

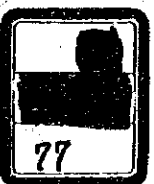
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# KILIMANJARO REGION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## *SUMMARY REPORT*

October 1977

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



## Summary

Introducing the Lands and the Peoples  
The Kilimanjaro Today  
Integrated Development Plans  
Industrial Development Plans  
Community Development Plans  
Regional Infrastructure Development Plans  
Implementation Plans  
District Development Index

## Volume One

Introduction  
Planning Environments  
Existing Conditions  
Goals Systems  
Orientation and Strategy  
Land-Use Plan  
Human Settlement Plan

## Volume Two

Nature Conservation  
Water Resources  
Agriculture  
Industry  
Tourism

## Volume Three

Transportation and Communications  
Public Utilities  
Town and Village  
Social Services  
Manpower  
Financial Administration

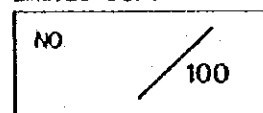
## Overseas Technical Cooperation:

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

## Consultants:

EPDC INTERNATIONAL  
JAPAN CITY PLANNING  
YACHIYO ENGINEERING

LIMITED COPY



Printed in Japan  
October, 1977

JICA LIBRARY

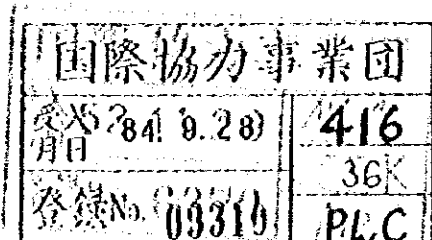


1063495[4]



# KILIMANJARO REGION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**SUMMARY REPORT:** INTRODUCING THE LAND AND THE PEOPLES  
THE KILIMANJARO TODAY  
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS  
REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT  
PLANS  
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX



***For the People of the Kilimanjaro***

***"We will light candle on top of Mount Kilimanjaro which will shine beyond our borders, giving hope where there is despair, love where there is hate, and dignity where before there was only humiliation." Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere***

## PREFACE

Through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Japan has been cooperating in the preparation of the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan as a part of the Third 5-year Plan of the United Republic of Tanzania as requested by its government. The Japan International Cooperation Agency sent a Japanese planning team to the Kilimanjaro Region in 1974 following various sectoral studies already undertaken by the Agency beginning in 1971. The present Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan has been drawn up on the basis of these studies by the newly organized team headed by Mr. Akira Kinoshita in cooperation of the resident Japanese expert team also sent by the Agency, under the direction of the Tanzanian Government the scope of work having been widened to integrated development planning.

This study team undertook an intensive field survey from December 1976 to January 1977 following the preparative studies carried out by the resident team. During these intensive studies, the team made detailed observations in various parts of the Region and exchanged views and opinions on approaches to regional development with various people, including central and local government officials. It also submitted an interim report to the regional and central governments. This final report has been prepared on the basis of subsequent studies in which comments made by the Tanzanian Government on the interim report at the end of August 1977 were taken into account.

This report is based on a series of studies covering a wide range of fields the purpose of which has been to serve as a basis for developing concrete strategies and programs geared to the Region's potentials for meeting the Region's needs.

The Second 5-year Plan set the stage for transition to the third by providing a framework for organizing development activities at local levels through cooperatives and self-aid endeavors. Although principally a product of Central Government, it recognized and emphasized the need to develop a regional planning capability so that the Third 5-year Plan could be firmly based on plans initiated and developed by the regions. Intensified active participation and creativeness are essential to acceleration of regional development, and an understanding of the capabilities and potential of each region and the urgent matters with which it is confronted are imperative if the development efforts of the region are to be suited to its conditions.

The approach taken has been a comprehensive one ranging from identification of bottlenecks through actual observation of existing conditions in the region by means of intensive field surveys and questionnaires to demonstration of feasibility on the basis of a tentative financial macroframe.

The planning principles have been as follows:

1) Concreteness and practicality going far beyond mere general orientation, with clear indication of the inputs and outputs that specific action for the realization of concrete objectives formulated through practical analysis of existing conditions will entail;

- 2) Consistency not only with regional needs and preferences but also with national needs, the strategic role of the region in the context of national development and the importance of interregional linkage being fully appreciated.
- 3) Correspondence of financial, manpower, and material requirements to actual availability of resources expected during the period covered by the plan on the basis of the macroframe.
- 4) Acceptability of cost of implementation to taxpayers, i.e., commensurability to the level of income.
- 5) Clear definition of relative priorities of different projects, including order of implementation, the costs of each being incorporated into the annual budgets.

The lower the income level, the greater the importance of efficiency. The weaker the socioeconomic foundation, the greater the importance of planning. This is especially true where the market mechanism is not effective in generating innovation to overcome bottlenecks in economic growth. A plan itself, however, cannot guarantee realization of socioeconomic development however attractive, detailed, or well-devised beautiful, minute, and consistent it may be.

Effective, accurate basic data is an output of advanced structure, and effective planning depends upon accurate basic data. Accordingly, an effort has to be made to collect as much and as useful information as possible within budgetary constraints and personnel limitations and to ensure that the planning is geared to the administrative machinery for its implementation, and this requires simplicity and clarity of expression.

Given the complexity of socioeconomic structure and the planning process, it is impossible to predetermine in complete detail all variables relating to resources, capital formation, social structure, technology, scale transformation of structure. Moreover, one cannot expect a single orientation of development process and a single combination of objectives for maximum results. In the past there have been examples enough of comprehensive plans being shelved as irrelevant lucubrations. Bearing this in mind, one would do better to try to find practical ways to overcome obstacles that have already become apparent in initial development activities than to spend a great deal of time and money on formulating elaborate, intricate and imposing development plans, for no plan, no matter how pretentious, can be a magic wand, or a magic mirror for that matter.

