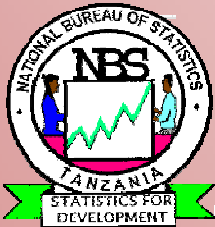
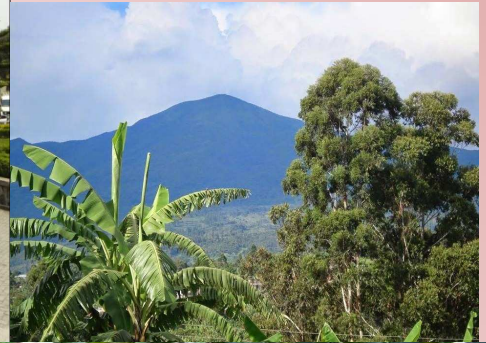




The United Republic of Tanzania

RUNGWE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Socio-Economic Profile, 2015



National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam



Rungwe District Council
Mbeya

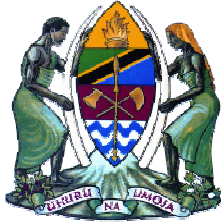
September, 2017

The Council Vision

“To be a Highly Competent and Autonomous LGA which prepares and Enables the Community to Act and Achieve Sustainable Development”.

The Council Mission

“Rungwe District Council is committed to improve the Peoples standard of living through all Stakeholders collaboration in utilizing available resources and other Opportunities for development and deliver quality Social and Economic Services”.

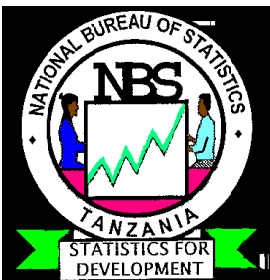


The United Republic of Tanzania

**RUNGWE DISTRICT COUNCIL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2015**

Jointly prepared by

**Ministry of Finance,
National Bureau of Statistics
and
Rungwe District Council**



National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam



Rungwe District Council
Mbeya

September, 2017

Foreword



Rungwe District Council Socio-Economic Profile for the years 2015 has been produced in response to the government's initiative through PMORALG of implementing the Development by Devolution Policy that aims to enable people participate fully in their own development processes. This document includes data that help to monitor progress in order to facilitate the delivery of quality social services to the people.

Likewise, descriptive statistics and indicators that measure the performance of sectors have been incorporated following Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 which includes goals that are in line with United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Five Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 onnurturing industrialization for economic transformation and human development.

This profile provides information for mapping out core indicators for poverty monitoring against the sequence of surveys, with the 2012 Population and Housing Census(PHC) being one of them. Several of these core indicators for poverty monitoring are measured directly from the 2012 PHC. The Census provides a denominator for the determination of other indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and other socio -economic indicators.

Moreover, Tanzania's Vision 2025 continues to be the guiding beacon of all our future developmental efforts summarized broadly as being; high quality livelihood including the absence of abject poverty,good governance and the rule of law a strong and competitive economy with national development programs as the main tools of implementation.

However, challenges of substantial magnitude especially in rural areas are many that require a sustainable availability of adequate resources in order to deliver quality social and economic services. The high primary school enrollment rates recently attained have to be improved. Notwithstanding, infant and maternal mortality rates continue to be high. Unemployment is still triggering mass migration of youth from rural areas to already overcrowded urban centers.

Moreover, the HIV/AIDS pandemic that is prevalent throughout Tanzania is hampering efforts to advance smoothly into the science and technology era. The pandemic has been causing adverse effects on economically active age group, leading to an increasing number of orphans, weak families and sufferings of tremendous proportions.

Various health problems that cause poverty together with environmental deterioration are the new developmental challenges that have to be controlled through various methods including a multi-sectorial approach in collaboration with stakeholders. Hence, efforts to meet such challenges have been constrained by many factors including failure to involve community participation while developing strategies and programmes that are appropriate at community level.

Past experience has shown that limitations related to policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation are exacerbated by inadequate resources and lack of quality data and information at the district council planning for development processes. On the contrary, production of quality statistics requires availability of enough resources that is, human, material and financial that must be allocated sustainably in order to support data production initiatives from community to national level.

District Council profiles cover a wide range of data and information on geography, population, socio-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and the productive sectors. More importantly, such data and information have proved vital to policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

Similarly, Rungwe District Council Socio-economic Profile contains the detailed data and information as described above. Therefore, constructive views and criticisms are invited from all readers to enable such profiles to become a better tool in the formulation of the country's policies and implementation of District Council programmes.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the contribution made by the Rungwe Director's Office, Mbeya Regional Commissioner's Office, National Bureau of Statistics and other staff of the District Council who devoted their time to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

LOEMA I. PETER

District Executive Director

September, 2017

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Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AEZ | Agro-Ecological Zones |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infections |
| BCG | Bacillus Calmet Guerin (TB Vaccine) |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CBPP | Contagious Bovine Plural Pneumonia |
| CPR | Classroom Pupil Ratio |
| DPR | Desk Pupil Ratio |
| DPT3/HB3 | Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3 rd doze/ Hemoglobin Level |
| ECF | East Cost Fiver |
| Govt. | Government |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| Ha | Hectare |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| NCD | New Castle Disease |
| OPV3 | Oral Polio Vaccine 3 rd Doze |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| PLHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention Mother to Child Transmission |
| PR | Pass Rate |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| SACCOS | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| Sq. Km. | Square Kilometre |
| STD VII | Standard Seven |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TBAs | Traditional Birth Attendants |

| | |
|------|---|
| TPR | Toilet Pupil Ratio /Teacher Pupil Ratio |
| TT2 | Tetanus Toxoid 2 nd doze |
| TZS | Tanzania Shillings |
| U5MR | Under Five Mortality Rate |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VHC | Village Health Committee |
| VHWs | Village Health Workers |
| VWC | Village Water Committee |
| VWF | Village Water Fund |
| WWF | World Wildlife Foundation |
| WUG | Water User Group |

Map 1: Mbeya Region Map Showing the Location of Rungwe District Council.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 An Overview

This chapter gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones of Rungwe District Council. It also gives information on ethnic groups, population distribution, size and trend as well as other demographic characteristics.

1.1 Geographical Location

Rungwe District Council is located in Mbeya Region's southern end, whereby the region itself is located in southwestern Tanzania. The district council headquarters is situated at Tukuyu Township, which is about 72 km from Mbeya District along Uyole Ibanda highway, which passes through Kyela District Council enroute to Republic of Malawi. Rungwe District lies between latitudes 8°30' East and 9°30' South of the Equator and Longitudes 33° and 34° East of Greenwich Meridian. The district council shares borders with Kyela District Council in the south, in the West with Ileje District Council in Songwe Region, in the East with Busokelo District Council and Mbeya Rural District in the North.

Rungwe District Council is one of the oldest councils in Tanzania and its history can be traced way back to the Germany Colonial era. In 1961, the district council adapted the colonial Local Authority system until 1972 when it was abolished and replaced with decentralization by concentration system (Madaraka/Mkoani) under which the Regional Directorate had the role of service delivery. The district council by then incorporated Kyela District Council, Ileje District Council and Busokelo District Council before they were split in 1972, 1975 and 2012 for Kyela, Ileje and Busokelo District Council respectively. In 1984 when the Regional Directorates were abolished, Rungwe District Council was re-established under the local Government Authorities Act No. 7 of 1982 as amended by Act No. 6 of 1999.

1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

1.2.1 Land Area

Table 1.1 shows that, Rungwe District Council has a total land area of 1231.86 sq. km out of which 1,231.54sq.km equivalent to 99.97 percent of the total area is covered with land area while the remaining 0.3243 sq.km equivalent to 0.02 percent is covered with water. Furthermore,

Table 1.1 shows that Kiwira Ward has the largest share of the total land area in the district council that accounts for 8.9 percent, followed by Ilima Ward (7.3 percent) and Ikuti Ward (6.9 percent). However, Ndanto Ward has the smallest share (2.4 percent) of total land area followed by Mpuguso and Lufingo wards each has 1.8 percent share in the total land area.

Furthermore, Rungwe District Council has a total land area 123,186.0 ha, out of that 83,613.6 ha equivalent 67.9 percent is suitable for agriculture production. However, the remaining areas of 39,572.40 ha equivalent to 32.1 percent of total land area is covered by mountains with forests, hills, valleys, rivers, streams, small crater lakes and residential areas of total land.

Table 1.1: Land and Water Area by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Land Area (sq.km) | Water Area | Total Area | Percent Share of Total Area |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Matwebe | 49.1727 | - | 49.1727 | 4.0 |
| Masukulu | 59.6336 | - | 59.6336 | 4.8 |
| Ikuti | 85.5963 | - | 85.5963 | 6.9 |
| Bujela | 43.9042 | - | 43.9042 | 3.6 |
| Masoko | 80.2158 | - | 80.2158 | 6.5 |
| Iponjola | 24.8791 | - | 24.8791 | 2.0 |
| Nkunga | 66.6932 | - | 66.6932 | 5.4 |
| Lupepo | 31.4139 | - | 31.4139 | 2.6 |
| Swaya | 72.6492 | 0.3195 | 72.9687 | 5.9 |
| Kinyala | 60.7025 | - | 60.7025 | 4.9 |
| Masebe | 29.5540 | - | 29.5540 | 2.4 |
| Suma | 30.3479 | - | 30.3479 | 2.5 |
| Kisondela | 65.8912 | - | 65.8912 | 5.3 |
| Mpuguso | 21.5635 | - | 21.5635 | 1.8 |
| Kisiba | 43.6257 | 0.0048 | 43.6305 | 3.5 |
| Msasani * | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele * | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 90.3118 | - | 90.3118 | 7.3 |
| Bagamoyo * | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga * | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | 65.2492 | - | 65.2492 | 5.3 |
| Ndanto | 18.1994 | - | 18.1994 | 1.5 |
| Malindo | 26.5702 | - | 26.5702 | 2.2 |
| Makandana* | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata* | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi* | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | 49.6231 | - | 49.6231 | 4.0 |
| Lufingo | 22.6145 | - | 22.6145 | 1.8 |
| Kiwira | 110.1454 | - | 110.1454 | 8.9 |
| Tukuyu Township | 82.9801 | - | 82.9801 | 6.7 |
| Total | 1,231.5363 | 0.3243 | 1,231.86 | 100.0 |

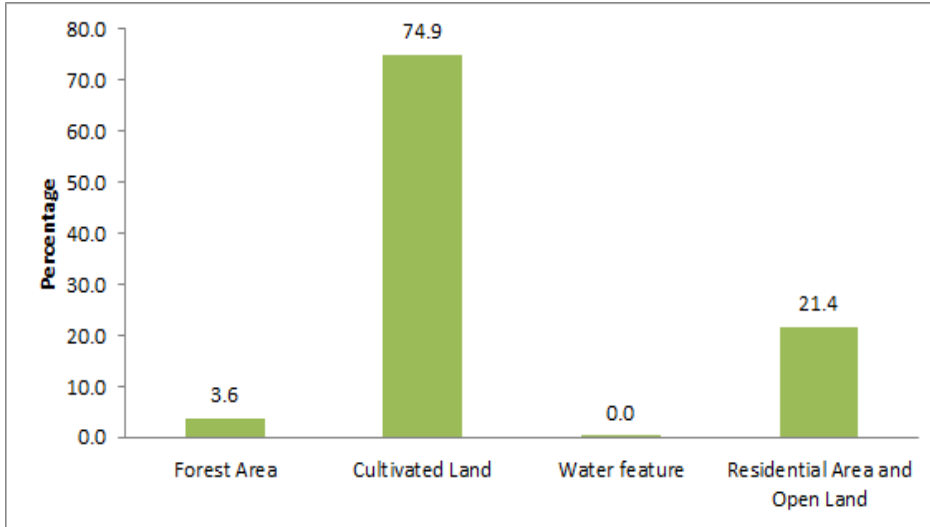
Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: * Wards are included in Tukuyu Township

1.2.2 Land Use Pattern

Figure 1.1 shows that, out of the total area in Rungwe District Council (123,186.05 ha) the highest proportional of the land(74.9 percent) is used for cultivation and for, followed residential area and open land (21.4 percent).

Figure 1.1 Percentage Distribution of Land Use in Rungwe District Council



Source: Rungwe District Council

1.2.3 Administrative Units

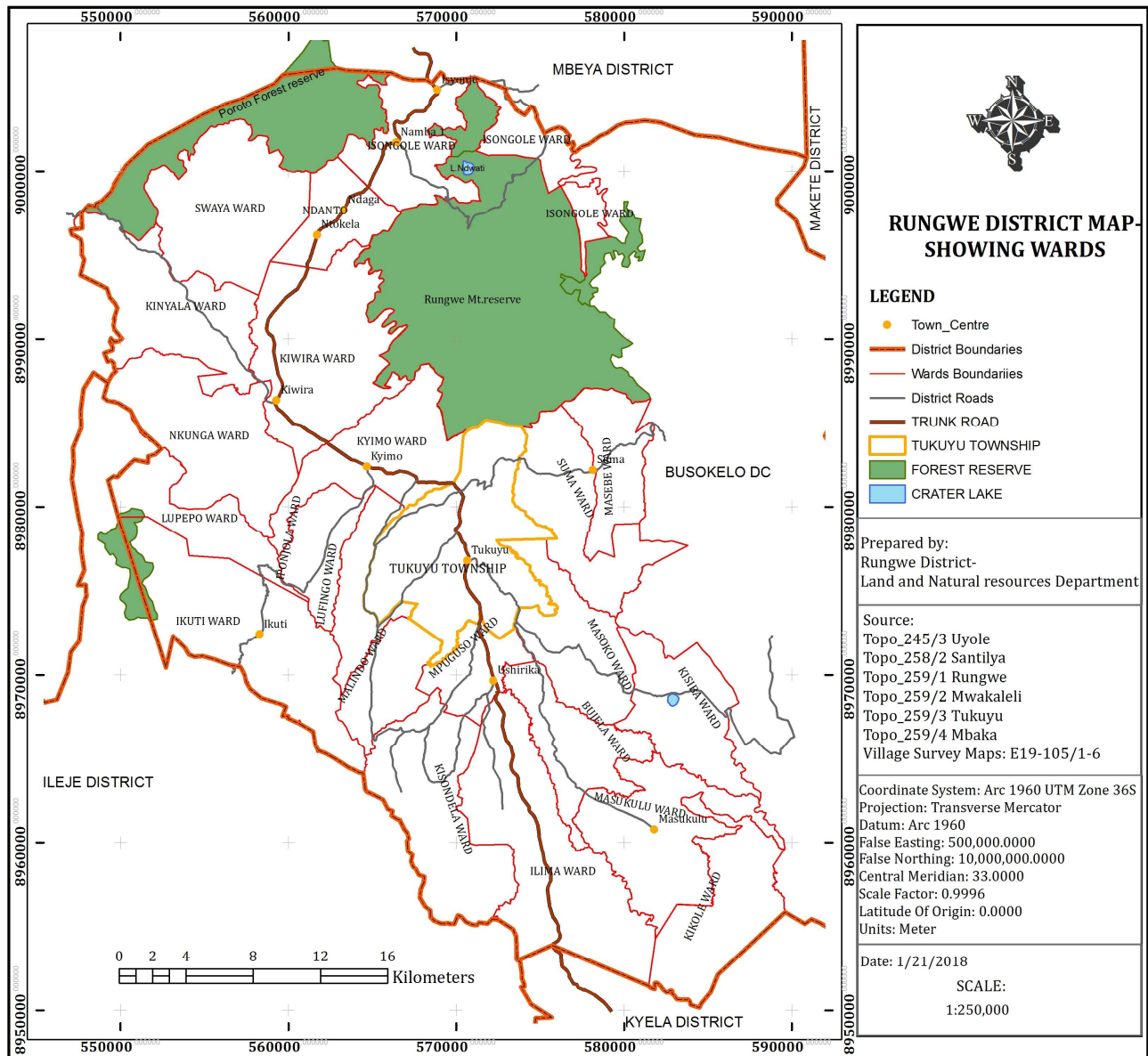
Administratively, Rungwe District Council consists of three divisions namely: Tukuyu Township, Ukukwe and Pakati wherein there are 29 wards with 99 registered villages. The villages are further sub – divided into 454 sub-villages popularly known as hamlets but no streets (*mitaa*) within Tukuyu Township. In addition to that, it is important to note that, Rungwe as having both rural and urban characteristics. The urban wards comprise all wards in Tukuyu Township. Rural area includes all wards in Pakati and Ukukwe divisions. Politically, the council has one Parliamentary Election Constituency, named Rungwe Constituency. Table 1.2 shows distribution of administrative units by division in Rungwe District Council 2015.

Table 1.2: Number of Administrative Units by Division, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Name of Division | Ward | No. of Villages | No. of Streets (<i>mitaa</i>) | No. of Hamlets |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Pakati | Kisondelela | 6 | - | 26 |
| | Mpuguso | 4 | - | 15 |
| | Masoko | 7 | - | 28 |
| | Ilima | 6 | - | 16 |
| | Masukulu | 5 | - | 19 |
| | Matwebe | 4 | - | 13 |
| | Kisiba | 4 | - | 14 |
| | Bujela | 5 | - | 16 |
| Ukukwe | Malindo | 3 | - | 18 |
| | Lufingo | 4 | - | 22 |
| | Iponjola | 4 | - | 13 |
| | Ikuti | 6 | - | 29 |
| | Kiwira | 5 | - | 28 |
| | Swaya | 4 | - | 16 |
| | Kinyala | 6 | - | 40 |
| | Nkunga | 3 | - | 22 |
| | Lupepo | 4 | - | 20 |
| | Suma | 5 | - | 20 |
| | Masebe | 4 | - | 15 |
| | Isongole | 6 | - | 22 |
| Ndanto | 4 | - | 16 | |
| Tukuyu Township | Ibighi | - | - | 2 |
| | Itagata | - | - | 2 |
| | Kawetele | - | - | 3 |
| | Msasani | - | - | 4 |
| | Makandana | - | - | 2 |
| | Bagamoyo | - | - | 4 |
| | Bulyaga | - | - | 4 |
| Kyimo | - | - | 5 | |
| Total | 29 | 99 | | 454 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Map 2: Showing Geographical Location of Rungwe District Council; 2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

1.3 Climate, Soil and Topography

1.3.1 Climate

The climate condition of the district is a function of altitude. The district is mountainous with Rungwe Mountain and Livingstone ranges rising from an altitude of 770 meters to 2,265 meters above the sea level. Rainfall average ranges from 900mm in the low land areas to 2700mm on the highland. Temperature are generally modest and ranges from 18⁰C to 25⁰C throughout the year.

1.3.2 Soil

There are three broad categories of soils in Rungwe District Council. The first category is described as clay (heavy clay and clay loam), loam and loam sand. Loam sand are found in the uplands areas, Loam clay soils is found in the lowland areas and loam is found in midland areas. Most of these soils have high mineral and nutrient contents.

1.3.3 Topography and Drainage

Rungwe District is generally mountainous district. The steep slopes of the mountain ranges are characterized by small numerous streams which together form major rivers such as Kiwira, Lufilyo, Mwalisi and Mbaka. Those rivers except Lufilyo originate from the Rungwe Mountain, while Lufilyo River originates from Livingstone Mountain Ranges. These rivers are adjoined by other small streams which pour their waters into Lake Nyasa alongside Kyela District.

1.4 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ)

Rungwe District Council has three distinctive agro-ecological zones, namely, High lands, Midlands and Lowlands.

1.4.1 High Lands Zone

This forms a continuation of the Mporoto Mountains from Tembela Ward (Mbeya District Council) and rises to an altitude of 2,265 meters above the sea level. This zone covers about 18 percent of the total land area in the district. Generally, the uplands zone is cold throughout the year with heavy rainfalls averaging between 1,500 and 2,700 mm per annual. The wards include in this zone are Swaya, Kinyala, Isongole and Ndanto. This area is suitable for agriculture and the main crop cultivated are Irish potatoes, pyrethrum, maize, beans, plum, peach and vegetables.

1.4.2 Mid Lands Zone

The zone covers about 63 percent of the total land in the district council and occupies all wards in Tukuyu Township division. The zone experiences cold weather and receives an average annual rainfall ranging between 800 and 2200 mm. The soils are good for agriculture and livestock developments, the main crops grown are avocado, tea, coffee, cardamom, maize, mango, beans, banana and groundnuts. Wards included in this zone are Kiwira, Kyimo, Iponjola, Ikuti, Lupepo, Nkunga, Ibigi, Lufingo, Makandana, Ikama, Malindo, Suma, Bagamoyo, Bulyaga, Masoko, Kisondele, Masebe, Bujela, Mpuguso, Msasani and Kawetele.

1.4.3 Low Lands Zone

This zone lies to the south of the district council; it covers about 20 percent of the total land area. It lies at an altitude 770 meters above sea level. The weather is general hot and suitable for cultivation of paddy, maize, beans, cocoa, avocado, citrus and bananas. The low land zone receive an average rainfall between 900 and 1200 mm. Wards included in this zone are Masukulu, Ilima, Matwebe and Kisiba.

1.5 Population

1.5.1 Ethnic Groups

The main indigenous ethnic groups in Rungwe District Council are the Nyakyusa, Ndali, Kinga, Safwa, and Ngoni that occupy most parts of the district council. However, there are other ethnic groups found in the district council. Table 1.3 portrays ethnicity of indigenous people by ward in Rungwe District Council.



Nyaksusa Tradition Dance

Table 1.3: Ethnicity of Indigenous People by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

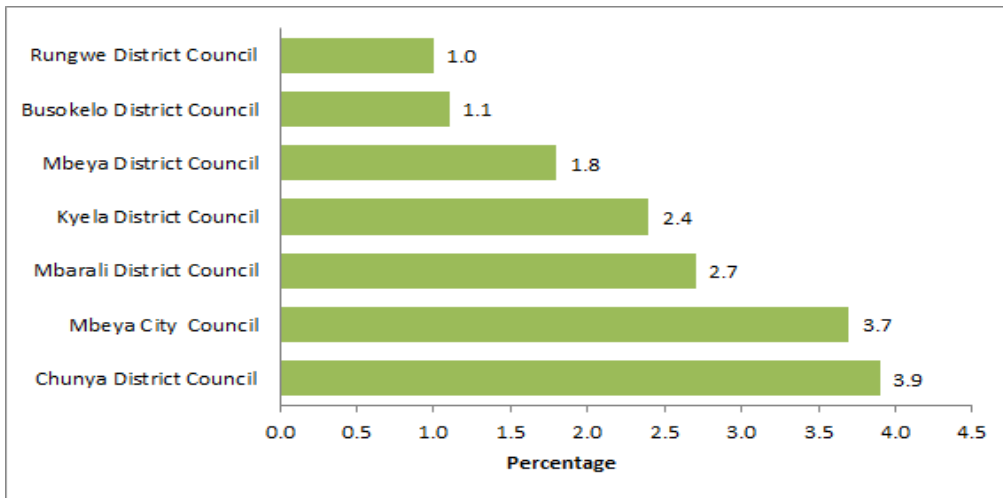
| Ward | Number of Ethnicity Group | List of Five Major Ethnic Groups |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Matwebe | 3 | Nyakyusa and Ngoni |
| Masukulu | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Kinga |
| Ikuti | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Bujela | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Safwa |
| Masoko | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Safwa |
| Iponjola | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Nkunga | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Lupepo | 2 | Nyakyusa and Safwa. |
| Swaya | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Kinyala | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Kinga |
| Masebe | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Safwa |
| Suma | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Safwa |
| Kisondela | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Mpuguso | 4 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Kisiba | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Kinga |
| Msasani | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, and Kinga |
| Kawetele | 6 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Ilima | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Bagamoyo | 5 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Bulyaga | 6 | Nyakyusa, Ndali, Safwa and Kinga |
| Isongole | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Ndanto | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Malindo | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali and Safwa. |
| Makandana | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Itagata | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Ibighi | 2 | Nyakyusa and Ndali. |
| Kyimo | 3 | Nyakyusa, Ndali and Safwa |
| Lufingo | 3 | Kinga, Ndali and Nyakyusa |
| Kiwira | 4 | Nyakyusa, Kinga, Ndali and Safwa. |

Source: Rungwe District Council

1.5.2 Population Size and Growth

Table 1.4 shows that, the population of Rungwe District according to the 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses increased from 220,949 persons (104,997 males and 115,901 females) in 2002 to 242,809 persons (115,510 are males and 127,299 are females) in 2012. The average annual growth rate for Rungwe District Council is 1.0 percent during intercensal period as shown in Figure 1.1 which shows comparison with other district council. The most populous ward in 2012 is Kiwira with 25,244 persons (10.4 percent), followed by Isongole with 18,689 persons (7.7 percent) and Lufingo with 17,166 persons (7.1 percent). The least populous ward according to the 2012 census is Bagamoyo having 3,207 persons (1.3 percent) and Matwebe with 3303 peoples (1.4 percent)

Figure 1.1: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rate by District Council, Mbeya Region, 2002 – 2012 PHC



Source: NBS

Furthermore the results in Table 1.4 shows that IsongoleWard has the highest average annual growth rate wich is 2.7 percent followed by KiwiraWard (2.3 percent), Ikuti and KyimoWard (1.4 percent). Moreover, the results show a negative population growth rate for the ward of Bagamoyo (9.2), Malindo (7.7), Suma (6.0),Masukulu (5.0) and Kinyala (3.7)

The negative average annual growth rate in the above mention wards was due to the establishment of new wards as followsKawetele from Bagamoyo, Makandana from Malindo, Masebe from Suma, Matwebe from Masukuluand Swaya from Kinyala. General observation in Table 1.4 show new wards with marked (*) which were established aftercensus period. The data for these wards are included in their former wards.Other reasons for the negative growth might be due to migration of people for economic reasons.

Table 1.4: Population Size and Growth by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2002 and 2012 Censuses

| Ward | 2002 Population(census) | | | Percent Share of Population | 2012 Population(census) | | | Percent Share of Population | Growth Rate | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | | Male | Female | Total | | 1988-2002 | 2002-2012 |
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | - | - | - | | 1,591 | 1,712 | 3,303 | 1.4 | - | |
| Masukulu | 4,478 | 5,038 | 9,516 | 149.5 | 2,722 | 3,073 | 5,795 | 2.4 | - | -5 |
| Ikuti | 5,352 | 5,948 | 11,300 | 177.6 | 6,351 | 6,684 | 13,035 | 5.4 | - | 1.4 |
| Bujela | 2,930 | 3,160 | 6,090 | 95.7 | 2,606 | 2,973 | 5,579 | 2.3 | - | -0.9 |
| Masoko | 3,968 | 4,256 | 8,224 | 129.2 | 2,948 | 3,188 | 6,136 | 2.5 | - | -2.9 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nkunga | 7,131 | 7,554 | 14,685 | 230.8 | 7,987 | 8,152 | 16,139 | 6.7 | - | 0.9 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | - | - | - | | 3,482 | 4,073 | 7,555 | 3.1 | - | |
| Kinyala | 8,756 | 9,933 | 18,689 | 293.7 | 6,186 | 6,685 | 12,871 | 5.3 | - | -3.7 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | - | - | - | | 2,339 | 2,628 | 4,967 | 2.1 | - | |
| Suma | 5,439 | 6,009 | 11,448 | 179.9 | 3,027 | 3,229 | 6,256 | 2.6 | - | -6 |
| Kisondela | 5,694 | 6,164 | 11,858 | 186.3 | 5,308 | 5,762 | 11,070 | 4.6 | - | -0.7 |
| Mpuguso | 5,828 | 6,395 | 12,223 | 192.1 | 6,616 | 7,353 | 13,969 | 5.8 | - | 1.3 |
| Kisiba | 2,846 | 3,321 | 6,167 | 96.9 | 3,198 | 3,431 | 6,629 | 2.7 | - | 0.7 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | - | - | - | | 3,054 | 3,238 | 6,292 | 2.6 | - | |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | - | - | - | | 2,614 | 2,892 | 5,506 | 2.3 | - | |
| Ilima | 3,707 | 4,072 | 7,779 | 122.2 | 3,074 | 3,663 | 6,737 | 2.8 | - | -1.4 |
| Bagamoyo | 3,856 | 4,216 | 8,072 | 126.8 | 1,501 | 1,706 | 3,207 | 1.3 | - | -9.2 |
| Bulyaga | 3,648 | 4,221 | 7,869 | 123.6 | 2,996 | 3,397 | 6,393 | 2.6 | - | -2.1 |
| Isongole | 6,680 | 7,604 | 14,284 | 224.5 | 8,642 | 10,047 | 18,689 | 7.7 | - | 2.7 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Malindo | 6,131 | 6,701 | 12,832 | 201.6 | 2,927 | 3,033 | 5,960 | 2.5 | - | -7.7 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | - | - | - | | 3,537 | 4,076 | 7,613 | 3.1 | - | |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | - | - | - | | 1,804 | 1,962 | 3,766 | 1.6 | - | |
| Ibighi | 5,277 | 5,688 | 10,965 | 172.3 | 4,207 | 4,692 | 8,899 | 3.7 | - | -2.1 |
| Kyimo | 5,776 | 6,364 | 12,140 | 190.8 | 6,712 | 7,321 | 14,033 | 5.8 | - | 1.4 |
| Lufingo | 7,946 | 8,743 | 16,689 | 262.2 | 8,145 | 9,021 | 17,166 | 7.1 | - | 0.3 |
| Kiwira | 9,605 | 10,514 | 20,119 | 316.1 | 11,936 | 13,308 | 25,244 | 10.4 | - | 2.3 |
| Total | 104,997 | 115,901 | 220,949 | 3471.9 | 115,510 | 127,299 | 242,809 | 100 | - | 1.0 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

1.5.3 Population Density

Table 1.5 shows that, Rungwe District Council had an average population density of 197 persons per sq. km. The results show that, the average population density has slightly increased from 179 persons per sq. km in 2002 to 197 persons per sq. km in 2012. In 2002, Lufingo Ward had the highest population density (738 persons per sq. km) in 2002 followed by Mpuguso Ward (567 people per sq. km) and Malindo Ward (483 persons per sq. km). Ilima Ward had the smallest population density (86 persons per sq. km). Similar trend is observed in 2012, where by Lufingo Ward leads (759 persons per sq. km) followed by Mpuguso (648 persons per sq. km) and Isongole (286 persons per sq. km). The least densely populated Ward in 2012 is Matwebe (67

persons per sq. km). The result further shows that Tukuyu Township has a population density of 312 persons per sq. km, it includes all wards with *.

Table 1.5: Population Density by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2002 and 2012 Census

| Ward | Land Area (sq.km) | Population(census) | | Population Density per sq.km | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | 2002 | 2012 | 2002 | 2012 |
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | 49.1727 | - | 3,303 | | 67 |
| Masukulu | 59.6336 | 9,516 | 5,795 | 160 | 97 |
| Ikuti | 85.5963 | 11,300 | 13,035 | 132 | 152 |
| Bujela | 43.9042 | 6,090 | 5,579 | 139 | 127 |
| Masoko | 80.2158 | 8,224 | 6,136 | 103 | 76 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | 24.8791 | - | - | | |
| Nkunga | 66.6932 | 14,685 | 16,139 | 220 | 242 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | 31.4139 | - | - | | |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | 72.6492 | - | 7,555 | | 104 |
| Kinyala | 60.7025 | 18,689 | 12,871 | 308 | 212 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | 29.554 | - | 4,967 | | 168 |
| Suma | 30.3479 | 11,448 | 6,256 | 377 | 206 |
| Kisondela | 65.8912 | 11,858 | 11,070 | 180 | 168 |
| Mpuguso | 21.5635 | 12,223 | 13,969 | 567 | 648 |
| Kisiba | 43.6257 | 6,167 | 6,629 | 141 | 152 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | - | - | 6,292 | | |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | - | - | 5,506 | | |
| Ilima | 90.3118 | 7,779 | 6,737 | 86 | 75 |
| Bagamoyo | - | 8,072 | 3,207 | | |
| Bulyaga | - | 7,869 | 6,393 | | |
| Isongole | 65.2492 | 14,284 | 18,689 | 219 | 286 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | 18.1994 | - | - | | |
| Malindo | 26.5702 | 12,832 | 5,960 | 483 | 224 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | - | - | 7,613 | | |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | - | - | 3,766 | | |
| Ibighi | - | 10,965 | 8,899 | | |
| Kyimo | 49.6231 | 12,140 | 14,033 | 245 | 283 |
| Lufingo | 22.6145 | 16,689 | 17,166 | 738 | 759 |
| Kiwira | 110.1454 | 20,119 | 25,244 | 183 | 229 |
| Tukuyu Township | 82.9801 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1231.5365 | 220,949 | 242,809 | 179 | 197 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

1.5.4 Population Trend

Table 1.5 shows that from 2002 to 2012 Population and Housing Censuses, the district council population has slight increased by 21,860 people from 220,949 in 2002 to 242,809 in 2012 that is an increase by 9.9 percent.

At ward level, Table 1.6 shows that the wards with largest population increase between 2002 and 2012 recorded is Isongela (30.8 percentage increase) followed by Kiwira (25.5 percentage increase), Kyimo (15.6 percentage increase) and Ikuti with 15.4 percentage increase. However, the result shows that the wards that shows a significant decrease in population include Bagamoyo Ward which decrease by 60.3 percent, Malindo Ward decrease by 53.6 percent, Suma Ward decrease by 45.4 percent, Masokulu Ward decrease by 39.1 percent and Kinyala Ward decrease by 31.1 percent. The decrease in population in these wards was due to the formation of new wards these are, Kawetele from Bagamoyo, Makandana from Malindo, Masebe from Suma, Matwebe from Masokulu and Swaya from Kinyala. Other reasons for the negative growth might be due to migration of people for economic reasons.

Table 1.6: Population Trend by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2002 and 2012

| Ward | Land Area (sq.km) | 2002 Population (Census) | | Population Increase From (2002 to 2012) | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|---------|
| | | 2002 | 2012 | Number | Percent |
| *Matwebe (Masokulu) | 491.727 | - | 3,303 | - | - |
| Masokulu | 596.336 | 9,516 | 5,795 | -3,721 | -39.1 |
| Ikuti | 855.963 | 11,300 | 13,035 | 1,735 | 15.4 |
| Bujela | 461.549 | 6,090 | 5,579 | -511 | -8.4 |
| Masoko | 802.158 | 8,224 | 6,136 | -2,088 | -25.4 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | 248.791 | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | 666.932 | 14,685 | 16,139 | 1,454 | 9.9 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | 314.139 | - | - | - | - |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | 310.938 | - | 7,555 | - | - |
| Kinyala | 711.725 | 18,689 | 12,871 | -5,818 | -31.1 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | 295.54 | - | 4,967 | - | - |
| Suma | 303.479 | 11,448 | 6,256 | -5,192 | -45.4 |
| Kisondela | 658.912 | 11,858 | 11,070 | -788 | -6.6 |
| Mpuguso | 215.635 | 12,223 | 13,969 | 1,746 | 14.3 |
| Kisiba | 436.257 | 6,167 | 6,629 | 462 | 7.5 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | * | - | 6,292 | - | - |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | * | - | 5,506 | - | - |
| Ilima | 903.118 | 7,779 | 6,737 | -1,042 | -13.4 |
| Bagamoyo | * | 8,072 | 3,207 | -4,865 | -60.3 |
| Bulyaga | * | 7,869 | 6,393 | -1,476 | -18.8 |
| Isongole | 652.491 | 14,284 | 18,689 | 4,405 | 30.8 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | 188.651 | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | 265.702 | 12,832 | 5,960 | -6,872 | -53.6 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | | - | 7,613 | - | - |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | | - | 3,766 | - | - |
| Ibighi | | 10,965 | 8,899 | -2,066 | -18.8 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Kyimo | 496.231 | 12,140 | 14,033 | 1,893 | 15.6 |
| Lufingo | 226.145 | 16,689 | 17,166 | 477 | 2.9 |
| Kiwira | 1,101.45 | 20,119 | 25,244 | 5,125 | 25.5 |
| Total | | 220,949 | 242,809 | 21,860 | 9.9 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

1.5.5 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a measure of the load the economically active population has in supporting the young and the old populations who are termed as dependants. Age-Dependency Ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in the “working age population” (15-64 years) who are the dependants to every 100 persons. Working age population also referred to as economically productive population.

Table 1.7 shows that, the number of dependants in Rungwe DC are 115,339 while the numbers of economically active persons are 127,470 persons. Comparison of dependency ratio across district council in Mbeya Region shows that, Rungwe District Council rank third with dependency ratio of 90 dependants per 100 active persons. The highest is 97 dependants per 100 active person in Busokelo District Council and lowest is in Mbeya City Council (65 dependants per 100 active population). The dependency ratio of the district council is 90, means that there are 90 dependants per 100 economically active persons, and higher than the regional average of 84 dependency ratio.

Table 1.7: The Dependency Ratio by District, Mbeya Region, 2012

| Council | 2012 Population | | Dependency Ratio |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Number of | | |
| | Dependants | Economically Active | |
| Mbeya City Council | 151,236 | 234,043 | 65 |
| Chunya | 73,937 | 82,849 | 89 |
| Kyela | 103,004 | 118,486 | 87 |
| Mbarali | 143,917 | 156,600 | 92 |
| Mbeya District Council | 143,876 | 161,443 | 89 |
| Rungwe | 115,339 | 127,470 | 90 |
| Busokelo | 47,487 | 48,861 | 97 |
| Total | 778,796 | 929,752 | 84 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Table 1.8 gives the magnitude of dependence ratio of each ward in Rungwe District Council base on 2012 Population and Housing Census results. The results show that, more than one-third of the total wards in Rungwe DC has dependency ratio more than 100 that means there are few economically active persons who support a large number of dependants. These wards include Masoko (112), Kisiba (109), Both Masukulu and Suma (108), both Ikuti, Kinyala and Itagata (107), Swaya (103) and Masebe (101). However, Msasani and Kawetele Wards have the lowest dependency ratio of 62 dependants per 100 of the active population, followed by Bagamoyo Ward (63) and Bulyaga Ward (67).

Table 1.8: The Dependency Ratio by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2012

| Ward | Population 2012 | Dependants 0-14 | Economically Active 15-64 | Dependency Ratio |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | 3,303 | 1,638 | 1,665 | 98 |
| Masukulu | 5,795 | 3,014 | 2,781 | 108 |
| Ikuti | 13,035 | 6,744 | 6,291 | 107 |
| Bujela | 5,579 | 2,795 | 2,784 | 100 |
| Masoko | 6,136 | 3,243 | 2,893 | 112 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | - | 0 | | |
| Nkunga | 16,139 | 7,768 | 8,371 | 93 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | - | 0 | | |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | 7,555 | 3,828 | 3,727 | 103 |
| Kinyala | 12,871 | 6,663 | 6,208 | 107 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | 4,967 | 2,490 | 2,477 | 101 |
| Suma | 6,256 | 3,249 | 3,007 | 108 |
| Kisondela | 11,070 | 5,371 | 5,699 | 94 |
| Mpuguso | 13,969 | 5,873 | 8,096 | 73 |
| Kisiba | 6,629 | 3,453 | 3,176 | 109 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | 6,292 | 2,408 | 3,884 | 62 |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | 5,506 | 2,109 | 3,397 | 62 |
| Ilima | 6,737 | 3,183 | 3,554 | 90 |
| Bagamoyo | 3,207 | 1,242 | 1,965 | 63 |
| Bulyaga | 6,393 | 2,574 | 3,819 | 67 |
| Isongole | 18,689 | 8,604 | 10,085 | 85 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | - | 0 | | |
| Malindo | 5,960 | 2,956 | 3,004 | 98 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | 7,613 | 3,243 | 4,370 | 74 |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | 3,766 | 1,943 | 1,823 | 107 |
| Ibighi | 8,899 | 3,883 | 5,016 | 77 |
| Kyimo | 14,033 | 6,660 | 7,373 | 90 |
| Lufingo | 17,166 | 8,531 | 8,635 | 99 |
| Kiwira | 25,244 | 11,874 | 13,370 | 89 |
| Total | 242,809 | 115,339 | 127,470 | 90 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

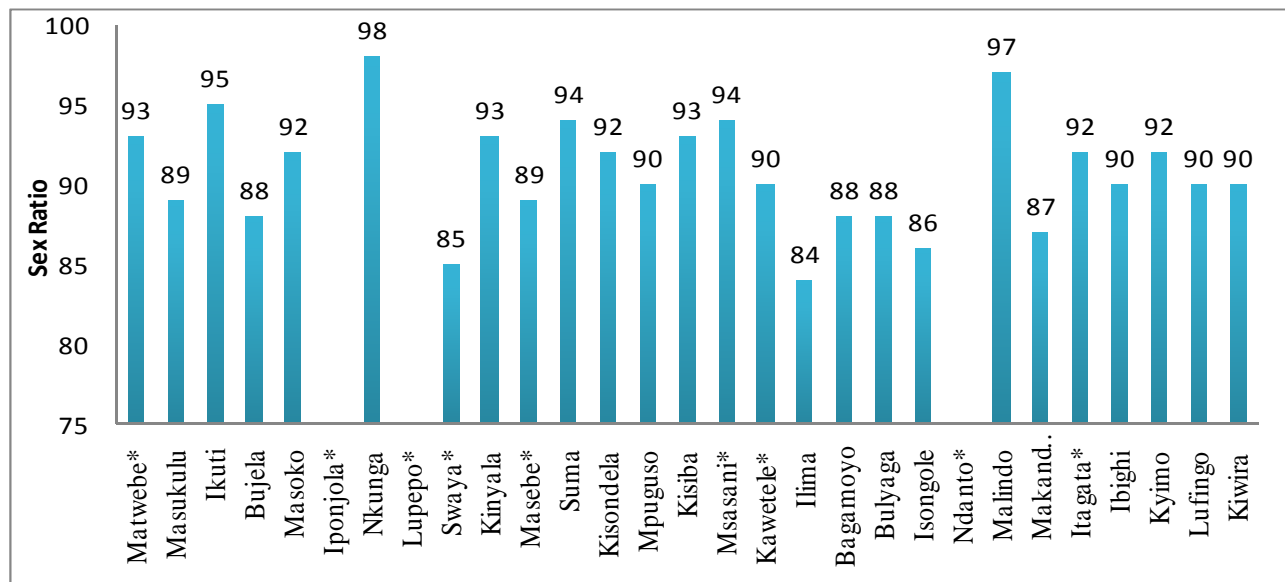
** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

1.5.6 Population Distribution by Sex

Sex Ratio is an indicator that gives the number of male population for every 100 females in that age group. Table 1.9 shows that the sex ratio in Rungwe District Council is 91 males for every 100 females in both 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses, this means that there are more females than males in the population. The results further show that, across all wards there are more females than males.

Figure 1.2 and Table 1.9 shows sex ratio by ward in Rungwe District Council. Sex ratio is the ratio of males to female in a given population usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. At the ward level, in 2002 Nkunga Ward has the largest sex ratio of 94 males for every 100 females and the smallest ratio of 86 males for every 100 females in Bulyaga and Kisiba wards (Table 1.9). However figure 1.2 shows that, in 2012, Nkunga Ward has the largest sex ratio of 97 males for 100 females followed by Malindo Ward with sex ratio of 97 males for every 100 females and Ikuti Ward with sex ratio of 95 males for every 100 females. However, Ilima Ward has the lowest sex ratio of 84 males for every 100 females followed by Swaya Ward with sex ratio of 85 males for every 100 females and Isongole Ward with sex ratio of 86 males for every 100 females.

