

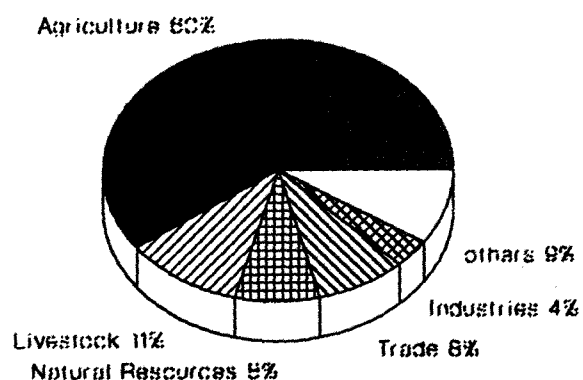
SECTION II

2.0 THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

2.1. Introduction:

The economy of Singida region is predominantly rural with well over 95 per cent of its population engaging in subsistence land based production. The main productive sectors in the region are agriculture, livestock, natural resources, mining, industry and trade. Like many regions in the country, agriculture is a major occupation of a large number of people in the region and accounts for about 60 percent of the region's total income. The main food crops are maize, millet, finger millet, sorghum, paddy, cassava and sweet potatoes; while sunflower, cotton, tobacco, wheat, beans, groundnuts, peas and onions are the major cash crops.

Fig. 6: Percentage Contribution of each Sector to the Regional Economy, 1996.



**Table IX: CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SECTOR
TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMY IN 1996**

SECTOR	OUTPUT IN TSHS	
Agriculture	28,853,000,000	60
Livestock	5,269,000,00	11
Natural Resources	3,800,000,000	8
Industries	1,700,000,000	4
Mining	500,000,000	1
Trade	4,000,000,000	8
Others	4,000,000,000	8
Total	48,122,000,000	100

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office Singida.

Livestock is the second most important resource for the region's economy. Most people own livestock and depend on them for their livelihood. The region is a major exporter of beef cattle to other parts of the country. It also exports cattle and beef to foreign countries. Other sectors contributing to the economy of the region are; natural resources (mainly through agro-forestry, wildlife, beekeeping and fishing), mining, industry and commerce. About 1,775,000 hectares or about 36 percent of the total land area in the region, is covered with different tree species, thickets and miombo woodlands. A large part of the region offers a natural habitat for wildlife with a wide range of game.

Industrial production and commercial activities in the region are still minimal and contribute very little to the region's GDP. However studies made for the sector indicate that the region has great potential for business and establishment of small scale

industries, especially rural industries which can utilize local materials and easily acquired or existing local skills to meet the local demand for goods and services of the community in the region and for export. Table IX compares each sector contribution to the regional economy in 1995/96.

2.2 GDP AND PER CAPITA GDP

From the point of view of GDP and per capita GDP, the National Account for the region portrays a gradual, but significant increase in the per capita income and contribution from the region to the national economy. Between 1980 and 1994 the region GDP and per capita GDP at current prices, disregarding inflation, increased from shs. 879/= million to shs 51,995/= million per annum and per capita income (GDP) increased from shs 1,362/= to shs. 55,644/= per annum; with a bigger increase in both cases being recorded to have taken place in 1988 and 1989 respectively as table X shows.

Table X: REGIONAL GDP AND PER CAPITA GDP AT CURRENT PRICES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FOR SINGIDA REGION 1980 TO 1994.