The study team wishes to acknowledge the ungrudging cooperation shown it by officials of the Tanzanian Government and of the Kilimanjaro Region as well as by those at the University of Dar es Salaam. Our special appreciation goes to Mr. Semkiwa and Mr. Kigoda of the Kilimanjaro Region for their cooperation and support, to Mr. Ongara and Mr. Angwazi of the PMO for their kind suggestions and guidance, to Prof. C.K. Omari, who went to considerable trouble for us, to Prof. A.C. Mascarenhas, who kindly provided us with many references, and to the RDD and DDD office staffs, who were especially helpful in introducing the team to selected areas of the region. To these and many other individuals in the Kilimanjaro Region and Tanzania the team owes a great debt of gratitude.

# CONTENTS

|   | PAGE      |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction                              | I         |
| Scope of the Studies                      | II        |
| Planning Team                             | III       |
| How to Read this Report                   | IV        |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART ONE</i>                           |           |
| Introducing the Lands and the Peoples     | 2 - 32    |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART TWO</i>                           |           |
| The Kilimanjaro Today                     | 34 - 48   |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART THREE</i>                         |           |
| Integrated Development Plans              | 50 - 80   |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART FOUR</i>                          |           |
| Industrial Development Plans              | 82 - 104  |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART FIVE</i>                          |           |
| Community Development Plans               | 106 - 120 |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART SIX</i>                           |           |
| Regional Infrastructure Development Plans | 122 - 132 |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART SEVEN</i>                         |           |
| Implementation Plans                      | 134 - 138 |
| <br>                                      |           |
| <i>PART EIGHT</i>                         |           |
| District Development Index                | 140 - 149 |
| <br>                                      |           |
| Contents of the Main Reports              | 150 - 151 |
| Editing Staff                             | 152       |





## INTRODUCTION

The Kilimanjaro Region, which boasts the grandest peak on the African continent, is beautiful country. In the prosperous villages on its mountain skirts one senses a bustling energy among the people that has accumulated since independence and that now makes the region one of the nation's strongholds of "freedom and unity." For over fifteen years now the country, under the leadership of President Nyerere, has been integrating its some 120 national tribes into a single people for political stability, building socialism, and promoting Africanization.

Newly independent nations invariably are faced with many difficult problems, and Tanzania is no exception, some of its major difficulties being a high rate of population growth, the loss of overseas markets as a result of independence, and the need to rebuild the entire socioeconomic fabric of the country for the sake of Africanization.

In 1967 the Arusha Declaration made at the foot of Mt. Meru set forth the goal of socialist construction on an agricultural foundation with the support and cooperation of the masses and in a spirit of independence and self-reliance. In the course of implementation of the First 5-year Plan for national development, which began the following year, nationalization of estates, public management of commerce, distribution, and trade, and formation of cooperatives were promoted, and now the country wants to build a new socioeconomic system on the foundation provided by traditional African society.

In accordance with the spirit of the Arusha Declaration, each region is to formulate its own integrated development plan so that a new national development plan can be formulated on the basis of such regional plans. This is the context in which the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan has been prepared. Needless to say, this regional integrated development plan aims for the long-range prosperity of the region and its people on the basis of the spirit of self-reliance. Accordingly, it sets forth a system of action guidelines for the running of the whole region as a socioeconomic unit on the basis of mass support.

The first and foremost difficulty confronting the Kilimanjaro Region is that of achieving economic stability in the midst of rapid change in agricultural production, i.e., of keeping the economy from declining in the midst of world recession and inflation. The basic idea behind the integrated development plan is that of indicating the way in which to enhance the autonomous development power of the regional socioeconomic unit sufficiently to be able to make it through this difficult stage, and the boosting of such autonomous development power is something that will take more than five years. Needless to say, such autonomous development power is based on the strength of the people and of the land, and accordingly the basic purpose of the integrated development plan is precisely that of fostering such strength.

Now is the time for the region to call on the self-reliance and creativity that the nation has fostered under the banner of "freedom and unity" since independence so as to be able to realize this plan and enjoy the fruits thereof. The most critical aspect of the plan is therefore the organization for its implementation. The creativity and efforts of individuals must be organized through education and training, and the efforts of single villages must be channeled together for an overall effort, the result being an increase in welfare.

As for production, it must be increased not merely for greater consumption, but for accumulation of capital for the future. Accumulation of capital from agriculture will foster the strength of the land through improvement of irrigation and distribution. Further accumulation of capital will eventually make possible the development of industry. Then accumulation of capital by industry will eventually exceed that by agriculture, and by that time the people of the region will be able to overcome natural limitations in further developing their land for their own benefit. At the same time, the vast Masai Steppe, too, will have received its baptism of economic development.

This plan aims at provision of those functions that will be initially necessary in order to proceed step by step in this very orthodox kind of industrialization. The specific projects are all tools for this purpose and as such can be meaningful only in relation to the people whom they will serve. The strength of the people must be called upon for the construction of these projects, that is to say, roads, bridges, irrigation channels, and new farmland must be provided in the context of new human organization and village building. Only then will there be an increase in welfare. Accordingly, the process of implementation of the present plan can be said to be an administrative process, a process of gathering together the strengths of different people. Regional integrated development planning will really take hold as planning for the socioeconomic unit that the region represents only after the first plan is further developed on the basis of the experience obtained in the course of its implementation. And the fruits of implementation of the plan are to be enjoyed by the people of the region themselves as a reward for having participated in such implementation.

The Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan hereby submitted is the first step in the future development of the region. Together with the integrated development plans of other regions, it will serve as a basis for the compilation of a national development plan by the central government that in turn will serve as basic guidelines for the independent and self-reliant running of the socioeconomic system of the entire nation. Furthermore, the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan and the efforts of the people of the region will be mainstays for the overall development of Tanzania and achievement of more perfect national unity.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDIES

### Brief Description of Plan

With completion of the Second 5-year Plan of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1975, work began on formulation of a third 5-year plan, the arrangement being preparation of a plan for each of the nation's twenty regions, followed by adjustment and approval by the national government of such plans before their implementation in the context of the national Third 5-year Plan. Many Foreign countries have helped in the formulation of such respective regional plan, and Japan has cooperated in the formulation of the one for the Kilimanjaro Region.