Figure 1.2 Sex Ratio by Ward in Rungwe District Council, 2012



Source: 2012 PHC

Table 1.9: Population of Distribution by Ward and Sex Ratio, Rungwe District Council, 2002 and 2012

| Ward | 2002 Population (Census) | | | | | 2012 Population (Census) | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | - | - | - | - | - | 1,591 | 1.4 | 1,712 | 1.3 | 93 |
| Masukulu | 4,478 | 4.3 | 5,038 | 4.3 | 89 | 2,722 | 2.4 | 3,073 | 2.4 | 89 |
| Ikuti | 5,352 | 5.1 | 5,948 | 5.1 | 90 | 6,351 | 5.5 | 6,684 | 5.3 | 95 |
| Bujela | 2,930 | 2.8 | 3,160 | 2.7 | 93 | 2,606 | 2.3 | 2,973 | 2.3 | 88 |
| Masoko | 3,968 | 3.8 | 4,256 | 3.7 | 93 | 2,948 | 2.6 | 3,188 | 2.5 | 92 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | 7,131 | 6.8 | 7,554 | 6.5 | 94 | 7,987 | 6.9 | 8,152 | 6.4 | 98 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | - | - | - | - | - | 3,482 | 3.0 | 4,073 | 3.2 | 85 |
| Kinyala | 8,756 | 8.3 | 9,933 | 8.6 | 88 | 6,186 | 5.4 | 6,685 | 5.3 | 93 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | - | - | - | - | - | 2,339 | 2.0 | 2,628 | 2.1 | 89 |
| Suma | 5,439 | 5.2 | 6,009 | 5.2 | 91 | 3,027 | 2.6 | 3,229 | 2.5 | 94 |
| Kisondela | 5,694 | 5.4 | 6,164 | 5.3 | 92 | 5,308 | 4.6 | 5,762 | 4.5 | 92 |
| Mpuguso | 5,828 | 5.6 | 6,395 | 5.5 | 91 | 6,616 | 5.7 | 7,353 | 5.8 | 90 |
| Kisiba | 2,846 | 2.7 | 3,321 | 2.9 | 86 | 3,198 | 2.8 | 3,431 | 2.7 | 93 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | - | - | - | - | - | 3,054 | 2.6 | 3,238 | 2.5 | 94 |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | - | - | - | - | - | 2,614 | 2.3 | 2,892 | 2.3 | 90 |
| Ilima | 3,707 | 3.5 | 4,072 | 3.5 | 91 | 3,074 | 2.7 | 3,663 | 2.9 | 84 |
| Bagamoyo | 3,856 | 3.7 | 4,216 | 3.6 | 91 | 1,501 | 1.3 | 1,706 | 1.3 | 88 |
| Bulyaga | 3,648 | 3.5 | 4,221 | 3.6 | 86 | 2,996 | 2.6 | 3,397 | 2.7 | 88 |
| Isongole | 6,680 | 6.4 | 7,604 | 6.6 | 88 | 8,642 | 7.5 | 10,047 | 7.9 | 86 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | 6,131 | 5.8 | 6,701 | 5.8 | 91 | 2,927 | 2.5 | 3,033 | 2.4 | 97 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | - | - | - | - | - | 3,537 | 3.1 | 4,076 | 3.2 | 87 |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | - | - | - | - | - | 1,804 | 1.6 | 1,962 | 1.5 | 92 |
| Ibighi | 5,277 | 5.0 | 5,688 | 4.9 | 93 | 4,207 | 3.6 | 4,692 | 3.7 | 90 |
| Kyimo | 5,776 | 5.5 | 6,364 | 5.5 | 91 | 6,712 | 5.8 | 7,321 | 5.8 | 92 |
| Lufingo | 7,946 | 7.6 | 8,743 | 7.5 | 91 | 8,145 | 7.1 | 9,021 | 7.1 | 90 |
| Kiwira | 9,605 | 9.1 | 10,514 | 9.1 | 91 | 11,936 | 10.3 | 13,308 | 10.5 | 90 |
| Total | 104,997 | 100.0 | 115,901 | 100.0 | 91 | 115,510 | 100.0 | 127,299 | 100.0 | 91 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census data, Rungwedistrict Council, like othercouncils in Tanzania, has population structure similar to pyramid with broad based structure. As shown in Figure 1.4 PopulationPyramid with its broad base.Rungwe Districtcouncil has a Sex Ratio of 91 males for every 100 females.This is partly due to the fact that, at birth, the sex ratio is below 100 indicatingan excess number of females over males with expect of aged group of 5-9 with sex ratio of 101 males for every 100 females.

Table 1.10a; Population Distribution by Five Year Age Group and Sex Ratio, RungweDistrict Council, 2012

| Age Group | Both Sex | | Male | | Female | | Sex Ratio |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| 0-4 | 32,194 | 13.3 | 16,080 | 13.9 | 16,114 | 12.7 | 100 |
| 5-9 | 34,406 | 14.2 | 17,259 | 14.9 | 17,147 | 13.5 | 101 |
| 10-14 | 32,768 | 13.5 | 16,312 | 14.1 | 16,456 | 12.9 | 99 |
| 15-19 | 26,168 | 10.8 | 12,682 | 11.0 | 13,486 | 10.6 | 94 |
| 20-24 | 20,352 | 8.4 | 9,627 | 8.3 | 10,725 | 8.4 | 90 |
| 25-29 | 16,133 | 6.6 | 7,124 | 6.2 | 9,009 | 7.1 | 79 |
| 30-34 | 14,313 | 5.9 | 6,382 | 5.5 | 7,931 | 6.2 | 80 |
| 35-39 | 12,507 | 5.2 | 5,743 | 5.0 | 6,764 | 5.3 | 85 |
| 40-44 | 10,322 | 4.3 | 4,844 | 4.2 | 5,478 | 4.3 | 88 |
| 45-49 | 9,735 | 4.0 | 3,921 | 3.4 | 5,814 | 4.6 | 67 |
| 50-54 | 7,233 | 3.0 | 3,522 | 3.0 | 3,711 | 2.9 | 95 |
| 55-59 | 5,330 | 2.2 | 2,562 | 2.2 | 2,768 | 2.2 | 93 |
| 60-64 | 5,377 | 2.2 | 2,393 | 2.1 | 2,984 | 2.3 | 80 |
| 65-69 | 4,297 | 1.8 | 1,847 | 1.6 | 2,450 | 1.9 | 75 |
| 70-74 | 4,459 | 1.8 | 1,979 | 1.7 | 2,480 | 1.9 | 80 |
| 75-79 | 3,186 | 1.3 | 1,441 | 1.2 | 1,745 | 1.4 | 83 |
| 80+ | 4,029 | 1.7 | 1,792 | 1.6 | 2,237 | 1.8 | 80 |
| Total | 242,809 | 100.0 | 115,510 | 100.0 | 127,299 | 100.0 | 91 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2012 Population CensusesReports.

Furthermore, the population of Rungwe District Council as shown in Table 1.10b is considered to be young as it comprises children under 18 years which is 115,280 persons (57,468 males and 57,812 females) or 47.5 percent of the total population. It followed by the young population aged between 18 to 29 yearsconsisting of 46,741 persons with 21,616 males and 25,125 females or 20.5 percent of total population. The number of population with aged 61 years and above consisting of 18,755 persons (8,463males and 10,292 females) which is 6.6 percent of the total population. Table 1.10b shows the 2012 population of Rungwe District Council distributed by broad age groups and sex.

Table 1.10b; Population Distribution by Broad Age Group and by Sex, Rungwe District Council, 2012 Censuses

| Age Group | Male | Female | Total | Percent |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0-17 | 57,468 | 57,812 | 115,280 | 47.5 |
| 18-29 | 21,616 | 25,125 | 46,741 | 19.3 |
| 30-44 | 16,969 | 20,173 | 37,142 | 15.3 |
| 45-60 | 10,994 | 13,897 | 24,891 | 10.3 |
| 61+ | 8,463 | 10,292 | 18,755 | 7.7 |
| Total | 115,510 | 127,299 | 242,809 | 100.0 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

1.6 Households and Household Size

Table 1.11a shows the distribution of households by district council based on the 2002 and 2012 census in Mbeya Region. The findings shows Rungwe District Council had the average household size of 4.1 in 2012 which is the same as that recorded in 2002. However the district council average household size is below that of the Region which is 4.2 in both years

Table 1.11a; Shows the Total Number of Households and Average Household Size by Ward; Rungwe District Council, 2002 and 2012

| Council | 2002 Population Census | | | 2012 Population Census | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Total Population | Number of Households | Average Household Size | Total Population | Number of Households | Average Household Size |
| Mbeya CC | 266,422 | 64,197 | 4.2 | 385,279 | 90,066 | 4.3 |
| Chunya | 206,615 | 45,282 | 4.6 | 156,786 | 33,341 | 4.7 |
| Kyela | 174,470 | 42,964 | 4.1 | 221,490 | 53,887 | 4.1 |
| Mbarali | 234,908 | 55,374 | 4.2 | 300,517 | 69,333 | 4.3 |
| Mbeya DC | 254,897 | 63,522 | 4.0 | 305,319 | 75,015 | 4.1 |
| Rungwe | 220,949 | 53,241 | 4.1 | 242,809 | 59,322 | 4.1 |
| Busokelo | 86,321 | 21,209 | 4.1 | 96,348 | 24,187 | 4.0 |
| Total | 1,444,582 | 345,789 | 4.2 | 1,708,548 | 405,151 | 4.2 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses.

Table 1.11b shows the distribution of households and average household size by ward for Rungwe District Council based on the 2002 and 2012 Population Census. At ward level, in 2002 Bulyaga and Nkunga Ward both had the largest average of 4.5 persons per household while Isongela Ward had the smallest average of 3.8 persons per household. However, in 2012 Nkunga and Kinyala both have the largest average of 4.5 persons per household followed by Msasani with average of 4.4 persons per household while the smallest average household size of 3.7 persons per households in Masebe Ward, Suma Ward and Ilima Ward. Rungwe District Council has an average household size of 4.1 persons per household and it is below the region average household size of 4.2.

Table 1.11b; Shows the Total Number of Households and Average Household Size by Ward; Rungwe District Council, 2002 and 2012

| Ward | 2002 Population(Census) | | | 2012 Population(Census) | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Ward Population 2002 | Ward Households | Average Household Size | Ward Population 2012 | Ward Households | Average Household Size |
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | - | | | 3,303.0 | 804.0 | 4.1 |
| Masukulu | 9,516.0 | 2,429.0 | 3.9 | 5,795.0 | 1,472.0 | 3.9 |
| Ikuti | 11,300.0 | 2,650.0 | 4.3 | 13,035.0 | 3,026.0 | 4.3 |
| Bujela | 6,090.0 | 1,496.0 | 4.1 | 5,579.0 | 1,390.0 | 4.0 |
| Masoko | 8,224.0 | 2,054.0 | 4.0 | 6,136.0 | 1,492.0 | 4.1 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | - | | | - | | |
| Nkunga | 14,685.0 | 3,259.0 | 4.5 | 16,139.0 | 3,570.0 | 4.5 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | - | | | - | | |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | - | | | 7,555.0 | 1,804.0 | 4.2 |
| Kinyala | 18,689.0 | 4,325.0 | 4.3 | 12,871.0 | 2,880.0 | 4.5 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | - | | | 4,967.0 | 1,334.0 | 3.7 |
| Suma | 11,448.0 | 2,921.0 | 3.9 | 6,256.0 | 1,693.0 | 3.7 |
| Kisondela | 11,858.0 | 2,703.0 | 4.4 | 11,070.0 | 2,850.0 | 3.9 |
| Mpuguso | 12,223.0 | 3,001.0 | 4.1 | 13,969.0 | 3,378.0 | 4.1 |
| Kisiba | 6,167.0 | 1,549.0 | 4.0 | 6,629.0 | 1,708.0 | 3.9 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | - | | | 6,292.0 | 1,440.0 | 4.4 |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | - | | | 5,506.0 | 1,384.0 | 4.0 |
| Ilima | 7,779.0 | 1,964.0 | 4.0 | 6,737.0 | 1,823.0 | 3.7 |
| Bagamoyo | 8,072.0 | 2,069.0 | 3.9 | 3,207.0 | 793.0 | 4.0 |
| Bulyaga | 7,869.0 | 1,766.0 | 4.5 | 6,393.0 | 1,561.0 | 4.1 |
| Isongole | 14,284.0 | 3,797.0 | 3.8 | 18,689.0 | 4,970.0 | 3.8 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | - | | | - | | |
| Malindo | 12,832.0 | 3,058.0 | 4.2 | 5,960.0 | 1,458.0 | 4.1 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | - | | | 7,613.0 | 1,817.0 | 4.2 |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | - | | | 3,766.0 | 953.0 | 4.0 |
| Ibighi | 10,965.0 | 2,649.0 | 4.1 | 8,899.0 | 2,162.0 | 4.1 |
| Kyimo | 12,140.0 | 2,795.0 | 4.3 | 14,033.0 | 3,368.0 | 4.2 |
| Lufingo | 16,689.0 | 3,836.0 | 4.4 | 17,166.0 | 4,015.0 | 4.3 |
| Kiwira | 20,119.0 | 4,920.0 | 4.1 | 25,244.0 | 6,177.0 | 4.1 |
| Total | 220,949.0 | 53,241.0 | 4.1 | 242,809.0 | 59,322.0 | 4.1 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

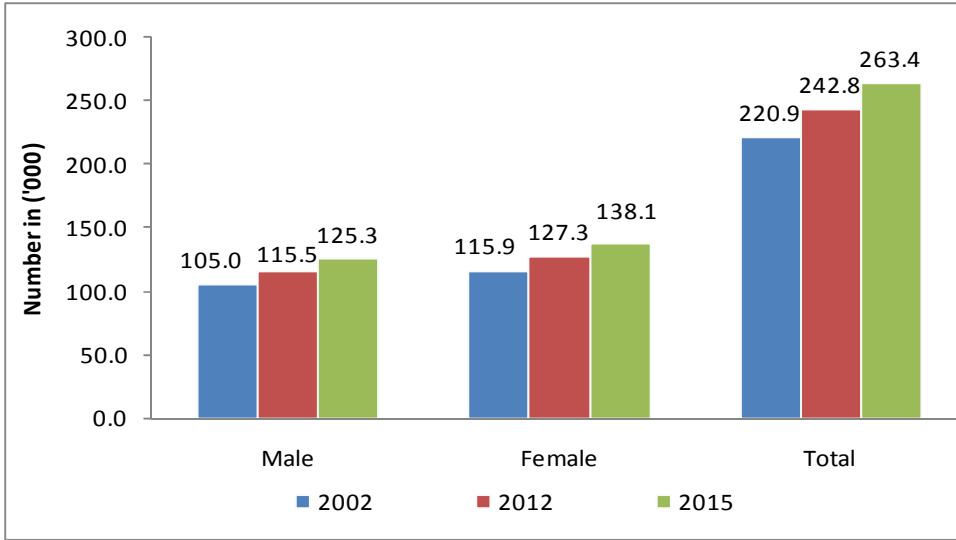
Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

1.7 Population Projection

Figure 1.5 gives the population of Rungwe DC according to the 2002 and 2012 Population Census and Population Projection of 2015. Rungwe District Council has increase by 20,587 equivalents to 8.5 from 242,809 in 2012 to 263,396 in 2015. A similar trend is observed for male population an increase from 115,510 in 2012 to 125,304 in 2015 while female population increase from 127,299 in 2012 to 138,092 in 2015.

Figure 1.5; Population Projection by Sex, Rungwe District Council, 2015



Source: 2002 and 2012 PHC

Note: 2015 Population were Projected Based on 2012 PHC

Table 1.13 gives the population projection in 2015 basing on population of 2012. The results shows that in 2015 population projection of Rungwe District Council is 263,396 which is an of 8.5 percent from 242,809 in 2012. At ward level, Table 1.13 shows the most populous ward in 2015 are Isongela with a total population of 20,274 followed by Kiwira Ward with a total population of 27,384. However, the least populous wards in the district are Bagamoyo Ward with a total population of 3,479 followed by Matwebe Ward with a total population of 3,583.

Table1.13; Population Projection by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | 2012 Population(census) | | | Projection Population 2015 | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| *Matwebe (Masukulu) | 1,591 | 1,712 | 3,303 | 1,726 | 1,857 | 3,583 |
| Masukulu | 2,722 | 3,073 | 5,795 | 2,953 | 3,334 | 6,286 |
| Ikuti | 6,351 | 6,684 | 13,035 | 6,889 | 7,251 | 14,140 |
| Bujela | 2,606 | 2,973 | 5,579 | 2,827 | 3,225 | 6,052 |
| Masoko | 2,948 | 3,188 | 6,136 | 3,198 | 3,458 | 6,656 |
| **Iponjola (Lufingo) | - | - | - | | | |
| Nkunga | 7,987 | 8,152 | 16,139 | 8,664 | 8,843 | 17,507 |
| **Lupepo (Nkunga) | - | - | - | | | |
| *Swaya (Kinyala) | 3,482 | 4,073 | 7,555 | 3,777 | 4,418 | 8,196 |
| Kinyala | 6,186 | 6,685 | 12,871 | 6,710 | 7,252 | 13,962 |
| *Masebe (Suma) | 2,339 | 2,628 | 4,967 | 2,537 | 2,851 | 5,388 |
| Suma | 3,027 | 3,229 | 6,256 | 3,284 | 3,503 | 6,786 |
| Kisondela | 5,308 | 5,762 | 11,070 | 5,758 | 6,251 | 12,009 |
| Mpuguso | 6,616 | 7,353 | 13,969 | 7,177 | 7,976 | 15,153 |
| Kisiba | 3,198 | 3,431 | 6,629 | 3,469 | 3,722 | 7,191 |
| *Msasani (Bulyaga) | 3,054 | 3,238 | 6,292 | 3,313 | 3,513 | 6,825 |
| *Kawetele (Bagamoyo) | 2,614 | 2,892 | 5,506 | 2,836 | 3,137 | 5,973 |
| Ilima | 3,074 | 3,663 | 6,737 | 3,335 | 3,974 | 7,308 |
| Bagamoyo | 1,501 | 1,706 | 3,207 | 1,628 | 1,851 | 3,479 |
| Bulyaga | 2,996 | 3,397 | 6,393 | 3,250 | 3,685 | 6,935 |
| Isongole | 8,642 | 10,047 | 18,689 | 9,375 | 10,899 | 20,274 |
| **Ndanto (Isongole) | - | - | - | | | |
| Malindo | 2,927 | 3,033 | 5,960 | 3,175 | 3,290 | 6,465 |
| *Makandana (Malindo) | 3,537 | 4,076 | 7,613 | 3,837 | 4,422 | 8,258 |
| *Itagata (Ibighi) | 1,804 | 1,962 | 3,766 | 1,957 | 2,128 | 4,085 |
| Ibighi | 4,207 | 4,692 | 8,899 | 4,564 | 5,090 | 9,654 |
| Kyimo | 6,712 | 7,321 | 14,033 | 7,281 | 7,942 | 15,223 |
| Lufingo | 8,145 | 9,021 | 17,166 | 8,836 | 9,786 | 18,621 |
| Kiwira | 11,936 | 13,308 | 25,244 | 12,948 | 14,436 | 27,384 |
| Total | 115,510 | 127,299 | 242,809 | 125,304 | 138,092 | 263,396 |

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Note: *= Wards that were established after 2002 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

** = New wards that were established after 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The original Wards are named in the bracket “()”

CHAPTER TWO

District Council Economy

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter describes the economy of Rungwe District Council. The economic indicators used include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and main source of income for the residents. The poverty indicators cover income and non-income indicators, including percentage of people living below poverty line, the spread of poverty, consumption pattern, health and education status, access to drinking water and housing conditions and its amenities inside and outside.

2.1 GDP and Per Capita GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income are among the economic indicators used to evaluate the council's economic performance. Rungwe District Council, like other districts of Mbeya Region, has never computed its GDP and Per capita GDP since it was established. Nevertheless, Rungwe District Council makes significant contribution to the Regional GDP and per capita GDP. Rungwe District Council economy continues to be dominated by the agriculture sector (both cash and food crops) and other major economic activities such as livestock keeping.

2.1.1 Revenue Collected

Table 2.2 shows the revenue in TZS collected in Rungwe District Council, from 2011 to 2015 years. Result shows that the largest collection of revenue in was obtained from Food and cash crops produce fee TZS 1,030,506,333.50 followed by Forest produce license fees TZS 82,198,400 in 2011, however, a smallest revenue collection were Stray animals penalty TZS 2,812,558. Likewise, from 2011 to 2012 meat inspection charges was collected the highest revenue in 2011 was TZS 5,124,000 (27.1 percent) out of TZS 18,896,500 and in 2012 was TZS 12,506,600 (41.0 percent) out of TZS 30,485,600.

In 2012, a total of TZS 1,174,175,000 was collected as fees from food and cash crops produce fee that accounted for 81.2 percent of the 1,445,466,104 revenue collected, and Parking fees stalls or slabs dues (2.6 percent). While in 2013 again food and cash crops produce fee collected high revenue of TZS 682,716,910.3 (76.4 percent) out of a total collection of TZS 893,574,202.3 followed by central bus stand fees TZS 45,896,200.0 (5.1 percent) of the total of collected. Similarly, trend was observed in 2014, food and cash crops produce fees collected high revenue of TZS 679,572,178.0 (75.9 percent) out of a total collection of TZS

895,705,119.4 followed by Central bus stand fees TZS 47,578,600.0 (5.3 percent) of the total of collected.

While in 2015, the highest revenue in Rungwe District Council came from food and cash crops produce fees TZS 991,199,585.8 (76.2 percent) followed by revenue from Forest produce license fees TZS 62,373,315.9 (4.8 percent) and Posters permit fee TZS 62,372,315.9 (4.8 percent) of total revenue collected TZS 1,300,581,917.6.

In addition, there is no record for the other remains as shown in Table 2.2. Large proportion of Rungwe District Council funds comes from the Central government allocations (through TAMISEMI - PORALG), which amount for more than 90 percent of the Council approved budget. The council also raises revenue locally. The main sources of local income or own source as shown in Table 2.2. Generally, the own revenue base has decreased in recent years because some of the revenue is sent directly to the Central Government through Tanzania Revenue Authority. In addition, the recent requirement by the Parliamentary Committee that stipulates 60 percent of the internal revenue should be directed to development projects has changed implementation strategy of other domestic operations and service delivery functions, and therefore 40 percent remains for recurrent expenditure.

Table 2.2: Revenue in TZS Collected by Type, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Type | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Building permit fee | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and cash crops produce fee | 1,030,506,333.5 | 1,174,175,000.0 | 682,716,910.3 | 679,572,178.0 | 991,199,585.8 |
| Posters permit fee | 1,758,500.0 | 2,853,500.0 | 9,298,019.7 | 1,710,791.4 | 62,372,315.9 |
| Land survey service fee | - | - | - | - | - |
| Market stalls/slabs dues | 33,135,300.0 | 37,867,000.0 | 37,350,500.0 | 28,941,000.0 | 42,247,000.0 |
| Auction mart fees | - | - | - | - | - |
| Meat inspection charges | 18,878,000.0 | 17,001,750.0 | 11,601,600.0 | 12,457,800.0 | 42,713,500.0 |
| Vehicle licenses fees | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building materials extraction license fees | - | 100,000.00 | 642,100.0 | 5,301,300.0 | 16,636,400.0 |
| Forest produce license fees | 82,198,400.0 | 100,688,750.0 | 45,505,650.0 | 80,536,200.0 | 62,373,315.9 |
| Fishing vessel license fees | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guest houses fees | 24,430,355.0 | 9,356,900.0 | 10,121,858.7 | 8,547,450.0 | 813,000.0 |
| Bar & Restaurants fees | 4,136,000.0 | 4,235,600.0 | 1,798,500.0 | 3,089,000.0 | 2,715,500.0 |
| Central bus stand fees | 33,558,500.0 | 36,458,900.0 | 45,896,200.0 | 47,578,600.0 | 50,764,500.0 |
| Insurance commission service fee | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revenue from renting of houses | 12,116,315.0 | 14,160,604.0 | 14,463,918.6 | 15,510,000.0 | 17,145,000.0 |
| Revenue from renting of assets | - | - | - | - | - |
| Parking fees | - | 38,017,100.0 | 31,349,300.0 | 12,460,800.0 | 16,440,000.00 |
| Sub-Total | 1,240,717,703.5 | 1,434,815,104.0 | 890,744,557.3 | 895,705,119.4 | 1,288,980,117.6 |
| Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures | | | | | |
| Stray animals penalty | 2,812,558.0 | 15,000.0 | - | - | - |
| Share of fines imposed by Magistrates court | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Other fines and penalties | - | 10,636,000.0 | 2,829,645.0 | - | 11,601,800.0 |
| Sub-Total | 2,812,558.0 | 10,651,000.0 | 2,829,645.0 | | 11,601,800.0 |
| Grand Total | 1,243,530,261.5 | 1,445,466,104.0 | 893,574,202.3 | 895,705,119.4 | 1,300,581,917.6 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

2.2 Government Employees in Key Sectors

Table 2.1 shows the number of Government Employees in key sectors of the Economy in Rungwe District Council from 2011 to 2015. Overall, it reveals that, the number of government employees in key sectors (education, health, agriculture and livestock and natural resources) had been fluctuating from one year to another. In 2011, the table shows, the majority of the employees in education sectors both primary school teachers (1,711) and secondary teacher 782 followed by health sector employees (457), agriculture(137) and livestock (31) and natural resources employees (6) who are the minority. Similarly trend is observed in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 years, education sector primary school teachers continued to dominate, followed by secondary school teachers followed by health sector employees, agriculture and livestock sector and natural resources employees sector.

The number of employees in these sectors decreased from 6 in 2011 to 3 (equivalent to 50.0 percent) in 2012, also increased by 5.1 percent from 782 to 822 employees in secondary school teachers, overall its increase by 1.8 percent between 2011 and 2012. The largest decrease of government employees is observed in 2013 in primary school teachers' education in 2015 compared to the previous years with 1.3 percent, while agriculture and livestock has the largest decrease compared to the previous years, decrease by 2.2 percent.

The number of employees in these sectors decreased at large percent from 3,203 in 2012 to 2,819 in 2013 (equivalent to 12.0 percent) also all these sectors, government employees decreased in year 2013, and then decreased from 2,745 in 2014 to 2,819 in 2013 (equivalent to 2.6 percent). However, in 2015, the numbers of government employees increases by 50 percent in natural resource followed by primary school teachers with 35.4 and decrease by 11.1 percent in livestock. Overall, the number of government employees increase from 2,745 in 2014 to 3,434 in 2015 (equivalent to 25.1 percent).

Table 2.1: Number of Government Employees in Key sectors of Economy, Rungwe District; 2011 – 2015

| Sector | 2011 | 2012 | Percent Change | 2013 | Percent Change | 2014 | Percent Change | 2015 | Percent Change |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary School Teachers | 1,711 | 1,742 | 1.8 | 1,507 | -13.5 | 1,256 | -16.7 | 1,701 | 35.4 |
| Secondary School Teachers | 782 | 822 | 5.1 | 740 | -10.0 | 881 | 19.1 | 1066 | 21.0 |
| Health | 457 | 444 | -2.8 | 443 | -0.2 | 469 | 5.9 | 537 | 14.5 |
| Agriculture and Livestock | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 137 | 142 | 3.6 | 90 | -36.6 | 98 | 8.9 | 91 | -7.1 |
| Livestock | 31 | 28 | -9.7 | 18 | -35.7 | 18 | 0.0 | 16 | -11.1 |
| Natural Resources | 6 | 3 | -50.0 | 2 | -33.3 | 2 | 0.0 | 3 | 50.0 |
| Water | 12 | 12 | 0.0 | 9 | -25.0 | 9 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Works | 10 | 10 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 12 | 20.0 | 11 | -8.3 |
| Total | 3,146 | 3,203 | 1.8 | 2,819 | -12.0 | 2,745 | -2.6 | 3,434 | 25.1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

2.3 Poverty Indicators

As stated earlier, beside income poverty in terms of GDP and per capita GDP, there are other non - income indicators that portray the poverty level in the district. These indicators include main source of cash income, food poverty in terms of food security and protein intake, education attainment, adult literacy rate, health indicators and housing conditions and their amenities inside and outside dwellings. It is also including the use of modern and durable building materials, access to safe drinking water, types of toilets, household's assets, and sources of lighting and cooking energy. Housing conditions include types of construction materials for roofing, walling and flooring

2.3.1 Income Poverty Rate, Poverty Gap and Gini Coefficient

The Poverty Gap (P1) is an estimate of how far the poor are below the poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. The poverty gap is a measure of the amount relative to the poverty line that has to be transferred to poor households to bring their incomes up to the poverty threshold. The GINI coefficient is a measure of equality of the income distribution. A measure of 100 corresponds with complete inequality; a measure of one corresponds with complete equality. District poverty and GINI estimates show a negative correlation, indicating that low poverty rates are associated with a high inequality in income distribution.

Table 2.3 shows the Selected Poverty Indicators by district in Mbeya Region, according to the 2005 Poverty and Human Development Report. The report indicates that the number of poor per square kilometer was smallest in Mbeya City Council and Chunya District council with only 2 persons per sq.km followed by Mbeya Rural District with 3 persons per square kilometer.

However, Rungwe District was the second district in the region after Kyela District largest number of poor per sq.km with 46 persons per sq.km.

Regarding the poverty line, the report shows that Rungwe District was in the worst situation with 32 percent of its people living below basic needs poverty line. The best district in the region was Mbeya City where only 12 percent of its people were below the poverty line followed by Mbarali District (13 percent).

In terms of poverty gap, Table 2.3 shows that Rungwe District with 9 percent was the worst district followed by Mbeya Rural District (8 per cent) also shows 3 percent is the best poverty gap in Mbeya Region at Mbeya City Council

Concerning the Gini Coefficient Rate, Table 2.3 shows that Mbeya City Council had the worst uneven distribution of wealth by having (36 percent) in the region followed by Chunya District Council (35 percent) Rungwe District Council is the third (34 percent). However, the best district in terms of the distribution of income among people was Mbeya Rural District whose rate was 30 percent as indicated in Table 2.3. Unfortunately, data for Busokelo District council were not available since this is the new district and it has included in the former district, Rungwe District Council.

Table 2.3: Selected Poverty Indicators by District, Mbeya Region, 2012

| District Council | Percent of People living below the Poverty Line | Poverty Gap | Gini Coefficient Rate | Number of Poor per sq.km |
|------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Chunya | 25 | 7 | 35 | 2 |
| Mbeya Rural | 31 | 8 | 30 | 28 |
| Kyela | 24 | 7 | 33 | 56 |
| Rungwe | 32 | 9 | 34 | 46 |
| Busokelo | * | * | * | * |
| Mbarali | 13 | 4 | 31 | 2 |
| Mbeya Urban | 12 | 3 | 36 | 130 |

Source: *Poverty and Human Development Report, 2005*

Note * = *Included in Rungwe District Council*

2.3.2 Main Source of Cash Income

The National Census of Agriculture Sample Survey (2007/08) report shows that Agriculture sector ranked first with the selling of food crops as the main source of cash income in Rungwe District Council. Report shows that 76 percent of the households obtained their cash income by selling food crops followed by sale of cash crops about 6 percent of households, business income (5 percent) and cash earning (3 percent).

2.3.3 Health Indicators

Though the residents of Rungwe District Council are said to have relatively good access to social services like health, education and water; the HIV/AIDS pandemic is among the diseases that have had a negative impact to the health of its residents resulted to high rate of morbidity, mortality, orphan hood and widowhood. The health situation of the people in the district council can also be observed through other proxy health indicators that include Infant Mortality Rate (number of infant deaths per 1,000 infants), Children under Five Years Mortality Rate (children deaths per 1,000 live births) and Doctor/Population Ratio (number of people served by one doctor).

According to Rungwe District Council, shows that average population per doctor decrease in small percent from an average of 6,390 populations per doctor in 2012 compared to 6,931 populations per doctor in 2015. However, the average population per health facility, regardless to population increase in 2012, has increased from 6,153 people in 2012 to 5,588 persons in 2015. This is probably caused by health facilities which are 43 in 2012 and in 2015 year.

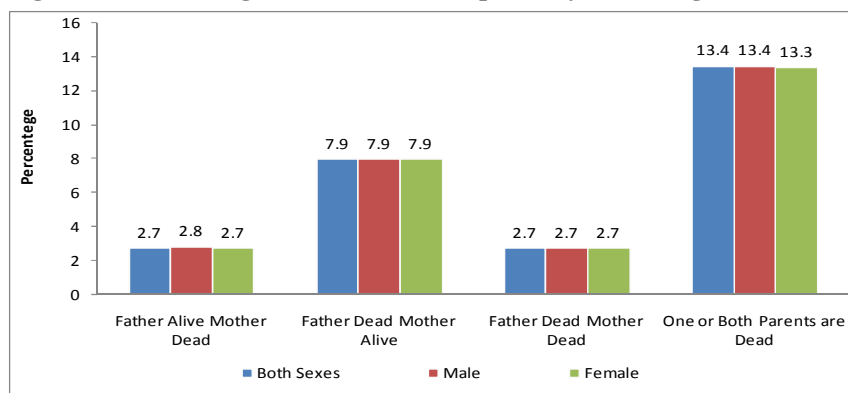
According to the data from the Health Department in Rungwe District Council, show that Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 7 per 1,000 and Children under Five Years Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 5 per 1,000. However, in national estimates show that Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 43 children per 1000 live births while Under Five Years Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 67 children per 1000 live birth. This indicates that IMR and U5MR for Rungwe District Council are lower than the national estimate that is a good indication in the target to improve mother and child health care services.

The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic disease has also replicated the rates of orphans experienced in 2012 Population and Housing Census. Rungwe District Council is among the councils in Mbeya Region with highest average rates of orphans of 13.4 percent compared to Mbeya Region with 12.2 percent according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census. There is a need for the district council management to conduct an intensive survey in order to know the current status of orphan hood and factors contributing such high rates of orphans and come up with feasible solutions.

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 2.4 shows that 2.8 percent of children accounted for children whose fathers were alive but mothers dead, 7.9 percent accounted for children whose fathers were dead and mothers alive and

2.7 percent of children accounted for both parent were dead. In addition to that, 13.4 percent of children accounted for one or both parents are dead.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Orphans by Sex, Rungwe District Council, 2012 Census



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region, 2016

Table 2.4: Selected Health Indicators for Rungwe District Council

| Indicator | Rungwe District Council |
|---|-------------------------|
| Orphaned Rate | - |
| Widowed Rate | - |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 7 |
| Children Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (Census 2012) | 5 |
| HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate | - |
| Doctor/ Population Ratio | 6,931 |
| Hospital Bed per Population Ratio. | - |

Source: Rungwe District Council and National Bureau of Statistics.

2.3.4 Literacy Rate and Level of Education

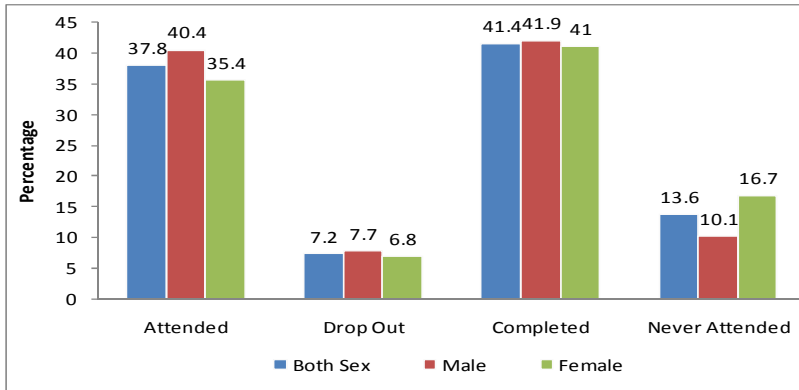
According to the Population and Housing Census of 2012, the literacy rate for individuals aged five years and above in Rungwe District Council has a total literacy rate of 84.1 percent for both sex. The results also reveal that literacy rate was higher among males (89.8 percent) than among females (79.4 percent). However, with regard to the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08, Rungwe District Council had a total literacy rate of Rungwe 78 percent. The highest literacy rate was found in Mbeya City Council and Kyela District Council (83 percent), followed by Ileje (81 percent).

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census results, the literacy rate for persons aged five years and above, Rungwe District Council has 80.7 percent (literate in Kiswahili only were 64.9 percent, English only were 0.8 percent, both languages were 14.8 percent and other language 0.1 percent).

Furthermore report shows that, 37.8 percent had attended school (40.4 percent males and 35.4 percent females), 7.2 percent had dropped from school (7.7 percent males and 6.8 percent

females), 41.4 percent have completed (41.9 percent males and 41 percent females) while those who had never attended school were 13.6 percent, of which 10.1 percent were males against 16.7 percent were females as shown in (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Education Status, Rungwe District Council, 2012

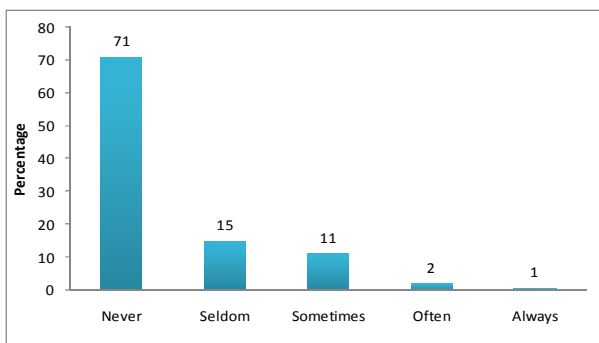


Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census Report, Mbeya Region, 2016

2.3.5 Food Security

Majority of households in Rungwe District Council about 58,773 households (71 percent) reported that they never experienced problems in satisfying the household food requirement, according to the 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture. However, 15 percent of the total households in the district council said they seldom experienced food insufficiency problems and 11 percent said they sometimes experienced problems. However, 2 percent often experienced problems and 1 percent always had problems in satisfying the household food requirements (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Status of Food Satisfaction, Rungwe District Council, 2007/2008



Source: NBS, National Sample Census of Agriculture, Mbeya Region, 2007/2008

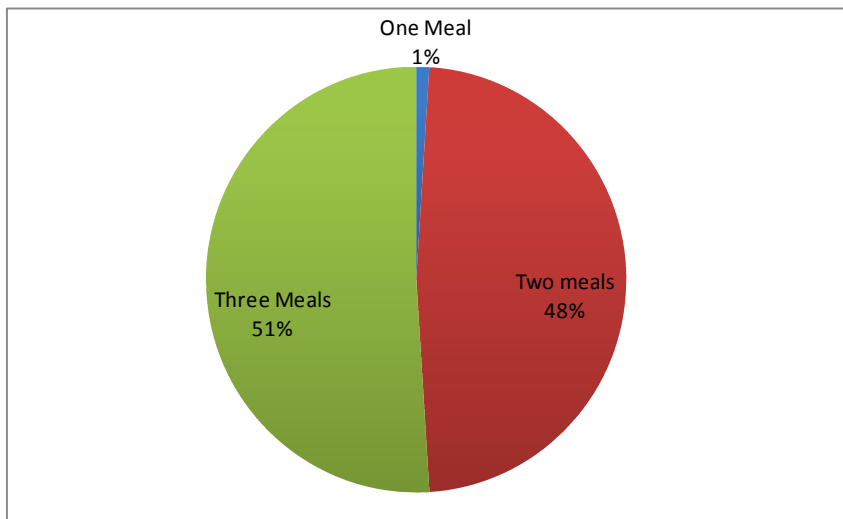
2.3.6 Food Consumption Patterns

The level of food consumption is also an indicator of the poverty level of the household. The number of meals consumed in a day and the frequencies of protein intake per week, particularly meat and fish, are most superior in measuring poverty levels of the households in the country.

2.3.6.1 Number of Meals per Day

The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08 revealed that the majority of agricultural households in Rungwe District Council normally had three meals per day (41,835 households, equivalent to 51 percent) followed by two meals per day (39,794 households, equivalent to 48 percent) and one meal per day (1,020 households, equivalent to one percent). Moreover, the results also indicate that none of the households had four meals per day. The results show that food insufficiency affects a very small proportion of households in the district council as shown in figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Rural Agricultural Households by Meals Taken per Day, Rungwe District Council; 2007/2008



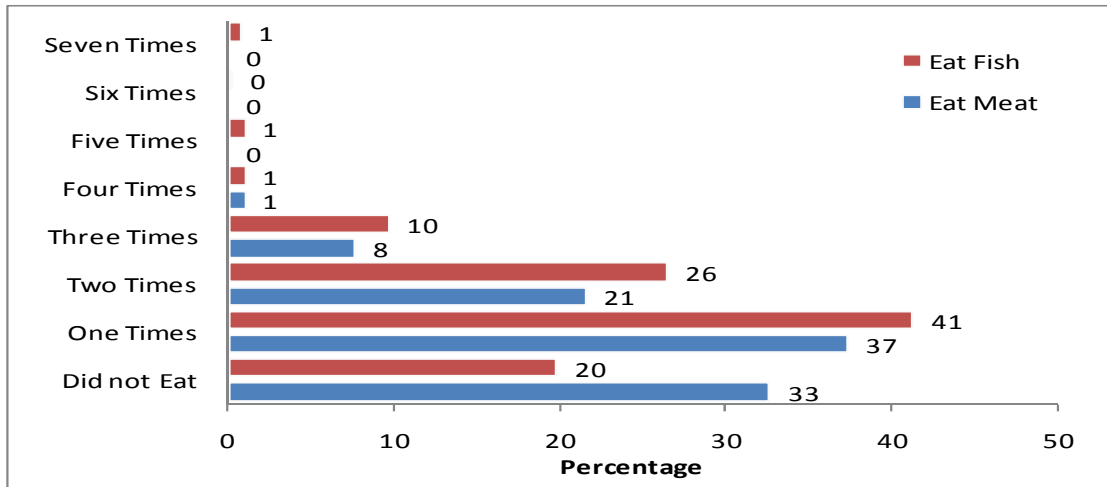
Source: NBS, National Sample Census of Agriculture, Mbeya region, 2007/08

2.3.6.2 Protein (Meat and Fish) Consumption Frequencies

The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08 further reveals that the number of households that consumed meat and fish during the week preceding the census. As shown in Figure 2.5, most of the households ate meat once per week (37 percent), followed by those who did not ate meat 33 percent per the week, then those who ate meat two times (21 percent) while zero percent ate meat five times, six times and seven times per week. However, the result shows that most households ate fish one times per week (41 percent), followed by those who ate fish

two times per week (26 percent), those who did not ate fish (20 percent) per week. Moreover, about (10 percent) ate fish three times a week while those ate fish four times, five times and seven times per week, about one percent each and zero percent ate fish six times per week.

