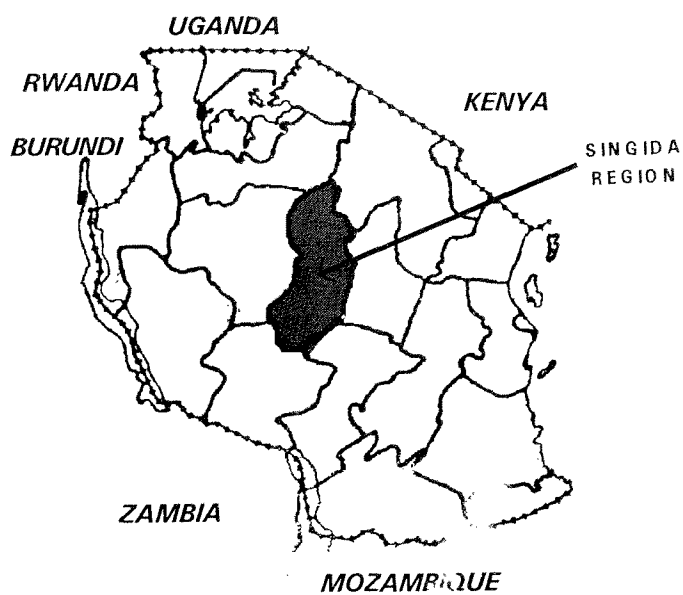




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SINGIDA REGION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE



Joint Publication by:
THE PLANNING COMMISSION
DAR ES SALAAM
and
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
SINGIDA

SINGIDA REGION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

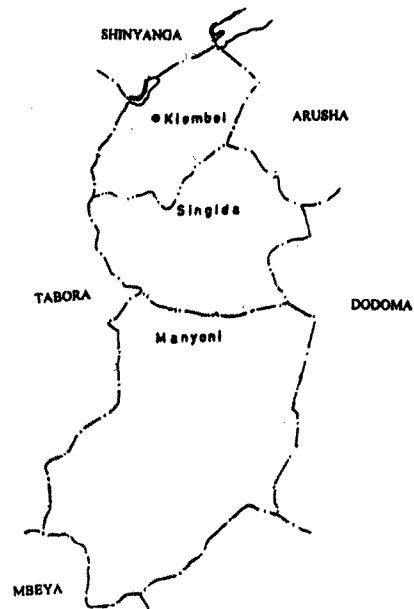


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FOREWORD

1. *As we approach the 21st Century the problems facing rural areas in developing countries like Tanzania are numerous and formidable. Social and Economic services are deteriorating and proving to be unsustainable; school enrollment rates are declining; food situation is precarious; infant and maternal mortality rates continue to be high; unemployment is on the rise triggering off mass migration of youth from the rural areas into already overcrowded urban centres; in Singida Region, for example, land pressure is escalating and deforestation is going on at an alarming rate.*
2. *This situation has arisen because of many factors including ill - prepared rural development programmes and weak monitoring and supervision of the implementation of development programmes and sectoral strategies. The observed shortcomings in the policy formulation, project identification, design, and implementation in the developing countries is in turn attributed to lack of reliable and adequate data and information on the rural development process.*
3. *The publication of Regional Socio-economic Profiles series by the Planning Commission in collaboration with Regional Commissioner's offices should be viewed as a fruitful attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap.*
4. *The Regional Profile series cover a wide range of data and information on geography, population, social economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and productive sectors. The publications so far have proved to be of*

high demand and a vital source of information to many policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

The Planning Commission has found it a worthwhile effort to extend the exercise to cover even more regions. Readers are invited to make suggestions and constructive criticisms which can assist in improving the quality and effectiveness of future Profiles.