The Integrated Development Plan for the Kilimanjaro Region, however, does not limit itself to planning for the immediate 5-year period. Rather, in addition it functions as a long-term perspective plan for the period up to 1995 and also presents a medium-term development program for up to 1985, indicating priority projects to be undertaken by then. Another characteristic of the plan is the fact that it sets forth specific quantitative development targets for the long, medium, and short runs not merely as what the region wants but as targets which have been checked in macro terms, i.e., in terms of their compatibility with planning on the national level.

For the sake of comprehensiveness, the plan not only embraces such macroframe elements as the economy, society, administration, government finances, and physical planning but also embodies a wide spectrum of sectoral development components, including resources, environment, industry, infrastructure and community planning.

Furthermore, in order to make the plan fully integrated, the appropriateness, effectiveness, and feasibility of the proposed projects have been checked in terms of both input factors such as physical resources, financial resources, and manpower and development organization and techniques.

### Background of The Study

At the request of the Tanzanian Government, the Japanese Government directed the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to undertake a comprehensive development study for the purpose of cooperating in the formulation of an integrated development plan for the Kilimanjaro Region as a part of Tanzania's Third 5-year Plan (1976-80).

Already in 1971 the Japanese Foreign Ministry commissioned the International Development Center (IDC) to make a study on the agriculture, industry, tourism, infrastructure, finances, and other aspects of the Kilimanjaro Region in the context of technical cooperation on the part of Japan in the comprehensive development of the region, and the next year IDC published a report on that study entitled "The Development of Tanzania and Possibilities for Japanese Cooperation, With Special Reference to Comprehensive Development of the Kilimanjaro Region," which since then has served as a basis for Japanese technical cooperation and further studies with respect to the Kilimanjaro Region.

In 1973 JICA (then known as the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency) began an agricultural development project finding study in the region, and in 1974 it started a similar mining and industrial development project finding study, both studies still being continued by JICA's agricultural development project team and industrial development project team, respectively, in Tanzania.

Then in 1974-75 a Japanese planning team headed by Mr. M. Ohto undertook a study for the integrated development of the Kilimanjaro Region as preparation for the above-mentioned Third 5-year Plan, covering such basic sectors as agriculture, small-scale industry, tourism, transportation, roads, etc., and on which it submitted a "Report of Japanese Planning Team for Kilimanjaro Integrated Regional Development" to the Tanzanian Government in 1975.

The present "Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan, 1977," which carries such recent technical cooperation still further by widening the scope of studies on integrated development of the region to include in addition economic planning, social planning, administrative planning, fiscal planning, physical planning, etc., has been carried out from November 1976 through Oct. 1977 by a planning team headed by Mr. A. Kinoshita and consisting of specialists in a wide range of fields. Hopefully, it will prove to be helpful in facilitating further economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between Tanzania and Japan.

# PLANNING TEAM

## Team Organization

This Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan has been prepared jointly, under the direction of the Regional Development Director of the Kilimanjaro Region, by the Regional Functional Managers and the Japanese Experts Team assigned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Japanese Experts Team consisted of the Resident Experts and the Consultant Team of the EPDC International in association with the Japan City Planning, and Yachiyo Engineering, as well as in cooperation of Tanzanian experts.

The following is a list of the specialists who have participated in the planning and the fields in which they have been involved.

## Consultant Team

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Akira KINOSHITA    | Project Manager, Regional Economy                |
| Sohiko YAMADA      | Deputy Project Manager, Physical Planning        |
| Shigeo YAMAMOTO    | Coordinator, Manpower Planning                   |
| Yoshinobu KUMATA   | Social System Planning                           |
| Takayoshi UMESHITA | Financial and Administrative Planning            |
| Hiroshi MATSUO     | Land-use Planning                                |
| Yasutaka NAGAI     | Human Settlement Planning                        |
| Haruto KOBAYASHI   | Ecosystem Planning                               |
| Tadashi TAKADA     | Forest and Game Planning                         |
| Akiyoshi NODA      | Water Resources Planning                         |
| Takeshi YOSHIDA    | Transportation and Communications Planning       |
| Kenji TANAKA       | Public Utilities Planning                        |
| Shigeharu TOMEHARA | City Planning                                    |
| Kanao ITOH         | Village Planning                                 |
| Toshinori NEMOTO   | Social Service Planning                          |
| Shingo HAGIWARA    | Tourism Planning                                 |
| Takashi FUJII      | Adviser, General Economy Planning Administration |

## Agricultural Development Project Team

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Masujiro KAN      | Team Leader              |
| Kaneyoshi NODA    | Coordinator              |
| Masaharu NODA     | Agricultural Engineering |
| Haruhiko SAKAMOTO | Agricultural Engineering |
| Akihiko TOGO      | Hydrology Planning       |
| Kazuo HAYASAKA    | Irrigation Engineering   |
| Akira ISEKI       | Soils Analysis           |
| Masayuki OHTA     | Agricultural Economy     |
| Hideo FUNATSU     | Livestock Planning       |

## Industrial Development Project Team

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Goh IWAKI       | Team Leader            |
| Tatsuo FUJIMURA | Industrial Planning    |
| Tadatoshi HONDA | Industrial Analysis    |
| Koji FUJIMOTO   | Industrial Economy     |
| Tatsuo HOKUGO   | Industrial Engineering |
| Ryozi KIJI      | Industrial Finance     |



## HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

This report is a summary of Vol. I-III of the Main Report of the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan, which was prepared during the period November 1976 – Oct 1977. Its editing was done by the staff listed on the last page with the assistance of the planning teams with regards to content. Its 160 pages consist of an introduction and seven parts, each of which is separated from the others. An effort has been made to use figures, graphs, diagrams, etc. as much as possible and to keep the text to a minimum so as to make it possible to get an overall picture of the plan in visual terms.

In Part One the reader is given an introduction to the climate and other natural conditions of the region in terms of the features of the physical environment, with information on nature, climate, topography, etc. on the left-hand pages and that on population distribution, land use, transportation networks, and other aspects having to do with the people of the region on the right-hand pages so as to facilitate comparison.