Year	GDP at Current prices in Tshs. million	% Changes	Per Capita DGP at Current Price (In Tshs and US Dollars)					GDP at current prices(% to National GDP)
			Value in T.shs.	%Change	Exchange rate	Value in US Dollars	% Change	
1980	879	-	1362		8.22	166	-	
1981	1124	28	1700	23	8.35	204	23	
1982	1449	29	2138	26	9.52	225	10	
1983	1571	8	2261	6	12.46	182	-19	
1984	2023	29	2842	26	18.11	157	-14	

1985	2641	31	3619	22	16.50	219	40	3
1986	3886	47	5195	44	51.72	100	-15	3
1987	5396	39	7038	36	83.72	84	-16	3
1988	10118	88	12809	82	125.00	103	22	3
1989	16142	60	19871	55	192.00	104	0.50	3
1990	20676	28	24750	25	197.00	126	21	3
1991	26378	28	30703	24	234.00	131	4	3
1992	32234	22	36484	19	335.00	109	-17	3
1993	40281	25	44332	22	480.00	92	-15	3
1994	51995	29	55644	26	553.00	101	9	3
Average	14453	33	16717	29	-	140	-5	3

Source: Planning Commission. National Accounts of Tanzania 1976 - 1994.

As can be observed in table XI, the region was the seventeenth in terms of contribution to National GDP, with 3 percent contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product. Dar es Salaam came first with 20.3 percent, while Coast Region was last with 1 percent contribution. Next to Singida was Dodoma with 3.1 percent followed by Kigoma Region with 2.5 percent. At the same time, income growth fluctuated between US\$ 225 per capita GDP in 1982 and US\$ 84 per capita GDP. The average for the period was US\$ 140 per annum as indicated in Table X. This, indeed was a very small income by any standard taking into account inflation. Table XII show the per capita GDP comparison for the region and two other neighbouring regions between 1980 and 1994 in both local currency and US dollars.

Table XI: AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL GDP BY REGIONS 1980 - 1994.

Region	Average Annual Contribution	Ranking in Terms of Contribution
Arusha	7.8	2
Coast	1.0	20
Dar es Salaam	20.3	1
Dodoma	3.1	16
Iringa	5.1	6
Kagera	4.6	9
Kigoma	2.5	18
Kilimanjaro	3.7	10
Lindi	2.0	19
Mara	3.5	11
Mbeya	6.0	4
Morogoro	4.7	8
Mtwara	3.3	14
Mwanza	7.7	3
Rukwa	3.1	15
Ruvuma	3.3	13
Shinyanga	5.8	5
Singida	2.9	17
Tabora	3.4	12
Tanga	5.5	7
Total	100	-

Source: Data based on National Accounts of Tanzania 1976 -1994.

TABLE XII: PER CAPITA GDP FOR SINGIDA REGION COMPARED WITH OTHER NEIGHBOURING REGIONS 1980 - 1994.

Year	Exchange rate	Dodoma Region		Iringa Region		Singida Region	
		Tshs	USA Dollars	Tshs	USA Dollars	Tshs	USA Dollars
1980	8.22	1048	127	1801	219	1362	166
1981	8.35	1310	157	2325	278	1700	204
1982	9.52	1561	164	2868	301	2138	225
1983	12.46	1509	121	3131	251	2261	182
1984	18.11	1911	105	3975	220	2842	157
1985	16.50	2511	152	5204	315	3619	219
1986	51.72	3307	64	6789	131	5195	100
1987	83.72	4101	49	9390	112	7038	84
1988	125.00	7380	59	17010	136	12809	103
1989	192.00	11556	60	26339	137	19871	104
1990	197.00	17779	90	28144	143	24750	126
1991	234.00	21914	94	34812	149	30703	131
1992	335.00	26007	78	42028	126	36484	109
1993	480.00	31380	65	51659	108	44332	92
1994	553.00	39604	72	64502	117	55644	100
AVERAGE	-	11525	97	19999	183	16717	140

Source: Data based on National Accounts of Tanzania 1976 - 94.

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Singida region is performing well in a number of socio-economic aspects. For example, the region is doing fairly well in health provision, where in some cases, it even excels national standards. By 1995 the infant mortality rate was 67 children per 1000 in the region, while the national standard was 96 per 1000. Its health unit ratio to population nears and sometimes goes above national averages, particularly when compared to neighbouring regions. Maternal mortality rate for the region is as low as 171 deaths per 100,000 in 1996 compared to over 200 per 100,000 for mainland Tanzania.