5. *I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks once again the financial support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy which facilitated the preparation of the Singida Region Socio-Economic Profile. I would also like to thank both the Planning Commission and Singida Regional Planning Staff who put a lot of effort into ensuring the successful completion of this task.*



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

April, 1997

SECTION I

1.0 LAND, PEOPLE, CLIMATE AND AGRO-ECONOMIC ZONES

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Singida Region is located in central Tanzania. It lies between longitudes $33^{\circ} 27' 5''$ and $35^{\circ} 26'$ east of Greenwich, and latitudes $3^{\circ} 52'$ and $7^{\circ} 34'$ south of the Equator. Singida town is the regional headquarter and forms a vital en route transit town from Dar es Salaam to lake Victoria zone in the north west, Lake Tanganyika in the west, and Arusha in the north. Singida town is 700 kilometres from the commercial port city of Dar es Salaam, and 330 kilometres from the Capital town Dodoma. The region is boundared by Arusha Region to the north, Dodoma Region to the east, Mbeya and Iringa Regions to the south, Tabora Region to the west, and Shinyanga Region to the north-west respectively.

1.2 AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Singida region is divided into three administrative districts with three district councils and one town council namely: Singida, Iramba, Manyoni and Singida Urban. The three districts covers an area of 49,341 square Kilometres, equivalent to about six per cent of the total land area of Tanzania Mainland. The region is subdivided into twenty one (21) divisions, eighty five (85) wards and three hundred forty six (346) villages and is represented by seven (7) electoral contituencies. Table I outlines the administrative divisions by district and land area.

Fig. 1: Distribution of area by district 1996 (Sq. Km)

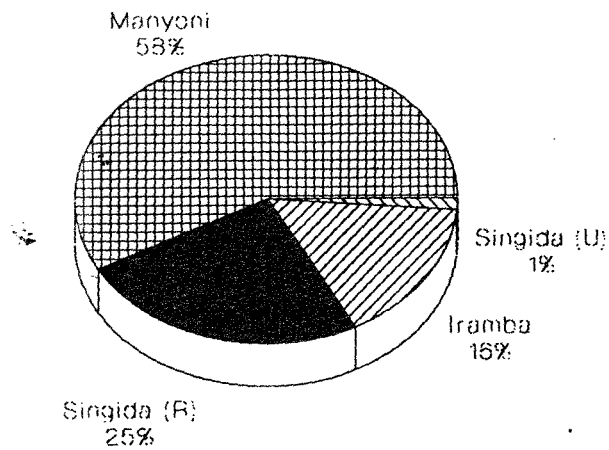


Table I: SINGIDA REGION ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA IN KM. 2	CONSTITUEN CIES	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS	NUMBER OF WARDS	NO. OF VILLAG ES
Singida (R)	12,164	2	7	25	133
Iramba	7900	2	7	26	118
Manyoni	28,620	2	5	21	76
Singida (U)	657	1	2	13	19
Total	49,341	7	21	85	346

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office - Singida

1.3 LAND USE:

Land in Singida region is categorised into four different uses. First is arable land suitable for farming which is approximated

1,134,400 hectares or about 23 % of the total land; Out of this only about 280,000 hectares or 6% is cultivated each year for food production. Second is land suitable for grazing, this cover about 40% of the total land area (1,974,000 hectares). Third is land reserved for forests and woodland which is about 1,775,000 hectare and the fourth category is land covered by hills, rocks and water. Table II show land use distribution for each category.