In Part Two the present conditions and problems that are given conditions for the planning process are summarized in the order that they are taken up in the plan in a fashion similar to that of dictionary entries.

Parts Three through Seven are a summary of the plan proper. On the left-hand pages the main conclusions are given in textual or table form, and on the right-hand pages are given figures, diagrams, and illustrations.

Part Three summarizes the planning methodology and development policy, the economic and social macroframe, and the land-use and human settlement plans, which serve as the physical planning macroframe.

Part Four covers industrial development planning, treating agriculture, water resources, secondary industry, forestry, game conservation, and tourism, in that order.

Part Five summarizes the community development plan, treating the subjects of towns, villages, the education and medical systems, and social service facilities, in that order.

Part Six covers the infrastructure development plan, treating the road network, transportation, communications, water supply, and electricity, in that order.

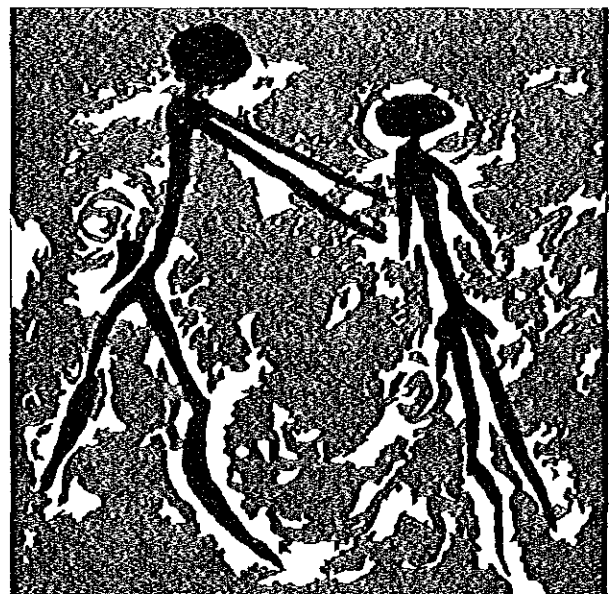
Part Seven summarizes the implementation program, dealing with the financial, administrative, and manpower plans, in that order.

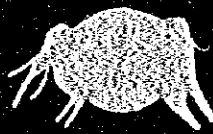
Part Eight gives the development frame for each district, the land-use and human settlement master plans being presented in illustration and table form on 2-page spreads.

Since this is a summary report, an attempt has been made to present the contents of the main report as concisely as possible. Accordingly, most of the space is given to conclusions instead of presenting the whole lines of reasoning leading to them and the technical data and information on which they are founded. For those who would like to know more about other aspects of the plan than the conclusions, it is suggested that they consult the appropriate sections of Vol. I-III of the main report.

The following is a bibliography of literature consulted in the preparation of this Summary Report.

- Guide Book to Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro, JOHN MITCHELL, Mountain Club of Kenya, 1971  
A Short History of Tonganyika, P.H.C. CLARKE, Lonaman, 1974  
A Visual Geography of East Africa, J.T. GLEAVE, Evans Brothers, 1973  
AFRICA—Studies for East African Students, R.G. WHITE, Heinemann Educational Books, 1973  
Tanzania Notes and Records, Kilimanjaro, J.A. HUTCHINSON, The Tanzania Society, 1974  
Village Museum, National Museum of Tanzania, 1966  
A Student's Atlas of African History, DEREK. A. WILSON, University of London Press, 1975  
Study of African Society, University of Kyoto, Nishimura, 1968  
Agriculture for Schools, NILS ERNEHOLM, Heinemann Educational Books, 1976  
Geographies for Advanced Study, East Africa, W.T.W. MORGAN, Longman, 1973  
East African Crops, J.D. ACLAND, F.A.O., Longman, 1971  
Zamani—A Survey of East African History, B.A. OGOT, Longman, 1973  
A Political History of the Pare, Isaria N. Kimambo, East African Publishing House, 1969  
African Encyclopedia, Oxford University Press, 1974  
The Lands and Peoples of East Africa, G.M. HICKMAN, W.H.G. DICKINS, E. WOODS, Longman, 1975  
The Snows of Kilimanjaro, ERNEST HEMMINGWAY  
TANZANIA IN MAPS, L. BERRY, University of London Press, 1971