However the region is poor with regard to primary and secondary education given its high illiteracy rate of 25.6 percent. By 1995, the region had 351 primary schools, quite below its four neighbouring regions namely: Iringa 710, Dodoma 505, Tabora 501, and Shinyanga 923. The national average was 554 primary schools for a region by 1994.

Table XIII: SINGIDA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER NEIGHBOURING REGIONS AND THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland (Average)	Singida	Mara	Iringa	Dodoma	Shinyanga	Tabora
Regional GDP Tshs million (1994)	82996	51995	50127	92021	57856	110353	55012
Per capita income Tshs (1994)	62138	55644	43748	64502	39604	50748	44984
Life Expectancy (1995)	50	55	47	45	46	50	53
Maternal Mortality	211	171	59	321	214	188	185

Infant mortality rate (1995)	96	67	112	111	130	81	73
Crude death rate (1988)	14.7	10.3	20.3	15.3	16.3	13.5	12.5
Population Growth Rate (1988)	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4
Population Density per Km ² (1988)	26	16	50	21	30	35	14
Number of Primary School (1994)	554	351	528	710	505	923	501
Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate	74.2	70.0	84.8	80.9	68.5	77.3	67.4
Primary school Net Enrolment Rate (1992)	54.2	45.7	58.9	62.5	48.1	59.5	52.7
Illiteracy Rate (1992)	16	25.6	12.3	13.8	17.7	31.9	12.2
Number of Secondary School	25	13	24	45	17	20	20
Number of Dispensaries	164	129	123	187	183	185	112
Number of People per Dispensary	10000	6140	7894	6465	6765	9611	9250
Number of Health Centres (1995)	15	12	13	19	17	18	12
Number of People per Health Centre	50,000	66,000	74,692	63,632	72,824	98,778	86,333
Number of Hospital (1995)	9	6	8	15	5	8	7

Number of People per Hospital	150,000	131,969	121,375	82,533	247,600	222,250	148,000
Number of Doctors (1994)	54	26	34	29	37	27	28
Number of People per Doctor	10,000	30,462	28,559	41,690	33,460	65,852	37,000
Number of Surgeons (1994)	2	1	2	1	-	1	1
Population Accessible to clean water (1994)	50.5	42.8	53.6	48.2	64.0	28.2	38.8

Source: Planning Commission, 1996.

There are only 13 public and private secondary schools in the region. This number is well below the national average. 42.8 percent of the people in the region have access to clean and safe water compared to 50.5 percent for Mainland Tanzania, 53.5 percent for Mara Region, 64 percent for Dodoma Region, 28.2 percent for Shinyanga Region, and 38 percent for Tabora Region.

Table XIII shows the socio-economic condition for the region based on a few selected basic indicators as compared with other regions in the neighbourhood. Table XIV compares Mainland Tanzania, with other economies in the world including; low income economies with an annual per capita income of between 100 and 650 USA dollars, middle income economies with a yearly per capita income of between 650 and 7820 dollars, and high income economies with per capita income of between

7,820 and 33,610 dollars per annum. The latter table is adapted from the 1993 World Development Report which compares World development indicators for different countries in the World.

Table XIV: BASIC WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 1993.

Country	Per capita income in USA Dollar 1991	Life expectan cy at Birth 1991	Infant Mortality rate per 1000 births 1991	Gross Primary School Enrolment rate % 1990	Gross Secondary School Enrolment Rate % 1990	Illiteracy Rate % 1990
Low Income Group						
Singida	131	55	96	75	-	26
Tanzania	100	50	115	63	4	16
Ethiopia	120	48	130	38	15	-
Uganda	170	46	118	76	13	52
Bangladesh	220	51	103	73	17	65
Nigeria	340	52	85	72	20	49
Kenya	340	59	67	94	23	31
Ghana	400	66	83	75	39	40
Indonesia	610	60	74	114	45	23
Zimbabwe	650	60	48	117	50	33
Middle Income Group						
Cameroon	850	55	64	101	26	46
Morocco	1030	63	57	68	36	51

