park until 1967. Was commissioned as National Park in 1960.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> The park covers some 137 square Kilometres.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> Ngurdoto Crater, Lake Momella, Mount Meru and the Natural Momela Forests. There are many species of Animals and birds. The most common being African elephant, colobus and velvet monkey, hippo, duicker and a number of bird species.</p>
<p>(v)KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> The Kilimanjaro National Park which derived its name from Mount Kilimanjaro is part and parcel of the Mountain. It was established in 1973.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> The boundaries of the Park include the natural forest under and around the Mountain. It covers some 760 square Kilometres.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> Mount Kilimanjaro with its three peaks Shira (3,962 metres) Mawenzi and Kibo (5,149 and 5,895 metres respectively) above sea level form the largest part of the Park's attraction. There are also various species of Animals, plants and birds.</p>
<p>(vi)MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> It is situated some 216 km along the Dar - Zambia Highway. It was established in 1964.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> Mikumi National Park which borders with Africa's largest Game reserve, the Selous is the third biggest National Park after Serengeti and Ruaha National Park and covers 3230 sq km.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> The plains surrounding River Mkata which are rich in flora and fauna are by themselves a wonderful scenarial. The common animals found in the park include zebra, buffalos, elephants, Hippos, lions and the Impalas.</p>

<p>(vii)UDZUNGWA NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> This Park is located South of Mikumi National Park along the Mikumi-Ifakara Highway. The Park was established in 1992.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> The Park which derives its identity from the famous Udzungwa mountain has an area of 1990 square kilometres.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> Its unique species of Fauna and Flora which called for its declaration as a National Park. The Udzungwa Mountains and Forests are a good source of Rivers and springs, one of them being the famous Kilombero River, which constitutes the essential part of the multi-hactoral its total Kilombero Sugar Plantations. Additional attractions: Lions, Buffalos, Giraffes etc.</p>
<p>(viii)RUAHA NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> The name Ruaha, is derived from the Hehe word "Luvaha" meaning a river.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> Park covers an area of 12,950 square kilometres, the second largest in the country. Ruaha National Park which was established in 1964 is situated some 130 km west of Iringa town.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> The Ruaha River by itself is an attraction, leave alone some hundreds of species of Flora which sorround it. Besides there are a lot of Crocodiles, Hippos, Elephants etc.</p>
<p>(ix) KATAVI NATIONAL PARK*</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> It is located in Mpanda District, Rukwa Region. It was established in 1974.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> The Katavi National Park which is about 40 kilometres South -East of Mpanda town covers an area of 2,253 square kilometres.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTION:</u> Lakes Chala and Chada plus other springs and rivers whose waters feed into lake Rukwa constitute a unique environment. Animals in the park include zebra, sable, eland, leopard, buffalo, lion, antelops etc. Animals like, Buffalos, Elephants, Zebras and BushBucks are a good attraction to visitors.</p>

<p>(x)MAHALE NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION</u> Located some 120 south of Kigoma town along the shores of lake Tanganyika, Mahale National Park is yet another attraction in Tanzania's Natural Heritages.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> Mahale nation Park has about 1,613 square kilometres and was gazzetted in 1948.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u>Chimpanzees are a major attraction. Also there is a good number of monkey species including red colobus monkeys. It is estimated that there are 700 Chimpanzees in Mahale and 15 species of monkeys whose habits tally with those of the Chimps.</p>
<p>(xi) GOMBE NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION</u> Gombe National Park is situated 16 km north of Kigoma town in western Tanzania. It is a narrow strip of mountainous country bounded in the east by the eastern rift valley escarpment and by lake Tanganyika in the west</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> Covering some 52 square kilometres. National park, was commssioned in 1968.</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u>Ever green forests and primates. These include Chimpanzees, Baboons, blue monkey red tails and red colobus.</p>
<p>(xii) RUBONDO NATIONAL PARK</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> The Park which form park of a number of archipelagos in Lake Victoria covers some 240 square Kilometres. it was established in 1977</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTIONS:</u> The Chimpanzees. But other attractions include, Hippos, Giraffes, and Elephants. the absence of man-eaters such as Lions & Leopards ensures a safe walk in Rubondo Park even some fishing activities with boats under Park wardens are carried out.</p>
<p>(xiii) NGORONGORO</p>	<p><u>LOCATION:</u> It is situated west of Arusha town some 230 kms.</p> <p><u>AREA:</u> The park covers 8320 sq km</p> <p><u>MAJOR ATTRACTION:</u> Wildebeest, Lions, Buffalos, Leopards, Variety of birds species, Giraffes, elephants etc</p>