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Frequency of Meat and Fish Consumption per Week by Households, Rungwe District Council, 2007/2008

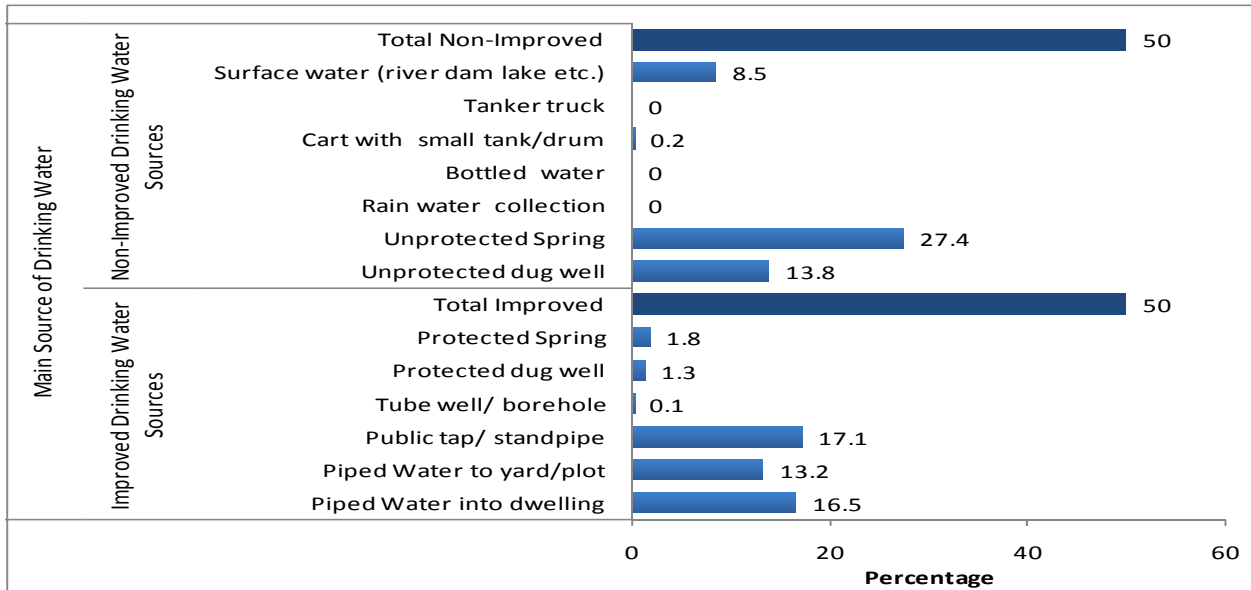


Source: NBS, National Sample Census of Agriculture, Mbeya Region, 2007/08

2.3.7 Access to Clean Drinking Water

The topography and existence of permanent drainage system are the main reasons for the reliable sources of water in Rungwe District Council. The 2012 Population and Housing Census results shown in Figure 2.6, about 27.4 percent of households in Rungwe District Council used unprotected spring as the main source of drinking water. It is followed by public tap or standpipe (17.1 percent), piped water into dwelling (16.5 percent), unprotected dug well (13.8 percent), piped water to yard/plot (13.2 percent) and surface water such as river, dam, lake and other (8.5 percent). However, protected spring (1.8 percent) used as a main source by of the households protected dug well (1.3 percent), tube well/bore hall (0.1 percent) and cart with small tank/drum (0.2 percent).

Figure 2.6: Percentage of Households by Type of Water Source during the Wet and Dry Seasons, Rungwe District Council, 2012



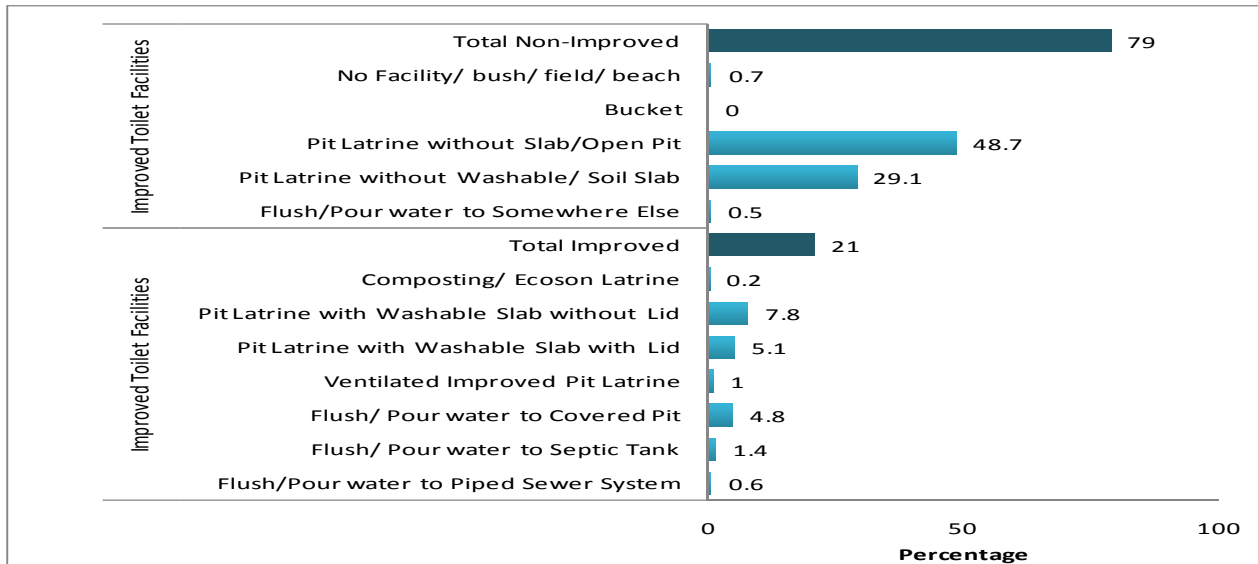
Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

2.3.8 Types of Toilets

Sanitary conditions of any human settlement have a direct impact on the environment and on the health standards of the people who live in the neighborhood. Sanitation includes hygienic disposal of solids and liquid wastes. Sanitation facilities include toilets, sewers and waste water treatment plants as well as more simple technologies such as latrines and septic tanks. Sanitation continues to remain one of the key health issues in the developing world.

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, result shows that Rungwe District Council has the largest proportion (79 percent) of households with non-improved toilet facilities categorized as pit latrine without slab or open pit (48.7 percent) followed by pit latrine without washable or soil slab (29.1 percent). However, the result shows that 21 percent of the households were using improved toilet facilities categorized as pit latrine with washable slab without lid (7.8 percent), pit latrine with washable slab with lid (4.8 percent) and flush or pour water to septic tank (1.4 percent) while only one percent using ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. In general, the district council should make efforts to ensure that all households use the improved toilet facilities (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Percentage of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Rungwe District Council, 2012



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

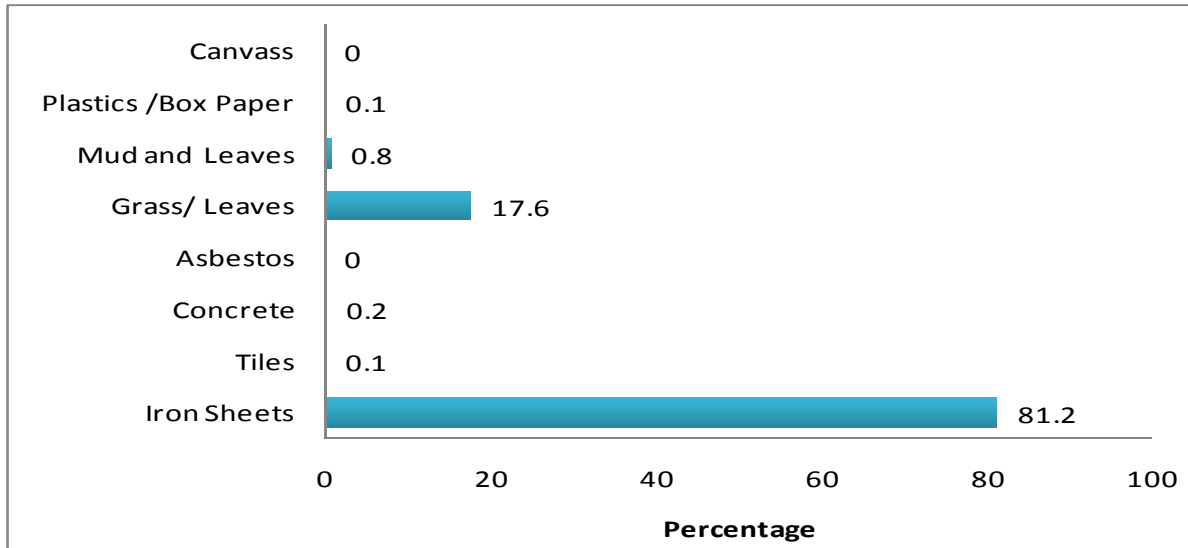
2.3.9 Housing Conditions

Housing condition is another key of non – income indicator that shows the poverty status of a household and can easily judge whether a household is of low, medium or high income level. Three aspects of a dwelling are observed whether they have used modern and durable materials for roofing, flooring and walls, based on the durability and quality of the houses in terms of the building materials.

2.3.9.1 Roofing Materials

The 2012 Population and Housing Census, reveals that iron sheets is the most common roofing materials in different areas of the country. The results show that Rungwe District Council has 81.2 percent of the total private households using iron sheets as roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (17.6 percent), mud and leaves (0.8 percent). However, neither of the households has asbestos nor canvassed as roofing materials in the district council. Figure 2.8 shows percentage of households by type of roofing material.

Figure 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Materials, Rungwe District Council, 2012

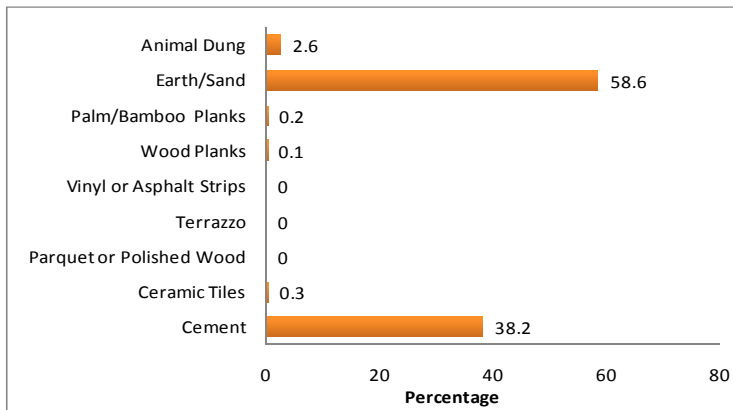


Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

2.3.9.2 Flooring Materials

Flooring is also an important indicator to the quality of dwellings on measuring poverty of private households. The 2012 Population and Housing Census result shows that 58.6 percentage of the total private households in the district council using earth and sand as a type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling followed by cement 38.2 percent, animal dung (2.6 percent) while ceramic tiles (0.3 percent), bamboo or palm (0.2 percent) and wood planks (0.1 percent). However, in Rungwe District Council about 38.8 percent of the total private households used modern flooring materials including (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips, wood planks and boo planks) to improve their dwellings. This is considerable as improvement in Rungwe District Council on the use of modern materials for flooring.

Figure 2.9: Percentage of Households by Type of Flooring Materials, Rungwe District Council, 2012

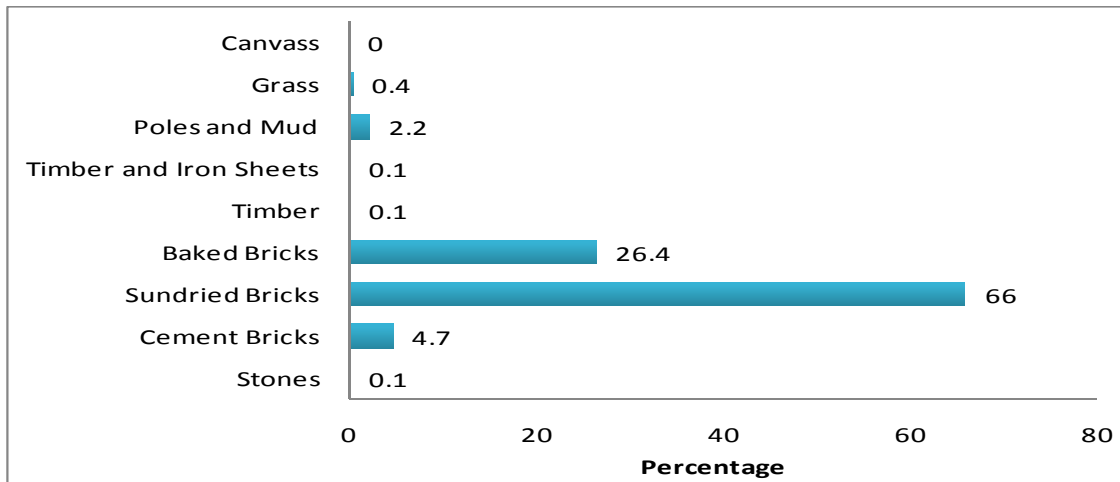


Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

2.3.9.3 Wall Materials

The use of modern and durable wall materials is another notable feature concerning dwellings in the measurement of poverty in any country or region. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census reveals that 66 percent of the total private households in Rungwe District Council their house walls building with sundried bricks. However, other materials commonly used for building walls are building with baked bricks (26.4 percent), cement bricks (4.7 percent), poles and mud (2.2 percent). Nevertheless, Figure 2.10 shows that stones, timber and iron sheets, and timber materials each have 0.1 percent of total households in the council. This implies that most of the house walls in Rungwe District Council are building with sundried bricks followed by baked bricks.

Figure 2.10: Percentage of Households by Type of Wall Materials, Rungwe District Council, 2012 Census



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

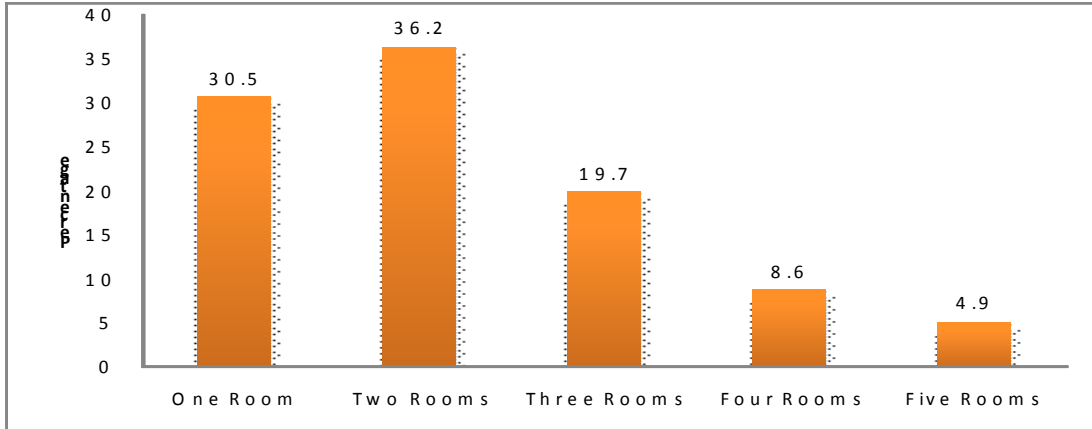
2.3.9.4 Number of Sleeping Rooms

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the requirements of accommodation for households. A room for sleeping is defined as any space within the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. By this definition, it means any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

According to the 2012, Population and Housing Census results show that Rungwe District Council has an average household size of 4.1 persons and an average number of rooms for sleeping 2.3. However, Figure 2.11 show that 36.2 percent of the total private households in the district have two rooms for sleeping followed by 30.5 percent has one room for sleeping and 19.7

percent has three rooms for sleeping, while a small percentage of the households with four rooms (8.6 percent) and five rooms (4.9 percent) for sleeping.

Figure 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rungwe District Council, 2012 Census



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mbeya Region Report, 2016

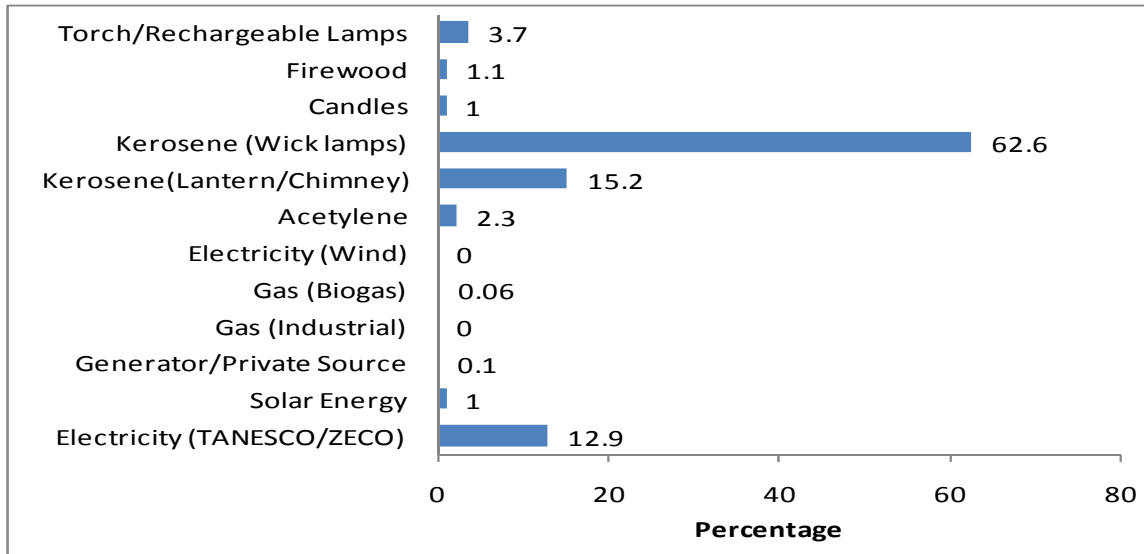
2.3.10 Source of Lighting Energy

According to the 2012, Population and Housing Census results revealed that 62.6 percent of the total private households in the district use kerosene or wick lamp as a source of energy for lighting. However, there has been a significant improvement in the proportion of households with access to electricity as a source of energy for lighting (12.9 percent) of households used it.

Generally, Figure 2.12 shows that the most common source of energy for lighting for households in the district use kerosene (wick lamps) 62.6 percent of total households, followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney) (15.2 percent). It followed by electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) with 12.9 percent, torch/rechargeable lamps with 3.7 percent. This result indicates that most of households in Rungwe District Council still depend more on kerosene or wick lamp (62.6 percent) as a main source of energy for lighting. Census results also highlight the increase use of modern energy source such as acetylene, solar power and electric torch or rechargeable lamp compared to The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08.

The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08 reveals that only 2 percent of households use electricity for lighting. Wick lamp (64 percent) as the main source of lighting energy in Rungwe District Council followed by hurricane lamp (29 percent), pressure lamp (4 percent). However, none of the households was using solar, biogas (gas), candles, firewood or others as a source of energy for lighting.

Figure 2.12: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Rungwe District Council, 2012



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census Report, 2012

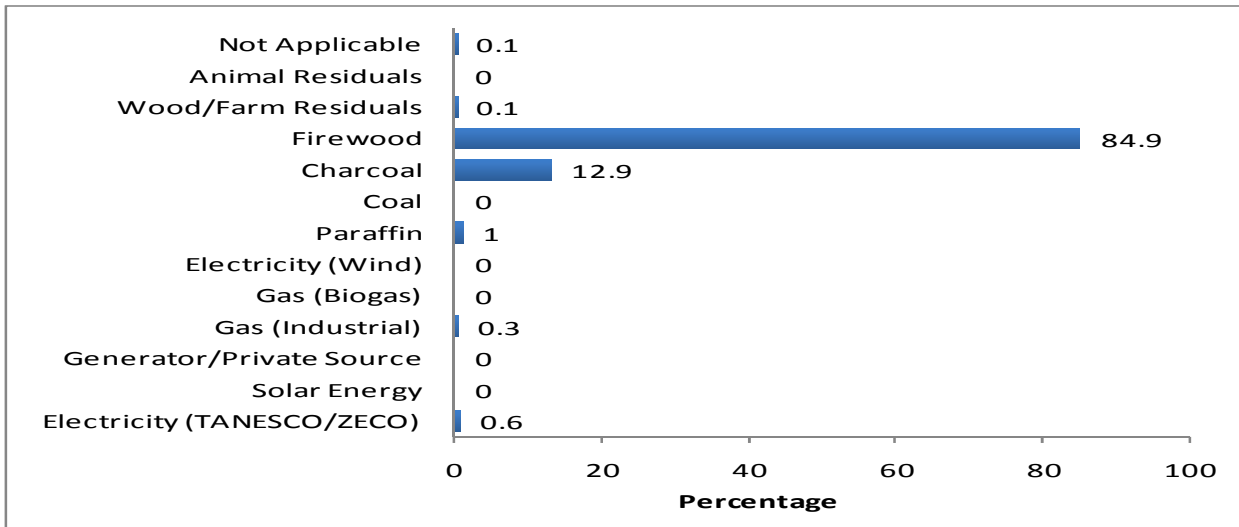
2.2.11 Source of Energy for Cooking

The 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture, shows that the main source of energy for cooking for most of the private households in Rungwe District Council was firewood (98 percent) followed by charcoal (1 percent). However, zero percent of the total private households was reported used electricity, solar gas (biogas), bottled gas, paraffin or kerosene, crop residues livestock dung as the major source of energy for cooking.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census result show that firewood remains as the most prevalent source of energy for cooking in the district (84.9 percent) followed by charcoal (12.9 percent) and paraffin (1percent) of the total private households. Moreover, show that there is a significant increase proportion for households using modern and/or environmental friendly source of energy for cooking such as electricity (1percent) and industrial gas (0.3 percent).

In general, as shown about 97.8 percent of the households in Rungwe District Council use firewood and charcoal as the main source of cooking should know that if the current practice continues, deforestation and depletion of natural vegetation through using firewood and charcoal will destroy the nature and ecology of district as a whole. Hence, measures should be taken to ensure that the natural vegetation and ecology of the council are restored and sustained.

Figure 2.13: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Rungwe District Council, 2012



Source: NBS, NBS, Population and Housing Census Report, Mbeya Region, 2016

2.2.12 Land Development and Management

Land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options. Planning also provides safeguarding resources for the future as well as guidance in cases of possible conflicts over land use between rural land use and urban or industrial expansion, by indicating which areas of land are most valuable under rural use.

Land use planning is a key aspect for development of both urban and rural areas in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots either for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial purposes. In rural areas, agricultural and other production activities such as livestock keeping contribute to increasing needs for land. There is an urgent need to ensure that land is properly managed for sustainable development.

Rungwe District Council has both urban and rural areas; the demand for surveyed land plots has been great in recent times. The effort should be focus both urban and rural on land use plans, in the planning for allocation of farms, human settlements and other economic activities. In Rungwe District Council, further efforts should be directed at surveying the villages and issuing certificates to the already surveyed villages. This will enable villagers to organize themselves in the proper use of land and obtain loans from financial institutions. Table 2.10a show that out of the total area of 1,231.54 sq.km only 21.07 sq.km equivalent to 1.7 percent of the total areas is surveyed.

Table 2.10: Total Distribution of Surveyed Area by Type of Use and Ward Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Ward | Total area (Sq.km) | Total Area surveyed | Size of Plots Surveyed in Square metres designated for | | | Residential areas | Trade/Industrial areas | Percent of Public services (i.e schools, markets, hospital, open spaces) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | Residential areas | Trade/Industrial areas | Public services (i.e. schools, markets, hospital, open spaces) | | | |
| Matwebe | 49.1727 | 0.411 | - | - | 0.411 | - | - | 100 |
| Masukulu | 59.6336 | 3.01107 | 2.55 | 0.00607 | 0.455 | 84.7 | 0.2 | 15.1 |
| Ikuti | 85.5963 | 0.809 | - | - | 0.809 | - | - | 100 |
| Bujela | 43.9042 | 0.44 | - | - | 0.44 | - | - | 100 |
| Masoko | 80.2158 | 0.37 | - | - | 0.37 | - | - | 100 |
| Iponjola | 24.8791 | 0.146 | - | - | 0.146 | - | - | 100 |
| Nkunga | 66.6932 | 0.339 | - | - | 0.339 | - | - | 100 |
| Lupepo | 31.4139 | 0.256 | - | - | 0.256 | - | - | 100 |
| Swaya | 72.6492 | 0.493 | - | - | 0.493 | - | - | 100 |
| Kinyala | 60.7025 | 0.421 | - | - | 0.421 | - | - | 100 |
| Masebe | 29.554 | 0.265 | - | - | 0.265 | - | - | 100 |
| Suma | 30.3479 | 0.452 | - | - | 0.452 | - | - | 100 |
| Kisondela | 65.8912 | 0.367 | - | - | 0.367 | - | - | 100 |
| Mpuguso | 21.5635 | 0.294 | - | - | 0.294 | - | - | 100 |
| Kisiba | 43.6257 | 0.519 | - | - | 0.519 | - | - | 100 |
| Msasani * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 90.3118 | 0.401 | - | - | 0.401 | - | - | 100 |
| Bagamoyo * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | 65.2492 | 0.132 | - | - | 0.132 | - | - | 100 |
| Ndanto | 18.1994 | 0.193 | - | - | 0.193 | - | - | 100 |
| Malindo | 26.5702 | 0.173 | - | - | 0.173 | - | - | 100 |
| Makandana* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | 49.6231 | 0.557 | - | - | 0.557 | - | - | 100 |
| Lufingo | 22.6145 | 0.395 | - | - | 0.395 | - | - | 100 |
| Kiwira | 110.1454 | 2.302 | 1.494 | 0.0314 | 0.777 | 64.9 | 1.3 | 33.8 |
| TukuyuTownship | 82.9801 | 8.325 | 6.687 | 0.125 | 1.513 | 80.3 | 1.5 | 18.2 |
| Total | 1,231.5363 | 21.071 | 10.731 | 0.16247 | 10.178 | 50.9 | 0.8 | 48.3 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

NB: * Wards within the Township Authority with the total area of 829.8sq.km. However, in Table 10b show that estimated unsurveyed area in Rungwe District Council, the result reveals a large proportional of the estimated total area (in Sq km) is un-Surveyed about 1,136.94 sq.km equivalents to 92 percent.

Table 1: Estimated Un surveyed Area by Type of Use and Ward Rungwe District Council; 2011-2016

| Ward | Total area (sq.km) | Estimated Total Area (Sq km) un-Surveyed | Estimated Size Un-Surveyed area in Square kilometer Used for | | | Percent of the Un-surveyed area to the Total area of the ward | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|
| | | | Residential areas | Trade/Industrial areas | Public Services(i.e. schools, markets, hospital, open spaces | Residential areas | Trade/Industrial areas | Public Services(i.e. schools, markets, hospital, open spaces |
| Matwebe | 49.1727 | 49.1727 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Masukulu | 59.6336 | 58.1336 | - | - | - | 2.6 | - | - |
| Ikuti | 85.5963 | 81.0963 | 4.5 | - | - | 5.5 | - | - |
| Bujela | 43.9042 | 41.4042 | 2.5 | - | - | 6.0 | - | - |
| Masoko | 80.2158 | 80.2158 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Iponjola | 24.8791 | 24.8791 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Nkunga | 66.6932 | 63.5932 | 3.1 | - | - | 4.9 | - | - |
| Lupepo | 31.4139 | 31.4139 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Swaya | 72.6492 | 70.1492 | - | - | - | 3.6 | - | - |
| Kinyala | 60.7025 | 57.2025 | 3.5 | - | - | 6.1 | - | - |
| Masebe | 29.5540 | 26.554 | 3 | - | - | 11.3 | - | - |
| Suma | 30.3479 | 26.3479 | 4 | - | - | 15.2 | - | - |
| Kisondela | 65.8912 | 62.8912 | 3 | - | - | 4.8 | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 21.5635 | 17.0635 | 4.5 | - | - | 26.4 | - | - |
| Kisiba | 43.6257 | 41.6257 | 2 | - | - | 4.8 | - | - |
| Msasani * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 90.3118 | 88.3118 | 2 | - | - | 2.3 | - | - |
| Bagamoyo * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | 65.2492 | 59.2492 | 6 | - | - | 10.1 | - | - |
| Ndanto | 18.1994 | 11.1994 | 7 | - | - | 62.5 | - | - |
| Malindo | 26.5702 | 24.5702 | 2 | - | - | 8.1 | - | - |
| Makandana* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | 49.6231 | 44.6231 | 5 | - | - | 11.2 | - | - |
| Lufingo | 22.6145 | 18.1145 | 4.5 | - | - | 24.8 | - | - |
| Kiwira | 110.1454 | 101.1454 | 9 | - | - | 8.9 | - | - |
| Tukuyu Township | 82.9801 | 57.9801 | 25 | - | - | 43.1 | - | - |
| Total | 1,231.5363 | 1,136.9363 | 94.6 | - | - | 8.3 | - | - |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

NB: * Wards within the Township Authority with the total areas of 82.9801 sq km.

Land use planning is a key aspect for development of both urban and rural areas in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots either for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial purposes. In rural areas, agricultural and other production activities such as livestock keeping contribute to increasing needs for land. There is an

urgent need to ensure that land is properly managed for sustainable development. Table 2.10c shows Availability of land bank by ward in Rungwe District Council.

Table 2.10a: Availability of land bank by Ward and size of the land, Rungwe District Council; 2016

| Ward | Land size in square metre | Proposed Use |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Matwebe | 404,685.642 | Agriculture |
| Masukulu | 32,374.851 | Avocado |
| Ikuti | 404,685.642 | Agriculture |
| Bujela | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - |
| Nkunga | 32,374.851 | Market |
| Lupepo | - | - |
| Swaya | 6,070.285 | Investment |
| Kinyala | - | - |
| Masebe | 12,140.569 | Market |
| | 6,070.285 | Ward Office |
| | 14,163.998 | Dispensary |
| | 16,187.426 | Market |
| Suma | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - |
| Ndanto | 12,140.569 | Health Centre or veta |
| | 145,686.831 | Secondary school |
| | 89,030.841 | Commercial houses |
| | 32,374.851 | Primary school |
| Malindo | 28,327.995 | Nursing college |
| | 18,210.854 | Health Centre |
| | 24,281.139 | Dispensary |
| Makandana | - | - |
| Itagata | 12,140.569 | Health Centre |
| Ibighi | 6,070.285 | Investment |
| Kyimo | 20,234.282 | Health Centre |
| Lufingo | 32,374.851 | VETA |
| Kiwira | 404,685.642 | Investment |
| | 161,874.257 | Investment |
| | 129,499.406 | Investment |
| Total | 2,045,685.921 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council, 2016

Table 2.10c: Urban Land Use Planning by Ward Rungwe Council; 2016

| Ward | Land size (in Hectares) used for | | | | Size of Un-used/Reserve land area (ha) | Size of Land Bank in Hectares Potential for Investment |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | Human settlements | Agriculture and Livestock | Forests reserves | Water catchment | | |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

CHAPTER THREE

Production Sectors

3.0 Chapter Overview

Productive sectors are those sectors that play a great role in providing income, employment and ensuring adequate food supplies for majority of the people in the districts. These sectors also had a significant contribution to the district and region Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This chapter explains the performance and challenges of the productive sectors in Rungwe District Council. Furthermore it highlights investment opportunities available in each sector sectors. The main productive sectors in Rungwe District Council are; agriculture, livestock, forestry, tourism, mining and industrial sector.

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people in Rungwe District Council. A total of 45,432 out of 58,924 households equivalent to 77.1 percent were engaged in agricultural activities in 2011/12 agriculture year. Most of these households engaged in agriculture activities were in rural areas (82.7 percent). Rungwe district is among the potential areas for agriculture in Tanzania. It has good climatic conditions that favour production of varieties of food crops and cash crops. The major food crops grown in the district are maize, cooking bananas, beans, round Potatoes, paddy, cassava and sweet potatoes. On the otherhand major cash crops in district are tea, cocoa, coffee and pyrethrum. All production of food crops and cash crops are in small scale farms except tea where there are some large scale farms.



Banana

Coffee

3.1.1 Distribution Arable Land Area

Arable land is the land suitable for growing crops. Table 3.1 shows that, the total arable land area in Rungwe District Council is 92,389.50 hectares which is 75.0 percent of the total land area (123,186.05 hectares). The actual cultivated land area is estimated to be 83,613.60 hectares, equals to 90.5 percent of the total arable land area. The remaining land is covered by 445 Hectares of forest and 2,639.7 hectares is mountainous and residential area. The district covers 3.5 percent of the total Regional land area (3,549,300 Hectares).

Table 3.1: Distribution of Arable Land (ha) by Ward Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total land Area (Ha) | Total Arable (Ha) | Arable land Under Cultivation (Ha) | % of Arable land under cultivation |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Matwebe | 4,917.27 | 3,996.34 | 2,950.40 | 73.8 |
| Masukulu | 5,963.36 | 4,780.84 | 3,896.40 | 81.5 |
| Ikuti | 8,559.63 | 6,728.04 | 5,135.80 | 76.3 |
| Bujela | 4,390.42 | 3,601.14 | 3,161.10 | 87.8 |
| Masoko | 8,021.58 | 6,324.54 | 5,777.80 | 91.4 |
| Iponjola | 2,487.91 | 2,174.24 | 1,865.90 | 85.8 |
| Nkunga | 6,669.32 | 5,310.34 | 5,002.00 | 94.2 |
| Lupepo | 3,141.39 | 2,664.34 | 2,312.00 | 86.8 |
| Swaya | 7,296.84 | 5,780.94 | 5,472.60 | 94.7 |
| Kinyala | 6,070.25 | 4,861.04 | 4,552.70 | 93.7 |
| Masebe | 2,955.40 | 2,524.94 | 2,172.20 | 86.0 |
| Suma | 3,034.79 | 2,584.44 | 2,048.50 | 79.3 |
| Kisondela | 6,589.12 | 5,250.14 | 4,694.70 | 89.4 |
| Mpuguso | 2,156.35 | 1,918.90 | 1,918.90 | 100.0 |
| Kisiba | 4,363.05 | 3,272.30 | 2,945.10 | 90.0 |
| Msasani * | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Kawetele * | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Ilima | 9,031.18 | 7,224.90 | 6,357.90 | 88.0 |
| Bagamoyo * | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Bulyaga * | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Isongole | 6,524.92 | 5,219.90 | 5,219.90 | 100.0 |
| Ndanto | 1,819.94 | 1,456.00 | 1,456.00 | 100.0 |
| Malindo | 2,657.02 | 2,125.60 | 2,083.10 | 98.0 |
| Makandana * | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Itagata | NM | NM | NM | - |
| Ibighi * | NM | 4,149.00 | 4,149.00 | 100.0 |
| Kyimo * | 4,962.31 | 3,969.80 | 3,969.80 | 100.0 |
| Lufingo | 2,261.45 | 1,809.20 | 1,809.20 | 100.0 |
| Kiwira | 11,014.54 | 8,811.60 | 8,811.60 | 100.0 |
| Tukuyu Township | 8,298.01 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Total | 123,186.05 | 92,389.50 | 83,613.60 | 90.5 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

NB: (i) Wards marked with * are within the Tukuyu Township whose area is 829.800 sq Km.

(ii) NM = Not measured

3.1.2: Land Under Cultivation

Table 3.2a shows area (in hectares) under cultivation of major food crops and cash crops in Iringa Rungwe District Council. Over the five years (2011 – 2015), areas planted with major food crops shows an upward trend. The total area increased by 13.5 percent (6,406.8 ha) from 47,324.00 ha in 2011 to 53,730.80 ha in 2015. Maize is a predominant food crop cultivated in the district, followed by cooking bananas, beans and round potatoes. The results shows that, out of total area under cultivation (53,730.80 ha) in 2015, maize accounts for 35.3 percent followed by cooking bananas (19.1 percent), beans (16.9 percent) and round potatoes by 14.9 percent.

The main cash crops grown in Rungwe District Council are coffee, tea, Cocoa, pyrethrum and Cardamom (Iliki). Table 3.2a further shows that, the estimated area planted with major cash crops in 2015 is 7,236.1 ha, a growth of about 36.4 percent from 5,377.4 ha recorded in 2011. Coffee is a predominant cash crop in Rungwe District Council which account for 52.0 percent of the total area planted with major cash crops. The second and third cash crops with largest coverage are tea (31.1 percent) and Cocoa (16.6 percent) respectively.

Table 3.2a: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Food and Cash Crops, Rungwe District Council, 2011 – 2015

| Crop | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number (Ha) | % | Number (Ha) | % | Number (Ha) | % | Number (Ha) | % | Number (Ha) | % |
| Major Food Crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | 17,287.6 | 36.5 | 17,779.2 | 36.7 | 18,278.2 | 36.4 | 18,540.7 | 36.3 | 18,959.5 | 35.3 |
| Paddy | 700.5 | 1.5 | 743.8 | 1.5 | 786.5 | 1.6 | 868.0 | 1.7 | 965.0 | 1.8 |
| Cassava | 661.5 | 1.4 | 643.0 | 1.3 | 712.3 | 1.4 | 801.8 | 1.6 | 818.8 | 1.5 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 510.9 | 1.1 | 478.2 | 1.0 | 556.6 | 1.1 | 571.7 | 1.1 | 540.8 | 1.0 |
| Cocoyam | 794.0 | 1.7 | 766.6 | 1.6 | 915.5 | 1.8 | 935.5 | 1.8 | 925.0 | 1.7 |
| Beans | 8,002.2 | 16.9 | 8,476.9 | 17.5 | 8,994.4 | 17.9 | 8,951.6 | 17.5 | 9,092.8 | 16.9 |
| Groundnut | 489.1 | 1.0 | 532.7 | 1.1 | 559.4 | 1.1 | 590.2 | 1.2 | 615.8 | 1.1 |
| Cooking Banana | 9,162.3 | 19.4 | 9,148.4 | 18.9 | 9,281.7 | 18.5 | 9,313.8 | 18.2 | 10,240.2 | 19.1 |
| Round Potatoes | 7,389.0 | 15.6 | 7,468.0 | 15.4 | 7,698.5 | 15.3 | 7,867.0 | 15.4 | 7,999.3 | 14.9 |
| Avocado | 247.5 | 0.5 | 260.2 | 0.5 | 287.4 | 0.6 | 297.6 | 0.6 | 311.7 | 0.6 |
| Sweet bananas | 2,015.9 | 4.3 | 1,999.2 | 4.1 | 2,012.2 | 4.0 | 2,220.3 | 4.3 | 3,074.0 | 5.7 |
| Bambara nut | 63.6 | 0.1 | 145.7 | 0.3 | 151.6 | 0.3 | 161.8 | 0.3 | 187.9 | 0.3 |
| Total | 47,324.00 | 100.0 | 48,441.90 | 100.0 | 50,234.30 | 100.0 | 51,120.00 | 100.0 | 53,730.80 | 100.0 |
| Major Cash Crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 2,193.2 | 40.8 | 2,193.8 | 40.0 | 2,292.2 | 40.8 | 3,528.0 | 50.6 | 3,761.4 | 52.0 |
| Tea | 2,116.6 | 39.4 | 2,212.7 | 40.3 | 2,230.1 | 39.7 | 2,244.8 | 32.2 | 2,253.7 | 31.1 |
| Cocoa | 1,043.0 | 19.4 | 1,060.0 | 19.3 | 1,079.5 | 19.2 | 1,183.0 | 17.0 | 1,203.5 | 16.6 |
| pyrethrum | 12.0 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Cardamom (Iliki) | 12.6 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 5,377.4 | 100.0 | 5,488.3 | 100.0 | 5,618.3 | 100.0 | 6,973.3 | 100.0 | 7,236.1 | 100.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2b shows the estimated area in hectares under cultivation of major food crops by ward in the year 2015. The findings shows that, out of the total land area cultivated with the major food crops (53,730.8 ha) in 2015, Kinyala, Ikuti and Kiwira Wards had the largest proportion which accounts for 18,285.0ha (34.0 percent), 7,813.7ha (14.5 percent) and 4,157.0ha (7.7 percent). The findings further shows that, out of the total land area cultivated with maize (18,959.5ha), Kinyala, Ikuti and Kiwira covers the largest area which account for 37.1 percent, 14.4 percent and 10.0 percent respectively. The results also shows that, the largest area under cultivation of paddy is located in Matwebe, Masukulu and Kisiba wards wich account for 50.8 percent, 37.3 percent 7.3 percent respectively of the total area under cultivation of paddy (965.0ha). Furthermore, the results in table 3.2b shows that, Largest proportion of area cultivated with beans are in Kinyala (4,452.0ha Ikuti (1,593.0ha) and Kiwira (1,227.0ha). Large cultivated area with Cooking bananas are in Lufingo, Kinyala and Ikuti ward while the largest areas cultivated with round potatoes are in Kinyala, Ndanto and Swaya.

Table 3.2b: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Food Crops, by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Maize | Paddy | Cassava | Sweet Potatoes | Cocoyam | Beans | Groundnut | Cooking Banana | Round Potatoes | Avocado | Sweet bananas | Bambara nut | Total |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Matwebe | 320.0 | 490.0 | 250.0 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 80.0 | 230.0 | 110.0 | 0.0 | 123.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,636.0 |
| Masukulu | 318.0 | 360.0 | 31.0 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 98.0 | 93.0 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 939.6 |
| Ikuti | 2,732.0 | 0.0 | 123.5 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 1,593.0 | 0.0 | 1,333.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,978.1 | 0.0 | 7,813.7 |
| Bujela | 65.0 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 18.5 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 204.2 |
| Masoko | 145.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 45.0 | 18.0 | 110.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 429.5 |
| Iponjolo | 91.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 590.0 | 0.0 | 719.1 |
| Nkunga | 181.3 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 103.1 | 262.3 | 119.0 | 0.0 | 450.3 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 150.4 | 40.8 | 1,340.5 |
| Lupepo | 142.0 | 0.0 | 109.0 | 71.3 | 89.9 | 107.8 | 96.8 | 197.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 913.2 |
| Swaya | 1,102.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 104.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 998.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,204.0 |
| Kinyala | 7,039.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 265.0 | 4,452.0 | 13.0 | 2,168.0 | 4,308.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18,285.0 |
| Masebe | 387.0 | 0.0 | 69.0 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 265.0 | 27.0 | 312.0 | 91.0 | 42.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,262.0 |
| Suma | 520.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 25.0 | 55.0 | 188.0 | 0.0 | 116.0 | 80.3 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 1,154.3 |
| Kisondela | 399.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 302.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 761.0 |
| Mpuguso | 186.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 319.0 |
| Kisiba | 80.0 | 70.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 38.0 | 315.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 158.0 | 38.0 | 751.0 |
| Msasani | 74.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 155.7 |
| Kawetele | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.0 |
| Ilima | 30.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 155.0 |
| Bagamoyo | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 |
| Bulyaga | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| Isongole | 569.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 558.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,130.5 |
| Ndanto | 1,629.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,629.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,268.0 |
| Malindo | 80.0 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 83.0 | 0.0 | 250.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 496.0 |
| Makandana | 93.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 200.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 393.0 |
| Itagata | 88.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 14.5 | 27.0 | 14.5 | 78.5 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 297.0 |
| Ibighi | 56.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 216.0 |
| Kyimo | 300.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 72.0 | 125.0 | 33.0 | 693.0 | 97.0 | 73.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,477.0 |
| Lufingo | 415.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 239.0 | 0.0 | 2,509.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,163.0 |
| Kiwira | 1,890.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 1,227.0 | 0.0 | 782.0 | 170.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,157.0 |
| Total | 18,959.5 | 965.0 | 818.8 | 540.8 | 925.0 | 9,092.8 | 615.8 | 10,240.2 | 7,999.3 | 311.7 | 3,074.0 | 187.9 | 53,730.8 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2C shows the estimated area in hectares under cultivation of major cash crops by ward in the year 2015. The results reveals, among the total area under cultivation of coffee (3,761.4 ha) the largest proportion is located in Ikuti (48.7 percent) followed by Kinyala (13.9 percent) and Mpuguso (4.5 percent). The results further shows that most of the areas under tea cultivation are in Kisondele (289ha) followed by Masoko (277ha), Bujela (242.9ha), Kyimo (323.0ha) and Mpuguso ward with 190 hectares. Most of the Cocoa plantation are located in Kisiba (580ha) followed by Matwebe (280ha) and Masokulu (279ha). Pyrethrum plantations are found only in Isongole ward with 2.5 hectares under cultivation.