Congo	1120	52	115	-	-	43
Namibia	1460	58	72	94	92	-
Poland	1780	-	15	98	82	-
Malaysia	2520	71	15	93	56	22
Botswana	2530	68	36	110	46	26
Argentina	2790	71	25	111	-	5
Brazil	2940	66	58	108	39	19
Saudi Arabia	7820	69	32	78	48	38
High Income Group						
Singapore	14210	74	6	110	69	5 below
United Kingdom	16550	75	7	100	84	5 "
U.S.A	22240	76	9	105	92	5 "
Germany	23980	76	7	87	97	5 "
Norway	24220	77	8	98	100	5 "
Sweden	25110	78	4	107	91	5 "
Japan	26930	79	5	101	96	5 "
Switzerland	33610	78	7	-	-	5 "

Source: World Development Report 1993 pages 238, 242, 292 and 294.

2.4 DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS AND POTENTIALS

2.4.1 AGRICULTURE

There is considerable potential for agricultural development in Singida region given the vast arable land of approximately 1,134,400 hectares representing 23 percent of the total land area. The land under cultivation is estimated to be 288,000 hectares, or about 25 percent of the arable land or 6.6 percent of the total area of the region. Therefore much of the agricultural potential is not yet fully exploited.

Nevertheless, the realization of this agricultural potential will only be possible if serious efforts are made by both Singida residents and the regional leadership to solve existing fundamental constraints facing the sector. The constraints include: non-observance of proper agro-economic practices by most farmers, lack of established and reliable markets for some cash crops, inadequate storage facilities, poor farm management, poor technology, pre-harvest and post-harvest losses due to vermin and pests, inadequate extension services, and inadequate funds allocated to the sector through the government development budget. Besides, there is an urgent need to change and diversify agricultural production so as to increase out-put.

The most important strategy for the region as we enter the second millenium would be:-

Shifting from dependence on rain-fed agriculture to irrigation farming, particularly small and medium scale

irrigation, using seasonal flooding and small dams to grow crops in valleys and depressions which are scattered all over the region.

- Adoption of step by step mechanization including, establishment of both private and public tractor-hire-services for small farmers, promotion of oxenization and use of draught animals instead of continued reliance on the traditional hand hoe.
- Development of horticultural commercial agriculture in the region with priority on fruit growing and gardening, mainly through small scale producers and youth co-operatives.

2.4.2 LIVESTOCK

Singida is one among Mainland regions with a large number of livestock. It has approximately 1.4 million cattle, 0.7 million goats, 0.4 million sheep, 42,000 donkeys, and 1.1 million chicken all of which are reared according to traditional practice leading to low production. The available grazing area is estimated at about 1,974,700 hectares or roughly 40 percent of the region's total land. However, about 80 percent or 1,579,759 hectares of the total grazing land is tse-tse-fly infested. This means, only 20 percent of the area is suitable for grazing, with alarming rate due to overgrazing.

Development prospects for this sector in the region are high. However, a major policy thrust to tap existing potentials in this sector is needed. That policy should focus on improving the

land which is at present tse-tse-fly infested. The following are some of the policy measures that should be taken to improve livestock productivity in Singida:-

- Promotion of improved traditional animal husbandry methods.
- Establishing a livestock disease control system.
- Development of a reliable water supply system for animal use.
- Improvement of pasture and range management methods.
- Promotion of small holder dairy farming or small scale dairy farming.
- Establishing milk collection and processing centres
- Development of livestock feed producing infrastructures.
- Provision of extension and advisory services
- Promotion of livestock marketing facilities
- Development and intensification of modern poultry farming.