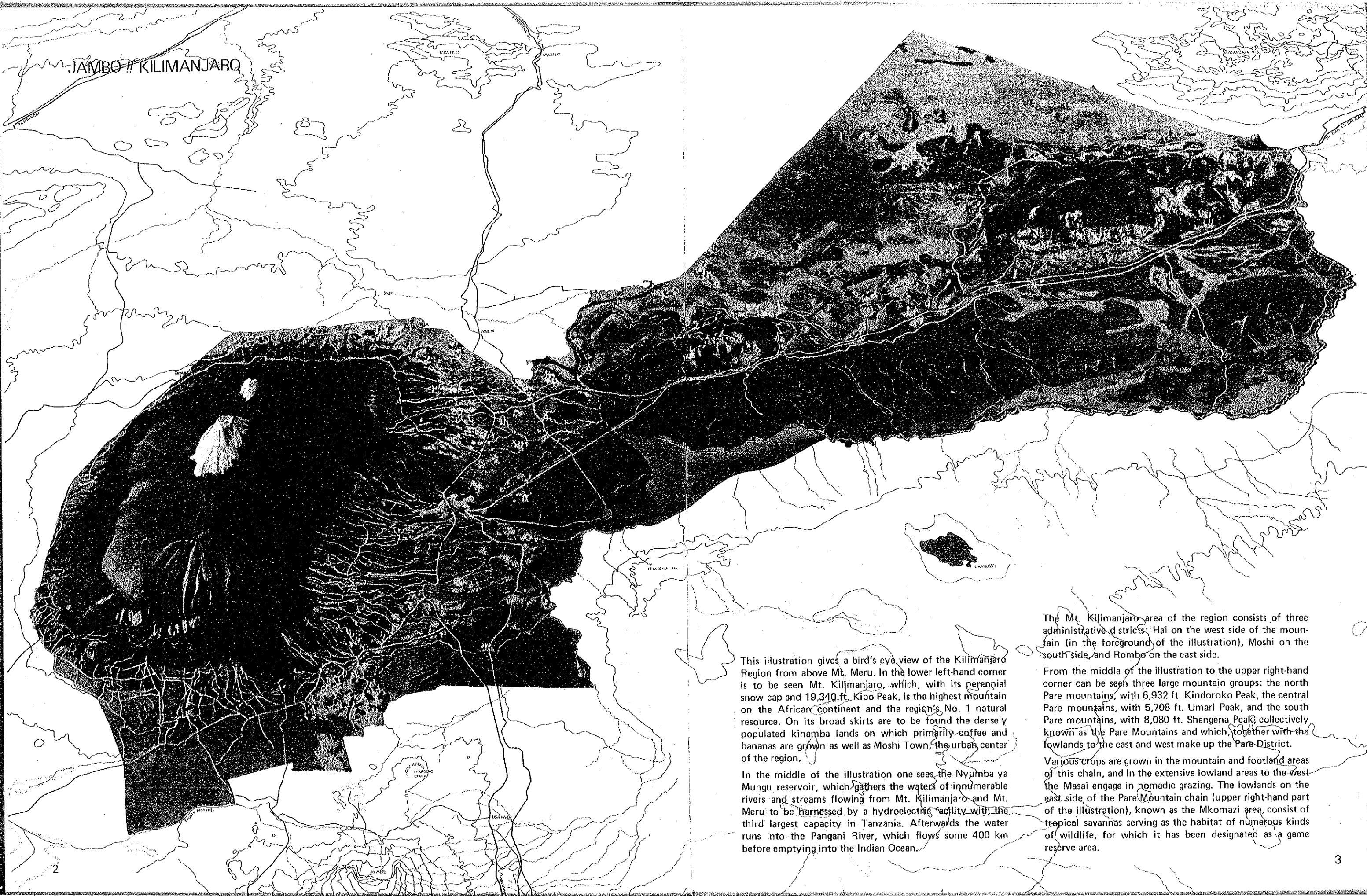


**PART ONE**

***Introducing the Lands and the Peoples***

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>JAMBO!! Kilimanjaro</b>                          | 2-3   |
| <b>Historical Background</b>                        | 4-5   |
| <b>Regional Background</b>                          | 6-7   |
| <b>Mount Kilimanjaro/Pare Mountains</b>             | 8-9   |
| <b>The Lands/The Peoples</b>                        | 10-11 |
| <b>Climatic Condition/Population Distribution</b>   | 12-13 |
| <b>Topography/Administrative</b>                    | 14-15 |
| <b>River, Lake and Reservoir/Irrigation Network</b> | 16-17 |
| <b>Natural Vegetation/Reserved Area</b>             | 18-19 |
| <b>Land Relief/Transportation Network</b>           | 20-21 |
| <b>Soil/Cultivated Terrain</b>                      | 22-23 |
| <b>Altitude and Rainfall/Human Habitability</b>     | 24-25 |
| <b>Hai District Map</b>                             | 26    |
| <b>Rombo District Map</b>                           | 27    |
| <b>Moshi District Map</b>                           | 28    |
| <b>Moshi Town</b>                                   | 29    |
| <b>North Pare Map</b>                               | 30    |
| <b>South Pare Map</b>                               | 31    |

JAMBO # KILIMANJARO



This illustration gives a bird's eye view of the Kilimanjaro Region from above Mt. Meru. In the lower left-hand corner is to be seen Mt. Kilimanjaro, which, with its perennial snow cap and 19,340 ft. Kibo Peak, is the highest mountain on the African continent and the region's No. 1 natural resource. On its broad skirts are to be found the densely populated kihamba lands on which primarily coffee and bananas are grown as well as Moshi Town, the urban center of the region.

In the middle of the illustration one sees the Nyumba ya Mungu reservoir, which gathers the waters of innumerable rivers and streams flowing from Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Meru to be harnessed by a hydroelectric facility with the third largest capacity in Tanzania. Afterwards the water runs into the Pangani River, which flows some 400 km before emptying into the Indian Ocean.

The Mt. Kilimanjaro area of the region consists of three administrative districts: Hai on the west side of the mountain (in the foreground of the illustration), Moshi on the south side, and Rombo on the east side.

From the middle of the illustration to the upper right-hand corner can be seen three large mountain groups: the north Pare mountains, with 6,932 ft. Kindoroko Peak, the central Pare mountains, with 5,708 ft. Umari Peak, and the south Pare mountains, with 8,080 ft. Shengena Peak, collectively known as the Pare Mountains and which, together with the lowlands to the east and west make up the Pare District.

Various crops are grown in the mountain and footland areas of this chain, and in the extensive lowland areas to the west the Masai engage in nomadic grazing. The lowlands on the east side of the Pare Mountain chain (upper right-hand part of the illustration), known as the Mkomazi area, consist of tropical savannas serving as the habitat of numerous kinds of wildlife, for which it has been designated as a game reserve area.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A long, long time ago man's earliest ancestors inhabited areas of East Africa near the equator, as their bones and stone implements that have been unearthed by archaeologists tell us. For untold ages, however, little progress was made by people living there because of the adverse natural and physical conditions that confronted them, and it was not until the middle of the 19th century that prospects for great progress lay open to them.

### Since Independence

For over 15 years now Tanzania, under the leadership of President Nyerere, has been integrating its 120 national tribes into a single people for political stability, building socialism, and promoting Africanization. In 1967 the Arusha Declaration set forth the goal of socialist construction on an agricultural foundation with the support and co-operation of the masses and in a spirit of independence and self-reliance. In the course of implementation of the First 5-year Plan for national development, nationalization of estates, public management of commerce, distribution, and trade, and formation of cooperatives were promoted, and now the country wants to build a new socioeconomic system on the foundation provided by traditional African society.

In accordance with the spirit of the Arusha Declaration, each region is to formulate its own integrated development plan so that a new national development plan can be formulated on the basis of such regional plans. This is the context in which the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan has been prepared.