Table 3.2c: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops, by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Coffee | Tea | Cocoa | Pyrethrum | Cardamom (Iiki) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Matwebe | 0 | 9 | 280 | 0 | 0 |
| Masokulu | 29 | 52.1 | 279 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 1,830.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Bujela | 24 | 242.9 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 54 | 277 | 18.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 45 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 90.6 | 25.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 76.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 521 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 130 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 14 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondele | 114 | 289 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 170 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 12 | 12 | 580 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 53 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 40 | 146.2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 4 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 135 | 110.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 92 | 52.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | 29.5 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 14 | 68.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 103 | 232 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 75 | 99.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 75 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3,761.4 | 2,253.7 | 1,203.5 | 2.5 | 15.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Food Crops by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2011 – 2015

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Matwebe | Maize | 353.9 | 372.9 | 392.0 | 415.0 | 320.0 |
| | Paddy | 277.1 | 292.1 | 307.0 | 370.0 | 490.0 |
| | Cassava | 240.1 | 253.1 | 266.0 | 265.0 | 250.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 13.0 |
| | Beans | 52.4 | 55.2 | 58.0 | 75.0 | 80.0 |
| | Groundnut | 207.4 | 218.5 | 229.7 | 230.0 | 230.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 142.6 | 150.3 | 158.0 | 116.0 | 110.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 111.0 | 117.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1,398.1 | 1,473.4 | 1,548.7 | 1,624.0 | 1,636.0 |
| Masukulu | Maize | 305.5 | 322.7 | 340.0 | 350.0 | 318.0 |
| | Paddy | 341.4 | 360.7 | 380.0 | 390.0 | 360.0 |
| | Cassava | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 21.0 | 31.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| | Beans | 88.1 | 93.1 | 98.1 | 106.0 | 98.0 |
| | Groundnut | 88.5 | 93.5 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 93.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 856.30 | 904.70 | 953.1 | 1,001.5 | 939.6 |
| Ikuti | Maize | 2,007.0 | 2,363.3 | 2,120.0 | 2,069.3 | 2,732.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 123.5 | 79.5 | 67.0 | 135.8 | 123.5 |
| | Swet Potatoes | 63.0 | 57.0 | 69.0 | 57.0 | 54.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 986.0 | 1,384.0 | 1,590.0 | 1,593.0 | 1,593.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 832.0 | 705.5 | 705.5 | 578.3 | 1,333.1 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 1,003.0 | 875.0 | 969.0 | 1,156.7 | 1,978.1 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 5,014.5 | 5,464.3 | 5,520.5 | 5,590.0 | 7,813.7 |
| Bujela | Maize | 45.0 | 50.0 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 65.0 |
| | Paddy | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| | Cassava | 13.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| | Cocoyam | 12.0 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 |
| | Beans | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| | Groundnut | 15.0 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 18.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 56.5 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 8.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 172.0 | 175.0 | 182.0 | 182.0 | 204.2 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Masoko | Maize | 106.11 | 121.0 | 132.0 | 140.0 | 145.0 |
| | Paddy | 17.54 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| | Cassava | 15.79 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 23.0 | 25.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 4.38 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| | Cocoyam | 6.14 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 |
| | Beans | 26.31 | 30.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 |
| | Groundnut | 13.15 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 70.16 | 80.0 | 90.0 | 105.0 | 110.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 13.15 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 25.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 8.77 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 281.5 | 321.0 | 360.5 | 403.0 | 429.5 |
| Iponjolo | Maize | 107.0 | 104.6 | 96.4 | 98.4 | 91.2 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 41.0 | 40.2 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Sweet bananas | 556.4 | 657.0 | 560.0 | 570.0 | 590.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 704.7 | 802.1 | 693.7 | 706.3 | 719.1 |
| Nkungu | Maize | 198.4 | 163.7 | 201.1 | 192.8 | 181.3 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 31.5 | 20.6 | 32.8 | 25.0 | 21.3 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 136.2 | 86.8 | 123.4 | 119.3 | 103.1 |
| | Cocoyam | 259.5 | 211.5 | 286.8 | 289.1 | 262.3 |
| | Beans | 121.2 | 116.4 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 119.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 449.5 | 449.3 | 449.4 | 449.6 | 450.3 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 11.0 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 151.2 | 150.1 | 150.2 | 149.6 | 150.4 |
| Bambara nut | 35.6 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 38.8 | 40.8 | |
| | Subtotal | 1,394.1 | 1,248.7 | 1,414.8 | 1,394.9 | 1,340.6 |
| Lupepo | Maize | 91.7 | 97.0 | 107.5 | 138.2 | 142.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 71.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 96.0 | 109.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 35.0 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 54.3 | 71.3 |
| | Cocoyam | 59.0 | 65.6 | 66.2 | 78.4 | 89.9 |
| | Beans | 82.2 | 91.5 | 93.1 | 107.2 | 107.8 |
| | Groundnut | 69.0 | 76.2 | 72.2 | 91.7 | 96.8 |
| | Cooking Banana | 141.1 | 159.8 | 162.8 | 131.9 | 197.3 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | | 74.5 | 75.0 | 84.0 | 99.1 | |
| | Subtotal | 374.0 | 675.9 | 688.8 | 781.7 | 913.2 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Swaya | Maize | 1,065.0 | 1,088.0 | 1,090.0 | 1,275.0 | 1,102.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 238.0 | 240.0 | 242.0 | 242.0 | 104.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 832.0 | 845.0 | 856.0 | 1,038.0 | 998.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 2,135.0 | 2,173.0 | 2,188.0 | 2,555.0 | 2,204.0 |
| Kinyala | Maize | 7,013.0 | 7,016.0 | 7,021.0 | 7,029.0 | 7,039.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 38.0 | 34.0 | 39.0 | 41.0 | 40.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 243.0 | 249.0 | 253.0 | 261.0 | 265.0 |
| | Beans | 4,415.0 | 4,414.0 | 4,430.0 | 4,445.0 | 4,452.0 |
| | Groundnut | 6.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,143.0 | 2,151.0 | 2,154.0 | 2,166.0 | 2,168.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 4,237.0 | 4,239.0 | 4,344.0 | 4,299.0 | 4,308.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 18,095.0 | 18,111.0 | 18,252.0 | 18,251.0 | 18,285.0 |
| Masebe | Maize | 112.0 | 118.0 | 235.0 | 290.0 | 387.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 32.0 | 43.0 | 49.0 | 55.0 | 69.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 15.0 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 30.0 | 33.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 15.0 | 21.0 | 29.0 | 32.0 | 36.0 |
| | Beans | 86.0 | 93.0 | 105.0 | 178.0 | 265.0 |
| | Groundnut | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 24.0 | 27.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 203.0 | 210.0 | 221.0 | 249.0 | 312.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 54.0 | 66.0 | 73.0 | 81.0 | 91.0 |
| | Avocado | 25.0 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 42.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 552.0 | 616.0 | 789.0 | 974.0 | 1,262.0 |
| Suma | Maize | 320.0 | 390.0 | 500.2 | 508.0 | 520.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 25.0 | 30.0 | 75.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 60.0 | 71.9 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 25.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 61.0 | 67.0 | 90.0 | 71.0 | 55.0 |
| | Beans | 185.0 | 174.0 | 336.0 | 152.0 | 188.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 105.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 112.0 | 116.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 65.0 | 72.0 | 80.0 | 40.0 | 80.3 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 69.5 | 76.0 | 80.0 | 85.0 | 90.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 890.5 | 980.9 | 1,334.7 | 1,103.2 | 1,154.3 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kisondele | Maize | 398.0 | 400.0 | 435.0 | 402.0 | 399.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 20.0 | 23.0 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 118.0 | 159.0 | 281.0 | 300.0 | 302.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 15.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 566.0 | 611.0 | 769.0 | 760.5 | 761.0 |
| Mpuguso | Maize | 201.0 | 190.0 | 180.0 | 185.0 | 186.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 80.0 | 85.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 80.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 40.0 | 40.1 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 50.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 324.0 | 318.1 | 318.0 | 325.0 | 319.0 |
| Kisiba | Maize | 61.0 | 65.0 | 70.0 | 75.0 | 80.0 |
| | Paddy | 53.0 | 58.0 | 61.0 | 65.0 | 70.0 |
| | Cassava | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 30.0 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 38.0 | 42.0 |
| | Groundnut | 30.0 | 33.0 | 29.5 | 32.0 | 38.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 285.0 | 297.0 | 300.0 | 310.0 | 315.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 141.0 | 145.0 | 148.0 | 152.0 | 158.0 |
| Bambara nut | 25.0 | 27.0 | 29.5 | 32.0 | 38.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 630.5 | 664.0 | 681.0 | 712.0 | 751.0 |
| Msasani | Maize | 73.0 | 72.0 | 71.0 | 75.0 | 74.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 17.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 54.0 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 55.0 | 53.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 154.0 | 149.8 | 152.0 | 157.1 | 155.7 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kawetele | Maize | 25.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 14.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 70.0 | 66.0 | 64.0 | 61.0 | 59.0 |
| Ilima | Maize | 24.0 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 |
| | Paddy | 5.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 |
| | Cassava | 7.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 4.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 13.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| | Groundnut | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 35.0 | 39.0 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 3.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 93.0 | 111.0 | 124.0 | 139.0 | 155.0 |
| Bagamoyo | Maize | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 11.5 |
| Bulyaga | Maize | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Beans | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Isongole | Maize | 605.0 | 602.0 | 594.0 | 573.0 | 569.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 509.0 | 500.0 | 521.5 | 549.0 | 558.5 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 1,118.0 | 1,107.0 | 1,119.5 | 1,125.0 | 1,130.5 |
| Ndanto | Maize | 1,513.0 | 1,513.0 | 1,569.0 | 1,569.0 | 1,629.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 1,513.0 | 1,513.0 | 1,569.0 | 1,569.0 | 1,629.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 3,033.0 | 3,033.0 | 3,145.5 | 3,146.0 | 3,268.0 |
| Malindo | Maize | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 80.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 80.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 62.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 29.0 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 83.0 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 83.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 247.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 525.0 | 528.0 | 530.0 | 520.0 | 496.0 |
| Makandana | Maize | 41.0 | 50.0 | 53.0 | 79.0 | 93.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 68.0 | 75.0 | 79.0 | 79.0 | 93.0 |
| | Groundnut | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 156.0 | 164.0 | 181.0 | 215.0 | 200.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 267.0 | 293.0 | 318.0 | 378.0 | 393.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Itagata | Maize | 88.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 87.0 | 88.5 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 12.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 7.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 14.5 |
| | Beans | 27.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 27.0 |
| | Groundnut | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 76.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 78.5 |
| | Round Potatoes | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 18.5 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 32.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 33.5 |
| Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | Subtotal | 270.0 | 268.5 | 273.5 | 284.5 | 297.0 |
| Ibighi | Maize | 50.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 56.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 10.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 21.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 42.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 50.0 |
| | Groundnut | 10.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 22.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 10.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 35.0 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 49.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 157.0 | 170.0 | 181.0 | 191.0 | 216.0 |
| Kyimo | Maize | 278.0 | 278.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 68.0 | 68.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 84.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 63.0 | 63.0 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 72.0 |
| | Beans | 110.0 | 110.0 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 125.0 |
| | Groundnut | 22.0 | 22.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 33.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 670.0 | 670.0 | 684.0 | 684.0 | 693.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 85.0 | 85.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 97.0 |
| | Avocado | 55.0 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 73.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1,351.0 | 1,351.0 | 1,447.0 | 1,447.0 | 1,477.0 |
| Lufingo | Maize | 401.0 | 408.0 | 410.0 | 412.0 | 415.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Beans | 215.0 | 220.0 | 226.0 | 230.0 | 239.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,356.0 | 2,378.0 | 2,408.0 | 2,487.0 | 2,509.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 2,972.0 | 3,006.0 | 3,044.0 | 3,129.0 | 3,163.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Kiwira | Maize | 1,710.0 | 1,716.0 | 2,027.0 | 2,027.0 | 1,890.0 |
| | Paddy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cassava | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 57.0 | 54.0 | 79.0 | 82.0 | 88.0 |
| | Beans | 1,005.0 | 1,046.0 | 1,123.0 | 1,123.0 | 1,227.0 |
| | Groundnut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 906.0 | 879.0 | 780.0 | 780.0 | 782.0 |
| | Round Potatoes | 45.0 | 96.0 | 105.0 | 136.0 | 170.0 |
| | Avocado | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Sweet bananas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 3,723.0 | 3,791.0 | 4,114.0 | 4,148.0 | 4,157.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2e: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Matwebe | Coffee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Tea | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | Cocoa | 249.0 | 249.0 | 249.0 | 269.0 | 280.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 258.0 | 278.0 | 289.0 |
| Masukulu | Coffee | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.0 |
| | Tea | 52.1 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 52.1 |
| | Cocoa | 205 | 210 | 216.0 | 278.0 | 279.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 297.9 | 359.9 | 360.1 |
| Ikuti | Coffee | 359.8 | 379.3 | 411.0 | 1,643.0 | 1,830.0 |
| | Tea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 12.6 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| | Subtotal | 372.4 | 389.5 | 424.5 | 1,658.0 | 1,845.0 |
| Bujela | Coffee | 24.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 |
| | Tea | 242.9 | 242.9 | 242.9 | 242.9 | 242.9 |
| | Cocoa | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 281.9 | 285.9 | 281.9 | 285.9 | 281.9 |
| Masoko | Coffee | 45.0 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 54.0 |
| | Tea | 200.0 | 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.0 |
| | Cocoa | 12.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 18.5 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 0.0 | 334.0 | 338.0 | 344.0 | 349.5 |
| Iponjola | Coffee | 32.0 | 32.0 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 |
| | Tea | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 75.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 | 83.0 | 88.0 |
| Nkunga | Coffee | 93.1 | 90.5 | 91.1 | 89.9 | 90.6 |
| | Tea | 25.6 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.1 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 118.7 | 115.9 | 116.2 | 115.0 | 115.7 |
| Lupepo | Coffee | 36 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 56.8 | 76.8 |
| | Tea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 0.0 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 56.8 | 76.8 |
| Swaya | Coffee | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| | Tea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2e Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kinyala | Coffee | 512.0 | 515.0 | 517.0 | 518.0 | 521.0 |
| | Tea | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 517.9 | 520.9 | 522.9 | 523.9 | 526.9 |
| Masebe | Coffee | 95.0 | 104.0 | 116.0 | 120.0 | 130.0 |
| | Tea | 85.0 | 97.0 | 102.0 | 110.0 | 111.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 180.0 | 201.0 | 218.0 | 230.0 | 241.0 |
| Suma | Coffee | 150.0 | 101.0 | 117.0 | 35.0 | 14.0 |
| | Tea | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 270.0 | 221.0 | 237.0 | 155.0 | 134.0 |
| Kisondela | Coffee | 109.0 | 110.0 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 114.0 |
| | Tea | 289.0 | 289.0 | 289.0 | 289.0 | 289.0 |
| | Cocoa | 8.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 11.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 406.0 | 410.0 | 412.5 | 414.0 | 414.0 |
| Mpuguso | Coffee | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 |
| | Tea | 200.0 | 190.0 | 190.0 | 190.0 | 190.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 370.0 | 360.0 | 360.0 | 360.0 | 360.0 |
| Kisiba | Coffee | 7.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| | Tea | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | Cocoa | 550.0 | 556.0 | 562.0 | 574.0 | 580.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 569.0 | 576.0 | 583.0 | 596.0 | 604.0 |
| Msasani | Coffee | 64.0 | 60.0 | 59.7 | 55.0 | 53.0 |
| | Tea | 53.9 | 55.8 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 55.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 117.9 | 115.8 | 113.7 | 109.9 | 108.0 |
| Kawetele | Coffee | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Tea | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Ilima | Coffee | 26.0 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 38.0 | 40.0 |
| | Tea | 126.0 | 131.0 | 138.2 | 142.0 | 146.2 |
| | Cocoa | 4.0 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 156.0 | 167.0 | 182.2 | 198.0 | 206.2 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

Table 3.2e Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Lufingo | Coffee | 59.0 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 73.0 | 75.0 |
| | Tea | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 158.5 | 159.5 | 161.5 | 172.5 | 174.5 |
| Kiwira | Coffee | 59.0 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 73.0 | 75.0 |
| | Tea | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 |
| | Cocoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | pyrethrum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Subtotal | 116.0 | 117.0 | 119.0 | 130.0 | 132.0 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.1.3 Crop Production

3.1.3.1: Major Food Crops Production

Table 3.3: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops, Rungwe District, 2011 to 2015

| Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Annual Average | Percent | Rank |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------|
| Maize | 43,617.3 | 45,179.4 | 48,019.6 | 49,082.7 | 52,010.1 | 47,581.8 | 15.6 | 3 |
| Paddy | 938.1 | 1,003.6 | 1,081.5 | 1,402.3 | 1,591.0 | 1,203.3 | 0.4 | 10 |
| Cassava | 4,683.9 | 4,993.0 | 5,448.2 | 4,602.1 | 6,828.3 | 5,311.1 | 1.7 | 7 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 2,970.0 | 2,760.2 | 3,249.3 | 3,390.8 | 2,966.7 | 3,067.4 | 1.0 | 8 |
| Cocoyam | 5,985.6 | 5,841.3 | 6,122.8 | 7,076.1 | 7,084.0 | 6,422.0 | 2.1 | 6 |
| Beans | 14,842.8 | 15,759.6 | 16,272.3 | 16,391.1 | 16,910.8 | 16,035.3 | 5.3 | 5 |
| Groundnuts | 688.5 | 754.2 | 818.6 | 955.6 | 843.1 | 812.0 | 0.3 | 11 |
| Cooking Banana | 93,596.0 | 99,814.4 | 103,399.7 | 107,568.8 | 132,637.8 | 107,403.3 | 35.3 | 2 |
| Round potatoes | 110,837.0 | 111,684.0 | 110,366.1 | 110,187.0 | 115,903.2 | 111,795.5 | 36.7 | 1 |
| Avocado | 1,933.3 | 2,081.1 | 2,205.0 | 1,715.2 | 2,190.9 | 2,025.1 | 0.7 | 9 |
| Sweet Banana | 9,438.6 | 9,418.1 | 10,968.6 | 12,487.1 | 45,636.4 | 17,589.7 | 5.8 | 4 |
| Bambaranut | 131.9 | 126.2 | 141.1 | 732.6 | 173.8 | 261.1 | 0.1 | 12 |
| District Total | 273,935.7 | 283,687.7 | 294,725.9 | 302,224.3 | 368,202.9 | 304,555.3 | 100.0 | |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.1.3.2 Production per Hectare of Major Food Crops

Table 3.4a: Production per Hectare of Major Food Crops, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Crop (Tons) | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Production (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Maize | 43,617.3 | 45,179.4 | 48,019.6 | 49,082.7 | 52,010.1 |
| Paddy | 938.1 | 1,003.6 | 1,081.5 | 1,402.3 | 1,591.0 |
| Cassava | 4,683.9 | 4,993.0 | 5,448.2 | 4,602.1 | 6,828.3 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 2,970.0 | 2,760.2 | 3,249.3 | 3,390.8 | 4,226.7 |
| Cocoyam | 5,985.6 | 5,841.3 | 6,122.8 | 7,076.1 | 5,977.2 |
| Beans | 14,842.8 | 15,759.6 | 16,272.3 | 16,391.1 | 17,007.6 |
| Groundnuts | 688.5 | 754.2 | 818.6 | 955.6 | 593.1 |
| Cooking Banana | 93,596.0 | 99,814.4 | 103,399.7 | 107,568.8 | 146,497.8 |
| Round potatoes | 110,837.0 | 111,684.0 | 110,366.1 | 110,187.0 | 102,043.2 |
| Avocado | 1,933.3 | 2,081.1 | 2,205.0 | 1,715.2 | 2,190.9 |
| Sweet Banana | 9,438.6 | 9,418.1 | 10,968.6 | 12,487.1 | 45,636.4 |
| Bambaranut | 131.9 | 126.2 | 141.1 | 732.6 | 173.8 |
| District Total | 273,935.7 | 283,687.7 | 294,725.9 | 302,224.3 | 384,776.1 |
| Estimated Area Under Cultivation (Ha) | | | | | |
| Maize | 17,287.6 | 17,779.2 | 18,278.2 | 18,540.7 | 18,959.5 |
| Paddy | 700.5 | 743.8 | 786.5 | 868.0 | 965.0 |
| Cassava | 661.5 | 643.0 | 712.3 | 801.8 | 818.8 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 510.9 | 478.2 | 556.6 | 571.7 | 540.8 |
| Cocoyam | 794.0 | 766.6 | 915.5 | 935.5 | 925.0 |
| Beans | 8,002.2 | 8,476.9 | 8,994.4 | 8,951.6 | 9,092.8 |
| Groundnuts | 489.1 | 532.7 | 559.4 | 590.2 | 615.8 |
| Cooking Banana | 9,162.3 | 9,148.4 | 9,281.7 | 9,313.8 | 10,240.2 |
| Round potatoes | 7,389.0 | 7,468.0 | 7,698.5 | 7,867.0 | 7,999.3 |
| Avocado | 247.5 | 260.2 | 287.4 | 297.6 | 311.7 |
| Sweet Banana | 2,015.9 | 1,999.2 | 2,012.2 | 2,220.3 | 3,074.0 |
| Bambaranut | 63.6 | 145.7 | 151.6 | 161.8 | 187.9 |
| Total | 47,324.0 | 48,441.9 | 50,234.3 | 51,120.0 | 53,730.8 |
| Production per Hectare (t/Ha) | | | | | |
| Maize | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Paddy | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Cassava | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 8.3 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.8 |
| Cocoyam | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 |
| Beans | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Groundnuts | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Cooking Banana | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 14.3 |
| Round potatoes | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 12.8 |
| Avocado | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Sweet Banana | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 14.8 |
| Bambaranut | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 0.9 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.4b: Production per Hectare of Major Food Crops by Wards, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Maize | Paddy | Cassava | Sweet Potatoes | Cocoyam | Beans | Groundnuts | Cooking Banana | Round potatoes | Avocado | Sweet Banana | Bambaranut |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Matwebe | 192.0 | 539.0 | 2,500.0 | 160.0 | 104.0 | 80.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 0.0 | 984.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Masukulu | 895.0 | 720.0 | 93.0 | 30.0 | 15.3 | 72.5 | 97.7 | 134.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ikuti | 3,311.8 | 0.0 | 430.0 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 824.0 | 0.0 | 26,661.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39,562.0 | 0.0 |
| Bujela | 227.5 | 17.0 | 155.0 | 110.0 | 129.0 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 702.0 | 0.0 | 192.0 | 112.0 | 0.0 |
| Masoko | 362.5 | 0.0 | 212.5 | 60.0 | 117.0 | 67.5 | 27.0 | 2,035.0 | 0.0 | 212.5 | 224.0 | 0.0 |
| Iponjola | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,705.0 | 0.0 | 256.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nkunga | 295.9 | 0.0 | 76.8 | 762.9 | 1,600.0 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 7,520.0 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 2,466.6 | 49.8 |
| Lupepo | 355.0 | 0.0 | 981.0 | 568.8 | 869.0 | 97.1 | 116.2 | 4,340.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 109.0 |
| Swaya | 2314.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 7984 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 22,876.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 320.0 | 1,987.5 | 8,904.0 | 6.5 | 43,360.0 | 51,686.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Masebe | 1,161.0 | 0.0 | 690.0 | 330.0 | 360.0 | 530.0 | 54.0 | 4,992.0 | 1,092.0 | 420.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Suma | 1,820.0 | 0.0 | 840.0 | 282.5 | 583.0 | 376.0 | 0.0 | 1,856.0 | 1,059.0 | 0.0 | 895.0 | 0.0 |
| Kisondela | 798.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,530.0 | 0.0 | 300.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mpuguso | 39.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 900.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 617.0 | 0.0 |
| Kisiba | 200.0 | 270.0 | 200.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 38.0 | 5,355.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,738.0 | 15.0 |
| Msasani | 182.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 1,150.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kawetele | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1,000.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ilima | 90.0 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 60.0 | 360.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bagamoyo | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bulyaga | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 156.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Isongole | 1,412.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5,585.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ndanto | 7,330.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32,580.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Malindo | 180.0 | 0.0 | 620.0 | 168.0 | 0.0 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 2,500.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Makandana | 325.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 181.4 | 0.0 | 4,500.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Itagata | 221.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 27.8 | 745.0 | 14.5 | 184.0 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 0.0 |
| Ibighi | 126.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 41.3 | 450.0 | 784.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kyimo | 1,050.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,260.0 | 153.2 | 250.0 | 0.0 | 13,860.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lufingo | 468.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 2,340.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kiwira | 5,670.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 2,681.0 | 0.0 | 17,204.0 | 1,251.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 52,010.1 | 1,591.0 | 6,828.3 | 4,226.7 | 5,977.2 | 17,007.6 | 593.1 | 146,497.8 | 102,043.2 | 2,190.9 | 45,636.4 | 173.8 |

Source: Rungwe District

Table 3.4c: Estimated Production in tons of Major Food Crops by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Matwebe | Maize | 212.2 | 223.5 | 235.0 | 249.0 | 192.0 |
| | Paddy | 121.9 | 128.4 | 135.0 | 407.0 | 539.0 |
| | Cassava | 1,925.9 | 2,030.1 | 2,133.6 | 795.0 | 2,500.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 57.6 | 60.8 | 64.0 | 45.0 | 160.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 50.4 | 53.6 | 56.0 | 45.0 | 104.0 |
| | Beans | 52.4 | 55.2 | 58.0 | 75.0 | 80.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 103.4 | 108.9 | 114.5 | 170.4 | 110.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 570.4 | 601.2 | 632.0 | 464.0 | 110.0 |
| | Avocado | 1,110.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,230.0 | 615.0 | 984.0 |
| | Subtotal | 4,204.2 | 4,431.7 | 4,658.1 | 2,865.4 | 4,779.0 |
| Masukulu | Maize | 763.8 | 806.8 | 850.0 | 875.0 | 895.0 |
| | Paddy | 682.8 | 721.4 | 760.0 | 780.0 | 720.0 |
| | Cassava | 36.3 | 38.4 | 40.5 | 63.0 | 93.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 22.8 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 30.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 10.8 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 15.3 |
| | Beans | 65.1 | 68.8 | 72.5 | 78.0 | 72.5 |
| | Groundnuts | 154.9 | 163.6 | 172.4 | 171.6 | 97.7 |
| | Cooking Banana | 51.7 | 55.0 | 57.8 | 132.0 | 134.8 |
| | | Subtotal | 1,788.2 | 1,889.7 | 1,990.7 | 2,135.6 |
| Ikuti | Maize | 1,806.3 | 2,127.0 | 1,908.0 | 1,680.0 | 3,311.8 |
| | Cassava | 184.0 | 247.5 | 268.0 | 412.0 | 430.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 36.0 | 32.0 | 48.0 | 30.0 | 48.0 |
| | Beans | 318.4 | 378.0 | 463.0 | 597.2 | 824.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,180.0 | 2,674.0 | 4,058.0 | 4,950.5 | 26,661.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 3,670.0 | 3,949.9 | 5,293.8 | 6,588.5 | 39,562.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 8,194.70 | 9,408.40 | 12,038.80 | 14,258.20 |
| Bujela | Maize | 192.0 | 192.5 | 190.5 | 199.5 | 227.5 |
| | Paddy | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 17.0 |
| | Cassava | 162.0 | 150.0 | 160.0 | 150.0 | 155.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 114.0 | 101.0 | 110.0 | 101.3 | 110.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 119.0 | 95.0 | 120.0 | 125.0 | 129.0 |
| | Beans | 22.8 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 22.0 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 680.0 | 495.0 | 684.0 | 650.0 | 702.0 |
| | Avocado | 190.0 | 192.0 | 195.0 | 197.0 | 192.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 181.0 | 165.0 | 182.0 | 168.0 | 112.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1,699.60 | 1,454.70 | 1,702.00 | 1,660.55 | 1,697.50 |
| Masoko | Maize | 99.0 | 181.5 | 264.0 | 350.0 | 362.5 |
| | Cassava | 102.0 | 126.0 | 150.0 | 184.0 | 212.5 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 19.5 | 32.5 | 45.5 | 56.0 | 60.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 33.0 | 52.5 | 72.0 | 93.5 | 117.0 |
| | Beans | 37.5 | 45.0 | 52.5 | 60.0 | 67.5 |
| | Groundnuts | 5.0 | 7.5 | 15.0 | 25.5 | 27.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,100.0 | 1,360.0 | 1,620.0 | 1,945.5 | 2,035.0 |
| | Avocado | 81.0 | 112.5 | 144.0 | 178.0 | 212.5 |
| | Sweet Banana | 98.0 | 130.0 | 162.0 | 189.0 | 224.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 1,575.00 | 2,047.50 | 2,525.00 | 3,081.50 |
| Iponjola | Maize | 83.5 | 80.4 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| | Beans | 1,620.0 | 1,650.0 | 1,675.0 | 1,700.0 | 1,705.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 300.0 | 293.0 | 270.0 | 275.0 | 256.0 |
| | Avocado | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 2,005.50 | 2,024.90 | 2,022.00 | 2,052.00 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.4c Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Nkunga | Maize | 329.3 | 196.4 | 339.9 | 314.3 | 295.9 |
| | Cassava | 119.7 | 68.0 | 118.1 | 80.1 | 76.8 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 980.6 | 590.2 | 913.2 | 870.8 | 762.9 |
| | Cocoyam | 1,582.9 | 1,248.1 | 1,720.8 | 1,763.5 | 1,600.0 |
| | Beans | 90.9 | 74.5 | 83.1 | 84.2 | 84.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 7,596.6 | 7,278.7 | 7,415.1 | 7,463.4 | 7,520.0 |
| | Avocado | 69.3 | 64.1 | 77.0 | 74.7 | 73.4 |
| | Sweet Banana | 2,540.1 | 2,476.7 | 2,493.3 | 2,456.8 | 2,466.6 |
| | Bambaranut | 44.5 | 35.3 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 49.8 |
| | Subtotal | 13,353.98 | 12,031.97 | 13,208.50 | 13,156.22 | 12,929.92 |
| Lupepo | Maize | 229.3 | 242.5 | 268.8 | 345.5 | 355.0 |
| | Cassava | 666.0 | 666.0 | 666.0 | 864.0 | 981.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 298.4 | 298.4 | 304.0 | 434.4 | 568.8 |
| | Cocoyam | 472.4 | 520.0 | 529.6 | 784.0 | 869.0 |
| | Beans | 74.0 | 46.8 | 83.8 | 96.5 | 97.1 |
| | Groundnuts | 91.4 | 91.4 | 86.6 | 110.0 | 116.2 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,104.6 | 3,515.9 | 3,581.6 | 3,781.8 | 4,340.6 |
| | Bambaranut | 81.9 | 81.9 | 82.5 | 672.0 | 109.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 5,018.06 | 5,462.89 | 5,602.88 | 7,088.20 |
| Swaya | Maize | 3514.5 | 3590.4 | 3597 | 4080 | 2314.2 |
| | Beans | 571.2 | 576 | 580.8 | 217 | 104 |
| | Round potatoes | 9984 | 10140 | 10272 | 8304 | 7984 |
| | | Subtotal | 14,069.70 | 14,306.40 | 14,449.80 | 12,601.00 |
| Kinyala | Maize | 22,792.3 | 22,802.0 | 22,818.3 | 22,844.3 | 22,876.2 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 304.0 | 272.0 | 312.0 | 328.0 | 320.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 1,822.5 | 1,867.5 | 1,147.5 | 1,957.5 | 1,987.5 |
| | Beans | 8,830.0 | 8,828.0 | 8,860.0 | 8,890.0 | 8,904.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 42,860.0 | 43,020.0 | 43,080.0 | 43,220.0 | 43,360.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 50,844.0 | 50,868.0 | 50,928.0 | 51,588.0 | 51,686.0 |
| | Subtotal | 127,455.75 | 127,661.50 | 127,151.25 | 128,832.75 | 129,140.20 |
| Masebe | Maize | 336.0 | 354.0 | 705.0 | 870.0 | 1,161.0 |
| | Cassava | 320.0 | 430.0 | 490.0 | 550.0 | 690.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 150.0 | 220.0 | 260.0 | 300.0 | 330.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 190.0 | 210.0 | 290.0 | 320.0 | 360.0 |
| | Beans | 172.0 | 186.0 | 210.0 | 336.0 | 530.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 20.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 | 54.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,248.0 | 3,360.0 | 3,536.0 | 3,984.0 | 4,992.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 648.0 | 712.0 | 876.0 | 971.0 | 1,092.0 |
| | Avocado | 250.0 | 280.0 | 310.0 | 350.0 | 420.0 |
| | Subtotal | 5,334.00 | 5,784.00 | 6,717.00 | 7,729.00 | 9,629.00 |
| Suma | Maize | 1,120.0 | 1,365.0 | 1,750.0 | 1,778.0 | 1,820.0 |
| | Cassava | 262.0 | 315.0 | 472.0 | 630.0 | 840.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 678.0 | 812.0 | 830.0 | 849.0 | 282.5 |
| | Cocoyam | 646.0 | 710.0 | 957.0 | 752.0 | 583.0 |
| | Beans | 370.0 | 348.0 | 672.0 | 304.0 | 376.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,050.0 | 1,608.0 | 1,612.0 | 1,792.0 | 1,856.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 858.0 | 949.0 | 1,059.0 | 528.0 | 1,059.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 1,120.0 | 760.0 | 800.0 | 850.0 | 895.0 |
| | Subtotal | 6,104.00 | 6,867.00 | 8,152.00 | 7,483.00 | 7,711.50 |
| Kisondele | Maize | 796.0 | 800.0 | 870.0 | 804.0 | 798.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,770.0 | 2,385.0 | 4,215.0 | 4,500.0 | 4,530.0 |
| | Avocado | 225.0 | 255.0 | 240.0 | 292.5 | 300.0 |
| | Subtotal | 2,791.00 | 3,440.00 | 5,325.00 | 5,596.50 | 5,628.00 |
| Mpuguso | Maize | 39.9 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.9 |
| | Beans | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 901.0 | 900.6 | 900.5 | 900.4 | 900.5 |
| | Sweet Banana | 617.0 | 617.0 | 617.0 | 617.0 | 617.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 1,560.87 | 1,559.62 | 1,559.79 | 1,559.52 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.4c Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Kisiba | Maize | 91.5 | 97.5 | 140.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| | Paddy | 106.6 | 116.0 | 152.5 | 162.5 | 270.0 |
| | Cassava | 90.0 | 104.0 | 126.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| | Beans | 15.0 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 38.0 | 63.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 25.0 | 27.0 | 44.3 | 48.0 | 38.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 4,275.0 | 4,660.5 | 4,800.0 | 5,115.0 | 5,355.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 1,198.5 | 1,305.0 | 1,406.0 | 1,596.0 | 1,738.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 5.5 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 15.0 |
| | Subtotal | 5,807.10 | 6,352.00 | 6,715.30 | 7,271.50 | 7,879.00 |
| Msasani | Maize | 187.0 | 171.0 | 163.0 | 192.0 | 182.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 10.5 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| | Beans | 69.0 | 66.0 | 75.0 | 63.0 | 62.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,145.0 | 1,134.0 | 1,265.0 | 1,237.0 | 1,150.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1,411.50 | 1,380.60 | 1,510.70 | 1,500.00 | 1,402.00 |
| Kawetele | Maize | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 15.5 |
| | Beans | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| | Cooking Banana | 900.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | Subtotal | 926.50 | 1,027.50 | 1,028.00 | 1,028.60 | 1,028.30 |
| Ilima | Maize | 48.0 | 78.0 | 54.0 | 84.0 | 90.0 |
| | Paddy | 10.0 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 36.0 | 45.0 |
| | Cassava | 16.0 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 30.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| | Beans | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 21.0 | 44.0 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 60.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 45.0 | 312.0 | 287.0 | 344.0 | 360.0 |
| | Subtotal | 144.60 | 479.40 | 428.40 | 548.40 | 594.50 |
| Bagamoyo | Maize | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| | Beans | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 11.7 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 32.4 | 41.0 |
| | Subtotal | 15.36 | 15.82 | 16.49 | 35.68 | 43.62 |
| Bulyaga | Maize | 9.0 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 13.5 |
| | Cocoyam | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Beans | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 153.0 | 154.0 | 155.2 | 155.8 | 156.0 |
| | Subtotal | 168.20 | 171.90 | 174.30 | 174.80 | 176.50 |
| Isongole | Maize | 1,112.0 | 1,505.0 | 1,485.0 | 1,146.0 | 1,412.0 |
| | Beans | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| | Round potatoes | 4,072.0 | 4,500.0 | 4,693.5 | 6,039.0 | 5,585.0 |
| | Subtotal | 5,190.00 | 6,010.50 | 6,182.50 | 7,189.50 | 7,001.50 |
| Ndanto | Maize | 4,841.6 | 4,841.6 | 5,020.8 | 5,020.8 | 7,330.5 |
| | Beans | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 18.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 30,260.0 | 30,260.0 | 30,380.0 | 30,380.0 | 32,580.0 |
| | Subtotal | 35,114.20 | 35,114.20 | 35,414.30 | 35,415.20 | 39,928.50 |
| Malindo | Maize | 172.0 | 172.0 | 176.0 | 180.0 | 180.0 |
| | Cassava | 800.0 | 800.0 | 800.0 | 700.0 | 620.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 232.0 | 232.0 | 248.0 | 248.0 | 168.0 |
| | Beans | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 42.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,470.0 | 2,500.0 | 2,500.0 | 2,500.0 | 2,500.0 |
| | Subtotal | 3,715.70 | 3,745.50 | 3,765.10 | 3,670.50 | 3,510.50 |
| Makandana | Maize | 143.5 | 175.0 | 185.0 | 276.0 | 325.0 |
| | Beans | 132.0 | 146.0 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 181.4 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,808.0 | 2,952.0 | 3,258.0 | 3,870.0 | 4,500.0 |
| | Subtotal | 3,083.50 | 3,273.00 | 3,597.00 | 4,300.00 | 5,006.35 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

Table 3.4c Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Itagata | Maize | 220.0 | 212.0 | 212.0 | 217.0 | 221.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 54.0 | 54.0 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 54.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 21.0 | 35.0 | 21.0 | 24.0 | 27.8 |
| | Beans | 722.0 | 722.0 | 532.0 | 616.0 | 745.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 14.5 |
| | Cooking Banana | 176.0 | 176.0 | 204.0 | 160.0 | 184.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 12.0 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| | Subtotal | 1,236.00 | 1,243.50 | 1,075.50 | 1,140.80 | 1,290.10 |
| Ibighi | Maize | 45.0 | 45.0 | 65.0 | 92.8 | 126.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 12.0 | 21.0 | 30.0 | 43.0 | 63.0 |
| | Beans | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 12.5 |
| | Groundnuts | 3.8 | 9.8 | 18.8 | 26.0 | 41.3 |
| | Cooking Banana | 250.0 | 325.0 | 375.0 | 400.0 | 450.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 420.0 | 494.0 | 557.6 | 651.0 | 784.0 |
| | Subtotal | 736.05 | 900.15 | 1,054.10 | 1,226.25 | 1,476.80 |
| Kyimo | Maize | 973.0 | 973.0 | 1,050.0 | 1,050.0 | 1,050.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 1,020.0 | 1,020.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,170.0 | 1,260.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 132.3 | 132.3 | 144.9 | 144.9 | 153.2 |
| | Beans | 222.0 | 222.0 | 242.0 | 242.0 | 250.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 13,380.0 | 13,380.0 | 10,760.0 | 10,760.0 | 13,860.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 14,754.30 | 14,754.30 | 12,316.90 | 12,316.90 |
| Lufingo | Maize | 452.7 | 460.6 | 462.9 | 465.1 | 468.5 |
| | Beans | 52.0 | 53.2 | 54.6 | 55.6 | 57.8 |
| | Cooking Banana | 2,360.0 | 2,220.0 | 2,280.0 | 2,316.0 | 2,340.0 |
| | | Subtotal | 2,864.70 | 2,733.80 | 2,797.45 | 2,836.70 |
| Kiwira | Maize | 2,992.5 | 3,420.0 | 5,067.5 | 5,675.6 | 5,670.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 13.1 | 13.5 | 22.1 | 24.6 | 26.4 |
| | Beans | 1,413.1 | 2,246.0 | 2,358.3 | 2,760.8 | 2,681.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 13,590.0 | 16,822.0 | 15,600.0 | 16,380.0 | 17,204.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 359.0 | 368.0 | 816.0 | 946.0 | 1,251.2 |
| | | Subtotal | 18,367.71 | 22,869.50 | 23,863.92 | 25,786.95 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.2.2: Major Cash Crops Production

Table 3.5a: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops, Rungwe District, 2011 to 2015

| Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Annual Average | Percentage | Rank |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Coffee | 1,461.9 | 1,460.8 | 1,518.0 | 1,590.2 | 1,628.5 | 1,531.867 | 8.1 | 3 |
| Tea | 15,534.8 | 13,267.0 | 14,070.4 | 14,405.4 | 17,124.6 | 14,880.4236 | 78.9 | 1 |
| Cocoa | 2,252.6 | 2,277.6 | 2,281.1 | 2,416.5 | 2,911.5 | 2,427.866 | 12.9 | 2 |
| pyrethrum | 15.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Cardamom (Iliki) | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 12.3 | 12.578 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Subtotal | 19,274.9 | 17,030.4 | 17,884.5 | 18,432.1 | 21,679.8 | 18860.3346 | 100.0 | |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.1.5.1.1 Production per Hectare of Major Cash Crops