2.4.3 NATURAL RESOURCES

The region is endowed with a vast natural resource base. About 36 percent of the region is forest consisting mainly of Miombo woodlands which provide excellent tropical hardwood. The forest land also provides a conducive habitat for wildlife with tourist attractions. These forests have high potential for beewax and honey production, besides contributing to soil and water conservation. To sustain the benefits accruing from these forests, the regional government has taken a deliberate step to put 31 percent of the land under conservation. Future plans are aimed at increasing the area under conservation in order to optimize exploitation of this rich natural resource base for enhanced development.

2.4.4 INDUSTRY

The level of industrial activities in Singida region is very low contributing very little to the regions income. Industrial activities are mainly small scale processing industries, operated mainly by private entrepreneurs. There are 287 small scale registered industrial units with a total out-put of Tshs 1.7 billion per annum according to the 1989 industrial census. The region is well endowed with a wide range of natural wood for timber, hence it has great potential for both non-farm and agro-forestry industrial activities. Potential industrial activities in the region include oil seed processing, saw-milling, logging and carpentry.

2.4.5 MINING

Mineral reserves in the region include gold, diamonds, silicon salt, gypsum and green tourmaline. Others are emerald, soda-ash, limestone, garnets ruby, rodlite, amethyst, and aquamarine. Extraction of these minerals is done on a very small scale, mostly by local small miners who are ill-equipped, lack capital, and are poorly organized. Thus, the contribution of the mining sector to the economy of the region is minimal. It is estimated to be only 1% of the regional gross product. In short, there is a big potential for development of the sector for both small and large scale miners.

2.5 EMPLOYMENT

The major category of employment in Singida consists of people earning their livelihood from income - generating activities undertaken by themselves. Apart from this self-employed category, there is also another group of people employed in both public and private sector. The informal sector is also emerging in all urban areas in the region.

Other people not falling under these categories include: the jobless, loiterers, prostitutes and all other types of people engaged in illegal activities. In economic terms, there are, therefore, two categories of people in the region namely: an economically active group, and an unemployed group. This distinction is important to both economic/development planners and policy makers concerned with the implementation of the Human Resource Development Act of 1983.

Fig. 7: Population Distribution Participation in the Region's Economy.

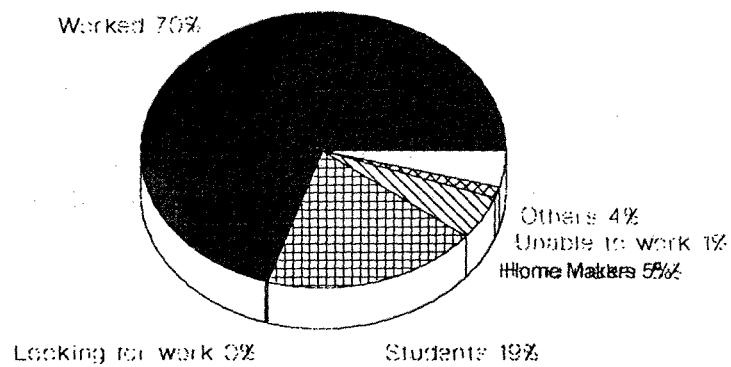


TABLE: XV: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PERCENTAGE BY AGE, SEX AND PARTICIPATION IN THE REGION'S ECONOMY

Age Group	%	Participation in the Economy in Percentage (%)					
		Worked	Lookin g for work	Student	Home- maker	Unable to work	Others
10 -14	20.00	3.00	30.00	69.23	45.00	17.00	44.00
15- 24	27.00	27.00	54.00	30.42	28.00	6.00	7.00
25 -34	17.00	24.00	12.00	0.14	11.00	4.00	1.00
35 - 44	12.00	16.00	3.00	0.07	5.00	5.00	1.00
45 - 54	9.00	13.00	0.20	0.03	4.00	6.00	2.00
55 - 64	7.00	9.99	0.20	0.04	3.00	12.02	7.00
65 -above	8.00	8.00	0.60	0.05	4.00	50.00	7.00
Not stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.08	36.00
Total Population	535,230	374,279	952	102,829	27,310	7,148	22,702

Source: Population Census book (1988).