The most critical aspect of the plan is organization for its implementation, and the process of implementation can be said to be an administrative process, a process of gathering together the strengths of different people. This plan will be the first step in the future development of the region. Together with the integrated development plans of other regions, it will serve as a basis for the formulation of a national development plan by the central government that in turn will serve as basic guidelines for the independent and self-reliant running of the socioeconomic system of the entire nation.

### The Colonial Period

The Germans wanted strategic raw commodities, and they and the British after them expropriated the best lands. The plantation owners' prospects depended on the labor supply from the African peasantry and the reduction of competition for export markets, and the plantation system required free labor alienated from the means of production. The available resources were not determined by economic and social factors in Tanzania because the system itself was dependent on production factors drawn from abroad.

The only exceptions were land and labor, which were available in the colony. Also, the use of resources was determined by the owners' interests, and investment opportunities were related to the opportunities in the metropolitan economic situation. Foreign ownership resulted in much saving and investment potential being depleted by the out-

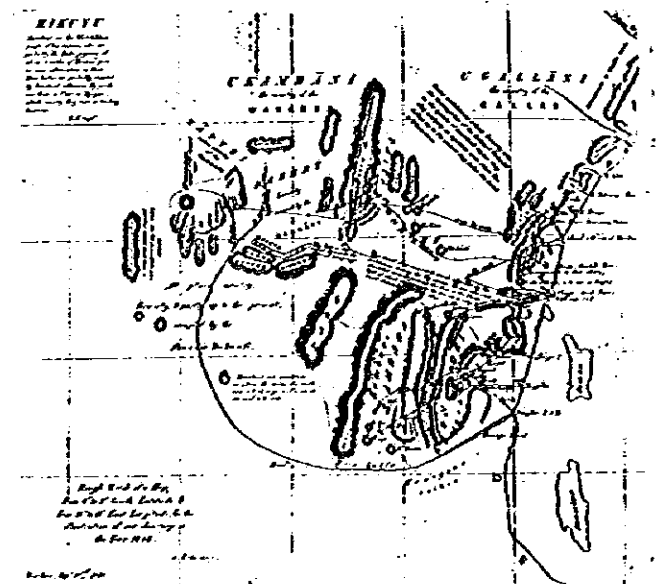
flow of factors, and the development of the plantation system put a halt to technological change of any kind.

Thus cultivation on plantations was limited to established crops. German and British colonization maintained traditional class differences as well as introducing new class differences linked to capitalist exploitation of the country. European colonization also created an auxiliary class of privileged people that exploited the peasants by systematically reinforcing and creating puppet chiefs through the system of indirect rule, and through the education system a salaried African class of clerks, postmen, teachers, etc., appeared. Moreover, it was this class which developed an anti-colonial consciousness.

### The Arusha Declaration

The "Arusha Declaration," which was adopted at the T. A. N. U. convention held in that city in January of 1967, set the basic direction of national development for Tanzania: construction of a socialist society unique in Africa. The following is a summary of this declaration.

All men should enjoy equality and peace, and for this purpose the welfare of all citizens should be guaranteed, and poverty, ignorance, and disease eradicated. Furthermore, national independence and the freedom of the people must be strengthened and maintained against all evil intentions from whatever quarters. Tanzania is a nation of farmers and workers, and the fruits of labor must be equitably distributed without exploitation. As befitting a socialist state, national goals should be pursued and achieved through the efforts of each and every citizen on the basis of the principles of self-reliance and decentralization and with agriculture as the foundation of the economy.

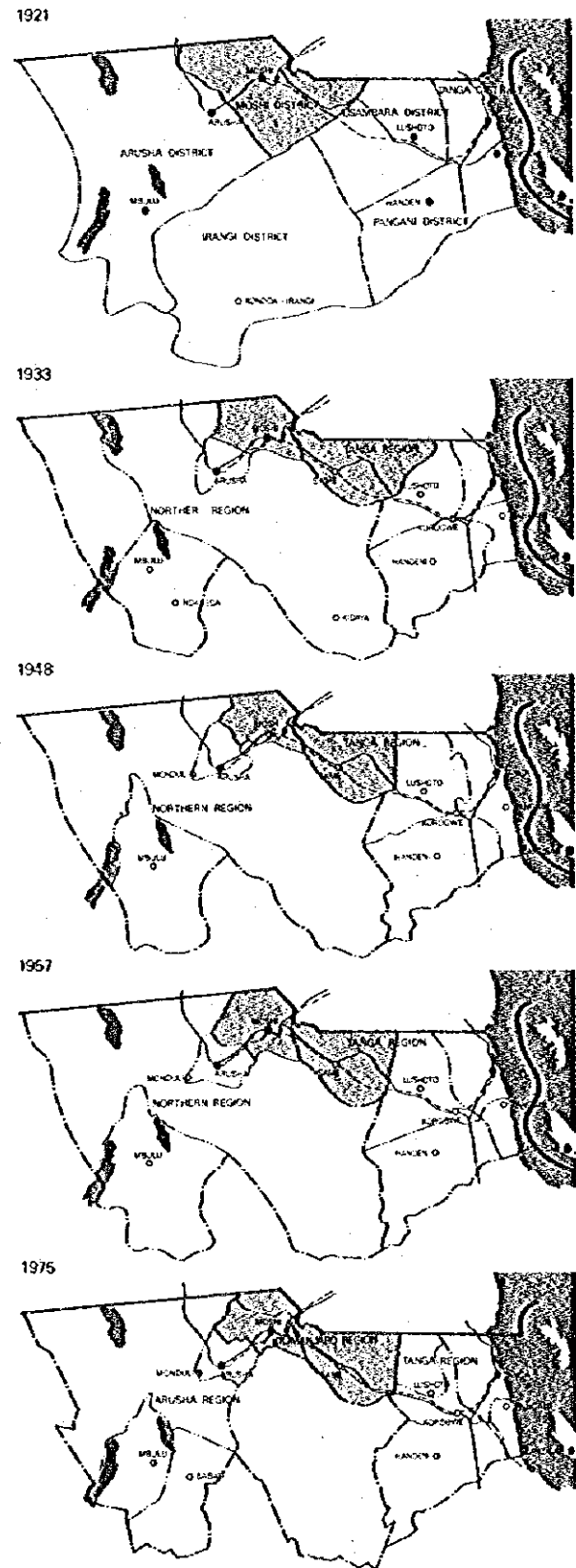


Extraction from [THE CHAGGA HISTORY] (Reproduced from the Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record, London, 1850)