Table 3.5b: Production per Hectare of Major Cash Crops, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Production (Tonnes) | | | | | |
| Coffee | 1,461.9 | 1,460.8 | 1,518.0 | 1,590.2 | 1,628.5 |
| Tea | 15,534.8 | 13,267.0 | 14,070.4 | 14,405.4 | 17,124.6 |
| Cocoa | 2,252.6 | 2,277.6 | 2,281.1 | 2,416.5 | 2,911.5 |
| pyrethrum | 15.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Cardamom (Iliki) | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 12.3 |
| Subtotal | 19,274.9 | 17,030.4 | 17,884.5 | 18,432.1 | 21,679.8 |
| Estimated Area Under Cultivation (Ha) | | | | | |
| Coffee | 2,193.2 | 2,193.8 | 2,292.2 | 3,528.0 | 3,761.4 |
| Tea | 2,116.6 | 2,212.7 | 2,230.1 | 2,244.8 | 2,253.7 |
| Cocoa | 1,043.0 | 1,060.0 | 1,079.5 | 1,183.0 | 1,203.5 |
| pyrethrum | 12.0 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Cardamom (Iliki) | 12.6 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Total | 5,377.4 | 5,488.3 | 5,618.3 | 6,973.3 | 7,236.1 |
| Production per Hectare (t/Ha) | | | | | |
| Coffee | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Tea | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| Cocoa | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| pyrethrum | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Cardamom (Iliki) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Total | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.5c: Production per Hectare of Major Cash Crops by Wards, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Coffee | Tea | Cocoa | pyrethrum | Cardamom (Iiki) |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Matwebe | 0.0 | 13.5 | 840.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Masukulu | 50.8 | 118.5 | 558.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ikuti | 45.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 |
| Bujela | 21.0 | 1137.2 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Masoko | 81.0 | 4709.0 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Iponjola | 18.0 | 206.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nkunga | 58.9 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lupepo | 60.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Swaya | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kinyala | 338.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Masebe | 39.0 | 222.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Suma | 14.0 | 105.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kisondela | 171.0 | 231.4 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mpuguso | 382.0 | 117.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kisiba | 18.0 | 192.0 | 1450.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Msasani | 30.0 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kawetele | 2.4 | 4320.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ilima | 20.0 | 2451.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bagamoyo | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bulyaga | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Isongole | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Ndanto | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Malindo | 4.2 | 345.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Makandana | 46.0 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Itagata | 56.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ibighi | 7.7 | 678.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kyimo | 51.5 | 1427.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lufingo | 60.5 | 338.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kiwira | 44.3 | 266.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1,628.5 | 17,124.6 | 2,911.5 | 3.0 | 12.3 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.5d: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Matwebe | Tea | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| | Cocoa | 780.0 | 780.0 | 780.0 | 780.0 | 840.0 |
| | Subtotal | 784.5 | 784.5 | 784.5 | 793.5 | 853.5 |
| Masukulu | Coffee | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 50.8 |
| | Tea | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 118.5 |
| | Cocoa | 324.1 | 324.1 | 324.1 | 417.0 | 558.1 |
| | Subtotal | 490.8 | 490.8 | 490.8 | 583.7 | 727.3 |
| Ikuti | Coffee | 18.0 | 19.3 | 13.0 | 47.0 | 45.0 |
| | Cardamom (Iliki) | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 12.3 |
| | Subtotal | 28.6 | 30.3 | 25.0 | 64.0 | 57.3 |
| Bujela | Coffee | 12.0 | 11.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 21.0 |
| | Tea | 655.9 | 704.0 | 655.8 | 794.5 | 1137.2 |
| | Cocoa | 18.5 | 27.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 | 19.2 |
| | Subtotal | 686.4 | 742.2 | 691.4 | 842.5 | 1177.4 |
| Masoko | Coffee | 22.5 | 22.5 | 47.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 |
| | Tea | 4570.5 | 4570.5 | 4709.0 | 4847.5 | 4709.0 |
| | Cocoa | 18.0 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 25.5 | 27.8 |
| | Subtotal | 4611.0 | 4611.0 | 4777.0 | 4948.0 | 4817.8 |
| Iponjola | Coffee | 14.0 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 18.0 |
| | Tea | 261.0 | 250.0 | 233.0 | 228.6 | 206.0 |
| | Subtotal | 275.0 | 264.6 | 248.0 | 244.3 | 224.0 |
| Nkunga | Coffee | 60.5 | 58.9 | 58.3 | 57.5 | 58.9 |
| | Tea | 19.2 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 |
| | Subtotal | 79.7 | 77.1 | 77.8 | 77.5 | 78.4 |
| Lupepo | Coffee | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 45.4 | 60.8 |
| | Subtotal | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 45.4 | 60.8 |
| Swaya | Coffee | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 3.5 |
| | Subtotal | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 3.5 |
| Kinyala | Coffee | 332.8 | 334.8 | 336.1 | 336.7 | 338.7 |
| | Tea | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| | Subtotal | 337.8 | 341.8 | 341.1 | 342.3 | 343.7 |
| Masebe | Coffee | 28.5 | 31.2 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 39.0 |
| | Tea | 170.0 | 204.0 | 204.0 | 220.0 | 222.0 |
| | Subtotal | 198.5 | 235.2 | 238.8 | 256.0 | 261.0 |
| Suma | Coffee | 60.0 | 40.4 | 46.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| | Tea | 88.4 | 95.0 | 159.0 | 114.0 | 105.6 |
| | Subtotal | 148.4 | 135.4 | 205.8 | 128.0 | 119.6 |
| Kisondela | Coffee | 163.5 | 165.0 | 169.5 | 169.5 | 171.0 |
| | Tea | 231.2 | 231.2 | 230.0 | 232.0 | 231.4 |
| | Cocoa | 12.0 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 16.5 |
| | Subtotal | 406.7 | 412.7 | 415.5 | 419.5 | 418.9 |
| Mpuguso | Coffee | 382.0 | 382.0 | 382.0 | 382.0 | 382.0 |
| | Tea | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.0 |
| | Subtotal | 499.0 | 499.0 | 499.0 | 499.0 | 499.0 |
| Kisiba | Coffee | 10.5 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 18.0 |
| | Tea | 156.0 | 168.0 | 174.0 | 186.0 | 192.0 |
| | Cocoa | 1100.0 | 1112.0 | 1124.0 | 1148.0 | 1450.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1266.5 | 1292.0 | 1311.5 | 1349.0 | 1660.0 |
| Msasani | Coffee | 32.0 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 30.0 |
| | Tea | 80.0 | 83.0 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| | Subtotal | 112.0 | 113.0 | 110.9 | 111.8 | 112.0 |
| Kawetele | Coffee | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| | Tea | 1450.8 | 2060.0 | 2980.0 | 3220.0 | 4320.0 |
| | Subtotal | 1453.2 | 2062.4 | 2982.7 | 3222.8 | 4322.4 |
| Ilima | Coffee | 10.4 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 20.0 |
| | Tea | 3292.2 | 465.2 | 356.5 | 474.2 | 2451.8 |
| | Subtotal | 3302.6 | 479.7 | 372.0 | 489.4 | 2471.8 |
| Bagamoyo | Coffee | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Subtotal | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.5d Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bulyaga | Coffee | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| | Subtotal | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Malindo | pyrethrum | 15.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Subtotal | 15.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Malindo | Coffee | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.2 |
| | Tea | 429.1 | 443.9 | 333.8 | 313.1 | 345.7 |
| | Subtotal | 430.0 | 444.9 | 334.9 | 315.6 | 349.9 |
| Makandana | Coffee | 24.0 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 39.0 | 46.0 |
| | Tea | 55.5 | 63.0 | 70.5 | 73.5 | 78.3 |
| | Subtotal | 79.5 | 88.0 | 98.5 | 112.5 | 124.3 |
| Itagata | Coffee | 40.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 58.0 | 56.0 |
| | Tea | 60.0 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 60.0 |
| | Subtotal | 100.0 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 117.4 | 116.0 |
| Ibighi | Coffee | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 7.7 |
| | Tea | 913.5 | 964.4 | 918.6 | 678.3 | 678.3 |
| | Subtotal | 914.3 | 965.5 | 921.3 | 683.2 | 686.0 |
| Kyimo | Coffee | 41.0 | 41.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 51.5 |
| | Tea | 2214.8 | 1998.4 | 2046.7 | 1919.9 | 1427.5 |
| | Subtotal | 2255.8 | 2039.4 | 2096.2 | 1969.4 | 1479.0 |
| Lufingo | Coffee | 51.8 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 57.3 | 60.5 |
| | Tea | 339.3 | 326.7 | 335.5 | 414.2 | 338.1 |
| | Subtotal | 391.1 | 380.1 | 390.0 | 471.4 | 398.6 |
| Kiwira | Coffee | 47.2 | 41.4 | 38.8 | 43.8 | 44.3 |
| | Tea | 316.7 | 329.4 | 273.4 | 288.0 | 266.2 |
| | Subtotal | 363.9 | 370.8 | 312.2 | 331.8 | 310.4 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.1.5 Crops Marketing

Table 3.6a: Estimated Amount Sold and Value of both Food and Cash Crops Sold by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015.

| Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Maize | 26,289,465.0 | 377 | 9,913,702,000.0 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 827,368.0 | 498 | 412,334,400.0 |
| Cocoyam | 3,900,900.0 | 527 | 2,057,590,000.0 |
| Beans | 9,354,870.0 | 1,079 | 10,094,376,000.0 |
| Groundnuts | 450,650.0 | 1,064 | 479,285,000.0 |
| Cooking Banana | 87,043,172.0 | 488 | 42,442,179,200.0 |
| Round potatoes | 91,257,700.0 | 390 | 35,571,395,000.0 |
| Sweet Banana | 35,436,305.0 | 529 | 18,733,291,500.0 |
| Paddy | 180,500.0 | 994 | 179,500,000.0 |
| Cassava | 4,618,800.0 | 490 | 2,262,000,000.0 |
| Pigeon peas. | 392,500.0 | 1,487 | 583,750,000.0 |
| Bambara nut | 120,800.0 | 1,389 | 167,825,000.0 |
| Avocado | 853,350.0 | 446 | 380,790,000.0 |
| Cocoa | 2,370,450.0 | 3,803 | 9,013,700,000.0 |
| Tea | 13,756,857.2 | 231 | 3,173,460,449.5 |
| Coffee | 1,508,640.5 | 3,775 | 5,694,484,650.0 |
| Pareto | 3,125.0 | 2,000 | 6,250,000.0 |
| Iliki | 21,420.0 | 8,797 | 188,440,000.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.6b: Estimated Amount Sold and Value of both Food and Cash Crops Sold by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015.

| Ward | Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Matwebe | Groundnuts | 110,000.0 | 600.0 | 66,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 2,500,000.0 | 500.0 | 1,250,000,000.0 |
| | Pigeon Peas | 367,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 551,250,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 840,000.0 | 3,500.0 | 2,940,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 13,500.0 | 230.0 | 3,105,000.0 |
| Masukulu | Groundnuts | 600.0 | 600.0 | 360,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 500.0 | 500.0 | 250,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 3,500.0 | 3,500.0 | 12,250,000.0 |
| | Tea | 230.0 | 230.0 | 52,900.0 |
| | Coffee | 3,000.0 | 3,200.0 | 9,600,000.0 |
| Ikuti | Beans | 412,000.0 | 1,200.0 | 494,400,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 21,328,800.0 | 500.0 | 10,664,400,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 31,649,600.0 | 500.0 | 15,824,800,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 129,000.0 | 500.0 | 64,500,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 45,000.0 | 3,500.0 | 157,500,000.0 |
| | cardamon | 12,300.0 | 12,000.0 | 147,600,000.0 |
| Bujela | Sweet Potatoes | 62,000.0 | 300.0 | 18,600,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 100,000.0 | 300.0 | 30,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 12,000.0 | 1,100.0 | 13,200,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 8,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 8,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 600,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 600,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 100,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 100,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 98,000.0 | 250.0 | 24,500,000.0 |
| | Pigeon Peas | 10,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 10,000,000.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 10,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 10,000,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 120,000.0 | 400.0 | 48,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 19,200.0 | 3,000.0 | 57,600,000.0 |
| | Tea | 1,137,000.0 | 230.0 | 261,510,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 21,000.0 | 3,200.0 | 67,200,000.0 |
| | cardamon | 1,500.0 | 2,000.0 | 3,000,000.0 |
| Masoko | Maize | 150,000.0 | 550.0 | 82,500,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 20,000.0 | 250.0 | 5,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 30,000.0 | 300.0 | 9,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 45,000.0 | 850.0 | 38,250,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 20,000.0 | 1,400.0 | 28,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,600,000.0 | 350.0 | 560,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 180,000.0 | 400.0 | 72,000,000.0 |
| | Paddy | 30,000.0 | 950.0 | 28,500,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 90,000.0 | 300.0 | 27,000,000.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 2,500.0 | 950.0 | 2,375,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 180,000.0 | 400.0 | 72,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 27,750.0 | 3,800.0 | 105,450,000.0 |
| | Tea | 4,709,000.0 | 231.0 | 1,087,779,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 81,000.0 | 3,600.0 | 291,600,000.0 |
| cardamon | 2,500.0 | 800.0 | 2,000,000.0 | |
| Iponjola | Maize | 50,000.0 | 400.0 | 20,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 35,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 52,500,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,200,000.0 | 600.0 | 720,000,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 11,600.0 | 400.0 | 4,640,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 16,000.0 | 3,500.0 | 56,000,000.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.6b Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Nkunga | Maize | 118,000.0 | 500.0 | 59,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 152,500.0 | 500.0 | 76,250,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 1,440,000.0 | 500.0 | 720,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 42,260.0 | 1,500.0 | 63,390,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 5,264,000.0 | 800.0 | 4,211,200,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 2,343,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 2,343,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 61,400.0 | 500.0 | 30,700,000.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 39,800.0 | 1,500.0 | 59,700,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 58,750.0 | 1,000.0 | 58,750,000.0 |
| | Tea | 19,530.0 | 230.0 | 4,491,900.0 |
| | Coffee | 58,910.0 | 3,500.0 | 206,185,000.0 |
| cardamon | 5,120.0 | 7,000.0 | 35,840,000.0 | |
| Lupepo | Maize | 106,500.0 | 450.0 | 47,925,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 608,300.0 | 500.0 | 304,150,000.0 |
| | Beans | 48,500.0 | 2,000.0 | 97,000,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 34,800.0 | 2,000.0 | 69,600,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,255,000.0 | 400.0 | 1,302,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 686,700.0 | 500.0 | 343,350,000.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 54,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 81,750,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 60,800.0 | 3,500.0 | 212,800,000.0 |
| Swaya | Maize | 1,619,940.0 | 225.0 | 364,486,500.0 |
| | Beans | 5,200.0 | 1,200.0 | 6,240,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 6,387,200.0 | 500.0 | 3,193,600,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 3,500.0 | 3,000.0 | 10,500,000.0 |
| Kinyala | Maize | 13,725,600.0 | 375.0 | 5,147,100,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 160,000.0 | 500.0 | 80,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 993,500.0 | 500.0 | 496,750,000.0 |
| | Beans | 7,123,200.0 | 1,000.0 | 7,123,200,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 4,800.0 | 2,000.0 | 9,600,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 30,352,000.0 | 300.0 | 9,105,600,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 46,517,400.0 | 300.0 | 13,955,220,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 189,000.0 | 500.0 | 94,500,000.0 |
| | Tea | 5,018.0 | 230.0 | 1,154,140.0 |
| Coffee | 338,650.0 | 3,000.0 | 1,015,950,000.0 | |
| Masebe | Maize | 580,500.0 | 300.0 | 174,150,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 214,500.0 | 500.0 | 107,250,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 306,000.0 | 500.0 | 153,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 318,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 318,000,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 27,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 40,500,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,494,400.0 | 330.0 | 1,153,152,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 982,800.0 | 500.0 | 491,400,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 345,000.0 | 500.0 | 172,500,000.0 |
| | Avocado | 294,000.0 | 350.0 | 102,900,000.0 |
| | Tea | 222,000.0 | 230.0 | 51,060,000.0 |
| Coffee | 39,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 117,000,000.0 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.6b Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Suma | Maize | 364,000.0 | 450.0 | 163,800,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 169,200.0 | 500.0 | 84,600,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 291,500.0 | 500.0 | 145,750,000.0 |
| | Beans | 188,000.0 | 1,600.0 | 300,800,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,484.0 | 300.0 | 445,200.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 953,100.0 | 500.0 | 476,550,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 805.0 | 300.0 | 241,500.0 |
| | Cassava | 588,000.0 | 500.0 | 294,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 105,600.0 | 230.0 | 24,288,000.0 |
| Coffee | 14,000.0 | 3,800.0 | 53,200,000.0 | |
| Kisondela | Maize | 300,000.0 | 550.0 | 165,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 250,000.0 | 500.0 | 125,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 30,000.0 | 500.0 | 15,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 12,000.0 | 4,000.0 | 48,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 231,200.0 | 230.0 | 53,176,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 171,000.0 | 4,000.0 | 684,000,000.0 |
| Mpuguso | Maize | 9,000.0 | 400.0 | 3,600,000.0 |
| | Beans | 1,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 2,250,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 750,000.0 | 180.0 | 135,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 510,000.0 | 180.0 | 91,800,000.0 |
| | Tea | 116,816.0 | 231.0 | 26,984,496.0 |
| | Coffee | 382,930.0 | 3,500.0 | 1,340,255,000.0 |
| Kisiba | Maize | 100,000.0 | 550.0 | 55,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 20,000.0 | 900.0 | 18,000,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 16,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 24,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,550,000.0 | 400.0 | 620,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 500,000.0 | 450.0 | 225,000,000.0 |
| | Paddy | 150,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 150,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 100,000.0 | 350.0 | 35,000,000.0 |
| | Pigeon Peas | 15,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 22,500,000.0 |
| | Bambara nut | 10,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 10,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 1,450,000.0 | 4,000.0 | 5,800,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 192,000.0 | 231.0 | 44,352,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 18,000.0 | 36,000.0 | 648,000,000.0 |
| Msasani | Maize | 27,345.0 | 500.0 | 13,672,500.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 168.0 | 800.0 | 134,400.0 |
| | Beans | 27,900.0 | 1,000.0 | 27,900,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 690,060.0 | 1,000.0 | 690,060,000.0 |
| | Tea | 82,500.0 | 231.0 | 19,057,500.0 |
| | Coffee | 30,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 90,000,000.0 |
| Kawetele | Cooking Banana | 50,000.0 | 550.0 | 27,500,000.0 |
| | Tea | 4,320,000.0 | 230.0 | 993,600,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 2,400.0 | 3,500.0 | 8,400,000.0 |
| Ilima | Maize | 5,000.0 | 700.0 | 3,500,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 7,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 7,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 1,500.0 | 1,000.0 | 1,500,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 180,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 180,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 4,500,000.0 |
| | Paddy | 500.0 | 2,000.0 | 1,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 200.0 | 1,000.0 | 200,000.0 |
| | Bambaranut | 4,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 4,000,000.0 |
| | Cocoa | 18,000.0 | 2,800.0 | 50,400,000.0 |
| | Tea | 3,400.0 | 230.0 | 782,000.0 |
| Coffee | 10,400.0 | 3,200.0 | 33,280,000.0 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.6b Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Bagamoyo | Maize | 105.0 | 600.0 | 63,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 24,600.0 | 500.0 | 12,300,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 28.0 | 1,500.0 | 42,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 140.0 | 4,000.0 | 560,000.0 |
| Bulyaga | Maize | 18,000.0 | 600.0 | 10,800,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 37,500.0 | 1,000.0 | 37,500,000.0 |
| | Beans | 153,000.0 | 1,400.0 | 214,200,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 8,500.0 | 2,000.0 | 17,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 8,750.0 | 240.0 | 2,100,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 3,200.0 | 3,200.0 | 10,240,000.0 |
| Isongole | Maize | 422,750.0 | 600.0 | 253,650,000.0 |
| | Beans | 1,800.0 | 500.0 | 900,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 5,026,500.0 | 350.0 | 1,759,275,000.0 |
| | Pareto | 3,125.0 | 2,000.0 | 6,250,000.0 |
| Ndanto | Maize | 5,864,400.0 | 350.0 | 2,052,540,000.0 |
| | Beans | 10,800.0 | 1,250.0 | 13,500,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 29,322,000.0 | 500.0 | 14,661,000,000.0 |
| Malindo | Maize | 40,000.0 | 667.0 | 26,680,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 10,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 10,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 5,000.0 | 1,200.0 | 6,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,500,000.0 | 170.0 | 255,000,000.0 |
| | Cassava | 20,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 20,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 345,661.5 | 240.0 | 82,958,760.0 |
| | Coffee | 4,200.0 | 3,700.0 | 15,540,000.0 |
| Makandana | Maize | 48,825.0 | 500.0 | 24,412,500.0 |
| | Beans | 108,810.0 | 1,600.0 | 174,096,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 1,050.0 | 1,500.0 | 1,575,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 3,150,000.0 | 550.0 | 1,732,500,000.0 |
| | Tea | 78,270.0 | 230.0 | 18,002,100.0 |
| | Coffee | 46,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 138,000,000.0 |
| Itagata | Maize | 55,300.0 | 400.0 | 22,120,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 11,000.0 | 800.0 | 8,800,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 7,300.0 | 800.0 | 5,840,000.0 |
| | Beans | 40,500.0 | 1,400.0 | 56,700,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 7,300.0 | 2,000.0 | 14,600,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 496,600.0 | 300.0 | 148,980,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 20,900.0 | 500.0 | 10,450,000.0 |
| | Sweet Banana | 122,900.0 | 500.0 | 61,450,000.0 |
| | Tea | 60,000.0 | 231.0 | 13,860,000.0 |
| | Coffee | 56,000.0 | 3,500.0 | 196,000,000.0 |
| Ibighi | Maize | 50,400.0 | 300.0 | 15,120,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 12,600.0 | 500.0 | 6,300,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 12,000.0 | 500.0 | 6,000,000.0 |
| | Beans | 37,500.0 | 900.0 | 33,750,000.0 |
| | Groundnuts | 16,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 24,750,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 270,000.0 | 500.0 | 135,000,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 548,800.0 | 500.0 | 274,400,000.0 |
| | Tea | 678,260.0 | 231.0 | 156,678,060.0 |
| Coffee | 7,700.0 | 3,000.0 | 23,100,000.0 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.6b Continue.....

| Ward | Crop | Amount sold in Kgs | Price per Kg in TZS | Total value in TZS |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Kyimo | Maize | 30,000.0 | 600.0 | 18,000,000.0 |
| | Sweet Potatoes | 8,400.0 | 1,000.0 | 8,400,000.0 |
| | Beans | 75,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 75,000,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 69,300.0 | 1,000.0 | 69,300,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 97,000.0 | 500.0 | 48,500,000.0 |
| | Tea | 1,427,517.4 | 230.0 | 328,329,002.0 |
| | Coffee | 51,500.0 | 3,000.0 | 154,500,000.0 |
| Lufingo | Maize | 421,650.0 | 550.0 | 231,907,500.0 |
| | Beans | 28,900.0 | 1,500.0 | 43,350,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 1,989,000.0 | 500.0 | 994,500,000.0 |
| | Tea | 338.1 | 231.0 | 78,101.1 |
| | Coffee | 60.5 | 3,300.0 | 199,650.0 |
| Kiwira | Maize | 1,520,150.0 | 500.0 | 760,075,000.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 74,800.0 | 2,000.0 | 149,600,000.0 |
| | Beans | 613,500.0 | 1,500.0 | 920,250,000.0 |
| | Cooking Banana | 9,171,000.0 | 1,000.0 | 9,171,000,000.0 |
| | Round potatoes | 1,402,000.0 | 500.0 | 701,000,000.0 |
| | Tea | 266.2 | 231.0 | 61,490.4 |
| | Coffee | 44,250.0 | 3,500.0 | 154,875,000.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.1.6 Irrigation Potentials

Table 3.7: Irrigation Prospects by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Estimated Potential Area (Ha) for irrigation | Irrigated Area | Major crops |
|-----------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Matwebe | 500.0 | 0.0 | Paddy, Cocoa, Vegetables, Maize |
| Masukulu | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ikuti | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Bujela | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Masoko | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Iponjola | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Nkunga | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Lupepo | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Swaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kinyala | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Masebe | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Suma | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kisondela | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Mpuguso | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kisiba | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Msasani | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kawetele | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ilima | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Bagamoyo | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Bulyaga | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Isongole | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ndanto | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Malindo | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Makandana | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Itagata | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ibighi | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kyimo | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Lufingo | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Kiwira | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Tukuyu Township | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total | 500.0 | 0.0 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.7 Crops Diseases

Table 3.9: Major Disease and Pest affecting Food crops and Cash crops in the District, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Major crops | Major Common diseases | Pest |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Maize | Maize streak | Cutworm,maize stalk borer |
| Paddy | Rice yellow mottle virus | - |
| Cassava | Cassava mosaic | - |
| Beans | Beans Anthracnose | Aphids |
| Cooking Banana | Cigartoka | Banana weevil, nematodes |
| Round Potatoes | Early and late Blight,fusarium wilt | - |
| Coffee | Coffee berry disease,Coffee leaf rust | Antestia bugs,steam borer |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.1.8 Farm inputs

The term “Farm inputs” as it applied to the area of agriculture can be defined as the resources that are used in farm production, such as chemicals and seeds. Agriculture inputs are a great determinant of yield in any type of agriculture production. These agriculture inputs range from improved seeds, fertilizers and crops protection chemicals. Major agriculture inputs used by farmers in Rungwe District Council are fertilizers, improved seeds and insecticides and fungicides.

3.1.8.1 Fertilizer

Table 3.7a: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Tons) Distributed to Farmers; Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Type of Fertilizers | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SA | 565 | 689 | 96 | 38 | 200 |
| NPK | 1,050 | 2,946 | 384 | 412 | 1,728 |
| UREA | 4,580 | 8,715 | 4,336 | 4,200 | 4,100 |
| DAP | 3,450 | 7,800 | 3,806 | 3,400 | 4,002 |
| MINJINGU MAZAO | 525 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TSP | 600 | 2,625 | 689 | 590 | 573 |
| CAN | 3,630 | 1,212 | 5,217 | 6630 | 4,500 |

Source:Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.8.2 Fungicides

Table 3.7b: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (Kg) Distributed to Farmers; Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Type of Fungicides | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IVORY 80WP | 180 | 200 | 6349 | 0 | 200 |
| DITHENE 45 | - | - | - | - | 210 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.8.3 Insecticides

Table 3.7c: Type and Quantity of Insecticides/Pesticides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Type of Insecticides | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------|------|------|--------|------|--------|
| SUMITHION | 1860 | 1950 | 8262 | 0 | 0 |
| ROUNDUP | 947 | 925 | 45,108 | | 30,000 |
| ACTELIC | 3105 | 2200 | 6197 | 0 | 200 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.8.4 Improved Seeds

Table 3.7d: Type and Quantity of Improved seeds (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers; Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Type of Improved seed | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|
| MAIZE OPV | 20 | 26 | 28.5 | 27.6 | 29 |
| MAIZE HYBRID | 714.24 | 199.85 | 150 | 198 | 192 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.9 Agriculture Implements

Table 3.8: Availability of Agriculture Implements, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Number | Implements | | | Shortfall/Excess |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|----------|------------------|
| | Type | Demand | Supplied | |
| 1 | Ox plough | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| 2 | Ox harrow | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | Oxridger | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Oxcart | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Ox cultivator | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Ox chain | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Ox shares | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Tractors | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| 9 | Power tillers | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Others (If any) | - | | | - |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.10: Availability of Agriculture Personnel

Table 3.12: Availability of Agriculture Personnel by Ward, Kyela District Council; 2015

| Ward | Agriculture Officer (AO) | Agriculture Field Officers (AFO) | Irrigation Technician | Agro-mechanisation Officer | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Matwebe | - | 2 | | | 2 |
| Masukulu | - | 3 | | | 3 |
| Ikuti | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Bujela | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Masoko | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Iponjola | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Nkunga | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Lupepo | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Swaya | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Kinyala | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Masebe | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Suma | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kisondela | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Mpuguso | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Kisiba | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Msasani | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Kawetele | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Ilima | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Bagamoyo | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Bulyaga | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Isongole | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Ndanto | | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Malindo | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Makandana | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Itagata | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Ibighi | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Kyimo | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Lufingo | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Kiwira | | 2 | | | 2 |
| HQ | 8 | 0 | | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 8 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 88 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.1.11 Investment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

3.2 Livestock

Table 3.11: Estimated Livestock Population by ward Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Cattle | Goats | Sheep | Donkeys | Pigs | Indigenous chicken | Chicken (Broilers) | Total |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Matwebe | 1,104 | 420 | 58 | 0 | 185 | 2,548 | 0 | 4,767 |
| Masukulu | 1,195 | 800 | 18 | 0 | 954 | 28,419 | 0 | 31,738 |
| Bujela | 2,355 | 59 | 19 | 0 | 153 | 5,113 | 0 | 7,423 |
| Masoko | 2,967 | 357 | 43 | 0 | 418 | 4,124 | 0 | 8,861 |
| Ikuti | 3,009 | 2,344 | 550 | 0 | 485 | 14,695 | 0 | 22,080 |
| Iponjola | 1,402 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 483 | 5,378 | 0 | 7,150 |
| Nkunga | 3,457 | 237 | 83 | 0 | 1,143 | 14,695 | 0 | 18,059 |
| Lupepo | 2,318 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 483 | 5,378 | 0 | 6,525 |
| Swaya | 898 | 97 | 26 | 0 | 493 | 14,574 | 0 | 15,556 |
| Kinyala | 2,896 | 279 | 56 | 0 | 3,848 | 13,008 | 0 | 19,686 |
| Masebe | 1,495 | 251 | 51 | 2 | 913 | 4,758 | 0 | 6,444 |
| Suma | 1,997 | 281 | 41 | 0 | 1,377 | 9,973 | 0 | 13,869 |
| Kisondela | 3,255 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 15,578 | 0 | 20,287 |
| Mpuguso | 4,784 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 370 | 800 | 200 | 3,546 |
| Kisiba | 1,674 | 78 | 20 | 0 | 86 | 1,072 | 0 | 2,606 |
| Msasani | 609 | 41 | 11 | 0 | 321 | 2,055 | 96 | 3,632 |
| Kawetele | 976 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 236 | 387 | 812 | 1,600 |
| Ilima | 2,862 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 156 | 5,055 | 300 | 6,502 |
| Bagamoyo | 727 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 2,421 | 0 | 3,288 |
| Bulyaga | 1,130 | 45 | 5 | 0 | 753 | 2,225 | 785 | 4,198 |
| Isongole | 2,448 | 126 | 10 | 0 | 341 | 1,513 | 0 | 2,652 |
| Ndanto | 1,305 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 2,103 | 5,217 | 0 | 7,598 |
| Malindo | 2,225 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 4,021 | 0 | 6,292 |
| Makandana | 2,474 | 34 | 13 | 0 | 1,261 | 7,812 | 1,508 | 12,841 |
| Itagata | 776 | 40 | 56 | 0 | 451 | 1,750 | 0 | 3,337 |
| Ibighi | 1,189 | 47 | 8 | 0 | 467 | 4,324 | 100 | 5,785 |
| Kyimo | 1,861 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 573 | 11,140 | 0 | 12,612 |
| Lufingo | 3,263 | 100 | 57 | 0 | 3,025 | 15,020 | 0 | 20,790 |
| Kiwira | 2,626 | 45 | 20 | 0 | 2,878 | 15,601 | 0 | 21,320 |
| Total | 59,277 | 6,309 | 1,154 | 2 | 25,167 | 218,654 | 3,801 | 301,044 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

Table 3.12: Population Distribution of Cattle by Type and by Ward Rungwe Council; 2016

| Ward | Population of Cattle by Type | | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Indigenous Cattle | Improved Dairy | Improved Beef | Improved Dairy and Beef Cattle | |
| Matwebe | 1,062 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 1,104 |
| Masukulu | 1,061 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 1,195 |
| Bujela | 1,565 | 790 | 0 | 0 | 2,355 |
| Masoko | 2,134 | 833 | 0 | 0 | 2,967 |
| Ikuti | 2,741 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 3,009 |
| Iponjola | 160 | 1,242 | 0 | 0 | 1,402 |
| Nkunga | 953 | 2,504 | 0 | 0 | 3,457 |
| Lupepo | 762 | 1,556 | 0 | 0 | 2,318 |
| Swaya | 718 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 898 |
| Kinyala | 2,054 | 842 | 0 | 0 | 2,896 |
| Masebe | 1,144 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 1,495 |
| Suma | 1,145 | 852 | 0 | 0 | 1,997 |
| Kisondela | 1,934 | 1,321 | 0 | 0 | 3,255 |
| Mpuguso | 1,942 | 2,842 | 0 | 0 | 4,784 |
| Kisiba | 1,324 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1,674 |
| Msasani | 332 | 277 | 0 | 0 | 609 |
| Kawetele | 204 | 772 | 0 | 0 | 976 |
| Ilima | 2,445 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 2,862 |
| Bagamoyo | 203 | 524 | 0 | 0 | 727 |
| Bulyaga | 435 | 695 | 0 | 0 | 1,130 |
| Isongole | 1,892 | 556 | 0 | 0 | 2,448 |
| Ndanto | 890 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 1,305 |
| Malindo | 672 | 1,553 | 0 | 0 | 2,225 |
| Makandana | 823 | 1,651 | 0 | 0 | 2,474 |
| Itagata | 232 | 544 | 0 | 0 | 776 |
| Ibighi | 76 | 1,113 | 0 | 0 | 1,189 |
| Kyimo | 876 | 985 | 0 | 0 | 1,861 |
| Lufingo | 321 | 2,942 | 0 | 0 | 3,263 |
| Kiwira | 1,220 | 1,406 | 0 | 0 | 2,626 |
| Total | 31,320 | 27,957 | 0 | 0 | 59,277 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

Table 3.12: Population Distribution of Goats by Type and by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Population of goats by Type | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Indigenous Goats | Improved Dairy Goats | |
| Matwebe | 420 | 0 | 420 |
| Masukulu | 800 | 0 | 800 |
| Bujela | 59 | 0 | 59 |
| Masoko | 357 | 0 | 357 |
| Ikuti | 2344 | 0 | 2344 |
| Iponjola | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| Nkunga | 237 | 0 | 237 |
| Lupepo | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| Swaya | 93 | 4 | 97 |
| Kinyala | 279 | 0 | 279 |
| Masebe | 251 | 0 | 251 |
| Suma | 281 | 0 | 281 |
| Kisondela | 105 | 3 | 108 |
| Mpuguso | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Kisiba | 78 | 0 | 78 |
| Msasani | 41 | 0 | 41 |
| Kawetele | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| Ilima | 38 | 17 | 55 |
| Bagamoyo | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Bulyaga | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| Isongole | 126 | 0 | 126 |
| Ndanto | 31 | 2 | 33 |
| Malindo | 164 | 0 | 164 |
| Makandana | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| Itagata | 39 | 1 | 40 |
| Ibighi | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| Kyimo | 68 | 32 | 100 |
| Lufingo | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| Kiwira | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| Total | 6202 | 107 | 6309 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016

3.2.2 Livestock Services

Table 3.17: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Ward; Rungwe District Council, 2016

| Ward | Dips | | | Veterinary Centres | | | Crushes | Hides/skin sheds | Abattoirs | Slaughter slab | Livestock market/Auction | Charco dams |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | W | NW | Total | W | NW | Total | | | | | | |
| Matwebe | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 19 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council 2016, Note W=Working, NW=Not working

3.2.3 Major Livestock and Poultry Diseases

Livestock diseases are among various causes limiting the development of the livestock industry. The district is faced with a number of livestock diseases affecting cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry (chickens). In order to increase livestock productivity, both the district council authorities and farmers need to take drastic measures aimed at controlling diseases. This section describes major livestock and poultry diseases reported in the district council. In addition to that, the section also describes number of morbidity and mortality cases reported. Morbidity refers to the percentage of number of infected animals in the area divided by total animal population in area while mortality refers to the percentage of number of died animals in the area divided by the total animal population in area.

3.2.4.1 Major Cattle Diseases

Table 3.18: Major Cattle Diseases Reported by Ward Rungwe District Council, 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Ward | Disease | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Matwebe | ANAPLASMOSIS | 19 | 12 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | BABESIOSIS | 9 | 32 | 52 | 1 | 9 | 12 |
| Masukulu | MASTITIS | 16 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ECF | 14 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| | HELMINTHIASIS | 218 | 220 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | ECF | 48 | 37 | 46 | 23 | 19 | 28 |
| | BQ | 33 | 102 | 69 | 16 | 66 | 37 |
| | MASTITIS | 17 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | ECF | 51 | 32 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| | LSD | 401 | 121 | 0 | 60 | 23 | 0 |
| | BQ | 27 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Ikuti | ECF | 24 | 69 | 87 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 16 | 71 | 77 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| | LSD | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | HELMINTHIASIS | 74 | 232 | 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | MASTITIS | 60 | 29 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 21 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 9 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| | BQ | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Nkunga | BQ | 49 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 17 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 8 |
| | PNEUMONIA | 207 | 191 | 96 | 4 | 19 | 5 |
| | MASTITIS | 84 | 64 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 30 | 28 | 53 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Lupepo | MASTITIS | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | MASTITIS | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 13 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ECF | 4 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | LSD | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 26 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | BABESIOSIS | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 18 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | MASTITIS | 44 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | MASTITIS | 90 | 98 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 9 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | HELMINTHIASIS | 351 | 357 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 25 | 20 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | MASTITIS | 150 | 200 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 70 | 60 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | HELMINTHIASIS | 245 | 300 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | BQ | 40 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| | ECF | 61 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 12 | 12 |
| | BABESIOSIS | 13 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 5 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | MILK FEVER | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | SALMONELLOSIS | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 18 | 29 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | FMD | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | BQ | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | LSD | 32 | 19 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Ilima | MASTITIS | 12 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 15 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.18: Continue.....

| Ward | Disease | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Bagamoyo | LSD | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 28 | 19 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | MASTITIS | 10 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | RETAINED PLACENTA | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LUMPY SKIN | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | FMD | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ECF | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | FMD | 10 | 0 | 74 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| | ECF | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 15 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Malindo | LSD | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 0 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | MASTITIS | 15 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 50 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | BQ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 85 | 19 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| | FMD | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MASTITIS | 37 | 24 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 13 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | MASTITIS | 18 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MILK FEVER | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | COLLIBACILOSIS | 11 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | BQ | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kyimo | BQ | 15 | 19 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| | LSD | 21 | 33 | 39 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | MASTITIS | 73 | 92 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FMD | 7 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | MASTITIS | 96 | 42 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ECF | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 31 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| | MILK FEVER | 18 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | LSD | 42 | 83 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.2.4.2 Major Goat Diseases

Table 3.19: Major Goat Diseases Reported by ward Rungwe District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Ward | Diseases | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Bujela | LSD | 11 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Ikuti | HELMINTHIASIS | 39 | 59 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | ANAPLASMOSIS | 63 | 27 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | FOOT ROT | 9 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | PNEUMONIA | 31 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Swaya | ANAPLASMOSIS | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | HELMINTHIASIS | 352 | 405 | 678 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 29 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 8 | 21 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | HELMINTHIASIS | 15 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 10 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | FOOT ROT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SALMONELOSIS | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kawetere | FOOT ROT | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | COLIBACILLOSIS | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ibighi | MASTITIS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MANGE | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | PNEUMONIA | 23 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| | FOOT ROT | 16 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | RING WORM | 4 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Cases Reported | | 632 | 655 | 931 | 28 | 9 | 9 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

| Ward | Diseases | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Bujela | LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | HELMINTHIASIS | 39 | 59 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | ANAPLASMOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 9 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | PNEUMONIA | 31 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Swaya | ANAPLASMOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | HELMINTHIASIS | 52 | 40 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 29 | 30 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | LSD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | HELMINTHIASIS | 15 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | FOOT ROT | 10 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | FOOT ROT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SALMONELOSIS | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kawetere | FOOT ROT | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ANAPLASMOSIS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | COLIBACILLOSIS | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ibighi | MASTITIS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MANGE | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | PNEUMONIA | 23 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| | FOOT ROT | 16 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | RING WORM | 4 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Cases Reported | | 245 | 223 | 268 | 16 | 05 | 05 |

3.2.4.3 Major Sheep Diseases

There was no sheep diseases reported in the district council.

3.2.4.4 Major Poultry Diseases

Table 3.21: Major Poultry Diseases Reported by ward Rungwe District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Ward | Disease | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Matwebe | New Castle Disease | 1120 | 345 | 1120 | 345 | 345 | 678 |
| Masukulu | New Castle Disease | 700 | 540 | 541 | 700 | 540 | 541 |
| Bujela | Gumboro | 163 | 73 | 212 | 72 | 28 | 108 |
| | New Castle Disease | 208 | 81 | 92 | 208 | 81 | 92 |
| | Coryza | 117 | 123 | 77 | 84 | 97 | 21 |
| Masoko | New Castle Disease | 231 | 192 | 152 | 231 | 192 | 152 |
| Iponjola | New Castle Disease | 205 | 107 | 87 | 205 | 107 | 87 |
| Nkunga | New Castle Disease | 691 | 653 | 217 | 673 | 653 | 204 |
| | Coryza | 317 | 458 | 492 | 163 | 121 | 95 |
| | Fowl Pox | 219 | 103 | 105 | 189 | 70 | 90 |
| Swaya | New Castle Disease | 820 | 712 | 431 | 820 | 712 | 431 |
| Kinyala | New Castle Disease | 374 | 85 | 80 | 374 | 85 | 80 |
| | Fowl Pox | 58 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 35 | 29 |
| | Fowl Typhoid | 105 | 130 | 98 | 70 | 100 | 50 |
| Kisondela | Fowl Typhoid | 51 | 28 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 10 |
| | COCCIDIOSIS | 61 | 60 | 60 | 18 | 16 | 20 |
| | NEW CASTLE DISEASE | 85 | 78 | 60 | 84 | 76 | 55 |
| Mpuguso | Fowl Typhoid | 90 | 85 | 70 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | COCCIDIOSIS | 10 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | NEW CASTLE DISEASE | 15 | 20 | 105 | 15 | 20 | 105 |
| Msasani | NCD | 921 | 524 | 306 | 698 | 492 | 300 |
| | FOWL POX | 568 | 72 | 55 | 208 | 44 | 23 |
| | SALMONELLOSIS | 119 | 87 | 110 | 18 | 32 | 25 |
| Kawetele | FOWL POX | 213 | 97 | 104 | 18 | 7 | 16 |
| | NCD | 108 | 81 | 152 | 102 | 80 | 149 |
| | SALMONELLOSIS | 137 | 114 | 102 | 18 | 29 | 33 |
| Ilima | NCD | 235 | 172 | 201 | 200 | 135 | 176 |
| | FOWL POX | 115 | 123 | 134 | 72 | 42 | 20 |
| | FOWL TYPHOID | 92 | 20 | 43 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| Bagamoyo | NCD | 312 | 129 | 97 | 301 | 89 | 68 |
| | FOWL TYPHOID | 79 | 51 | 18 | 50 | 12 | 6 |
| Bulyaga | NCD | 58 | 45 | 32 | 50 | 40 | 25 |
| | FOWL TYPHOID | 51 | 32 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | NCD | 63 | 43 | 42 | 63 | 43 | 42 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.21: Continue.....

| Ward | Disease | Number of Morbidity cases reported | | | Number of Mortality cases reported | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Makandana | NCD | 596 | 326 | 0 | 560 | 321 | 0 |
| | FOWL POX | 220 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | COCCIDIOSIS | 40 | 27 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Itagata | NCD | 376 | 258 | 399 | 316 | 221 | 352 |
| | FOWL POX | 215 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| | COCCIDIOSIS | 30 | 21 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | FOWL POX | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| | NCD | 0 | 25 | 17 | 0 | 25 | 17 |
| | COCCIDIOSIS | 0 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | NCD | 201 | 152 | 233 | 191 | 150 | 227 |
| | FOWL POX | 345 | 531 | 4222 | 230 | 400 | 204 |
| | CORYZA | 521 | 231 | 671 | 131 | 51 | 81 |
| Lufingo | NCD | 537 | 253 | 601 | 537 | 253 | 601 |
| Kiwira | NCD | 409 | 200 | 85 | 399 | 187 | 72 |
| | CORYZA | 46 | 53 | 91 | 16 | 20 | 6 |
| | TYPHOID | 40 | 60 | 18 | 25 | 11 | 32 |
| Total cases reported | | 12287 | 7667 | 11970 | 8589 | 5986 | 5465 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.2.5 Marketing of Major Livestock and Poultry

Table 3.22: Marketing of Major Livestock Rungwe District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Category | Total Number of Livestock Marketed | | | Total Value in TZS. | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Indigenous Cattle | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dairy Cattle | 605 | 343 | 387 | 663,000,000.00 | 274,400,000.00 | 348,300,000.00 |
| Beef Cattle | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poultry | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pig | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sheep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 605 | 343 | 387 | 663,000,000.00 | 274,400,000.00 | 348,300,000.00 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.2.6 Marketing of Major Livestock Products (Hides and Skins)

Table 3.23: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins; Rungwe District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Category | Total Number of Units Marketed | | | Total Value in TZS | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Cattle Hides | 548 | 730 | 80 | 6,576000 | 5,840000 | 400,000 |
| Goat Skins | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sheep Skins | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 548 | 730 | 80 | 6,576000 | 5,840000 | 400,000 |

Source:Rungwe District Council 2016

3.2.7 Milk Production

Table 3.24: Production of Milk in Rungwe District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Milk from | Total Number of Litres | | | Total Value in TZS | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Indigenous Cattle | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dairy Cattle | 556,028,000 | 556,834,012 | 559,823,000 | 225,212,600,000 | 425,575,305,400 | 425,575,305,400 |
| Dairy Goats | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 556,028,000 | 556,834,012 | 559,823,000 | 225,212,600,000 | 425,575,305,400 | 425,575,305,400 |

| Milk from | Total Number of Litres | | | Total Value in TZS | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Indigenous Cattle | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dairy Cattle | 56,028,000 | 57,873,000 | 59,823,000 | 280,140,000,000 | 425,575,305,400 | 425,575,305,400 |
| Dairy Goats | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 56,028,000 | 57,873,000 | 59,823,000 | 280,140,000,000 | 425,575,305,400 | 425,575,305,400 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.2.8 Livestock Personnel

Table 3.25: Availability of Livestock Personnel by Ward Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Veterinary Officers | Livestock Officers | Livestock Field Officers | Pests and Tsetse Field Officers | Livestock Auxiliary | Total |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Matwebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Itagata | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District HQ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total number | 1 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source:Rungwe District Council 2016

3.2.8 Investment Opportunity in Livestock Sector

- Milk processing plant

3.3 Natural Resources

3.3.1: Forestry

Table 3.29: Status of Forest Cover by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Land Area (ha) | Natural forest reserve area (ha) | Forest plantation area (ha) | Game Reserve Area (ha)* | Game Controlled Area (ha) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Matwebe | 4,917.27 | 38 | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | 5,963.36 | 589 | - | - | - |
| Bujela | 4,390.42 | 7 | 5 | - | - |
| Masoko | 8,021.58 | 7 | 11 | - | - |
| Ikuti | 8,559.63 | 3 | 20 | - | - |
| Iponjola | 2,487.91 | 2 | 6 | - | - |
| Nkunga | 6,669.32 | - | 55 | - | - |
| Lupepo | 3,141.39 | 56 | 75 | - | - |
| Swaya | 7,296.84 | 4 | 152 | - | - |
| Kinyala | 6,070.25 | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | 2,955.40 | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | 3,034.79 | 3 | 70 | - | - |
| Kisondela | 6,589.12 | 8 | 4 | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 2,156.35 | 65 | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | 4,363.05 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Msasani * | NM | 4 | 45 | - | - |
| Kawetele * | NM | 1 | 7 | - | - |
| Ilima | 9,031.18 | 2 | 12 | - | - |
| Bagamoyo * | NM | 3 | 100 | - | - |
| Bulyaga * | NM | 14,855 | 6,180 | - | - |
| Isongole | 6,524.92 | 2 | 21 | - | - |
| Ndanto | 1,819.94 | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | 2,657.02 | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana * | NM | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | NM | 1 | 10 | - | - |
| Ibighi * | NM | 6 | - | - | - |
| Kyimo * | 4,962.31 | 350 | 550 | - | - |
| Lufingo | 2,261.45 | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | 11,014.54 | 8 | 16 | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Tukuyu Township | 8,298.01 | | | | |
| Total | 123,186.05 | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: Game Reserve areas outside Forest Reserve area.