Fig. 2: Land Use Distribution in Singida Region

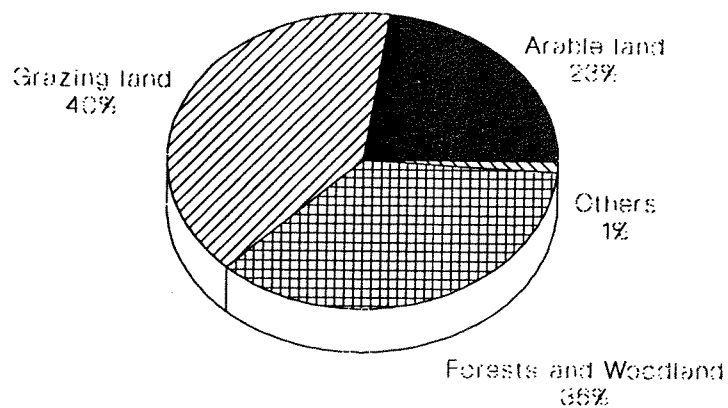


Table II: LAND USE DISTRIBUTION

LAND USE	AREA IN HECTARES	%
ARABLE LAND	1,134,400	23
GRAZING	1,974,700	40.0
FORESTS & WOODLAND	1,775,000	36.0
OTHERS (HILLS, WATER & ROCKS)	80,000	1.0
Total	4,934,100	100.0
TSE-TSE-FLY INFECTED AREA	2,600,000	53.0
TSE-TSE-FLY FREE AREA	2,330,000	47.0

Source:Regional Commissioner's Office - Singida

1.4 POPULATION:

1.4.1 ETHNIC GROUPS

There are ten indigenous tribes in Singida Region, namely: Nyiramba, Nyaturu, Kimbu, Gogo, Isanzu, Taturu, Sukuma, Mang'ati, Barbaig and Hadzebe. The latter two have a Nilotic or Nilo-Hamitic descendancy probably having migrated into the region from Northern Africa or the Nile Valley through South Sudan or Ethiopia and Somaliland, while the other eight tribes are of Bantu origin from Ethiopia, Lake Victoria, Congo, Southern Africa and Upare mountains. However there are few mixtures of Nyamwezi and Luo from neighbouring regions like Tabora, Shinyanga and Mara and some Asians and Arabs especially in towns.

1.4.2 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The population size, growth, structure and density for Singida Region for the past three decades, that is between 1967 to 1995 is as shown in tables III to VII. As table III shows, the population of the region was 791,814 according to the census of 1988. Comparable figures for the 1967 and 1978 censuses were 457,940 and 614,030 persons respectively. That means the population for the region has increased in terms of absolute numbers by 504,060 people between 1967 and 1996.

The population grew by 156,090 people between 1967 and 1978 and 177,784 between 1978 and 1988 and 170,186 between 1988 and 1996, an increase of 34 percent for the period 1967/78, 29 percent for 1978/88, and 22 per-cent for 1988/96 period. However a detailed observation of the trend in table III indicates that the inter-censal annual population growth rate declined in the region over the periods from 2.7 percent between 1967-78 and to 2.5 percent between 1978-88, and that there are differential growth rate which exist between districts. For instance between 1967 and 1978, Iramba district had the highest growth rate of 2.5 percent compared to 2.2 percent in Manyoni and 0.9 percent in Singida Rural. Singida Urban had a growth rate as high as 3.7 percent compared to 1.8 percent in Iramba, 2.8 percent in Manyoni and 2.9 percent in Singida Rural between 1978 and 1988 respectively.

Fig. 3: Population size by District, Singida Region.