## Chronological Table

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 3000 B.C.    | Mention of East Africa in Egyptian chronicles.   |
| 1000 B.C.    | First visitors to East Africa from the outside world for the purpose of trade.   |
| 40 A.D.      | Visitors from Greece and Rome and mention of Kilimanjaro in Greek chronicles.  |
| 8th century  | Introduction of Islam into East Africa.  |
| 15th century | Introduction of Christianity into East Africa.   |
| 16th century | Movement of Bantu tribes of Hamites, including the Chagga, Pare, Samboia, Segeju, and Zigua, into the Tanga and Usambara areas from the north and northeast and settlement by them in the vicinity of Mt. Kilimanjaro. |
| 1841 ~ 1873  | David Livingstone's explorations of the African continent, during which he discovered and named the Victorian Falls and worked for the abolition of the slave trade.   |
| 1848         | Johann Rebmann, after two years of missionary work in Rabai, made an expedition to Mt. Kilimanjaro and was the first European to see it with his own eyes.   |
| 1884         | Start of German rule of Tanganyika.  |
| 1892         | German settlers began the cultivation of sisal.  |
| 1893         | Coffee began to be cultivated in the Kilimanjaro area.   |
| 1911         | Opening of the 219-mile Tanga railroad between Tanga and Moshi.  |
| 1916         | Transfer to British rule.  |
| 1921         | At this time the population of the Kilimanjaro area reached 128,443.   |
| 1931         | A population of 155,337 in the Kilimanjaro area and 56,431 in the Pare area, for a total of 211,768.   |
| 1948         | Population of the Kilimanjaro area reached 267,700.  |
| 1957         | Population of the Kilimanjaro area reached 365,000.  |
| 1961         | Independence of Tanganyika from Great Britain.   |
| 1963         | Independence of Zanzibar from Great Britain.   |
| 1964         | Establishment of the United Republic of Tanzania on the basis of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.  |
| 1966         | 300 elementary schools in the Kilimanjaro area with an enrollment of 55,000 and 13 secondary schools vs. 102 nationwide.   |
| 1967         | Africanization campaign launched by President Nyerere's Arusha Declaration.  |
| 1967         | Population of the Kilimanjaro area reached 503,087, and that of the Pare area 149,635, for a total of 652,722.   |
| 1969         | Completion of Nyumba ya Mungu dam.   |
| 1970         | Establishment of Kilimanjaro Development Corporation.  |
| 1972         | Completion of Kilimanjaro International Airport.   |
| 1975         | Population of the Kilimanjaro area reached 672,711, and that of the Pare area 192,289, for a total of 865,000.   |

## Evolution of the Administrative





# REGIONAL BACKGROUND

The Kilimanjaro Region, located in the northeastern part of the United Republic of Tanzania, borders on Kenya to the north, the Tanga Region to the southeast and the Arusha Region to the west and covers an area of 13,209 km<sup>2</sup>, or 1.4% of the area of the entire country.

Mt. Kilimanjaro (14,340 ft.) and the Pare mountains (6,000 – 8,000 ft.) form the backbone of the region, running through the middle of it in a lengthwise direction. On the north side of the Pare mountain chain, which runs roughly through the southeastern half of the region, lies the Mkomazi Game Reserve, and on the south side lies the Pangani Basin, which extends to the Masai Steppe. Above 6,000 ft. on Mt. Kilimanjaro there are national park, game reserve, and forest reserve areas.

In 1975 the population stood at 865,000, or 5.7% of the national total. Most of this population is concentrated on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro and the Pare mountains at altitudes between 800 and 2,000 meters, which makes for one of the highest population densities in the country.

The largest national tribes are the Chagga and the Pare, and there are several smaller tribes, including the Masai, the Kahe, and the Arusha Chini.

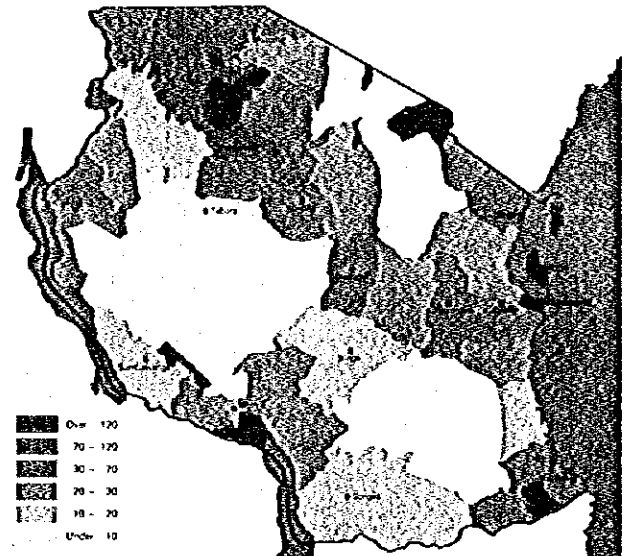
The entire country is now administratively divided into 20 regions, 72 districts, and 15 subdistricts, the Kilimanjaro Region accounting for 4 districts (Hai, Moshi, Rombo, and Pare) and one subdistrict (Moshi Town). Although there is only one region smaller in area than the Kilimanjaro Region – the Dar es Salaam Region – the population of the region is somewhat higher than the average for all of the regions of the country. Moshi Town, the regional capital had a population of roughly 50,000 in 1975, which makes it the sixth largest town in Tanzania.