3.3.1.1 Tree Seedlings

Table 3.30a: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by ward; Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | 2100 | 2600 | 3500 |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | 500 |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | 6,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | 15,500 | 16,800 | 25,000 |
| Kiwira | - | 14,000 | 19,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| Isongole | 70,000 | 90,000 | 114,000 | 115,000 | 120,000 |
| Ndanto | 6,000 | 9,500 | 10,000 | 120,000 | 15,000 |
| Kawetele | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | 9,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 16,000 | 21,000 |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 100,000 | 128,500 | 180,500 | 311,800 | 236,000 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.30b: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution; Rungwe Council District; 2011 - 2015

| Institution | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bulyaga(Rungwe DC) | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 92,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Kyimo(HIMARU-KYIMO UPENDO GROUP-KYIMO) | 30,000 | 50,000 | 70,000 | 120,000 | 60,000 |
| Kiwira(Rungwe Mission) | - | - | - | - | 70,000 |
| Isongole(TFS) | 220,000 | 250,000 | 240,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | 35,000 |
| Total | 320,000 | 370,000 | 380,000 | 440,000 | 472,000 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.3.1.2 Forest Products

(i) Logs and Charcoal

Table 3.33: Revenue (TZS) collected from logs; Rungwe Council 2011-2016

| WARD | Volume of logs | | | | | Revenue TZS | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.34: Revenue collected from Charcoal; Rungwe District Council, 2011-2015

| Ward | Number of bags | | | | | Revenue TZS | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Matwebe | 1,250 | 990 | 950 | 880 | 850 | 7500,000 | 5,940,000 | 9,500,000 | 8,800,000 | 12,750,000 |
| Masukulu | 1,560 | 1,470 | 1,360 | 1,430 | 1,256 | 960,000 | 882,000 | 13,600,000 | 14,300,000 | 18,840,000 |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | 850 | 816 | 800 | 600 | 500 | 4,250,000 | 6,528,000 | 9,600,000 | 9,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 2600 | 2400 | 1900 | 1780 | 1700 | 20,800,000 | 19,200,000 | 19,000,000 | 17,800,000 | 25,500,000 |
| Kisondela | 220 | 180 | 139 | 125 | 120 | 1,760,000 | 1,440,000 | 1,112,000 | 1,000,000 | 960,000 |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 6,480 | 5,856 | 5,149 | 4,815 | 4,426 | 35,270,000 | 33,990,000 | 52,812,000 | 50,900,000 | 68,050,000 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(ii) Beekeeping (Bee-Honey and Bee-Wax)

Table 3.35a: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by ward, Rungwe Council; 2011 -2015

| Ward | No. of Beehives | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Traditional | | | | | Modern | | | | |
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Matwebe | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | -- | 7 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 68 | 107 |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Swaya | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | --- | -- | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | -- | 9 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 20 |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | -- | - | - | - | -- | 15 | 18 |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 72 | 75 |
| Masebe | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | -- | 20 |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | 207 | 219 | 242 | 245 | 256 |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | 96 | 103 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Isongole | 135 | 137 | 146 | 148 | 150 | - | 156 | 146 | 176 | 198 |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | -- | 40 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 46 |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 60 | 60 | 65 | 64 |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | -- | 56 | 97 | 137 |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - | -- | 7 | 12 | 27 |
| Lufingo | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | - | 49 | 52 | 57 | 59 |
| Total | 156 | 168 | 177 | 199 | 212 | 451 | 721 | 834 | 1,018 | 1,181 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.21b: Production Level and Price Honey by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2012 -2015

| Ward | Honey (Litres) | | | | | Price of Honey Per Litres | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Matwebe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masukulu | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bujela | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masoko | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ikuti | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iponjola | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nkunga | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lupepo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaya | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagamoyo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulyaga | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malindo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Itagata | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ilima | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kisondela | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suma | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masebe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kyimo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiwira | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isongole | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ndanto | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kawetele | | | | | | | | | | |
| Makandana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Msasani | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ibighi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kisiba | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinyala | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mpuguso | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lufingo | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.3.2: Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation is the act of conserving or saving our natural resources through careful management. This means we can use the resources but wisely and responsibly for achieving sustainable development. The forests and vegetation in the district are encroached and threatened by illegal activities that lead to deforestation through harvesting forest products for timber, building materials, and production of charcoal, fuel wood honey and bees wax, expansion of agricultural activities, overgrazing and establishment of human settlements. This is attributed to high population growth rate and lack of alternative activities and sources for livelihood. These unplanned and detrimental activities undermine the efforts that are geared towards environmental conservation and sustainable socio-economic processes in the district.

Table 3.22: Name of NGOs and Development Partners involved in Environmental Conservation by ward, Rungwe Council District; 2015

| Ward | Name of NGOs/Development partner | Number of NGOs | Number of Development Partners |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Matwebe | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - |
| Suma | WCS | 1 | - |
| Masebe | WCS | 1 | - |
| Kyimo | WCS,HIMARU,UPENDO GROUP,MPEGELE,TFS | 4 | - |
| Kiwira | WCS | 1 | - |
| Isongole | WCS,AWF | 2 | - |
| Ndanto | WCS,AWF | 2 | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | Africa Bridge,WCS | 1 | - |
| Total | | 12 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

WCS = World life Conservation Society
 AWF = Africa World life Foundation.

3.3.3 Status of Natural Resources Personnel

Table 3.23: Natural Resources Personnel by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Forest | Beekeeping | Environment Conservation | Tourism |
|--------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Matwebe | | | | |
| Masukulu | | | | |
| Bujela | | | | |
| Masoko | | | | |
| Ikuti | | | | |
| Iponjola | | | | |
| Nkunga | | | | |
| Lupepo | | | | |
| Swaya | | | | |
| Bagamoyo | | | | |
| Bulyaga | | | | |
| Malindo | | | | |
| Itagata | | | | |
| Ilima | | | | |
| Kisondela | | | | |
| Suma | | | | |
| Masebe | | | | |
| Kyimo | | | | |
| Kiwira | | | | |
| Isongole | | | | |
| Ndanto | | | | |
| Kawetele | | | | |
| Makandana | | | | |
| Msasani | | | | |
| Ibighi | | | | |
| Kisiba | | | | |
| Kinyala | | | | |
| Mpuguso | | | | |
| Lufingo | | | | |
| District HQ | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.3.4: Investment in Natural Resources

3.3.4.1 Investment in Beekeeping

3.3.4.2 Investment in Fishing

3.4 Tourism

Table 3.41: Potential Tourism attractions; Rungwe Council; 2015

| Type of Tourism attractions available | Village/Mitaa | Ward | District |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Rungwe Nature Reserve | Syukula | Kyimo | Rungwe |
| Nyerere water fall-Nyerere river | Ilundo | Kiwira | Rungwe |
| Cultural tourism | Ilundo, Ilolo and Kikota | | |
| Rungwe mission Museum | syukula | | |
| KINGOMA(Kindundundu) | Itete | Lufingo | Rungwe |
| Cave known as Igogwe River | Lukata | Kinyala | Rungwe |
| Natural Forest(For traditional activities) | Isuma | | |
| Kakindo Cave | Lubigi | | |
| Magamba mountain | Lubigi | Suma | Rungwe |
| Malamba water falls | Malamba | | |
| Kijungu | Mboyo | | |
| Daraja la Mungu | Mboyo | | |
| Jesaja water falls | Lupepo | Lupepo | Rungwe |
| Natural cave | Kyosa | | |
| Kisiba crater lake | Kisiba | Kisiba | Rungwe |
| Malasusa water falls | Ibililo | Nkunga | Rungwe |
| Kapologwe water fall | | Kisondela | Rungwe |
| Pango la Mto Igogwe | Lukata | Kinyala | Rungwe |
| Pango Kakindo | Lubigi | | |
| Mwalisi water fall | Mperangwasi | Matwebe | Rungwe |
| Kabale water fall | Kabale | Suma water fall | Rungwe |
| Lake Ngozi Crater lake | Mbeye wani | Isongole | Rungwe |
| Malamba crater lake | Ndwati | Isongole | Rungwe |
| Rungwe nature reserve | Syukula | Kiwira | Rungwe |
| Isebelo hot spring | Isebelo | Swaya | Rungwe |

Source:Rungwe District Council

3.4.1 Accommodation Facilities

Table 3.42: Accommodation facilities by ward, Rungwe Council

| Ward | Number of Guest Houses |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Ikuti | 2 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 |
| Bulyaga | 9 |
| Malindo | 1 |
| Itagata | 1 |
| Suma | 1 |
| Masebe | 1 |
| Kyimo | 2 |
| Kiwira | 19 |
| Isongole | 2 |
| Ndanto | 4 |
| Kawetele | 6 |
| Makandana | 2 |
| Msasani | 1 |
| Ibighi | 9 |
| Kinyala | 4 |
| Mpuguso | 7 |
| Total | 72 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.4.2 Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector

3.5 Mining Sector

Table 3.44a: Distribution of Existing Mineral Deposits and Scale of Mining by ward, Rungwe Council, 2015

| Ward | Type of Mineral Deposit | Small Scale | Medium Scale | Large scale |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | Sand and stone | 1 | - | - |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | Sand | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | Morum | 1 | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 2 | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 3.44b: Quantity and Value of Minerals Mined by ward, Rungwe Council; 2016

| Ward | Type of Minerals | Small Scale | | Medium Scale | | Large Scale | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Quantity (In Kg/Tons) | Value (TZS) | Quantity (In Kg/Tons) | Value (TZS) | Quantity (In Kg/Tons) | Value (TZS) |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | -: | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | 1.Sand | 11,466 | 63,700,000 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2.Stones | 1,500 | 8,325,000 | | | | |
| Isongole | Sand | 43,740 | 291,600,000 | | | | |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | Morum | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 56,706.00 | 363,625,000.00 | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

3.5.1: Investment Opportunity in Mining Sector

3.6 Industrial Sector

Table 3.47: Type of Small Scale Industries by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Type of Industry | Number of Industries | Total Number of staff |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| KIWIRA | Service industry – garage | 1 | 4 |
| | Carpentry | 23 | 38 |
| | Maize milling | 17 | 17 |
| | Welding | 4 | 10 |
| IBIGHI | Carpentry | 12 | 16 |
| | Tea processing industry | 1 | 98 |
| | Service industry - garage | 2 | 7 |
| | Maize milling | 6 | 6 |
| SUMA | Welding | 3 | 14 |
| | Carpentry | 6 | 10 |
| | Maize milling | 8 | 8 |
| MAKANDANA | Welding | 1 | 1 |
| | Carpentry | 12 | 16 |
| | Maize milling | 5 | 5 |
| BULYAGA | Welding | 2 | 3 |
| | Carpentry | 26 | 45 |
| | Service industry -garage | 3 | 14 |
| KAWETELE | Maize milling | 8 | 8 |
| | Maize milling | 4 | 4 |
| KISIBA | Carpentry | 6 | 11 |
| | Maize milling | 4 | 6 |
| NKUNGA | Maize milling | 2 | 2 |
| | Carpentry | 4 | 4 |
| MPUGUSO | Maize milling | 5 | 5 |
| | Carpentry | 9 | 13 |
| | Maize milling | 7 | 7 |
| KINYALA | welding | 2 | 3 |
| | Carpentry | 4 | 4 |
| ISONGOLE | Maize milling | 2 | 2 |
| | Carpentry | 7 | 9 |
| KISONDELA | Maize milling | 5 | 5 |
| | Carpentry | 6 | 8 |
| KYIMO | Maize milling | 5 | 5 |
| | Carpentry | 7 | 8 |
| | Water processing industry | 1 | 10 |
| | Maize milling | 6 | 6 |
| SWAYA | Avocado package industry | 1 | 14 |
| | Carpentry | 4 | 4 |
| MASUKULU | Maize milling | 3 | 3 |
| | Carpentry | 5 | 5 |
| MATWEBE | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| | Carpentry | 3 | 3 |

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|----|----|
| | Maize milling machine | 2 | 2 |
| ILIMA | Carpentry | 5 | 7 |
| | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| | Tea processing industry | 1 | 38 |
| BUJELA | Carpentry | 4 | 4 |
| | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| | Coffee Milling Machine | 1 | 6 |
| IKAMA | Carpentry | 2 | 2 |
| | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| | CO2 Industry processing | 1 | 13 |
| MASEBE | Carpentry | 5 | 7 |
| | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| MASOKO | Carpentry | 6 | 9 |
| | Maize milling machine | 4 | 4 |
| NDANTO | Carpentry | 12 | 14 |
| | Maize milling machine | 6 | 6 |
| IKUTI | Carpentry | 9 | 11 |
| | Maize milling machine | 7 | 7 |
| MSASANI | Carpentry | 7 | 8 |
| | Maize milling machine | 2 | 2 |
| KISIBA | Carpentry | 5 | 7 |
| | Maize milling machine | 3 | 3 |
| LUFINGO | Carpentry | 16 | 22 |
| | Maize milling machine | 6 | 6 |
| LUPEPO | Carpentry | 5 | 5 |
| | Maize milling machine | 2 | 2 |
| MALINDO | Carpentry | 7 | 10 |
| | Maize milling machine | 4 | 4 |
| BAGAMOYO | Carpentry | 12 | 16 |
| | Maize milling machine | 8 | 8 |
| | Service Industry - Gerage | 4 | 18 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table3.49: Number of Large Scale Industries by ward Rungwe District Council; 2016

| Ward | Type of Industry | Number of industries |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Ilima | Tea Processing Industry | 1 |
| Itagata | Co2 Extraction Industry | 1 |
| Ibighi | Tea Processing Industry | 1 |
| Kyimo | Water Filtization Industry | 1 |
| | Avocado Packaging Industry | 1 |
| Total | - | 5 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction.

Chapter four explains the existing economic infrastructure in Rungwe District Council. It covers the road network development in terms of road classification, type of road surface and passability. It also covers, air, and postal services including radio and television facilities. In the energy sector developments with regard to electricity, paraffin, gas, firewood, charcoal, solar and others.

4.1 Road Network

Road network consists of a system of interconnected paved carriage ways which are designed to carry buses, cars and goods vehicles. The road network generally forms the most basic level of transportation infrastructure within urban areas, and links with all other areas, both within and beyond the boundaries of urban areas. A road network can be divided into categories such as urban roads, rural roads, motorways, footpath, and intersections among others.

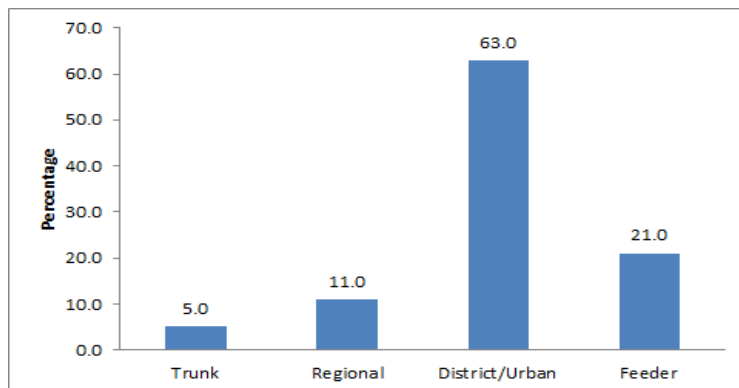
This chapter describes the existing economic infrastructure in Rungwe District Council. It covers the road network development in terms of type of roads, classification and pass ability. Rungwe District Council has a total of 1,400.36 kilometers of the road network. The road network is divided into grades for administrative purposes by focusing on priorities. Table 4.1 indicates that, trunk roads (68.5km) with a proportion of 5 percent which are supervised by TANROADS hence, passable throughout the year. The regional road network has 154.2km with a proportion of 11 percent. The longest roads are district/ urban roads (878.8km), with a proportion of 63 percent followed by feeder roads (289.5km) with a proportion of 21 percent which are supervised by the Council.

Table 4.1: Length of Road Network by ward (in km) in Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Type (in km) | | | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Trunk | Regional | District/Urban | Feeder | |
| Matwebe | - | - | 28.6 | - | 28.6 |
| Masukulu | - | - | 30.2 | 12 | 42.2 |
| Bujela | - | - | 59 | 22 | 81 |
| Masoko | - | 16 | 31.5 | 13.5 | 61 |
| Ikuti | - | 10 | 54 | 12 | 76 |
| Iponjola | - | 3 | 20 | 13.5 | 36.5 |
| Nkunga | - | 4 | 37 | 8.5 | 49.5 |
| Lupepo | - | 3 | 20 | 7 | 30 |
| Swaya | - | - | 70 | 10.5 | 80.5 |
| Kinyala | - | 12 | 30 | 17.5 | 59.5 |
| Masebe | - | 27 | 22.5 | 6.5 | 56 |
| Suma | - | 6 | 33.4 | 8 | 47.4 |
| Kisondela | - | 20 | 39.06 | 9 | 68.06 |
| Mpuguso | 4 | 8 | 26 | 17 | 55 |
| Kisiba | - | 5.5 | 49.9 | 8.5 | 63 |
| Msasani | 2.5 | 6 | 21.4 | 16 | 45.9 |
| Kawetele | 2 | - | 10 | 4.7 | 16.7 |
| Ilima | 10 | - | 32 | 9 | 51 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | - | 8 | 12 | 22 |
| Bulyaga | 4 | 1.2 | 14 | 6.7 | 25.9 |
| Isongole | 10 | - | 31.5 | 6 | 47.5 |
| Ndanto | 5 | - | 33 | 20 | 58 |
| Malindo | 4 | - | 20 | 6.5 | 30.5 |
| Makandana | 5 | - | 31 | 9.5 | 45.5 |
| Itagata | - | 1 | 16 | 5 | 22 |
| Ibhigi | 2 | 12.5 | 18 | 6.3 | 38.8 |
| Kyimo | 8 | 6 | 21.5 | 10 | 45.5 |
| Lufingo | - | 10 | 32.5 | 13 | 55.5 |
| Kiwira | 10 | 3 | 39 | 9.3 | 61.3 |
| Total | 68.5 | 154.2 | 879.06 | 299.5 | 1,400.36 |
| Percentage | 5 | 11 | 63 | 21 | 100 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 4.1 Percentage of Length of Road Network by Ward in Rungwe District Council, 2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

4.1.1 Road Passability

Roadworthiness during the rainy season measures the effectiveness of the road network. Rungwe District Council has to improve its road network by constructing the existing roads, since more than a half (721.46 km, 51.5 percent) of its total road network are not passable most of the year. Moreover, 405.4 km (28.9 percent) are passable roads, followed by 272.8 km (19.5 percent) of tarmac or gravel which are passable throughout the year even during rainy season as shown in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Passability of Road Network by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Condition of Network Throughout the Year in km | | | Total Road Network | Percentage Passable (Columns 2 +3) |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Passable Throughout the Year | Passable a Greater Part of the Year | Not Passable Most of the Year | | |
| Matwebe | - | 10 | 18.6 | 28.6 | 35.0 |
| Masukulu | - | 8 | 34.2 | 42.2 | 19.0 |
| Bujela | - | 11 | 70 | 81 | 13.6 |
| Masoko | 16 | 16 | 29 | 61 | 19.8 |
| Ikuti | 10 | 16 | 50 | 76 | 19.8 |
| Iponjola | 14 | 15 | 7.5 | 36.5 | 18.5 |
| Nkunga | 11 | 20 | 18.5 | 49.5 | 24.7 |
| Lupepo | 18 | 8 | 4 | 30 | 9.9 |
| Swaya | - | 10 | 70.5 | 80.5 | 12.3 |
| Kinyala | 12 | 23 | 24.5 | 59.5 | 28.4 |
| Masebe | 20 | 30 | 6 | 56 | 37.0 |
| Suma | 6 | 18 | 23.4 | 47.4 | 22.2 |
| Kisondela | 20 | 19 | 29.06 | 68.06 | 23.5 |
| Mpuguso | 22 | 29 | 4 | 55 | 35.8 |
| Kisiba | 5.5 | 19.9 | 37.6 | 63 | 24.6 |
| Msasani | 8.5 | 10 | 27.4 | 45.9 | 12.3 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 10 | 4.7 | 16.7 | 12.3 |
| Ilima | 10 | 16 | 25 | 51 | 19.8 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 9.9 |
| Bulyaga | 4 | 6 | 15.9 | 25.9 | 7.4 |
| Isongole | 17.5 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 47.5 | 21.6 |
| Ndanto | 5 | 6.5 | 46.5 | 58 | 8.0 |
| Malindo | 4 | 7 | 19.5 | 30.5 | 8.6 |
| Makandana | 5 | 16 | 24.5 | 45.5 | 19.8 |
| Itaghata | - | 3 | 19 | 22 | 3.7 |
| Ibhigi | 14.3 | 8 | 16.3 | 38.8 | 9.9 |
| Kyimo | 20 | 13.5 | 12 | 45.5 | 16.7 |
| Lufingo | 13 | 12 | 30 | 55.5 | 14.8 |
| Kiwira | 13 | 19 | 29.3 | 61.3 | 23.5 |
| Total | 272.8 | 405.4 | 721.46 | 1,400.36 | |
| Percentage | 19.5 | 28.9 | 51.5 | 100 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

4.1.2 Road Network Classification

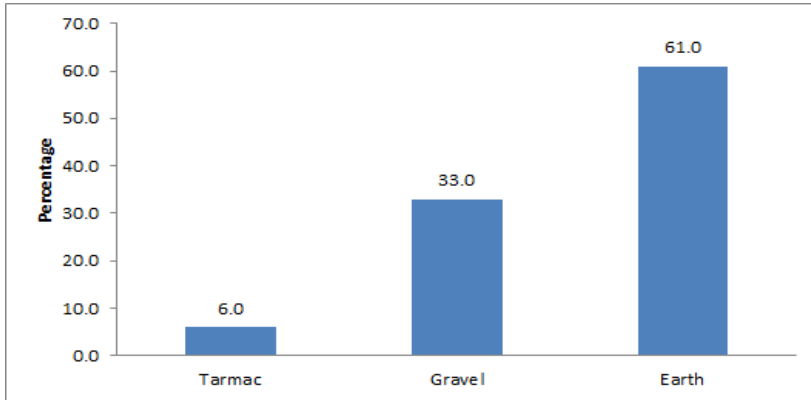
The classification of road network in Rungwe District Council has been divided into three types of road surfaces which are tarmac, gravel and earth surface. Table 4.3 shows that 84 km (6 percent) of the surface road network is tarmac, 466.4 km (33 percent) is made up of gravel and 849.46km are earth roads. A large proportion of roads is in Bujela Ward (81 kilometers) followed by Swaya Ward (80.5 kilometers) and the smallest proportion was in Kawetele Ward with 16.7 kilometers.

Table 4.3: Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Type of Surface (in Km) | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Tarmac | Gravel | Earth | Total |
| Matwebe | - | - | 28.6 | 28.6 |
| Masukulu | - | 6 | 36.2 | 42.2 |
| Bujela | - | 11 | 70 | 81 |
| Masoko | - | 46 | 15 | 61 |
| Ikuti | - | 24 | 52 | 76 |
| Iponjola | - | 17 | 19.5 | 36.5 |
| Nkunga | - | 21 | 28.5 | 49.5 |
| Lupepo | - | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Swaya | - | 10 | 70.5 | 80.5 |
| Kinyala | - | 19 | 40.5 | 59.5 |
| Masebe | - | 34 | 22 | 56 |
| Suma | - | 19 | 28.4 | 47.4 |
| Kisondela | - | 39 | 29.06 | 68.06 |
| Mpuguso | 4 | 40 | 11 | 55 |
| Kisiba | - | 25.4 | 37.6 | 63 |
| Msasani | 2.5 | 16 | 27.4 | 45.9 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 5 | 9.7 | 16.7 |
| Ilima | 10 | 13 | 28 | 51 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 8 | 12 | 22 |
| Bulyaga | 4 | 3 | 18.9 | 25.9 |
| Isongole | 10 | 19 | 18.5 | 47.5 |
| Ndanto | 5 | 6.5 | 46.5 | 58 |
| Malindo | 4 | 7 | 19.5 | 30.5 |
| Makandana | 5 | 16 | 24.5 | 45.5 |
| Itaghata | - | 1.5 | 20.5 | 22 |
| Ibhigi | 14.5 | 8 | 16.3 | 38.8 |
| Kyimo | 8 | 10 | 27.5 | 45.5 |
| Lufingo | - | 10 | 45 | 55.5 |
| Kiwira | 13 | 19 | 29.3 | 61.3 |
| TOTAL | 84 | 466.4 | 849.46 | 1,400.36 |
| Percentage | 6 | 33 | 61 | 100 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface in Rungwe District; 2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

4.1.3 Major Road Connections

Table 4.3: Major Road Connections and Road Links,; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| WARD | ROAD NAME | ROAD TYPE | SURFACE TYPE(KM) | | | LENGTH | Road Origin | Road Destination |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | TARMAC | GRAVEL | EARTH | | | |
| ISONGOLE | IDWEL-NGUMBULU | Collector | | 17.70 | | 17.7 | IDWELI | NGUMBULU |
| | UNYAMWANGA - NDWATI - IGALULA | Collector | | 2.00 | 4.6 | 6.6 | UNYAMWANGA | IGALULA |
| | ISYONJE-NYILU | Collector | | | 2.50 | 2.5 | ISYONJE | NYILU |
| | ISYONJE-MBWIGA | Collector | | | 2.70 | 2.7 | ISYONJE | MBWIGA |
| | Total | | | 19.70 | 9.8 | 29.5 | | |
| NDANTO/SWAYA | SWAYA - NTOKELA | Collector | | 5.60 | | 5.6 | SWAYA | NTOKELA |
| NDANTO | IBUNGU - NDAGA - IBUNGU | Collector | | 4.60 | | 4.6 | IBUNGU | IBUNGU |
| | KANYEGELE - SWAYA | Collector | | | 4.40 | 4.4 | KANYEGELE | SWAYA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KINYALA/SWAYA/ISONGOLE | MBEYE-IGOGWE | Collector | | 19.50 | | 19.5 | MBEYE | IGOGWE |
| ISONGOLE | MBEYE I - ISONGOLE SEC - UNYAMWANGA. | Collector | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | MBEYE I | UNYAMWANGA. |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| SWAYA | IKUKISYA P/S - SWAYA | Collector | | | 5.2 | 5.2 | IKUKISYA P/S | SWAYA |
| | NGONDYA-MALANGALI | Collector | | 3.00 | 3.8 | 6.8 | NGONDYA | MALANGALI |
| | ISAKA - ISHINGA - MBINZA | Collector | | 6.80 | 2 | 8.9 | ISAKA | MBINZA |
| | MALANGALI - ZITTA | Collector | | 1.00 | 6.5 | 7.5 | MALANGALI | ZITTA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KINYALA | ILALA - KIPANDE P/S | Collector | | | 0.93 | 0.93 | ILALA | KIPANDE P/S |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|-------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | NGOLOGO - MATANDA - IGEMBE | Collector | | 3.00 | 3.3 | 6.3 | NGOLOGO | IGEMBE |
| | NGOLOGO-KAKARA P/S | Collector | | 1.00 | 2.8 | 3.8 | NGOLOGO | KAKARA P/S |
| | ISAKA-ILOTO | Collector | | 1.00 | 3.3 | 4.3 | ISAKA | ILOTO |
| | NGULUMBI - KISOKO P/S | Collector | | | 2 | 2 | NGULUMBI | KISOKO P/S |
| | KINYALA - IGEMBE | Collector | | 1.90 | 1.9 | 1.9 | KINYALA | IGEMBE |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KIWIRA | KIBUMBE-IGOGWE | Collector | | | 1.5 | 1.5 | KIBUMBE | IGOGWE |
| | UWANJA WA NGEGE(KALONGO) - ISAKA | Collector | | | 3 | 3 | UWANJA WA NGEGE | - ISAKA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KYIMO | LUBWE-RUNGWE-NDULILO | Collector | | 4.20 | | 4.2 | LUBWE | NDULILO |
| | ISAKA- LUPEPO-KIBWE | Collector | | 15.70 | | 15.7 | ISAKA | KIBWE |
| | KYELA ROAD-COLD ROOM BUILDING | Collector | | 0.71 | | 0.71 | KYELA ROAD | COLD ROOM BUILDING |
| | MWAMBEGELE-KIPUMBU-SIMIKE | Collector | | 5.00 | | 5 | MWAMBEGELE | SIMIKE |
| | NSONGWA (KILABUNI)-NSONGWA P/S | Collector | | 3.80 | | 3.8 | NSONGWA (KILABUNI) | NSONGWA P/S |
| | SALEMU P/S - KITOPE | Collector | | | 1.5 | 1.5 | SALEMU P/S | KITOPE |
| | ILENGE-NSONGWA-KYILI | Collector | | 2.80 | 4 | 6.8 | ILENGE | ILENGE |
| | KK-KYIMO DSP | Collector | | | 0.7 | 0.7 | KK | KYIMO DSP |
| | NDULILO - BUTUNDU-NSYUKULA | Collector | | 5.00 | | 5 | NDULILO | NSYUKULA |
| | ILUNDO S/M - RUNGWE | Collector | | | 2.7 | 2.7 | ILUNDO S/M | RUNGWE |
| | MABULI - NEW LAND | Collector | | 1.00 | 2 | 3 | MABULI | NEW LAND |
| | ILAMBA - KANGENGE - LUBWE | Collector | | | 3 | 3 | ILAMBA | LUBWE |
| | KIKOTA - ILOLO - IBIGI | Collector | | | 5 | 5 | KIKOTA | IBIGI |
| | KK - ILALABWE - NGANA | Collector | | 4.00 | 4 | 8 | KK | NGANA |
| | MWAMBEGELE - SUGU LUPOTO | Collector | | 4.00 | | 4 | MWAMBEGELE | SOGO LUPOTO |
| | LUPOTO - KIBISI(MWASUBILA) | Collector | | 1.20 | | 1.2 | LUPOTO | KIBISI(MWASUBILA) |
| | KIANGALA(KISIBI) - KATABE | Collector | | | 1.93 | 1.93 | KIANGALA(KISIBI) | KATABE |
| | KIVANGA-KYIMO - KITOPE | Collector | | 0.50 | 1.5 | 2 | KIVANGA | KITOPE |
| | MOGEGE - SYUKULA JUU | Collector | | 2.10 | 2 | 4.1 | MOGEGE | SYUKULA JUU |
| | KIKUBA - LUPOTO SEC - IKAMA | Collector | | 2.20 | | 2.2 | KIKUBA | IKAMA |
| | KIVANGA(KYIMO JUU) - KISEGESE | Collector | | | 2.1 | 2.1 | KIVANGA(KYIMOJU) | KISEGESE |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|------|------|------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | KIWIRA P/S - RUNGWE MISSION | Collector | | 2.00 | 4 | 6.5 | RUNGWE MISSION ROAD | KIWIRA P/S |
| | KIBISI - KATABE CHURCH | Collector | | | 1.7 | 1.7 | KIBISI | KATABE CHURCH |
| | SOGEA - KILIMANI-RUNGWE MISSION | Collector | | | 4.8 | 4.8 | SOGEA | RUNGWE MISSION |
| | KK - MKUKA | Collector | | | 0.8 | 0.8 | KK | MKUKA |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| IBIGHI | LUSUNGO-LUSUNGO B | Collector | | | 1.2 | 1.2 | LUSUNGO | LUSUNGO B |
| | KATUMBA-LUPOTO P/S | Collector | | 2.40 | | 2.4 | KATUMBA | LUPOTO P/S |
| | KASANGA - LUSUNGO - ILINGA | Collector | | | 3.4 | 3.4 | KASANGA | ILINGA |
| | MPUGHA(ILINGA) - MPUGHA | Collector | | | 1.3 | 1.3 | MPUGHA(ILINGA) | MPUGHA |
| | IKAMA(MBAKA JUU) - LUPOTO S/M | Collector | | | 4.2 | 4.2 | IKAMA(MBAKA JUU) | LUPOTO S/M |
| | ITUMA - LUBIGA (B) | Collector | | | 4.4 | 4.4 | ITUMA | LUBIGA (B) |
| | LUBIGA (A) - LUBIGA (B) | Collector | | | 0.81 | 0.81 | LUBIGA A | LUBIGA B |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| BAGAMOYO | MWAMBENJA - IPONJOLA | Collector | | | 1.6 | 1.6 | MWAMBENJA | IPONJOLA |
| | BAGAMOYO-BATINI | Collector | | | 0.27 | 0.27 | BAGAMOYO | BATINI |
| | MAJENGO-MORRAVIAN CHURCH | Collector | | 0.23 | | 0.23 | MAJENGO | MORRAVIAN CHURCH |
| | BAGAMOYO-MAKABURINI | Collector | | | 0.4 | 0.4 | BAGAMOYO | MAKABURINI |
| | MAJENGO-TANESCO | Collector | | 0.90 | | 0.9 | MAJENGO | TANESCO |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| MALINDO | BAGAMOYO-KAPUGI | Collector | | 7.50 | | 7.5 | BAGAMOYO | KAPUGI |
| | MAKANDANA-IBUNGILA SEC. SCHOOL | Collector | | 7.50 | | 7.5 | MAKANDANA | IBUNGILA SEC. SCHOOL |
| | KAPUGI-LIENJE | Collector | | 3.00 | 6.2 | 9.2 | KAPUGI | LIENJE |
| | IBUNGILA- MALINDO WARD OFFICE-KAPUGI | Collector | | 1.71 | 1 | 2.71 | IBUNGILA | KAPUGI |
| | IBUNGILA(DARAJANI) - BUNYAKAPETA | Collector | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | IBUNGILA(DARAJANI) | BUNYAKAPETA |
| | IGALAM - SEGELA - LUKINGI P/S | Collector | | | 2 | 2 | IGALAM | LUKINGI P/S |
| | MPUNGUTI- LUKINGI- ISAJILO | Collector | | 1.70 | 7 | 8.7 | MPUNGUTI | ISAJILO |
| | KASYA-KIGUGU-MPUNGUTI | Collector | | | 6.9 | 6.9 | KASYA | MPUNGUTI |
| | LUTENGANO - ISAJILO(UZUNGUNI) | Collector | | | 1.3 | 1.3 | LUTENGANO | ISAJILO(UZUNGUNI) |
| | KISINDILE P/S- LUTENGANO P/S- MPUGA DSP | Collector | | | 5.5 | 5.5 | KISINDILE P/S | MPUGA DSP |
| | KAPUGI-MALINDO-KAGWINA | Collector | | | 3.9 | 3.9 | KAPUGI | KAGWINA |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | LUMBILA S/M - KAPUGI | Collector | | 3.60 | | 3.60 | LUMBILA S/M | KAPUGI |
| | IBUNGILA - MAKANDANA(KILUHARA) | Collector | | 4.90 | | 4.90 | IBUNGILA | MAKANDANA(KILUHARA) |
| | LUTENGANO QUARTERS- LUTENGANO P/S | Collector | | 0.80 | | 0.80 | LUTENGANO QUARTERS | LUTENGANO P/S |
| | MAKANDANA P/S - MALINDO WEO OFFICE. | Collector | | | 4.8 | 4.8 | MAKANDANA P/S | MALINDO WEO OFFICE. |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| MALINDO/MAKANDANA | NDEMBELA-IBUNGILA | Collector | | | 2.1 | 2.1 | NDEMBELA | IBUNGILA |
| MAKANDANA | BUJINGA - NDOLA | Collector | | 1.00 | | 1.00 | BUJINGA | NDOLA |
| | NDEMBELA-KAGWINA | Collector | | 5.00 | | 5.00 | NDEMBELA | KAGWINA |
| | BUJINGA - ISOKO | Collector | | 2.40 | | 2.40 | BUJINGA | ISOKO |
| | IGAMBA - NDOLA | Collector | | | 2.4 | 2.4 | IGAMBA | NDOLA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KAWETELE | KAWETELE CHINI-IGAMBA | Collector | | 0.50 | | 0.50 | KAWETELE CHINI | IGAMBA |
| | KYELA ROAD - MAGEREZA | Collector | | 1.30 | | 1.30 | KYELA ROAD | MAGEREZA |
| | KIMEI(KAWETELE WARD OFFICE) - BUJINGA SEC. SCHOOL | Collector | | | 1.1 | 1.1 | KIMEI(KAWETELE WARD OFFICE) | BUJINGA SEC. SCHOOL |
| | KIWIRA ROAD - NDEMBELA | Collector | | 2.10 | | 2.1 | KIWIRA ROAD | NDEMBELA |
| | TUKUYU STENDI - MACHINJIONI | Collector | | | 0.3 | 0.3 | TUKUYU STENDI | MACHINJIONI |
| | DSO-KYELA ROAD | Collector | | 0.30 | | 0.3 | DSO | KYELA ROAD |
| | KYELA ROAD - PCCB | Collector | | 1.00 | | 1 | KYELA | PCCB |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| BULYAGA | SABATO-TANDALE | Collector | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | SABATO | TANDALE |
| | TANESCO-BOMANI | Collector | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | TANESCO | BOMANI |
| | KEEPLIFT-TUKUYU S/S | Collector | 1.15 | | | 1.15 | KEEPLIFT | TUKUYU S/S |
| | SOKOMJINGA-MAFULA SOAP-KATUMBA DISABLED CHILDREN P/S | Collector | | 1.50 | 0.8 | 2.3 | SOKOMJINGA | KATUMBA DISABLED CHILDREN P/S |
| | MADARAKA-BULYAGA KYARA | Collector | | | 2 | 2 | MADARAKA | BULYAGA KYARA |
| | LANGIBOSS- MPINDO | Collector | | | 2.1 | 2.1 | LANGIBOSS | MPINDO |
| | DC HOUSE GATE-MSASANI | Collector | | 0.20 | | 0.2 | DC HOUSE GATE | MSASANI |
| | DC OFFICE GATE-MABONDE | Collector | | 0.50 | | 0.5 | DC OFFICE GATE | MABONDE |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| | KEEPLIFT - SABATO | Collector | | | 0.32 | 0.32 | KEEPLIFT | SABATO |
| | LUTHERANI - SABATO | Collector | | | 0.3 | 0.3 | LUTHERANI | SABATO |
| | Total | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|--|------|------|------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| BULYAGA/ITAGATA/SUMA | BULYAGA-NDITU | Collector | | 2.00 | 6.5 | 8.5 | BULYAGA | NDITU |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| SUMA | MASA - MASA CHINI | Collector | | | 3.2 | 3.2 | MASA | MASA CHINI |
| | BUSONA P/S - SUMA | Collector | | | 3.3 | 3.3 | BUSONA P/S | SUMA |
| | NDITU - KIPWA BRIDGE | Collector | | | 3.1 | 3.1 | NDITU | KIPWA BRIDGE |
| | ITENDE-MALAMBA P/S | Collector | | 6.30 | | 6.3 | ITENDE | MALAMBA P/S |
| | ITENDE-KABALE | Collector | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | ITENDE | KABALE |
| | SUMA - KABALE | Collector | | | 1.63 | 1.63 | SUMA | IBALE |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| MASEBE | SUMA-MBAFWA | Collector | | 1.00 | 6.8 | 7.8 | SUMA | MBAFWA |
| | MWALE - KITULI | Collector | | 1.00 | 4 | 5 | MWALE | KITULI |
| | UKUKWE P/S - MASEBE | Collector | | | 2.1 | 2.1 | UKUKWE P/S | IKAMA |
| | MWALE - IKAMA | Collector | | 2.00 | 3.3 | 5.3 | MWALE | IKAMA |
| | UKUKWE PRIMARY SCHOOL-IPEMBE | Collector | | | 3.5 | 3.5 | UKUKWE PRIMARY SCHOO | IPEMBE |
| | MASEBE-LOTA-KITULI I | Collector | | | 2.7 | 2.7 | MASEBE | KITULI I |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| MPUGUSO | USHIRIKA-PAKATI | Collector | | 3.30 | | 3.3 | USHIRIKA | PAKATI |
| | KYIAMBELELE-USHIRIKA | Collector | | | 3.1 | 3.1 | KILAMBALELE | USHIRIKA |
| | MASEBE DSP. - MPUGUSO TTC - BUGOBA KIBAONI. | Collector | | 2.00 | 3.2 | 5.2 | MASEBE DSP | BUGOBA KIBAONI. |
| | BUJELA - KAYUKI GIRLS SEC SCHOOL | Collector | | | 4.8 | 4.8 | BUJELA | KAYUKI GIRLS SEC SCHOOL |
| | MPUGUSO MORAVIANI - MIBULA P/S | Collector | | 0.50 | 1.5 | 2 | MPUGUSO MORAVIANI | MIBULA P/S |
| | MPUMBULI - KIPYELA | Collector | | | 2.6 | 2.6 | MPUMBULI | KIPYELA |
| | KASYETO - MPUMBULI - USHIRIKA | Collector | | 1.00 | 2.2 | 3.2 | KASYETO | USHIRIKA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| KISONDELA | STAMICO-NGUBATI P/S | Collector | | 4.80 | | 4.8 | STAMICO | NGUBATI P/S |
| | KISONDELA - BUGOBA | Collector | | 2.00 | | 2 | KISONDELA | BUGOBA |
| | ILULWE - KAPOLOGWE WATER FALLS | Collector | | 3.70 | | 3.7 | ILULWE | KAPOLOGWE WATER FALLS |
| | NDUBI - KISSA - MAKETE | Collector | | 4.00 | | 4 | NDUBI | MAKETE |
| | MPUGHA - ISUBA | Collector | | | 6 | 6 | MPUGHA | ISUBA |
| | NDUBI-KIBATATA | Collector | | | 2.1 | 2.1 | NDUBI | KIBATATA |
| | KIBATATA - KARA | Collector | | | 3 | 3 | KIBATATA | KARA |
| | Total | | | | | | | |