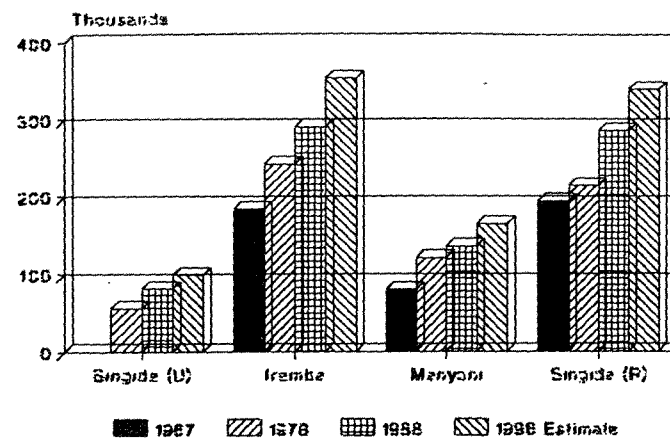


Table III: POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH: 1967 - 1996

DISTRICTS	POPULATION				ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	1967	1978	1988	1996 ESTIMATES	1967-78	1978-88
Singida (U)	-	55,892	80,987	99,000	-	3.7
Iramba	183,964	242,003	290,260	353,000	2.5	1.8
Manyoni	80,157	120,403	135,475	164,000	2.2	2.8
Singida(R)	193,819	213,732	285,092	339,000	0.9	2.9
Singida Region	457,940	614,030	791,814	962,000	2.7	2.5
Tanzania Mainland	11,958,654	17,036,499	22,533,758	28,396,247	3.2	2.8

Source: Population Census: 1967, 1978 and 1988.

Possible factors for these differences in growth rates are either due to internal migration, mainly rural-urban migration or dynamics in the rate of natural increase, which is an interplay of many factors including trends in fertility rate, death rate and other demographic characteristics. For instance the fertility rate for the region as shown in table IV has been changing between 1967 and 1988 from 7.5 percent in 1967, 8.7 percent in 1978 and 7.0 percent in 1988. Likewise the average household size increased from 4.1 percent in 1967 to 5.3 percent in 1988, while the death rate (CDR) for the region somehow stabilized at 10 percent. The national average death rate was 13.5 percent in 1988.

Table IV: POPULATION GROWTH, FERTILITY, DEATH RATE AND AVERAGE HOUSE HOLD SIZE 1967-1988

YEAR	POPULATION	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	FERTILITY RATE	CRUDE DEATH RATE	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD
1967	457,940	3.2	7.5	-	4.1
1978	614,030	2.7	8.7	10.3	4.6
1988	791,814	2.5	7.0	10.6	5.3
Tanzania (1988)	22,533,758	2.8	6.7	13.5	5.3

Source: Compiled by Planning Commission 1996.

1.4.3 POPULATION STRUCTURE:

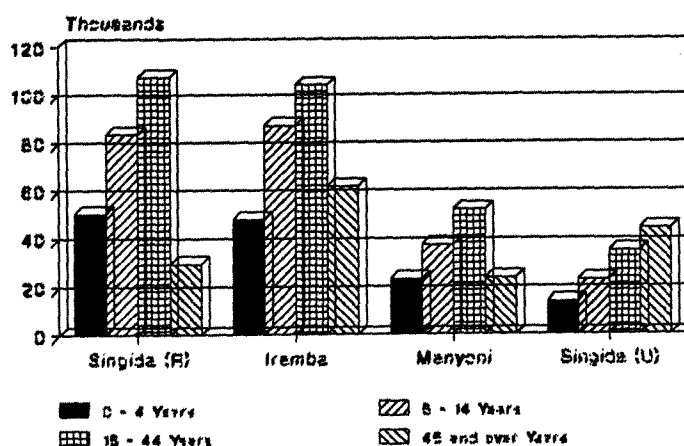
Population comparison by age groups and sex for Singida region, on the other hand, indicates that the region's population is characterized by a relatively young population. As tables V and VI portray the proportion of the population under 15 years is large (46 percent) while the proportion of population aged 15 and 64 years, the active group and core labour force, is 49 percent of the region total population.

TABLE V: POPULATION COMPARISON BY AGE GROUPS AND DEPENDENCE RATION: 1978 - 1988

DISTRICT	YEAR	AGE GROUPS					DEPENDENCE RATIO
		0 - 4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 AND OVER	
Singida (U)	1978	9491	14,710	24,169	5,445	2,076	88.73
	1988	13,436	22,562	34,753	7,790	2,977	91.61
Iramba	1978	43,373	69,940	82,411	32,343	13,993	110.94
	1988	47,709	86,932	103,854	31,112	17,472	110.25
Manyoni	1978	17,570	25,405	39,670	13,995	5,625	85.26
	1988	22,850	37,083	51,962	16,023	7,426	99.08
Singida (R)	1978	36,137	61,522	78,403	27,102	10,568	102.58
	1988	50,227	83,309	107,339	29,499	14,477	108.09
GRAND TOTAL	1978	106,571	165,577	224,653	78,885	32,263	100.29
	1988	134,222	229,886	297,908	87,427	42,252	105.46

Source: Population Census: 1978 and 1988.