The region also has good long-distance transportation links, with trunk roads connecting Moshi Town with Arusha (85 km), Tanga (354 km), and Dar es Salaam (562 km), railroads leading to Arusha, Tanga, and Mombasa, and air routes from Kilimanjaro International Airport on the regional border with Arusha, which opened in 1971, to major towns throughout the country and cities throughout the world.

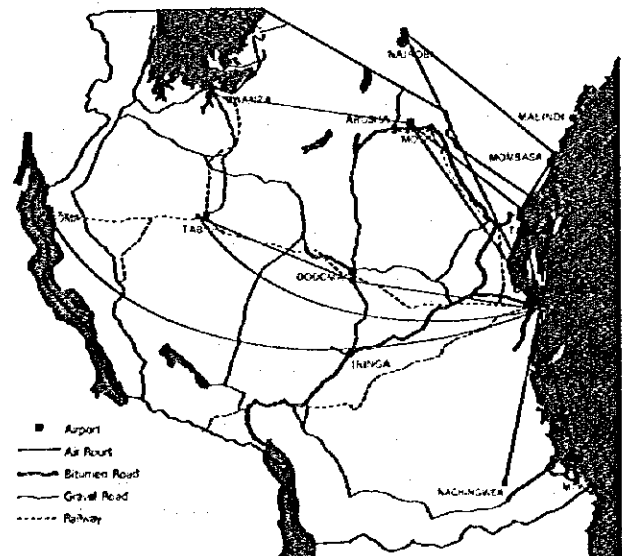
Administrative Boundaries



Population Density



Transportation Network



## REGIONAL BACKGROUND

The Kilimanjaro Region, located in the northeastern part of the United Republic of Tanzania, borders on Kenya to the north, the Tanga Region to the southeast and the Arusha Region to the west and covers an area of 13,209 km<sup>2</sup>, or 1.4% of the area of the entire country.

Mt. Kilimanjaro (14,340 ft.) and the Pare mountains (6,000 – 8,000 ft.) form the backbone of the region, running through the middle of it in a lengthwise direction. On the north side of the Pare mountain chain, which runs roughly through the southeastern half of the region, lies the Mkomazi Game Reserve, and on the south side lies the Pangani Basin, which extends to the Masai Steppe. Above 6,000 ft. on Mt. Kilimanjaro there are national park, game reserve, and forest reserve areas.

In 1975 the population stood at 865,000, or 5.7% of the national total. Most of this population is concentrated on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro and the Pare mountains at altitudes between 800 and 2,000 meters, which makes for one of the highest population densities in the country.

The largest national tribes are the Chagga and the Pare, and there are several smaller tribes, including the Masai, the Kahe, and the Arusha Chini.

The entire country is now administratively divided into 20 regions, 72 districts, and 15 subdistricts, the Kilimanjaro Region accounting for 4 districts (Hai, Moshi, Rombo, and Pare) and one subdistrict (Moshi Town). Although there is only one region smaller in area than the Kilimanjaro Region -- the Dar es Salaam Region -- the population of the region is somewhat higher than the average for all of the regions of the country. Moshi Town, the regional capital had a population of roughly 50,000 in 1975, which makes it the sixth largest town in Tanzania.

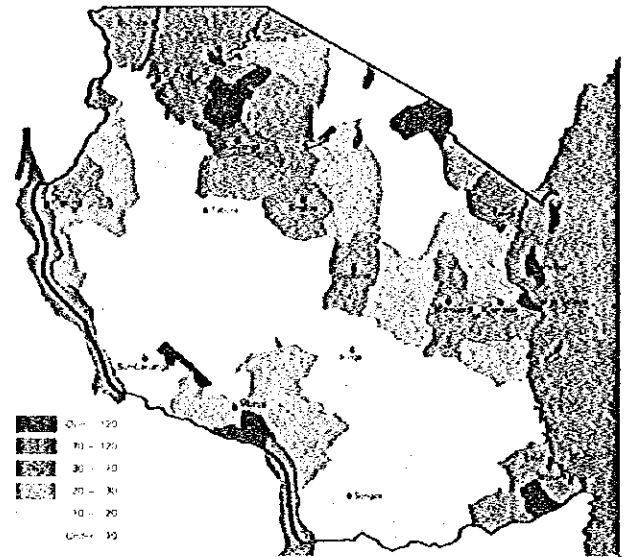
The region also has good long-distance transportation links, with trunk roads connecting Moshi Town with Arusha (85 km), Tanga (354 km), and Dar es Salaam (562 km), railroads leading to Arusha, Tanga, and Mombasa, and air routes from Kilimanjaro International Airport on the regional border with Arusha, which opened in 1971, to major towns throughout the country and cities throughout the world.



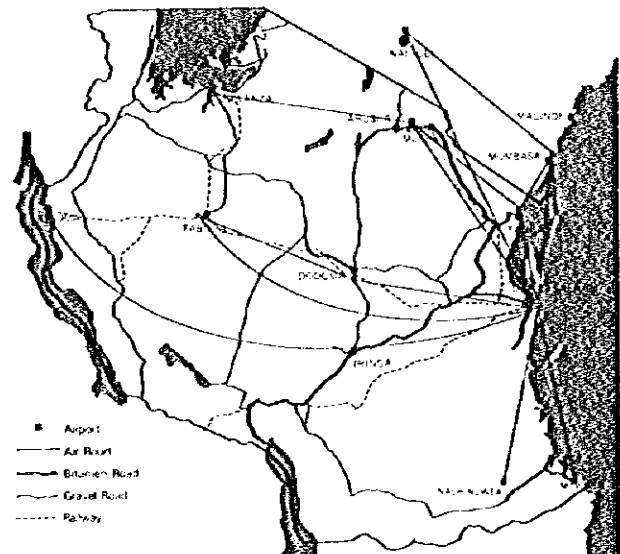
Administrative Boundaries



Population Density



Transportation Network



LOCATION OF THE KILIMANJARO REGION



DAR E SALAM

Lamu

MOROGORO

MWANZA

MOGADISHU

NAIROBI

ADDIS ABABA

DISALE

MEKELÉ

ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA

LOCATION OF THE KILIMANJARO REGION