Rungwe District Council, Socio-Economic Profile, 2015

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|-------|-----|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| MSASANI | BULONGWE (MBILA)- BONDE NYASA OFFICE | Collector | | 1.80 | | 1.8 | BULONGWE (MBILA) | BONDE NYASA OFFICE |
| | ILEMBULA(BULONG WE) - MBILA | Collector | | | 2 | 2 | ILEMBULA(B ULONGWE) | MBILA |
| | MABONDE - ILEMBULA(KASYETO) | Collector | | | 3.6 | 3.6 | MABONDE | ILEMBULA(K ASYETO) |
| | MPINDO - LUFUMBI | Collector | | 1.00 | 1.6 | 2.6 | MPINDO | LUFUMBI |
| | BOMANI-MABONDE | Collector | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | BOMANI | MABONDE |
| | BOMANI-MSASANI | Collector | | 1.70 | | 1.7 | BOMANI | MSASANI |
| | MSASANI-YOUTH CATHORIC CENTRE | Collector | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | MSASANI | YOUTH CATHORIC CENTRE |
| | KATUSYO-PAKATI P/S | Collector | | | 3.5 | 3.5 | KATUSYO | PAKATI P/S |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| MSASANI/MAS OKO/KISIBA | BUSISYA-LUFUMBI- BULONGWE | Collector | | 15.70 | | 15.7 | BUSISYA | BULONGWE |
| KISIBA | BUSISYA-BUSISYA- ISABULA | Collector | | 1.00 | 6.1 | 7.1 | NSYASYA | ISABULA |
| | LANDANI-ISABULA- MASUKULU | Collector | | 4.00 | 5 | 9 | LANDANI | MASUKULU |
| | NSASYA - BUTUMBA- BUSILYA | Collector | | | 5.5 | 5.5 | BUSISYA | BUTUMBA |
| | | Collector | | | | | | |
| | BULONGWE- NGASEKE-IGEMBE | Collector | | 10.40 | | 10.4 | BULONGWE | IGEMBE |
| Total | Collector | | | | | | | |
| BUJELA | BUJELA - MPOMBO | Collector | | | 5 | 5 | BUJELA | MPOMBO |
| | BUJELA - KILOBA | Collector | | 11.00 | | 11 | BUJELA | KILOBA |
| | SEGERA - MASUKULU | Collector | | | 0.8 | 0.8 | SEGERA | MASUKULU |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| BUJELA/MASU KULU | PAKATI-MASUKULU - MPAKANI | Collector | | 25.10 | 5.3 | 30.4 | PAKATI | MPAKANI |
| MASUKULU | IJIGHA-KIGANGE- BUJELA | Collector | | | 3.5 | 3.5 | IJIGHA | BUJELA |
| | NJUGILO-KIKOLE | Collector | | 3.40 | | 3.4 | NJUGILO | KIKOLE |
| | Total | Collector | | | | | | |
| MATWEBE | KIKOLE - NSANGA | Collector | | | 0.7 | 0.7 | KIKOLE | NSANGA |
| | MASUKULU-KILOLE | Collector | | | 8.3 | 8.3 | MASUKULU | KILOLE |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| LUFINGO | ITETE - KAPUGI | Feeder | | 4.00 | | 4 | ITETE | KAPUGI |
| | NDEMBELA - IBABU | Feeder | | | 5 | 5 | NDEMBELA | IBABU |
| | IGEMBE - LUBIGA DISP. - ITETE | Feeder | | | 2 | 2 | IGEMBE | ITETE |
| | NDULILO-ITETE | Feeder | | 11.00 | | 11 | NDULILO | ITETE |
| | SIMIKE- NDEMBELA | Feeder | | 7.80 | | 7.8 | SIMIKE | NDEMBELA |
| | IGEMBE - BUSANGO | Feeder | | | 4.1 | 4.1 | IGEMBE | BUSANGO |
| | ITETE - BUJENDA | Feeder | | | 2.5 | 2.5 | ITETE | BUJENDA |
| Total | Feeder | | | | | | | |
| ILIMA | LUGOMBO-MASEBE | Feeder | | 1.20 | | 1.2 | LUGOMBO | MASEBE |
| | MASEBE - KISONDELA | Feeder | | 3.50 | | 3.5 | MASEBE | KISONDELA |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|--|------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------------------|
| | MASEBE-BUGOBA-LUTETE | Feeder | | 4.00 | 6 | 10 | MASEBE | LUTETE |
| | NGUJUBWAJE-CHIVANJE-LUGOMBO | Feeder | | | 6.4 | 6.4 | NGUNJUBWAJE | LUGOMBO |
| | ITULA - CHIVANJE - LUGOMBO | Feeder | | | 5 | 5 | ITULA | LUGOMBO |
| | LUGOMBO-KATUNDULU | Feeder | | 5.40 | | 5.4 | LUGOMBO | KATUNDULU |
| | KAFYOFYO- MASEBE | Feeder | | | 1.7 | 1.7 | KAFYOFYO | MASEBE |
| | MASEBE DSP. - KUYUKI GIRLS SEC. SCHOOL. | Feeder | | | 1.4 | 1.4 | MASEBE DSP. | KUYUKI GIRLS SEC. SCHOOL. |
| | Total | Feeder | | | | | | |
| NKUNGA | NKUNGA-LUGOMBO | Feeder | | | 3.5 | 3.5 | NKUNGA | LUGOMBO |
| | IBILILO - MPOMBO | Feeder | | | 5.3 | 5.3 | IBILILO | MPOMBO |
| | IBILILO - MWATELI | Feeder | | | 4.1 | 4.1 | IBILILO | MWATELI |
| | NKUNGA SEC. - LUBWE | Feeder | | | 6.3 | 6.3 | NKUNGA SEC. | LUBWE |
| | IKAMA - NKUNGA | Feeder | | | 3.2 | 3.2 | IKAMA | NKUNGA |
| | Total | Feeder | | | | | | |
| IKUTI | IBUNGU-KYOBO JUU | Feeder | | | 7 | 7 | IBUNGU | KYOBO JUU |
| | IKUTI-LUMBE | Feeder | | | 6 | 6 | IKUTI | LUMBE |
| | MAGEREZA - MBOYO - IKUTI | Feeder | | | 7 | 7 | MAGEREZA | IKUTI |
| | IKUTI-LUMBE | Feeder | | | 6.2 | 6.2 | IKUTI | LUMBE |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| ITAGATA | IKAMA - ITAGATA - LUFUMBI | Feeder | | | 7.6 | 7.6 | IKAMA | LUFUMBI |
| | LUFUMBI - KAPANDAPANDA | Community | | | 3.5 | 3.5 | LUFUMBI | KAPANDAPANDA |
| | IKAMA - MAHENGE S/M | Community | | | 3 | 3 | MAHENGE S/M | IKAMA |
| | IKAMA - ISANGA | Community | | | 3.3 | 3.3 | IKAMA | ISANGA |
| | IPONJOLA-IPANDE | Community | | | 7.9 | 7.9 | IPONJOLA | IPANDE |
| | IKATA (KYIMO) - IBAGA - LUGOMBO | Community | | | 7.9 | 7.9 | IKATA (KYIMO) | LUGOMBO |
| | Total | | | | | | | |
| LUPEPO | IBILILO - KILYOSA | Community | | | 8 | 8 | IBILILO | KILYOSA |

Source: Rungwe District Council

4.1.4 Agricultural Productivity of the Road Network

Agricultural productivity road network gives an indication of intensity of road network into agriculture development by establishing tonnage of crops per kilometre. Rungwe District Council had agricultural production of total tonnes 406,455.90 in the 2014/15 which covered 290.25 tonnes/km for both food and cash crops production (Table 4.9)

Table4. 9: Agricultural Productivity of the Road Network;Rungwe District Council; 2014/15

| Total Road Length (km) | Agricultural Production (tonnes) | | | Tonnes/km |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Food crops | Cash crops | Total | |
| 1,400.36 | 384,776.10 | 21,679.80 | 406,455.90 | 290.25 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

4.2 Railway Transport

Rungwe district council does not have a railway that passes through it.

4.3 Air Services

Just like the railway network, Rungwe district does not have air services.

4.4 Telecommunication Service

Rungwe District Council enjoys internet and telephone services (both cellular phone and land line based telephone services) and postal services. Bulyaga Ward is the most privileged area in the district council as it is well accessed to the above mentioned telecommunications services. However, there are no television stations but famous Tanzania Local Television channels like Independent Television (ITV), Channel Ten; Tanzania National Broadcasting Television (TBC) can be accessed. Currently, there are two (2) radio stations transmitting from Rungwe District Council which are Rungwe Radio and Chai Fm. There are 5 internet cafes in Council and the number is increasing as time goes by. There are several external radio stations that are accessible in the council. Postal services are confined to Bulyaga Ward only.

Table 4.6: Telecommunications Services; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Number of Tel. Lines (land lines) | Number of Television Stations | Number of Radio Stations | Number of Internet Centres | Accessibility of Mobile Phone Services | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Phone company name | Estimated Coverage (%) |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | Tigo | - |
| | | | | Vodacom | - |
| | | | | Airtel | - |
| | | | | Zantel | - |
| | | | | Halotel | - |
| | | | | TTCL(Mobile) | 50 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

4.5 Energy Sector Development

Energy is a prerequisite for proper functioning of nearly all sectors in the economy; hence the importance of energy as a sector in the regional economy is a recognized fact. It is an important input whose availability and quality determines success or failure of development projects.

4.5.1 Electricity

Electricity supply helps to support and accelerate both social and economic development in any country. It therefore contributes to improvement of the quality of life as well as social wellbeing

in rural areas. Rungwe District Council is similar to other areas of the country, whereby TANESCO is the sole supplier of electricity in the council

Table 4.7 shows the total number of 58,259 customers using electricity for institution, domestic and commercial purposes from 2011 to 2015. The data show number of customers using electricity for institution are 69 with a proportion of 0.1 percent, followed by 54,694 customers using electricity for domestic purposes which accounted for 93.9 percent and 3,496 customers using electricity for commercial purposes with a proportion of 6 percent.

Table 4.7: Number of Customers using/connected to Electricity in Rungwe District Council; 2011 - 2015

| Year | Number of Customers | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Institution | Domestic | Commercial |
| 2011 | 13 | 8342 | 652 |
| 2012 | 13 | 9652 | 682 |
| 2013 | 13 | 10,342 | 712 |
| 2014 | 14 | 12,008 | 720 |
| 2015 | 16 | 14,350 | 730 |
| Total | 69 | 54,694 | 3,496 |
| Percent | 0.1 | 93.9 | 6 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

4.5.2 Fuel wood (Firewood and Charcoal)

The results from 2012, Population and Housing Census shows that, 84.9 percent of the total households in Rungwe District Council (58,924 households) uses firewood as the main source of energy for cooking while charcoal account for only 12.9 percent. The results further show that among the total households in Rungwe District Council, 1.1 percent uses firewood as the main source of energy for lighting.

4.5.3 Biogas and Solar Energy

The results from 2012 Population and Housing Census show that, no household in Rungwe District Council reports using either biogas or solar energy as the main source of energy for cooking. The results further show that, out of the total households in Rungwe District Council (58,924), 1.1 percent of the households use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting and 0.06 uses biogas as a main source of lighting. It is important for the district council to continue encouraging people to use biogas as a source of energy for cooking as alternatives to fuel wood and charcoal in order to reduce the pressure being exerted on forests.

4.5.4 Fossil Fuel

The 2012 Population and Housing Census indicated that 1.0 percent of the households in Rungwe District Council (58,924 households) used kerosene/paraffin for cooking. The results

further revealed that majority of households in Rungwe District Council uses Kerosene (Wick lamps) and Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney) for lighting which accounts for 62.6 percent and 15.2 percent respectively.

4.5.5 Policy Implication on Economic Infrastructure

Improvement of road infrastructures is highly recommended. To improve roads will have multiplier effect such as increase in transportation of goods and social services and improve social welfare of the Rungwe District Council. Moreover, as the majority of Rungwe District Council population use firewood and charcoal for cooking it is important for the district council to continue encouraging people to use alternative sources of energy instead of fuel wood and charcoal in order to reduce the pressure being exerted on forests. Addition to that, electricity costs have to be further reduced especially in rural areas to increase number of electricity users.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

Social services are a range of public services provided by government, private, and non-profit organizations. These social services includes; health, education water supply and sanitation. Effective access and well-equipped social services are a prerequisite to improving the quality of life and promoting the well-being for all. One of the goals of Tanzania Vision 2025 is at achieving a high quality livelihood for the people. A high quality livelihood for all Tanzanians is expected to be attained through strategies which ensure the realization of the following goals: access to Universal Primary Education (UPE), the eradication of illiteracy, attainment of a level of tertiary education and training that is commensurate with a critical mass of high quality human resources required to effectively respond and master the development challenges at all levels, access to quality primary health care for all; Access to quality reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages; Reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters of current levels and universal access to safe water.

Chapter five discusses the status of social services in Kyela District Council. The chapter assess the development of health sector in terms of availability of health facilities, status of morbidity and mortality cases, prevalence of HIV/AIDS and preventive measures, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria prevalence, mother and Child Health Care including; child nutrition and immunization. Accessibility of water in Public Health Facilities is also discussed in this chapter.

Education sector is also discussed in this chapter. The chapter highlights education performance in Kyela District Council based on; available pre-primary, primary and secondary school; students enrolment and completion rate; students pass rate, status of school facilities including, classrooms, pitlatrines, teacher houses, desks, libraries , laboratories, dormitories, source of water and source of electricity. Status of teachers available and their qualification is also discussed under education sector.

Moreover, Water supply and sanitation is also discussed in this chapter. Performance of water supply for both rural and urban areas of Kyela District Council is highlighted in terms of sources, technology and capacity of water supply. Status of Sanitation in the district is also briefly explained.

5.1 Health Sector

Rungwe District Council has managed to improve health facilities through Health Sector Reform Program whose main focus is:

- To create an enabling environment for encouraging private sector investment;
- To give authority to district councils to run their own district hospitals;
- To give priority to preventive services; and
- To strengthen community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing, establishment of community health funds in various districts and expanding the catchments area of the National Health Insurance Fund.

The quality of both private and public health services delivered in any district can be determined by the existing health infrastructure, availability and accessibility of medical supplies and commitment of health practitioners. As a result, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine supported by the political will to improve the health status of the people are important elements towards the success of the health sector. In response to this ambitious goal, Rungwe District has managed to establish health infrastructure by including both the government and non-government health facilities in all 29 wards, though some of them are not in good condition due to lack of regular maintenance. However, the district faces shortages of health practitioners and medicine which in turn cause preventable loss of peoples' lives from common diseases most of which are preventable. The major killer diseases in this district include; clinical AIDS, UTI, malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhea, cardiovascular disorder among others.

As Table 5.1 shows, the health facilities in the district consist of 2 hospitals, 4 health centres and 37 dispensaries. The data reveals that most of the health facilities are managed by the government as an indication of the government's efforts to manage, support and strengthen health services sustainably in collaboration with both the private sector and development partners.

5.1.1 Health Facilities

The status of health services in any district can easily be measured through the available health facilities. Health facilities includes; dispensaries, health centers and hospitals. Dispensary is the first health post in the district referral system. By national standards, a dispensary is supposed to serve 10,000 people. Health centers is the first referral centers for cases that cannot be handed by

dispensaries. Thus, it is the second level of referral at the district. Health center by national average standards, is supposed to serve 50,000 people. District hospital forms the apex of the district referral system.

The National Health Policy of 2007 states that, there should be at least one dispensary within five (5) square kilometers, one health center within ten (10) square kilometer and at least one hospital at district level. Furthermore the National Health Policy state that, there should be at least one dispensary in each village, one health center in each ward and at least one hospital at the district level.

5.1.1.1 Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership

Table 5.1 shows distribution of health facilities by type and ward whereby, there are two hospitals (one government owned, and one non-government owned), two government owned health centre and two non-government owned health centre. In addition, there are 32 government dispensaries and 5 non –government dispensaries.

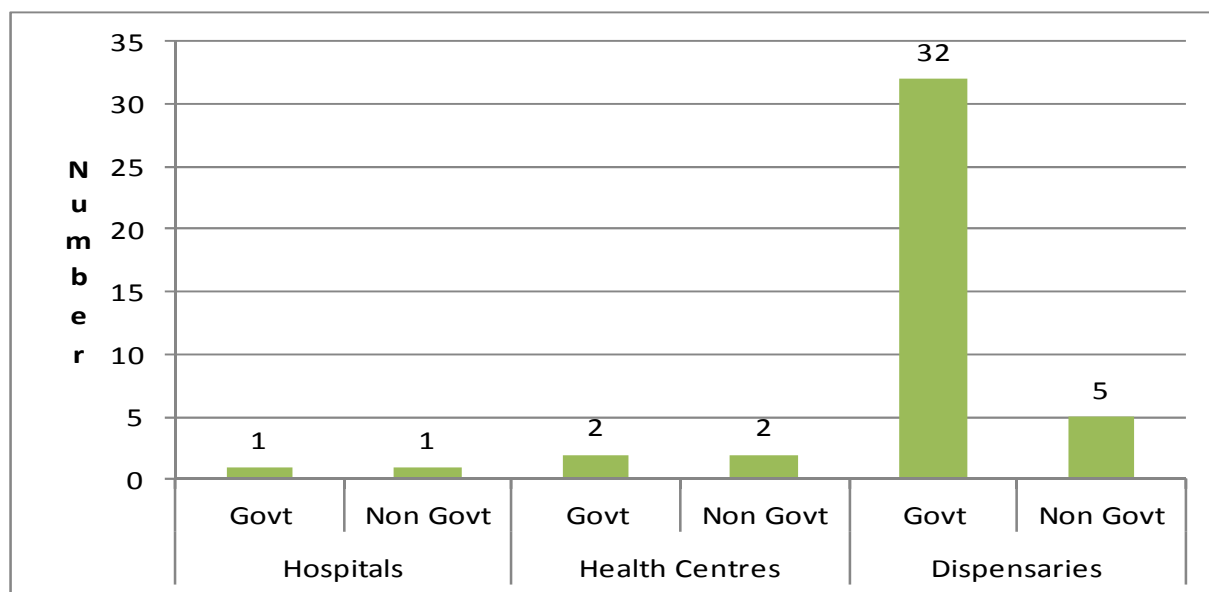
Table 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Type of Facility | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Hospitals | | Health Centres | | Dispensaries | |
| | Govt | Non Govt | Govt | Non Govt | Govt | Non Govt |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Itagata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Malindo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ikama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Makandana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 5 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership, Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.2a shows that in Rungwe District there is a significant shortage of health facilities excluding dispensaries that are available in most wards. The number of health facilities in 2002 was 43, out of which there were two hospitals one Kinyala Ward and the other in Makandana Ward, four health centres spread in four wards of Masukulu, Kisondele, Ikuti and Kawetele. Moreover, there were 37 dispensaries whereby a total of 13 dispensaries were serving 13 wards, 8 dispensaries in 4 wards, 12 dispensaries in 4 wards and 4 dispensaries in one Kiwira Ward. On the contrary, there were dispensaries in five wards of Bagamoyo, Kawetele, Bulyaga, Msasani and Makandama.

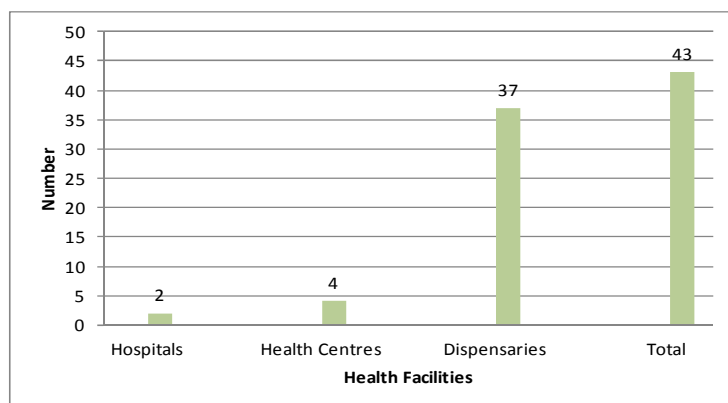
5.1.1.2 Growth Status of Health Facilities by Ownership and Ward

Table 5.2a: Growth Status and Distribution of Government Health Facilities by ward, Rungwe District Council 2011 to 2015

| Ward | Number of Hospitals | | | | | Number of Health Centers | | | | | Number of Dispensaries | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Suma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Itagata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Malindo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Ikama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 5.2a: Distribution of Government Health Facilities, Rungwe District Council 2011 to 2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.2b shows the growth status and distribution of non-government health facilities by ward in Rungwe District Council from 2011 to 2015. According to the data there were 9 non-government health facilities in the district, out of which there were two hospitals in Kinyala Ward and Makandana Ward, two health centres in Kisondele and Kawetele wards and five dispensaries in Ndato Ward, Mpuguso Ward, Kiwira Ward and Ibigi Ward with two dispensaries.

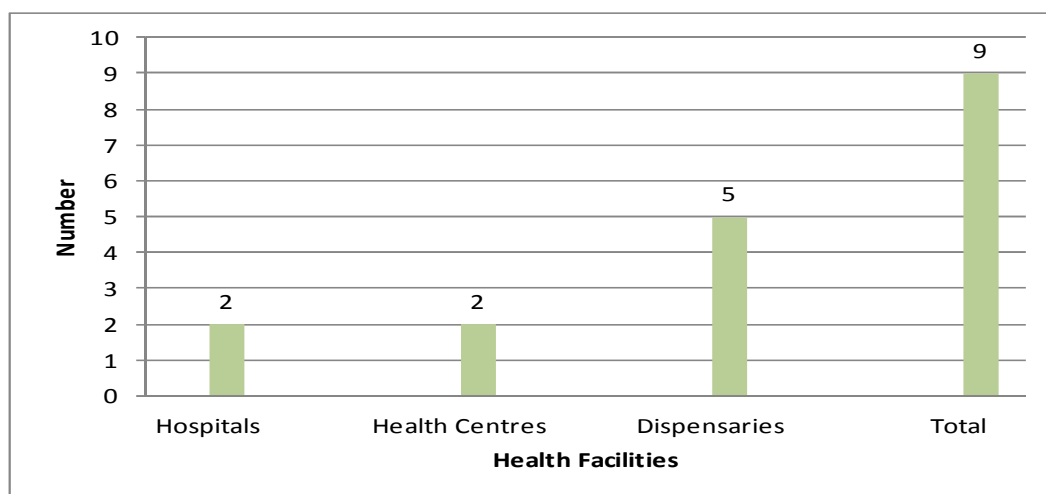
Table 5.2b: Growth Status and Distribution of Non-Government Health Facilities by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2002, 2005, 2009, 2012 and 2015

| ward | Number of Hospitals | | | | | Number of Health Centers | | | | | Number of Dispensaries | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| Ikama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Makandana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 5.2b: Distribution of Non-Government Health Facilities, Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

In Rungwe District Council, available official health facilities are not adequate to serve the ever growing population. In response to this challenge, the District Authority established primary rural health centers in all villages to complement the existing facilities. These centers were operated by Village Health Workers (VHWs) assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs).

Table 5.3 shows distribution of 266 complementary Rural Health Service Providers by ward, in Rungwe District Council in 2015, whereby the district had 28 trained Traditional Birth Attendants, 230 Village Health Workers and 8 Traditional Medical Practitioners. At ward level, Lufingo Ward has the largest number (16) VHWs as part of complementary Rural Health Service

Providers, followed by Suma ,Kisiba ,Malindo, Kikole, Nkunga and Ikama wards each ward has 12 VHWs. Other wards have the number of VHWs ranging from 4 to 8 WHWs.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service Providers by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of TBAs(Trained) | No. of VHWs | No. of VHP | No. of TMP(Registered) |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|
| Swaya | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Masebe | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Masoko | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Malindo | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Kikole | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Nkunga | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikama | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Total | 28 | 230 | 0 | 8 |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|

Source: *Rungwe District Council*

Note: TBA: Traditional Birth Attendants VHP: Village Health Post, TMP: Traditional Medical Practitioners

5.1.2 Morbidity

The main purpose of the health sector is to deliver quality services to all people and this includes controlling or reducing morbidity or sicknesses together with mortality rates and these are the key targets of any health service development efforts. Planning and implementation of health services is possible if the government takes an accurate inventory of reported cases that are routinely recorded at health facilities at ward and village levels.

5.1.2.1 Out-patients and In-patients

Table 5.4 gives the number of In and Out Patients and Doctors in both public and private hospitals and health centres by Ward in Rungwe District Council from 2002, 2005, 2012 and 2015 as well as the number of clinicians during the same period. There are 63,765 patients in public hospitals and health centres and 6,712 private hospitals and health centres. In addition to that there were 162 clinicians in public hospitals and health centres and 37 clinicians in private hospitals and health centres.

At ward level the largest number of patients (24,445 with one clinician) in public and private health facilities was reported in Kinyala Ward, followed by Kawetele Ward (3,412 with 2 clinicians), Kisondele Ward (2,810, with 4 clinicians), Kiwira Ward (1,496 with 3 clinicians), Ndanto Ward (1,093 with 1 clinician), Ibhigi Ward (772 with 2 clinicians) and Mpuguso Ward (724 with 2 clinicians).

Table 5.4: Number of In and Out Patients and Doctors by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2002, 2005, 2012 and 2015

| Ward | Number of In and Out patients in Hospitals and Health Centres | | | | | | | | Number of Clinicians | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2005 | | 2012 | | 2015 | | 2002 | | 2005 | | 2012 | | 2015 | |
| | Pub | Prv | Pub | Prv | Pub | Prv | Pub | Pr | Pub | Prv | Pub | Prv | Pub | Prv | Pub | Prv |
| Swaya | 128 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 202 | 0 | 228 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 132 | 0 | 158 | 0 | 207 | 0 | 235 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Suma | 156 | 0 | 187 | 0 | 241 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Itagata | 192 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 292 | 0 | 338 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 134 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 238 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 248 | 0 | 298 | 0 | 370 | 0 | 434 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 99 | 78 | 119 | 101 | 161 | 122 | 178 | 235 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 85 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masoko | 118 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 188 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bujela | 92 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 151 | 0 | 166 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ilima | 219 | 0 | 263 | 0 | 329 | 0 | 384 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 297 | 201 | 356 | 261 | 439 | 314 | 518 | 605 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Ikuti | 321 | 0 | 385 | 0 | 473 | 0 | 559 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Malindo | 102 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 76 | 42 | 91 | 55 | 129 | 66 | 139 | 126 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 189 | 0 | 227 | 0 | 287 | 0 | 333 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 202 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 306 | 0 | 355 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 111 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 4592 | 0 | 5510 | 0 | 6469 | 0 | 7874 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 203 | 56 | 244 | 73 | 307 | 87 | 357 | 169 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Isongole | 142 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ikama | 95 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 108 | 0 | 140 | 22 | 168 | 9 | 325 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 492 | 0 | 640 | 22 | 768 | 9 | 1481 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 3892 | 0 | 4670 | 0 | 5486 | 0 | 6675 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Total | 11,825 | 977 | 14,188 | 1,270 | 17,239 | 1,524 | 20,513 | 2,941 | 41 | 9 | 40 | 10 | 39 | 8 | 42 | 10 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: Doctors include: MO, AMO, ADO, DDS, Clinical Officer and Specialist

Pub: Public, Prv: Private

In 2012, Table 5.5 also shows the distribution of doctors in Rungwe District Council whereby total population was 220,949 with 36 doctors, there were 6,137 people per doctor, in 2012 there were 242,809 people with 38 doctors, hence there were 6,390 persons per doctor. In 2015 the total population was 236,396 and a total of 38 doctors, therefore the average population per doctor is 6,931. The trend shows average population per doctor increased from 6137 in 2002 to 6,390 then in 2015 the average population per doctor was 6,931. However, the WHO recommends one doctor must serve 1,000 people, thus Rungwe district council is still below the WHO standard. This suggests due to the rapidly increasing population one doctor will continue to

serve an increasing average population, unless the government embarks on a special programme of training more doctors to fill in the widening gap.

At ward level, in 2002 one doctor in Kiwira Ward carried a heaviest burden of serving average population of 20,119, in 2012 this average increased to 25,224 persons/doctor and in 2015 the average population per doctor increased to 27,384. Moreover, in 2015 other wards with large average population per doctor was Lufingo Ward (18,621 persons /doctor), Nkunga (17,507 persons/doctor), Kyimo (15,223 persons/doctor), Mpuguso (15,153 persons/ doctor), Kinyala (13,962 persons/doctor) and Kisondele (12,009 persons/doctor). Other wards had average populations per doctor ranging from 2,262 (Suma Ward) to 9,654 (Ibighi Ward).

Table 5.5: Distribution of Doctors (AMO, MO, DDS, ADO, CO and Specialist) among Population by ward; Rungwe District Council; 2002, 2012 and 2015

| Ward | 2002 | | | 2012 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total Population (Census) | Total Doctors | Average Population Per Doctor | Total Population (Census) | Total Doctors | Average Population Per Doctor | Total Population (Census) | Total Doctors | Average Population Per Doctor |
| Swaya* | - | - | - | 7,555 | 1 | 7,555 | 8,196 | 1 | 8,196 |
| Masebe* | - | - | - | 4,967 | 1 | 4,967 | 5,388 | 1 | 5,388 |
| Suma | 11,448 | 3 | 3,816 | 6,256 | 3 | 2,085 | 6,786 | 3 | 2,262 |
| Masukulu | 9,516 | 1 | 9,516 | 5,795 | 1 | 5,795 | 6,286 | 1 | 6,286 |
| Kisiba | 6,167 | 1 | 6,167 | 6,629 | 1 | 6,629 | 7,191 | 1 | 7,191 |
| Masoko | 8,224 | 1 | 8,224 | 6,136 | 1 | 6,136 | 6,656 | 1 | 6,656 |
| Bujela | 6,090 | 1 | 6,090 | 5,579 | 1 | 5,579 | 6,052 | 1 | 6,052 |
| Ilima | 7,779 | 1 | 7,779 | 6,737 | 1 | 6,737 | 7,308 | 1 | 7,308 |
| Kisondele | 11,858 | 1 | 11,858 | 11,070 | 1 | 11,070 | 12,009 | 1 | 12,009 |
| Ikuti | 11,300 | 2 | 5,650 | 13,035 | 3 | 4,345 | 14,140 | 3 | 4,713 |
| Malindo | 12,832 | 15 | 855 | 5,960 | 1 | 5,960 | 6,465 | 1 | 6,465 |
| Mpuguso | 12,223 | 1 | 12,223 | 13,969 | 1 | 13,969 | 15,153 | 1 | 15,153 |
| Matwebe* | - | - | - | 3,303 | 0 | - | 3,583 | 0 | - |
| Lufingo | 16,689 | 1 | 16,689 | 17,166 | 1 | 17,166 | 18,621 | 1 | 18,621 |
| Nkunga | 14,685 | 1 | 14,685 | 16,139 | 1 | 16,139 | 17,507 | 1 | 17,507 |
| Kyimo | 12,140 | 1 | 12,140 | 14,033 | 1 | 14,033 | 15,223 | 1 | 15,223 |
| Kinyala | 18,689 | 2 | 9,345 | 12,871 | 1 | 12,871 | 13,962 | 1 | 13,962 |
| Kiwira | 20,119 | 1 | 20,119 | 25,244 | 1 | 25,244 | 27,384 | 1 | 27,384 |
| Isongole | 14,284 | 2 | 7,142 | 18,689 | 2 | 9,345 | 20,274 | 2 | 10,137 |
| Ikama/Itagata* | - | - | - | 3,766 | 0 | - | 4,085 | 0 | - |
| Ibighi | 10,965 | 1 | 10,965 | 8,899 | 1 | 8,899 | 9,654 | 1 | 9,654 |
| Bagamoyo | 8,072 | 0 | - | 3,207 | 0 | - | 3,479 | 0 | - |
| Kawetele* | - | 0 | - | 5,506 | 0 | - | 5,973 | 0 | - |
| Bulyaga | 7,869 | 0 | - | 6,393 | 0 | - | 6,935 | 0 | - |
| Msasani* | - | - | - | 6,292 | 0 | - | 6,825 | 0 | - |
| Makandana* | - | - | - | 7,613 | 14 | 544 | 8,258 | 14 | 590 |
| Iponjola* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 220,949 | 36 | 6,137 | 242,809 | 38 | 6,390 | 263,396 | 38 | 6,931 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.6 shows that over the period between 2002 and 2015 Rungwe District Council managed to reduce infant mortality tremendously, from 9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 7 deaths in 2015. During the same period in 2002 child mortality was 4 deaths per 1,000 live births, in 2005 child mortality remained at the same level (4 deaths), then in 2009 dropped to 3 deaths per 1,000 live births, in 2012 increased to 5 deaths per 1000 live births and in 2015 decreased further to 2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Likewise, in 2002 maternal mortality rates decreased from 105 deaths per 100,000 live births to 100 per 100,000 live-births, then in 2012 increased to 104 deaths. Furthermore, in 2002 maternal mortality rates dropped to 103 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. The table further shows that in 2002 estimated prenatal mortality rate was 12 deaths of children that occurred from 7 months of pregnancy up to delivery then in 2012 dropped to 7 deaths but increased to 8 deaths in 2015.

Regarding estimated neonatal mortality which includes deaths of children that occur from day 0 after delivery up to 28 days, in 2002 a total of 8 deaths occurred then increased to 9 deaths in 2005, but dropped to 6 deaths in 2012, then increased to 7 deaths in 2015. Indeed, reduction of deaths among children and their mothers among other reasons is mainly due to the wide coverage of immunization campaigns in the district.

The general observation on these results is that, among other reasons, were influenced by availability of health facilities that are accessible to most people in several villages and wards within the district and increased awareness of expectant mothers on the need of being vaccinated in order to protect their children.

Table 5.6: Estimates of Basic Health Indicators; Rungwe District Council; 2002, 2005, 2009 2012 and 2015

| Year | Estimated IMR | Estimated U5MR | Estimated MMR | Estimated Prenatal Mortality Rate* | Estimated Neonatal Mortality Rate** |
|------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2002 | 9 | 4 | 105 | 12 | 8 |
| 2005 | 9 | 4 | 100 | 10 | 9 |
| 2009 | 8 | 3 | 102 | 9 | 8 |
| 2012 | 7 | 5 | 104 | 7 | 6 |
| 2015 | 7 | 2 | 103 | 8 | 7 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

*Deaths of children which occur from 7 months pregnancy (28 weeks) up to delivery

**Deaths of children which occur from day 0 after delivery up to 28 days

Out-patients

Table 5.7 shows that in 2011 among the out-patients pneumonia illness ranked first with 2851 cases (30.0 percent) of recorded 9,487 total cases, it was followed by malaria (28.8 percent), emergency surgical condition (15.3 percent), rabid animal bites (9.1 percent), diarrhea diseases (8.0 percent) and clinical AIDS (3.4 percent) followed by cardiovascular disorders (2.1 percent) and typhoid fever (1.5 percent), relatively few cases of hypertension and diabetes mellitus were reported. A similar trend is observed in 2015 whereby 2,866 cases pneumonia (33.9 percent) were reported out of 8453 thus continues to be leading cause of morbidity followed by 1987 cases of malaria (23.5 percent), emergency surgical condition (18.1 percent), rabid animal bites (11.7 percent), diarrhea diseases (3.3 percent) and clinical AIDS (3.3 percent). However, between 2011 and 2015, pneumonia increased by 0.5 percent, but malaria cases decreased by 27.3 percent, rabid animal bites increased by 14.9 percent, hypertension cases increased by 11.0 percent but diarrhea diseases decreased significantly by 63.6 percent and clinical AIDS decreased by 12.7 percent. The overall observation shows that in 2011 a total of 9,487 cases were reported and in 2015 a total of 8453 cases were reported which is a decrease of 1,043 cases (equivalent to -10.9 percent).

Table 5.7: Number of Occurrences of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only), Rungwe District Council; 2011 and 2015

| S/No | Disease | 2011 | 2015 | Change(Percent) |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Pneumonia | 2851 | 2866 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Malaria | 2734 | 1987 | -27.3 |
| 3 | Emergency Surgical Condition | 1452 | 1533 | 5.6 |
| 4 | Rabid Animal Bites | 860 | 988 | 14.9 |
| 5 | Diarrhea Diseases | 756 | 275 | -63.6 |
| 6 | Clinical AIDS | 322 | 281 | -12.7 |
| 7 | Cardiovascular Disorders | 198 | 201 | 1.5 |
| 8 | Typhoid fever | 144 | 139 | -3.5 |
| 9 | Hypertension | 91 | 101 | 11.0 |
| 10 | Diabetes Melitus | 79 | 82 | 3.8 |
| Total | | 9487 | 8453 | -10.9 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

In-patients

Table 5.8 indicates that in 2011 malaria was the first cause of morbidity for in - patients in Rungwe District Council. It accounted for (38.7.0 percent) of all in-patients followed by emergency surgical condition (24.6 percent), pneumonia (20.5 percent, diarrheal diseases (7.9 percent), cardiovascular disorders (2.9 percent) and clinical AIDS (1.7 percent). Moreover, relatively few cases of typhoid fever, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and rabid animal bites were reported (Table 5.8). In 2015 malaria (32.8 percent) continued to be the first cause of morbidity for in patients followed by emergency surgical condition (27.6 percent), pneumonia (23.9

percent), diarrhea diseases (5.4 percent), cardiovascular disorders (3.2 percent) and clinical AIDS (2.4 percent). Other cases of typhoid fever, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and animal bites were also reported in the table.

However, between 2011 and 2015, diarrhea diseases decreased by 47.6 percent, malaria decreased by 34.2 percent, cardiovascular disorders decreased by 14.4 percent but rabid animal bites increased significantly by 45.5 percent, typhoid fever increased by 17.9 percent, clinical AIDS increased by 8.9 percent and diabetes mellitus increased by 5.8 percent. The overall observation shows that a total of 7,184 cases were reported in 2011 and in 2015 a total of 5,582 cases were reported which is a decrease of 1,602 cases (equivalent to -22.3 percent).

Table 5.8: Number of Occurrences of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only), Rungwe District Council; 2011 and 2015

| S/No | Disease | 2011 | 2015 | Change(Percent) |
|------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Malaria | 2783 | 1832 | -34.2 |
| 2. | Pneumonia | 1476 | 1333 | -9.7 |
| 3 | Emergency Surgical Condition | 1766 | 1541 | -12.7 |
| 4. | Diarrhoea Diseases | 571 | 299 | -47.6 |
| 5. | Cardiovascular Disorders | 209 | 179 | -14.4 |
| 6. | Clinical AIDS | 123 | 134 | 8.9 |
| 7. | Typhoid fever | 78 | 92 | 17.9 |
| 8. | Hypertension | 87 | 67 | -2.3 |
| 9. | Diabetes Mellitus | 69 | 73 | 5.8 |
| 10. | Rabid Animal Bites | 22 | 32 | 45.5 |
| | Total | 7,184 | 5,582 | -22.3 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.3 Mortality

In Rungwe District Council, mortality levels and trends are established by observing death records of in – patients at hospitals and other health facilities this includes those who die at home. However, village/*mtaa* registers are poorly managed and this has resulted in the dependency on records of deaths occurring at health facilities of in-patients. This merely helps, among other causes, to give indicative causes of mortality in the council.

Table 5.9 shows the main causes of mortality for in-patients in in the district whereby in 2011 a total of 535 occurrences of deaths that dropped to 460 in 2015. Analysis by cause of death shows in 2011, a total 192 deaths were caused by hypertension, followed by 122 reported deaths caused by clinical AIDS, 45 deaths due to diarrhoea, tuberculosis (38 deaths), soft injury (32 deaths), cardiovascular disorders (31 deaths), diabetes mellitus (31 pneumonia (17 deaths) and 9 deaths due to malaria. Likewise, in 2015, hypertension continued to be a leading cause of mortality

that caused 192 deaths, followed by clinical AIDS which caused 117 deaths, soft injury that caused 49 deaths, tuberculosis (42), diarrhoea (33), UTI (31), cardiovascular disorders (25) and pneumonia (20) and 9 deaths were caused by complicated malaria. These diseases can easily be prevented if proper measures are adopted including clinical AIDS, malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis among others.

Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)-such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus (cancers) and cardio vascular disorders are increasingly becoming prevalent in Rungwe District Council being among the top ten mostly reported causes of mortality. Sedentary life, eating too much refined fast foods, oil, lack of exercise and excess alcohol indulgence are amongst the major underlying factors.

Apart from increased community awareness and positive health seeking behaviors, availability of trained personnel and improved diagnostic equipment and reporting has contributed to increased case detection. Moreover, under reporting is common at health facilities, delayed access to health services manifesting in diabetic complications. It is expected in the future, the district council will continue improve data management of other NCD such stroke, dementia, tumors and neglected diseases as well scaling up of NCD clinics to increase community awareness and participation to control and or combat them.

Table 5.9: Number of Occurrences of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Rungwe District Council; 2011 and 2015

| S/No. | Diseases | 2011 | Percent | 2015 | Percent |
|-------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Complicated Malaria | 8 | 1.5 | 9 | 2.0 |
| 2 | Clinical AIDS | 122 | 22.8 | 117 | 25.4 |
| 3 | Diabetes Melitus | 31 | 5.8 | 25 | 5.4 |
| 4 | Cardiovascular Disorders | 31 | 5.8 | 25 | 5.4 |
| 5 | Pneumonia | 17 | 3.2 | 20 | 4.3 |
| 6 | Hypertension | 192 | 35.9 | 134 | 29.1 |
| 7 | Soft injury | 32 | 6.0 | 49 | 10.7 |
| 8 | Diarrhoea | 45 | 8.4 | 33 | 7.2 |
| 9 | UTI | 19 | 3.6 | 31 | 6.7 |
| 10 | Tuberculosis | 38 | 7.1 | 42 | 9.1 |
| | Total | 535 | 100.0 | 460 | 100.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.4 HIV/AIDS Infections

For a number of years, HIV and AIDS have been on the increase thus recognized as a big threat to the survival of human beings. At district level AIDS has now caught up with malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhoea being the main causes of deaths among in-patients. The problems of malaria and tuberculosis are endemic whereas HIV and AIDS are on the increase. Therefore, determination of HIV and AIDS prevalence along with its control is probably the greatest

challenge to the health delivery system in Rungwe District. There are a number of methods used for measuring the magnitude and trends of HIV and AIDS prevalence in the population. Commonly used methods in the district include testing family blood donors, prevalence among VCT volunteers and expectant mothers participating in the PMTCT Service. Table 5.10 shows the number of blood donors by sex, family blood donors by HIV status and sex in, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Table 5.10: HIV Infections among Family Blood Donors and New AIDS Cases, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Year | Family Blood Donors | | | | | | No. of New AIDS Cases | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| | No. of Blood Donors | | No. of HIV+ | | Percent of HIV+ | | Male | Female |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| 2011 | 33 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2012 | 49 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2013 | 31 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 2014 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 2015 | 29 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 161 | 138 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.5 TB Prevalence

Tuberculosis is among the leading HIV and AIDS opportunistic infections and among the top ten causes of mortality in Rungwe District Council. TB is an endemic disease and normally remains at a constant level in a particular area for consecutive years. In order to control the prevalence of TB and emergence of new cases, there is an urgent need to make continuous efforts by involving communities. This is achieved through post TB groups by providing health education on prompt recognition of Tuberculosis signs and symptoms and influence positive health seeking behavior. Likewise, to mitigate the impact of this disease, patient tracking has to be strengthened at health facility level as well as all sites have been oriented on developing and implementation of TB Infection Prevention Plan. Additionally, integration of TB/HIV initiatives has been implemented in many health facilities in the district to reduce the burden of these two diseases so as to increase availability and accessibility and of services provided at community level.