Fig. 4: Population by Age group by District, Singida Region.



This population structure also indicates that there was a positive population change between 1978 and 1988 census across all age groups in the region. Furthermore, it can be noted mainly in table VI that the proportion of the population of males under 15 years is above that of females, while the proportion of the female adults aged between 15 - 64, is above that of the male adults. Likewise the proportion of the population aged 65, and over lies above 5 percent, except in Singida Urban where it lies below 4 percent. On the other hand, there is a relatively higher dependence ratio in Singida and Iramba districts than in other districts, meaning that a large number of people are being supported by few workers in the active group, or that the work- force is very small for the dependence ratio.

Table VI: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS 1988

Area	Sex	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 and Over	% Total
Singida (U)	Males	42.2	54.1	3.7	100
	Females	41.6	54.9	3.5	100
	Total	41.9	54.5	3.6	100
Iramba	Males	48.9	45.0	6.1	100
	Females	44.5	50.0	5.5	100
	Total	46.7	47.5	5.8	100
Manyoni	Males	45.7	48.9	5.4	100
	Females	42.9	51.5	5.6	100
	Total	44.3	50.2	5.5	100
Singida (R)	Males	49.4	45.3	5.3	100
	Females	44.5	50.7	4.8	100
	Total	47.0	48.0	5.0	100
GRAND TOTAL	Males	47.8	46.8	5.4	100
	Females	43.8	51.0	5.2	100
	Total	45.8	48.9	5.3	100

Source: 1988 Population Census. Regional Profile Singida.

2.4.4 POPULATION DENSITY

Table VII offers a comparison of population density in the region by district between 1978 and 1996, and shows that there is more concentration of people per km² in Iramba district, Singida Rural and Singida Urban and less people in Manyoni district. However by comparing the regional population density with the national average, it is observed that there is high concentration of people in some districts such as Iramba and Singida Rural, and generally the population density for the region (19.5) is below that of the national average (30.12) and other regions of similar or less size.

Fig. 5: Population Density by District, Singida Region.

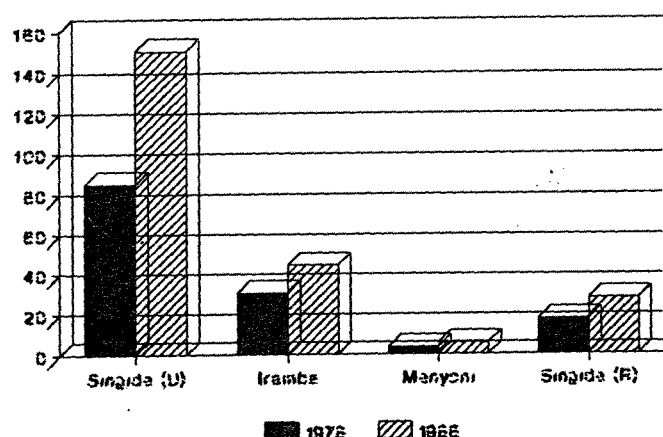


Table VII: POPULATION DENSITY BY DISTRICT 1978 - 1996

District	Land area	Population			Population Density		
		1978	1988	1996 Estimate	1978	1988	1996 Estimat
Singida (U)	657	55,892	80,987	99,000	85.07	123.30	150.68
Iramba	7,900	242,003	290,260	353,000	30.63	36.70	44.68
Manyoni	28,620	102,403	135,475	164,000	3.58	4.73	5.73
Singida (R)	12,164	213,732	285,092	339,000	17.60	23.40	27.87
Singida Region	49,341	614,030	791,814	962,000	12.40	16.00	19.50
Tanzania Mainland	942,784	17,036,499	22,533,758	28,396,247	18.07	23.90	30.12

Source: Planning Commission analysis 1996.