As it can be observed from table XV, the most economically active are the youth and middle aged groups, more than 50 percent of whom are less than 30 years old. The rest are the different types of dependant groups such as, pupils, old people, retired people, etc.

TABLE XVI: WORKING POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY MAIN OCCUPATION, SEX AND LOCATION

Main Occupation	Population Number	% of Total	LOCATION		SEX	
			RURAL	URBAN	MALE	FEMALE
Legislators Administrators and Managers	988	0.20	614	374	928	60
Professionals Technicians and Teachers	7880	1.30	4990	2890	5769	2111
Clerks	1549	0.40	513	1036	1053	496
Services and Shop- keeping	5216	0.90	2881	2335	3166	2050
Farmers	268212	50.00	248387	19825	122206	46006
Mixed Farming	78401	15.00	77834	568	42105	36297
Agricultural workers	1062	0.20	754	309	907	156
Craftsmen and Machine Operators	3236	0.60	864	2372	3043	193
Small Scale traders and Labourers	5876	1.00	2358	3518	4861	105
Not Employed	159199	30.00	144888	14311	80415	78784
Others	3535	0.70	3064	471	2168	1367
Total	535,156	100	487147	48,009	266621	68535

Source Population Census book, 1988.

Note: "Other" includes all categories of people employed in the above occupations as stated earlier in this report.

On the other hand, table XVI shows the distribution of the working population from 10 years of age and above by occupation. As the table indicates, farmers predominate in the region, accounting for 65 percent of the total working population, clearly explaining the fact that agriculture is the region's major economic activity.

As for the sexes, the table indicates that men predominate in all occupations, except farming where women exceed men. With regard to rural and urban areas the table indicates that the majority of the working population are employed in the rural areas, while a small number is employed in urban - based activities such as shop-keeping, machine operation, handicraft-making, clerical jobs, etc.

SECTION III

3.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

3.1 EDUCATION SECTOR

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Education in any society is fundamental and a pre-requisite for socio-economic development. In recognition of this, the government in the early 1970's launched the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme with the aim of providing primary education in the country to all children aged between 7 and 13 years. Simultaneously the nation started an adult education campaign aimed at reducing illiteracy among its citizens. However due to limited resources, these policy actions did not achieve much success. However, some notable achievement were made including: expansion of educational infrastructures in all the regions, increase in the enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, and reduction of illiteracy levels among adults in the country. But this rapid expansion of the education sector resulted into poor quality of education, inadequate education facilities, shortage of teachers, housing, teaching materials and furniture. In Singida region similar problems have been experienced. The details on the education sector in the region for the last three decades are as given below.

1.2 PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION:

Singida region has at present a total of 351 primary schools; 23 in Singida Urban, 71 in Manyoni district, 134 in Iramba district and 123 in Singida rural district. So far each of the 346 villages in the region has been provided with a primary school.

Thus the number of primary schools in last three decades has tremendously increased from 160 school in 1965 to 351 schools in 1995, and enrolment has also increased from 72,022 pupils in 1965 to 134,082 pupils in 1995. The progress made by the region in the sub-sector is as shown in table XVII and XVIII.

Table XVII: NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BY CATEGORY IN SINGIDA REGION

District Council	Public Primary School	Private Primary School
Singida (U)	23	-
Iramba	134	-
Manyoni	70	1
Singida (R)	127	-
Total	355	1

Source: Regional Education Office - Singida.

Table XVIII: EXPANSION OF PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMME 1965 TO 1995

Year	No of School	Number of Pupils in STD I - VII							Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1965	160	13850	11620	10665	9762	9660	8445	8020	72022
1975	226	16420	15775	15120	15090	14660	11440	12750	101255
1985	319	18570	17995	17620	17600	17580	16900	13750	12005
1995	351	22959	20863	20371	20526	18874	15714	14775	134082

Source: Regional Education Office Singida.