1.5 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

1.5.1 Rainfall:

A large part of Singida region is arid, and the rainfall amount decreases from north to south of the region. The average annual rainfall ranges between 500 - 800 millimetres. The highest and more reliable rainfall is recorded in the northern part of the region where rainfall exceeds 750 millimetres in most seasons. The lowest rainfall is usually recorded in the western part of Manyoni district. Rainfall in this area is as low as 500 millimetres. The highest rainfall is usually recorded in Iramba Plateau and the north-eastern part of Iramba where it reaches 800 millimetres. In normal circumstances, rainfall usually takes place from mid-November ending in April or early May every year.

1.5.2 Temperature:

Temperature in the region ranges between 15°C and 30°C depending on season and altitude. The coldest period in the year is in July while the hottest period is in October and November. On the other hand, relative humidity (Rh) at noon rises from 36 percent in the driest month to 58 percent during the wet season. Evaporation is almost similar in the region and averages close to 2000 millimetres annually, being a bit higher in Singida district. It is lowest in April. During this month it goes down to 1400 millimetres. Evaporation is highest in October reaching about 2200 millimetres. Windspeed is usually highest in Singida and gets particularly high during the dry season which is between May and October.

1.6 TOPOGRAPHY

Singida region occupies the northern part of the central plateau. Topographically, its landscape drops east-ward to the rift valley and west-ward to the Wembere depression. A large plateau of an average elevation of 1000 metres extends from the centre towards the south and south-west of Singida township, while in the north - west of the region, the Iramba plateau rises to an elevation of about 1,500 metres above sea level.

1.7 DRAINAGE

The region has a series of valleys, depressions and river catchments which form the basis of its land drainage system and soil types. Geologically, the region consists of granited batholith rocks, peneplains, and volcanic plateaus comprising fertile clay loamy soils on top and sandy clay loams to sandy

pebbly surface materials down the catena. There are five rivers in the region which are seasonal except Ndurumo. The following are the rivers forming the regions drainage system:-

<u>River</u>	<u>Volume M³/Sec.</u>
Ndurumo	0.7
Wamba	-
Msuguluda	-
Heka	-
Mponda	-

There are also three major distinguished river catchments, namely: Ndurumo catchment discharging into Lake Kitangiri towards the north-west, Wamba/Msugulunda catchment discharging into the Wembere Swamps which are in the West of Singida region, and Maduma/Msemembo catchment discharging into the Bahi Swamps in the south east.

AGRO-ECONOMIC ZONES:

The region can be divided into six Agro-Economic zones. An agro-economic zone is part of a district in which agricultural conditions are sufficiently similar to warrant the adoption of a single agricultural policy at the district level; or to form a basis for district level planning (including agriculture, water development, and integrated areal planning) or to provide a sampling frame for carrying out proper farm management studies to provide detailed information on farming systems; or to provide general information on agricultural conditions for planning and administrative purposes in the region; or to provide information to assist in the planning of the national

agricultural census. The boundaries of the zones and their main features are as detailed in table VIII.

Table VIII: AGRO-ECONOMIC ZONE OF SINGIDA REGION

ZONE NO.	LOCATION	GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
I	The zone comprises flat plains of Wembere, Sibiti and Lake Kitangiri; low lands of Shelui Urungu Tulia and Kirumi; western part of Sepuka Ihanja, and Issuna and Hoya Mbuga to the South.	<p><u>Topography:</u> A flat plain area dissected by many seasonal streams flowing west-ward to the Wembere</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> 500 - 750 mm annually</p> <p><u>Soil:</u> Deep dark-brown silt loams. Brown or reddish-brown loamy-sands. Deep black or dark-grey or black cracking clays and saline in valleys and depressions</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> Woody savana dominated by Acacia Commiphora and Hyparrhenia-acacia bushed grass land.</p> <p><u>Population:</u> Very low-15 persons to 29 persons per sq. km. In some areas population under 15 persons per sq. km.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> Cotton, maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cassava, potatoes, beans and Bambara-nuts are the main crops grown in the area.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> High.</p> <p><u>Livestock Raising:</u> Medium to High, mainly cattle, sheep, goats, Donkeys and poultry.</p> <p><u>Fishing:</u> Is also an important activity at lake Kitangiri.</p> <p><u>Crop Seasons:</u> (a) Planting:- November, December and February. (b) Harvesting:- April, May and August.</p>

II	<p>The zone includes north-eastern Iramba, Nduguti Kinyangiri and part of Kirumi, Iramba plateau, Kiomboi town, part of Kinampanda, Shelui and Kisiriri, and south-western Iramba. In the South the boundary for the zone corresponds with that of the administrative Iramba District.</p>	<p><u>Topography:</u> Mainly gently undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops, and dissected by many streams flowing north and west. Altitude: 1800 - 2000 metres above sea level.</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> Varies between 650 - 800 mm annually.</p> <p><u>Soil:</u> Deep dark-brown or reddish-brown loamy sands to dark- grey or black cracking clay in valleys and depressions.</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> Mixture of Acacia bushland, Hyparrhenia grassland and Brachystegia Julbernadia woodland.</p> <p><u>Population:</u> Most populated part in the region. Population varies from low to dense or high, 15 to 99 persons per sq. km.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> Millet, Maize, Sorghum, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Beans, Groundnuts, Castor seeds, Sunflower, Cotton and Onion are the main crops.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> High.</p> <p><u>Livestock Raising:</u> Varies from low to high. Mainly cattle, goats, sheep and other small stocks and also there are improved stock varieties. No tse-tse-fly exists in the zone.</p> <p><u>Hunting & Honey gathering:</u> Is also an important activity in the area.</p> <p><u>Crop seasons:</u> (a) Planting:- November and December (b) Harvesting:- May, June, July and August.</p>
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III	<p>The zone borders Hanang in the North-east, the rift valley escarpment and Kondoa in the east, Iramba district to the north-west, and comprises all Ilongero, Mgori central Singida and Singida town.</p>	<p><u>Topography:</u> Mainly flat and undulating. Altitude 1800 metres above sea level. Central part tilted west-ward and broken by occasional small hills and rock crop-outs. Rivers drain slowly south ward towards Bahi Swamps.</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> Varies between 600 - 700mm. annually</p> <p><u>Soils:</u> Mainly deep dark-brown or deep reddish-brown loamy sands with dark-grey or black clay in valleys and depressions.</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> A mixture of Acacia Hyparrhenia and Acacia Commiphora bush-land and grass-lands.</p> <p><u>Population:</u> Varies from 15 to 29 per sq. Km. (lowest), 30 to 49 persons per sq. km. (medium) and over 100 persons per sq. km. (highest or dense)</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> There is land shortage in the north and plenty of land in the east. All land is in use, mainly in central Singida.</p> <p><u>Crops:</u> Cotton, Onions Groundnuts, Millets, sorghum, castor seeds, cassava and potatoes.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> Low There is considerable soil erosion</p> <p><u>Livestock Raising:</u> Varies from medium to high. High in the north-east and east. High to Medium in central Singida. Mainly cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and improved stocks. There is no Tse-tse-fly in the area.</p> <p><u>Crop Seasons:</u> (a) Planting - October November and December (b) Harvesting - May, June and July.</p>
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IV	<p>The zone covers the southern part of Singida district, Issuna and most of Nkungi, Northern Manyoni, north-eastern part of Itigi and part of Makanda.</p>	<p><u>Topography:</u> A predominantly flat plain area.</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> Varies between 550 - 650 mm. Very variable and unreliable</p> <p><u>Soil:</u> Very acidic and sandy soils. Extremely acidic grayish-brown sands. Black Cracking clays in Valleys and depressions. The zone has considerable soil erosion</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> Mainly pseudoprosopis Fischer bush thickets (Itigi thickets) a vegetation type found in a few countries in Africa and extinct elsewhere in the world.</p> <p><u>Population:</u> Very low below 15 person per sq. km.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> Discouraged by poor soil and low rain fall. Crop grown include Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Cassava, Beans Groundnuts Cotton and Bambaranuts.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> Not practiced.</p> <p><u>Livestock Raising:</u> Very low because of high Tse-tse-fly infestations</p> <p><u>Honey Collection:</u> Also an important activity in the zone.</p> <p><u>Crop seasons</u> (a) Planting December and January (b) Harvesting - April, May, June and July.</p>
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V.	<p>The zone covers the North-eastern part of Manyoni, Bahi area, Kintinku part of Muhalala and Saranda; south - eastern Manyoni, eastern part of Simbanguru Sub-division, Nkonko, Ndabula and Chikola. It borders Dodoma in the east.</p>	<p><u>Topography:</u> Relatively low and flat area, forms gently slopping depression draining towards Bahi Swamps. It is flat and gently undulating plain in the south with Kisingo River flowing south towards Ruaha forming its main drainage system.</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> Varies between 500 - 650 mm annually.</p> <p><u>Soils:</u> Vary from reddish-brown loamy sands to dark- grey and black cracking clays in the valleys and depressions.</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> Predominately Acacia Hyparrhenia bush grassland with swamp vegetation</p> <p><u>Population:</u> Very low from 15 to 29 persons per sq. km.; sometimes under 15 persons per sq. km.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> Very little land is put under cultivation: <u>Crops</u> include: groundnuts, paddy, maize, millet, beans, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, sunflower and bambara-nuts.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> Not practiced.</p> <p><u>Livestock Rearing:</u> Proportion of household owning Livestock is high- mainly: cattle, sheep, goats, donkey and poultry. The zone has no tse-tse-fly.</p> <p><u>Fishing:</u> Is an important activity around swamps</p> <p><u>Crop Seasons:</u> (a) Planting: December to January (b) Harvesting: - April, May, June and July.</p>
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VI	<p>The zone includes the Western part of Manyoni district, Mwamagembe Southern, Mgandu, and most of Nkonko Sub-division.</p>	<p><u>Topography:</u> Mainly an undulating area with occasional inselbergs. Drain eastward toward Bahi swamps and westward towards the Rungwa.</p> <p><u>Rainfall:</u> Increases from 500 mm in the east to 700 mm in the west.</p> <p><u>Soils:</u> The soils are reddish-loamy sands with dark-grey to black clays in valleys and depressions</p> <p><u>Vegetation:</u> Mainly wood area. The dominant natural vegetation is Brachystegias Terminalia wood land, Hyparrhenia- Acacia bush, grassland and Pseudoprosopis- Fischer thickets(Itigi-thickets).</p> <p><u>Population:</u> The most settled part is along Itigi - Mbeya road. Population is very low, under 15 person per sq. km.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> Shifting cultivation is common mainly in the North and South. Cultivated area is relatively very small.</p> <p><u>Crops:</u> Groundnuts, Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Cassava, Potatoes and Banana in the South part.</p> <p><u>Oxenization:</u> Not practiced.</p> <p><u>Livestock Raising</u> Proportion of household owning livestock is negligible due to high level of tse-tse-fly infection</p> <p><u>Hunting, Honey and Food gathering:</u> Are also major economic activities of the people in the zone</p> <p><u>Crop Seasons:</u> (a) Planting: December, January and February (b) Harvesting: February, April and May.</p>
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