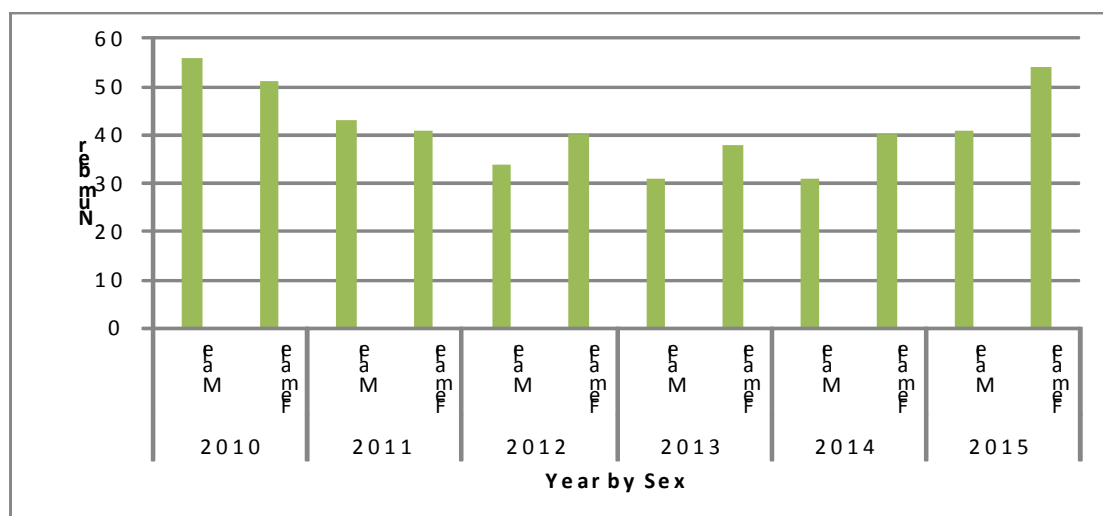
Figure 5.11, Figure 5.11 and Figure 5.11a show that TB, like other related diseases has been increasing as a result of the impact of HIV/AIDS. Medical records show that TB cases decreased from 107 (56 males and 51 females) in 2010 to 84 (43 males and 41 females) cases in 2011, decreased to 74 (34 males, 40 females) in 2012, decreased further to 69 (31 males and 38 females) in 2013, then increased to 71 (31 males and 40 females) cases in 2014 and increased further to 95 (41 males and 54 females).

Table 5.11: Number of TB Cases by Sex and ward Rungwe District Council; 2010 – 2015

| Hosp/Health centre | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Tukuyu | 35 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 19 | 31 |
| Igogwe | 21 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 23 |
| Total | 56 | 51 | 43 | 41 | 34 | 40 | 31 | 38 | 31 | 40 | 41 | 54 |

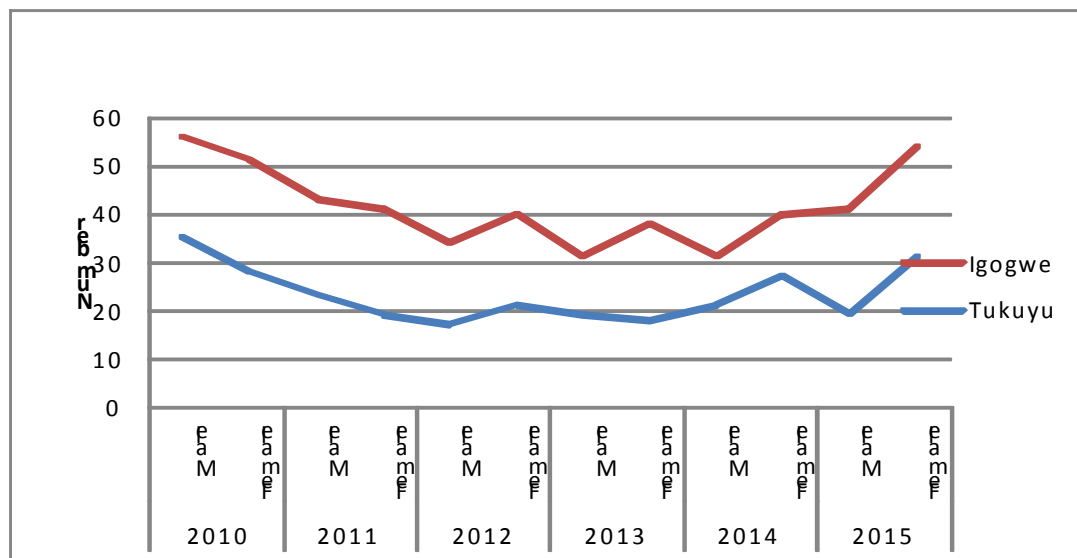
Source:Rungwe District Council

Figure 5.11: Number of TB Cases by Sex, Rungwe District Council; 2010 – 2015



Source:Rungwe District Council

Table 5.11a: Number of TB Cases by Sex and Facility, Rungwe District Council; 2010 – 2015



Source:Rungwe District Council

5.1.6 HIV/ AIDS and PMTCT Services

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS can also be learnt from reports of the PMTCT service. The report from the District Medical Office reveals that out of 14,446 expectant mothers who participated in that service and hence screened, 72 were found to be HIV positive and all 72 were given Niverapine. The results also show that at district level HIV positive infection rate was 0.5 percent at ward level, the highest infection rate was 3.1 percent reported at Ilundo Health Facility, followed by 3.0 percent at Rungwe Mission, 2.9 percent at Isongole, 2.6 percent at Mpugha, 2.2 percent at Lutete, 2.1 percent Masukulu, 1.9 percent at both Kisa and Katundulu facilities.(Table 5.12). Also, all remaining facilities reported HIV positive rates ranging from 0.1 percent (Tukuyu Hospital) to 1.4 percent (Ilima Health Facility). Those on ARV have also been increasing due to, increased awareness on the importance of HIV testing for determining their HIV status followed by the gradual increase in male's involvement that has led to a tremendous increase.

Table 5.12a: Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | No. of AN Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. Of Given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|---|----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tukuyu Hosp. | 8065 | 8065 | 12 | 0.1 | 12 | 100 |
| Igogwe | 635 | 635 | 7 | 1.1 | 7 | 100 |
| Ikuti | 318 | 318 | 4 | 1.3 | 4 | 100 |
| Tukuyu Lutheran | 274 | 274 | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 100 |
| Masukulu | 190 | 190 | 4 | 2.1 | 4 | 100 |
| Kisa | 155 | 155 | 3 | 1.9 | 3 | 100 |
| Ilima | 70 | 70 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 100 |
| Bujela | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Masoko | 158 | 158 | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | 100 |
| Katundulu | 54 | 54 | 1 | 1.9 | 1 | 100 |
| Masebe | 147 | 147 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 100 |
| Mpugha | 76 | 76 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 100 |
| Igalamu | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Kapughi | 156 | 156 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Kibwe | 51 | 51 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Lupepo | 178 | 178 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Ibililo | 311 | 311 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 100 |
| Kiwira | 542 | 542 | 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 100 |
| Isongole | 137 | 137 | 4 | 2.9 | 4 | 100 |
| Ndaga | 439 | 439 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 100 |
| Lufingo | 111 | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Ilundo | 96 | 96 | 3 | 3.1 | 3 | 100 |
| Rungwe Mission | 33 | 33 | 1 | 3.0 | 1 | 100 |
| Ilolo | 102 | 102 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Nditu | 63 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Suma | 181 | 181 | 2 | 1.1 | 2 | 100 |
| Itagata | 88 | 88 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ngaseke | 66 | 66 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Lutete | 89 | 89 | 2 | 2.2 | 2 | 100 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----|
| Tukuyu Magereza | 85 | 85 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 100 |
| Swaya | 218 | 218 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 100 |
| Kipande | 213 | 213 | 3 | 1.4 | 3 | 100 |
| Katumba I | 105 | 105 | 2 | 1.9 | 2 | 100 |
| Katumba II | 294 | 294 | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 100 |
| Lugombo | 114 | 114 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 100 |
| Ilalabwe | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Ngumbulu | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 100 |
| Kyimo | 243 | 243 | 3 | 1.2 | 3 | 100 |
| Kyobo | 157 | 157 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 14,446 | 14,446 | 72 | 0.5 | 72 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council, 2016

Table 5.12b shows that not all children given birth by infected mothers are HIV+, all 12,232 infants born to HIV+ women in 2015 in Rungwe District Council were diagnosed to be HIV negative. However, with regard to prevalence of HIV among pregnant mothers, 71 expectant mothers were found to be HIV positive (0.5 percent) out of 14,289.

At health facility level, the largest number (12 out of 8,065 equivalent to 0.1 percent) were HIV positive as reported at Tukuyu Hospital, followed by Igogwe Health Facility with 7 cases out of 635 expectant mothers, equivalent to 1.1 percent. Other health facilities were Ikuti (4 cases out of 318, 1.3 percent), Masukulu (4 cases out of 190, 2.1 percent), Kisa (3 out of 155, 1.9 percent) and Isongole (4 out of 137, 2.9 percent). The remaining health facilities had 1 to 3 cases of expectant mothers who were screened and found to be HIV positive.

Table 5.12b: Number of Expectant Mothers infected with HIV/AIDS with Respective HIV/AIDS status of children born by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | Total no. of Expectant mothers | Number of Expectant mothers with HIV+ | Percent of Expectant mothers with HIV+ | Number of children born | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | With Negative HIV Status | With Positive HIV Status |
| Tukuyu Hosp | 8065 | 12 | 0.1 | 6780 | 0 |
| Igogwe | 635 | 7 | 1.1 | 473 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 318 | 4 | 1.3 | 279 | 0 |
| Tukuyu Lutherani | 274 | 2 | 0.7 | 189 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 190 | 4 | 2.1 | 155 | 0 |
| Kisa | 155 | 3 | 1.9 | 123 | 0 |
| Ilima | 70 | 1 | 1.4 | 67 | 0 |
| Bujela | 83 | 0 | 0.0 | 81 | 0 |
| Masoko | 158 | 2 | 1.3 | 143 | 0 |
| Katundulu | 54 | 1 | 1.9 | 50 | 0 |
| Masebe | 147 | 1 | 0.7 | 142 | 0 |
| Mpugha | 76 | 2 | 2.6 | 70 | 0 |
| Igalamu | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 31 | 0 |
| Kapughi | 156 | 0 | 0.0 | 143 | 0 |
| Kibwe | 51 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 178 | 0 | 0.0 | 168 | 0 |
| Ibililo | 311 | 1 | 0.3 | 300 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 542 | 2 | 0.4 | 459 | 0 |
| Isongole | 137 | 4 | 2.9 | 129 | 0 |
| Ndaga | 439 | 2 | 0.5 | 401 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 96 | 0 |
| Ilundo | 96 | 3 | 3.1 | 89 | 0 |
| Rungwe Mission | 33 | 1 | 3.0 | 25 | 0 |
| Ilolo | 102 | 0 | 0.0 | 89 | 0 |
| Nditu | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | 51 | 0 |
| Suma | 181 | 2 | 1.1 | 169 | 0 |
| Itagata | 88 | 1 | 1.1 | 72 | 0 |
| Ngaseke | 66 | 0 | 0.0 | 51 | 0 |
| Lutete | 89 | 2 | 2.2 | 78 | 0 |
| Tukuyu Magereza | 85 | 1 | 1.2 | 81 | 0 |
| Swaya | 218 | 1 | 0.5 | 201 | 0 |
| Kipande | 213 | 3 | 1.4 | 197 | 0 |
| Katumba I | 105 | 2 | 1.9 | 99 | 0 |
| Katumba II | 294 | 3 | 1.0 | 281 | 0 |
| Lugombo | 114 | 1 | 0.9 | 101 | 0 |
| Ilalabwe | 92 | 0 | 0.0 | 89 | 0 |
| Ngumbulu | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 243 | 3 | 1.2 | 211 | 0 |
| Total | 14,289 | 71 | 0.5 | 12,232 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.7 HIV Positive and ARV Treatment

Those on ARV have also been increasing due to, increased awareness on the importance of HIV testing and gradual increase in male's involvement has contributed to this achievement. In Rungwe District Council as Table 5.13 shows the number of screened volunteers from 2011, 2013 and 2015 whereby 2011 the number of volunteers increased from 1667 (878 males, 789 females) to 1746 (811 males, 935 females) in 2013 then in 2015 the number of volunteers increased to 1972 (971males, 1001 females). Moreover, in 2011 the number of HIV positive was 25 (1.6 males, 1.4 females), in 2013 a total of 34 volunteers were HIV positive (2.0 males, 1.9 females) and in 2015 a total of 40volunteers were HIV positive (2.0 males, 2.1 females). At district level a total of 5,385 volunteers were screened out of whom 99 were found to be HIV positive (equivalent to 1.9 percent), sexwise 1.8 percent were males and 1.8 females.Likewise, all volunteers who were HIV positive, were treated with ARV.

Table 5.13: VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and those subsequently treated with ARV by Sex Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Year | No. Screened | | No. of HIV+ | | Percent HIV+ | | No. Treated with ARV | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2011 | 878 | 789 | 14 | 11 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 14 | 11 |
| 2013 | 811 | 935 | 16 | 18 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 16 | 18 |
| 2015 | 971 | 1001 | 19 | 21 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 19 | 21 |
| Total | 2660 | 2725 | 49 | 50 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 49 | 50 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.8 The impact of HIV/AIDS

The socio-economic assessment of Rungwe District Council shall be incomplete if the challenges caused by the HIV and AIDS are not fully addressed and the adverse effects of efforts so far made by the government and various stakeholders in combating the epidemic. This epidemic is described in this document, because it is a major health problem and is among major causes of mortality since it was reported for the first time in the country approximately 30 years ago. Moreover, HIV/AIDS epidemic contributes to the impoverishment of families leading to an increased number of widows, orphans and vulnerable children following the death of the head of the family. The epidemic is a serious threat to the district's social and economic development and has negative consequences to the social services. It is a well-established fact that poverty contributes to the spread of HIV and AIDs particularly among females who end up indulging themselves in unprotected sex for earning income.

i. Loss of economically active groups (15-64 years)

Admittedly, loss of economically active groups of the society, leads to a reduction in income.

In general, loss of human capital usually leads to negative social and economic impacts at district as well as other administrative levels.

ii. Increase in the number of Widows

The actual status of HIV and AIDS prevalence in Rungwe District Council cannot be understood properly because some people die before reaching the hospital. Lack of awareness and unsafe sex in most areas make it difficult for people to be tested in order to know their health status exacerbates this problem. Therefore, it is possible that there are people who live with the HIV and AIDS virus without knowing that they have it. One of the indications of a high prevalence rate in the district is the increasing number of widows. Unfortunately, the district does not have current information about percentage of widows and their characteristics. There is a need to conduct a special study or a detailed survey that will gather information of widows and their problems in order to come up with appropriate measures and solutions.

iii. The increase of orphaned children

Unreliable data on status of orphanhood in the district has created a problem of not understanding the trend and level of orphanhood. Orphans are children aged 0-17 years of certain ages whose fathers are dead and mothers are alive, mothers are dead and fathers are alive or both parents are dead according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census in Rungwe District the total population aged 0-17 was 114,367 out of whom 56,995 are males and 57,372 are females. Results show that 2.8 percent of children accounted for children whose fathers were alive but dead mothers, 7.9 percent accounted for children whose fathers were dead and mothers alive and 2.7 percent of children accounted for both parents were dead. In addition to that, 13.4 percent of children accounted for one or both parents are dead.

5.1.9 Mother and Child Health Care

The quality of social services delivered to various communities and their economic status can be assessed by the levels of both infant and child mortality rates as well as maternal mortality rates. Maternal mortality is one of the major health indicators of the population that is strongly associated with complications of pregnancy and the birth process. Maternal deaths among other reasons reflect how well medical management of the birth process is handled. The World Health Organization defines maternal mortality as the death of a woman who is pregnant or dies within 42 days of ending her pregnancy, with no regard to length of pregnancy or site of pregnancy. Indeed, death of a mother from any cause related to pregnancy and or its management constitutes maternal death. Protection of expectant/lactating mothers and children from measles, tuberculosis, etc through immunization programme (CSPD) supported by the government in collaboration with UNICEF has significantly reduced the risk of infection.

5.1.9.1 Vaccination

Reduction of deaths among children and their mothers is attributed to the wide coverage of immunization campaigns in the district. Table 5.14 reveals expectant mothers vaccinated with TT2 health facilities either at hospitals, health centres or at dispensaries in Rungwe District Council.

The data show in 2011 a total of 14,012 expectant mothers were targeted for vaccination, out of whom 13,301 (95.0 percent) were vaccinated with TT2, .in 2013, a total of 14,380 expectant mothers were targeted for vaccination, out of whom 13,600 (94.6 percent) were vaccinated with TT2 and in 2015, the targeted population of expectant mothers was 14,446 out of whom 14,205 (98.3 percent) were vaccinated with TT2.

At the health facility level, in 2011 Bujela Ward had the best coverage of 109 percent, followed by Igogwe (99.0 percent), Masoko (99.0 percent) and Ikuti (98.0 percent). Other facilities had vaccination coverages ranging from 69 percent at Rungwe Mission to 97 percent at Tukuyu Hospital, Tukuyu Lutheran, Masukula, Ilima and Masebe facilities.

In 2013 Tukuyu Hospital had the best coverage of 100 percent, followed by Igogwe (97.0 percent), Kiwira (96.0 percent) and Ndaga (95.0 percent). Other health facilities had vaccination coverages ranging from 39 percent at Rungwe Mission to 94 percent at Ikuti Health Facility.

In 2015 Tukuyu Hospital and Kiwira Health Facility each had the best coverage of 100 percent, followed by Suma (99.0 percent). Also, Tukuyu Lutheran, Ndaga, Bujela and Lupepo whereby each health facility achieved the vaccination coverage of 98 percent.

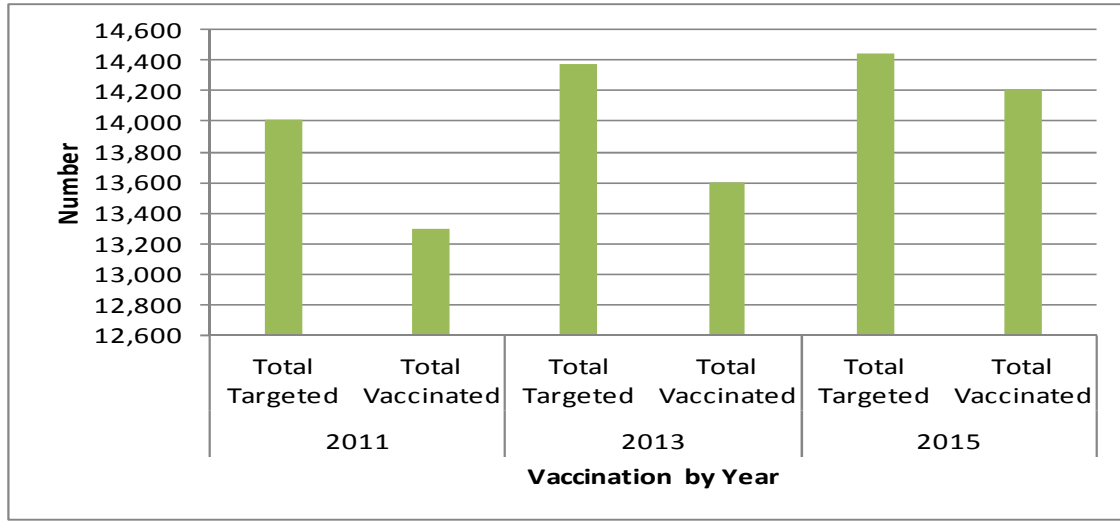
The successes of immunization in Rungwe District Council was attributed to high level of women awareness of its benefits, availability and accessibility of the service (Table 5.14). Despite the success of immunization coverage, local authorities should put more efforts on sensitization campaigns aimed at motivating voluntary immunization of expectant mothers at all health facilities in order to protect children and mothers from preventable health problems.

Table 5.14: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Hospital/Health Centre/ Dispensary, Rungwe District Council

| Name of Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Tukuyu Hospital | 7823 | 7589 | 97 | 8049 | 8029 | 100 | 8065 | 8025 | 100 |
| Igogwe | 616 | 611 | 99 | 622 | 602 | 97 | 635 | 612 | 96 |
| Ikuti | 308 | 301 | 98 | 315 | 295 | 94 | 318 | 309 | 97 |
| Tukuyu Lutheran | 266 | 258 | 97 | 269 | 249 | 93 | 274 | 269 | 98 |
| Masukulu | 184 | 179 | 97 | 178 | 158 | 89 | 190 | 188 | 99 |
| Kisa | 150 | 143 | 95 | 149 | 129 | 87 | 155 | 150 | 97 |
| Ilima | 68 | 66 | 97 | 65 | 45 | 69 | 70 | 67 | 96 |
| Bujela | 81 | 88 | 109 | 79 | 59 | 75 | 83 | 81 | 98 |
| Masoko | 153 | 152 | 99 | 155 | 135 | 87 | 158 | 152 | 96 |
| Katundulu | 52 | 49 | 94 | 58 | 38 | 66 | 54 | 49 | 91 |
| Masebe | 143 | 138 | 97 | 149 | 129 | 87 | 147 | 141 | 96 |
| Mpugha | 74 | 61 | 83 | 71 | 51 | 72 | 76 | 72 | 95 |
| Igalamu | 34 | 29 | 85 | 35 | 15 | 43 | 35 | 33 | 94 |
| Kapughi | 151 | 142 | 94 | 156 | 136 | 87 | 156 | 154 | 99 |
| Kibwe | 49 | 39 | 79 | 51 | 31 | 61 | 51 | 48 | 94 |
| Lupepo | 173 | 165 | 96 | 178 | 158 | 89 | 178 | 175 | 98 |
| Ibililo | 302 | 277 | 92 | 311 | 291 | 94 | 311 | 309 | 99 |
| Kiwira | 526 | 500 | 95 | 542 | 522 | 96 | 542 | 541 | 100 |
| Isongole | 133 | 122 | 92 | 137 | 117 | 85 | 137 | 132 | 96 |
| Ndaga | 426 | 417 | 98 | 439 | 419 | 95 | 439 | 429 | 98 |
| Lufingo | 108 | 96 | 89 | 111 | 91 | 82 | 111 | 95 | 86 |
| Ilundo | 93 | 88 | 95 | 96 | 76 | 79 | 96 | 92 | 96 |
| Rungwe Mission | 32 | 22 | 69 | 33 | 13 | 39 | 33 | 29 | 88 |
| Ilo | 99 | 83 | 84 | 102 | 82 | 80 | 102 | 99 | 97 |
| Nditu | 61 | 54 | 88 | 63 | 43 | 68 | 63 | 61 | 97 |
| Suma | 176 | 167 | 95 | 181 | 161 | 89 | 181 | 179 | 99 |
| Itagata | 85 | 81 | 95 | 88 | 68 | 77 | 88 | 84 | 95 |
| Ngaseke | 64 | 59 | 92 | 66 | 46 | 70 | 66 | 61 | 92 |
| Lutete | 86 | 80 | 93 | 89 | 69 | 78 | 89 | 81 | 91 |
| Tukuyu Magereza | 82 | 79 | 96 | 85 | 65 | 76 | 85 | 80 | 94 |
| Swaya | 211 | 160 | 76 | 218 | 198 | 91 | 218 | 209 | 96 |
| Kipande | 207 | 178 | 86 | 213 | 193 | 91 | 213 | 202 | 95 |
| Katumba I | 102 | 89 | 87 | 105 | 85 | 81 | 105 | 101 | 96 |
| Katumba II | 285 | 209 | 73 | 294 | 274 | 93 | 294 | 289 | 98 |
| Lugombo | 111 | 89 | 80 | 114 | 94 | 82 | 114 | 109 | 96 |
| Ilalabwe | 89 | 78 | 87 | 92 | 72 | 78 | 92 | 89 | 97 |
| Ngumbulu | 21 | 19 | 89 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 18 | 82 |
| Kyimo | 236 | 201 | 85 | 243 | 223 | 92 | 243 | 240 | 99 |
| Kyobo | 152 | 143 | 94 | 157 | 137 | 87 | 157 | 151 | 96 |
| Total | 14,012 | 13,301 | 95.0 | 14,380 | 13,600 | 94.6 | 14,446 | 14,205 | 98.3 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 5.14: Expectant Mothers Targeted and Vaccinated TT2 by Hospital/Health Centre / Dispensary, from 2011, 2013 and 2015; Rungwe District Council



Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.15 shows In Rungwe District Council, there has been a steady growth in the number of children under one year who have received BCG vaccination in the district. In 2011 the total targeted children were 73,717 but children vaccinated were 71,117 equivalents to 97 percent. In 2013, 98 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated and in 2015, 88 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated. At ward level, in 2011 Kiwira Ward had the leading percent (99 percent) of targeted children who were vaccinated, followed by Mpuguso Ward, Lufingo Nkunga, Kyimo and Isungole wards each with 98 percent of targeted children. Other wards had percentages ranging from 90 (Bagamoyo and Kikole wards) to 97 percent (Kisondela, Ikuti and Kinyala wards). In 2013, leading percentage coverage (99 percent) of vaccinated targeted children included Kisondela, Ikuti, Mpuguso, Lufingo, Nkunga, Kyimo, Kinyala, Kiwira and Kisongole. The rest had percentage coverages ranging from 95 percent to 98 percent. Furthermore, in 2015 the ward with the leading vaccination coverage of 99 percent was Masukulu, followed by Suma and Ilima Wards (98 percent). Others were Ibigi and Malindo wards (97 percent), Bagamoyo (96 percent). The rest have percentages ranging from 78 percent (Makandama) to 94 percent (Lufingo Ward) (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: Children under one year vaccinated BCG by ward, Rungwe District Council: 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Swaya | 2,294 | 2,194 | 96 | 2,374 | 2,324 | 98 | 2,493 | 2,219 | 89 |
| Masebe | 1,508 | 1,408 | 93 | 1,588 | 1,538 | 97 | 1,639 | 1,492 | 91 |
| Suma | 1,899 | 1,799 | 95 | 1,979 | 1,929 | 97 | 2,064 | 2,023 | 98 |
| Masukulu | 1,759 | 1,659 | 94 | 1,839 | 1,789 | 97 | 1,912 | 1,893 | 99 |
| Kisiba | 2,013 | 1,913 | 95 | 2,093 | 2,043 | 98 | 2,188 | 1,925 | 88 |
| Masoko | 1,863 | 1,763 | 95 | 1,943 | 1,893 | 97 | 2,025 | 1,863 | 92 |
| Bujela | 1,694 | 1,594 | 94 | 1,774 | 1,724 | 97 | 1,841 | 1,510 | 82 |
| Ilima | 2,045 | 1,945 | 95 | 2,125 | 2,075 | 98 | 2,223 | 2,179 | 98 |
| Kisondelela | 3,361 | 3,261 | 97 | 3,441 | 3,391 | 99 | 3,653 | 2,886 | 79 |
| Ikuti | 3,957 | 3,857 | 97 | 4,037 | 3,987 | 99 | 4,302 | 3,742 | 87 |
| Malindo | 1,809 | 1,709 | 94 | 1,889 | 1,839 | 97 | 1,967 | 1,908 | 97 |
| Mpuguso | 4,241 | 4,141 | 98 | 4,321 | 4,271 | 99 | 4,610 | 4,103 | 89 |
| Kikole | 1,003 | 903 | 90 | 1,083 | 1,033 | 95 | 1,090 | 839 | 77 |
| Lufingo | 5,212 | 5,112 | 98 | 5,292 | 5,242 | 99 | 5,665 | 5,325 | 94 |
| Nkunga | 4,900 | 4,800 | 98 | 4,980 | 4,930 | 99 | 5,326 | 4,687 | 88 |
| Kyimo | 4,260 | 4,160 | 98 | 4,340 | 4,290 | 99 | 4,631 | 3,983 | 86 |
| Kinyala | 3,908 | 3,808 | 97 | 3,988 | 3,938 | 99 | 4,247 | 3,908 | 92 |
| Kiwira | 7,664 | 7,564 | 99 | 7,744 | 7,694 | 99 | 8,331 | 6,748 | 81 |
| Isongole | 5,674 | 5,574 | 98 | 5,754 | 5,704 | 99 | 6,167 | 4,872 | 79 |
| Ikama | 1,143 | 1,043 | 91 | 1,223 | 1,173 | 96 | 1,243 | 1,081 | 87 |
| Ibighi | 2,702 | 2,602 | 96 | 2,782 | 2,732 | 98 | 2,937 | 2,849 | 97 |
| Bagamoyo | 974 | 874 | 90 | 1,054 | 1,004 | 95 | 1,058 | 1,016 | 96 |
| Kawetele | 1,672 | 1,572 | 94 | 1,752 | 1,702 | 97 | 1,817 | 1,544 | 85 |
| Bulyaga | 1,941 | 1,841 | 95 | 2,021 | 1,971 | 98 | 2,110 | 1,983 | 94 |
| Msasani | 1,910 | 1,810 | 95 | 1,990 | 1,940 | 97 | 2,076 | 1,827 | 88 |
| Makandana | 2,311 | 2,211 | 96 | 2,391 | 2,341 | 98 | 2,512 | 1,960 | 78 |
| Total | 73,717 | 71,117 | 97 | 75,797 | 74,497 | 98 | 80,127 | 70,365 | 88 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.16 shows in Rungwe District Council, there has been a steady growth in the number of children under one year who have received DPT3/HB3 vaccination in the district. In 2011 the total targeted children were 72,980 but the children vaccinated were 72,330 equivalent to 99.1 percent. In 2013, the total targeted children were 74,150 but the children vaccinated were 73,130 equivalent to 98.6 percent furthermore in 2015 the total targeted children were 74,280 but the children vaccinated 73,578 equivalent to 99.1 percent. At ward level, in 2011 Kiwira, Isongole, Lufingo, Nkunga, Kyimo, Mpuguso, Ikuti, Kinyala, Kisondelela and Ibighi wards had the leading percent (99 percent) of targeted children who were vaccinated. Other wards had percentages of vaccinated children ranging from 97 to 98. In 2013, the coverage decreased by 0.7 percent of vaccinated targeted children.

The coverages ranged from 96 percent to 99 percent. Furthermore, in 2015 the coverage increased from 98.6 percentage to 99.1 percentage (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16: Children under one year vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by ward, Rungwe District Council: 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Swaya | 2,271 | 2,246 | 98.9 | 2,316 | 2,262 | 97.7 | 2,321 | 2,294 | 98.8 |
| Masebe | 1,493 | 1,468 | 98.3 | 1,538 | 1,498 | 97.4 | 1,543 | 1,516 | 98.3 |
| Suma | 1,880 | 1,855 | 98.7 | 1,925 | 1,891 | 98.2 | 1,930 | 1,903 | 98.6 |
| Masukulu | 1,742 | 1,717 | 98.6 | 1,787 | 1,742 | 97.5 | 1,792 | 1,765 | 98.5 |
| Kisiba | 1,992 | 1,967 | 98.7 | 2,037 | 1,999 | 98.1 | 2,042 | 2,015 | 98.7 |
| Masoko | 1,844 | 1,819 | 98.6 | 1,889 | 1,832 | 97.0 | 1,894 | 1,867 | 98.6 |
| Bujela | 1,677 | 1,652 | 98.5 | 1,722 | 1,674 | 97.2 | 1,727 | 1,700 | 98.4 |
| Ilima | 2,025 | 2,000 | 98.8 | 2,070 | 2,019 | 97.5 | 2,075 | 2,048 | 98.7 |
| Kisondela | 3,327 | 3,302 | 99.2 | 3,372 | 3,327 | 98.7 | 3,377 | 3,350 | 99.2 |
| Ikuti | 3,918 | 3,893 | 99.4 | 3,963 | 3,923 | 99.0 | 3,968 | 3,941 | 99.3 |
| Malindo | 1,791 | 1,766 | 98.6 | 1,836 | 1,801 | 98.1 | 1,841 | 1,814 | 98.5 |
| Mpuguso | 4,199 | 4,174 | 99.4 | 4,244 | 4,209 | 99.2 | 4,249 | 4,222 | 99.4 |
| Kikole | 993 | 968 | 97.5 | 1,038 | 998 | 96.1 | 1,043 | 1,016 | 97.4 |
| Lufingo | 5,159 | 5,134 | 99.5 | 5,204 | 5,162 | 99.2 | 5,209 | 5,182 | 99.5 |
| Nkunga | 4,851 | 4,826 | 99.5 | 4,896 | 4,856 | 99.2 | 4,901 | 4,874 | 99.4 |
| Kyimo | 4,218 | 4,193 | 99.4 | 4,263 | 4,215 | 98.9 | 4,268 | 4,241 | 99.4 |
| Kinyala | 3,869 | 3,844 | 99.4 | 3,914 | 3,871 | 98.9 | 3,919 | 3,892 | 99.3 |
| Kiwira | 7,587 | 7,562 | 99.7 | 7,632 | 7,594 | 99.5 | 7,637 | 7,610 | 99.6 |
| Isongole | 5,617 | 5,592 | 99.6 | 5,662 | 5,621 | 99.3 | 5,667 | 5,640 | 99.5 |
| Ikama | 1,132 | 1,107 | 97.8 | 1,177 | 1,161 | 98.6 | 1,182 | 1,155 | 97.7 |
| Ibighi | 2,675 | 2,650 | 99.1 | 2,720 | 2,665 | 98.0 | 2,725 | 2,698 | 99.0 |
| Bagamoyo | 964 | 939 | 97.4 | 1,009 | 1001 | 99.2 | 1,014 | 987 | 97.3 |
| Kawetele | 1,655 | 1,630 | 98.5 | 1,700 | 1,687 | 99.2 | 1,705 | 1,678 | 98.4 |
| Bulyaga | 1,922 | 1,897 | 98.7 | 1,967 | 1,927 | 98.0 | 1,972 | 1,945 | 98.6 |
| Msasani | 1,891 | 1,866 | 98.7 | 1,936 | 1,901 | 98.2 | 1,941 | 1,914 | 98.6 |
| Makandana | 2,288 | 2,263 | 98.9 | 2,333 | 2,294 | 98.3 | 2,338 | 2,311 | 98.8 |
| Total | 72,980 | 72,330 | 99.1 | 74,150 | 73,130 | 98.6 | 74,280 | 73,578 | 99.1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Similarly, Table 5.17 shows in Rungwe District Council, there has been a steady growth in the number of children under one year who have received OPV3 vaccination in the district. In 2011

the total targeted children were 72,980 but the children vaccinated were 72,330 equivalents to 99 percent. In 2013, 94 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated and in 2015, 93 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated.

At ward level, in 2011 Kiwira, Lufingo and Isongole wards were leading by 100 percent of targeted children who were vaccinated; other wards had vaccination coverages rates ranging from 97 percent to 99 percent of the targeted children. In 2013, Kiwira Ward had a leading vaccination coverage (98 percent) The rest had percentage coverages ranging from 91 percent to 97 percent. Furthermore, in 2015 both Kiwira and Isongole wards had a leading vaccination coverage (97 percent) The rest have percentages ranging from 70 percent (Swaya Ward) to 96 percent (Makandana, Mpuguso, Lufingo, Nkunga and Kyimo wards. (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17: Children under one year vaccinated OPV3 by ward, Rungwe District Council: 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percentage Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percentage Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percentage Coverage |
| Swaya | 2,271 | 2,246 | 99 | 2,471 | 2,294 | 93 | 3,371 | 2,372 | 70 |
| Masebe | 1,493 | 1,468 | 98 | 1,693 | 1,516 | 90 | 1,793 | 1,594 | 89 |
| Suma | 1,880 | 1,855 | 99 | 2,080 | 1,903 | 91 | 2,180 | 1,981 | 91 |
| Masukulu | 1,742 | 1,717 | 99 | 1,942 | 1,765 | 91 | 2,042 | 1,843 | 90 |
| Kisiba | 1,992 | 1,967 | 99 | 2,192 | 2,015 | 92 | 2,292 | 2,093 | 91 |
| Masoko | 1,844 | 1,819 | 99 | 2,044 | 1,867 | 91 | 2,144 | 1,945 | 91 |
| Bujela | 1,677 | 1,652 | 99 | 1,877 | 1,700 | 91 | 1,977 | 1,778 | 90 |
| Ilima | 2,025 | 2,000 | 99 | 2,225 | 2,048 | 92 | 2,325 | 2,126 | 91 |
| Kisondela | 3,327 | 3,302 | 99 | 3,527 | 3,350 | 95 | 3,627 | 3,428 | 95 |
| Ikuti | 3,918 | 3,893 | 99 | 4,118 | 3,941 | 96 | 4,218 | 4,019 | 95 |
| Malindo | 1,791 | 1,766 | 99 | 1,991 | 1,814 | 91 | 2,091 | 1,892 | 90 |
| Mpuguso | 4,199 | 4,174 | 99 | 4,399 | 4,222 | 96 | 4,499 | 4,300 | 96 |
| Kikole | 993 | 968 | 97 | 1,193 | 1,016 | 85 | 1,293 | 1,094 | 85 |
| Lufingo | 5,159 | 5,134 | 100 | 5,359 | 5,182 | 97 | 5,459 | 5,260 | 96 |
| Nkunga | 4,851 | 4,826 | 99 | 5,051 | 4,874 | 96 | 5,151 | 4,952 | 96 |
| Kyimo | 4,218 | 4,193 | 99 | 4,418 | 4,241 | 96 | 4,518 | 4,319 | 96 |
| Kinyala | 3,869 | 3,844 | 99 | 4,069 | 3,892 | 96 | 4,169 | 3,970 | 95 |
| Kiwira | 7,587 | 7,562 | 100 | 7,787 | 7,610 | 98 | 7,887 | 7,688 | 97 |
| Isongole | 5,617 | 5,592 | 100 | 5,817 | 5,640 | 97 | 5,917 | 5,718 | 97 |
| Ikama | 1,132 | 1,107 | 98 | 1,332 | 1,155 | 87 | 1,432 | 1,233 | 86 |
| Ibighi | 2,675 | 2,650 | 99 | 2,875 | 2,698 | 94 | 2,975 | 2,776 | 93 |
| Bagamoyo | 964 | 939 | 97 | 1,164 | 987 | 85 | 1,264 | 1,065 | 84 |
| Kawetele | 1,655 | 1,630 | 98 | 1,855 | 1,678 | 90 | 1,955 | 1,756 | 90 |
| Bulyaga | 1,922 | 1,897 | 99 | 2,122 | 1,945 | 92 | 2,222 | 2,023 | 91 |
| Msasani | 1,891 | 1,866 | 99 | 2,091 | 1,914 | 92 | 2,191 | 1,992 | 91 |
| Makandana | 2,288 | 2,263 | 99 | 2,488 | 2,311 | 93 | 2,488 | 2,389 | 96 |
| Total | 72,980 | 72,330 | 99 | 78,180 | 73,578 | 94 | 81,480 | 75,606 | 93 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Vaccination of children for measles under one year in Rungwe District, like other district in the country, was done to protect them against measles. In 2011 the total targeted children were 72,980 but the children vaccinated were 71,680 equivalent to 98.2 percent. In 2013, 94.8 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated and in 2015, 88.0 percent of the targeted children were vaccinated. At ward level, in 2011 Lufingo, Nkunga, Kyimo, Kinyara, Kiwira and Isongole achieved vaccination coverage of 99 percent. Other wards had vaccination coverages ranging from 95 percent in Kiwira to 98 percent in Swaya, Ilima, Kisondele, Ibighi and Makandana. Whereas, in 2013 the best ward in vaccination coverage was Nkunga ward, Lufingo and Isongole each with a coverage of 97 percent. Other wards had vaccination coverages of 85 percent (Bagamoyo) to 96 percent (Kisongela, Kikuti, Kyimo and Kinyala). In 2015, Kiwira Ward has the highest vaccination coverage of 95 percent, followed by Isongole ward with 94 percent and Nkunga and Lufingo (93 percent). Other wards had vaccination coverages ranging from 69 percent in Kikole Ward to 92 percent in Mpuguso and Kyimo wards. (Table 5.18)

Table 5.18: Children under one year vaccinated Measles by ward, Rungwe District Council: 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Targeted | Vaccinated | Coverage (%) | Targeted | Vaccinated | Coverage (%) | Targeted | Vaccinated | Coverage (%) |
| Swaya | 2,271 | 2,221 | 98 | 2,336 | 2,186 | 94 | 2,391 | 2,041 | 85 |
| Masebe | 1,493 | 1,443 | 97 | 1,558 | 1,408 | 90 | 1,613 | 1,263 | 78 |
| Suma | 1,880 | 1,830 | 97 | 1,945 | 1,795 | 92 | 2,000 | 1,650 | 83 |
| Masukulu | 1,742 | 1,692 | 97 | 1,807 | 1,657 | 92 | 1,862 | 1,512 | 81 |
| Kisiba | 1,992 | 1,942 | 97 | 2,057 | 1,907 | 93 | 2,112 | 1,762 | 83 |
| Masoko | 1,844 | 1,794 | 97 | 1,909 | 1,759 | 92 | 1,964 | 1,614 | 82 |
| Bujela | 1,677 | 1,627 | 97 | 1,742 | 1,592 | 91 | 1,797 | 1,447 | 81 |
| Ilima | 2,025 | 1,975 | 98 | 2,090 | 1,940 | 93 | 2,145 | 1,795 | 84 |
| Kisondele | 3,327 | 3,277 | 98 | 3,392 | 3,242 | 96 | 3,447 | 3,097 | 90 |
| Ikuti | 3,918 | 3,868 | 99 | 3,983 | 3,833 | 96 | 4,038 | 3,688 | 91 |
| Malindo | 1,791 | 1,741 | 97 | 1,856 | 1,706 | 92 | 1,911 | 1,561 | 82 |
| Mpuguso | 4,199 | 4,149 | 99 | 4,264 | 4,114 | 96 | 4,319 | 3,969 | 92 |
| Kikole | 993 | 943 | 95 | 1,058 | 908 | 86 | 1,113 | 763 | 69 |
| Lufingo | 5,159 | 5,109 | 99 | 5,224 | 5,074 | 97 | 5,279 | 4,929 | 93 |
| Nkunga | 4,851 | 4,801 | 99 | 4,916 | 4,766 | 97 | 4,971 | 4,621 | 93 |
| Kyimo | 4,218 | 4,168 | 99 | 4,283 | 4,133 | 96 | 4,338 | 3,988 | 92 |
| Kinyala | 3,869 | 3,819 | 99 | 3,934 | 3,784 | 96 | 3,989 | 3,639 | 91 |
| Kiwira | 7,587 | 7,537 | 99 | 7,652 | 7,502 | 98 | 7,707 | 7,357 | 95 |
| Isongole | 5,617 | 5,567 | 99 | 5,682 | 5,532 | 97 | 5,737 | 5,387 | 94 |
| Ikama | 1,132 | 1,082 | 96 | 1,197 | 1,047 | 87 | 1,252 | 902 | 72 |
| Ibighi | 2,675 | 2,625 | 98 | 2,740 | 2,590 | 95 | 2,795 | 2,445 | 87 |
| Bagamoyo | 964 | 914 | 95 | 1,029 | 879 | 85 | 1,084 | 734 | 68 |
| Kawetele | 1,655 | 1,605 | 97 | 1,720 | 1,570 | 91 | 1,775 | 1,425 | 80 |
| Bulyaga | 1,922 | 1,872 | 97 | 1,987 | 1,837 | 92 | 2,042 | 1,692 | 83 |
| Msasani | 1,891 | 1,841 | 97 | 1,956 | 1,806 | 92 | 2,011 | 1,661 | 83 |
| Makandana | 2,288 | 2,238 | 98 | 2,353 | 2,203 | 94 | 2,408 | 2,058 | 85 |
| Total | 72,980 | 71,680 | 98.2 | 74,670 | 70,770 | 94.8 | 76,100 | 67,000 | 88.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Vaccination of children for measles of children aged 0 to 15 years in Rungwe District was done under emergency campaigns in 2010 and 2012. In 2010, a total of 102,563 children aged 0 to 15 years were vaccinated, whereas in 2012, a total of 106,409 children of the same age were vaccinated. This is an increase of 3,846 (equivalent to 3.7 percent). At ward level, between 2010 and 2012 all wards have percentage changes ranging from 3.7 to 3.8 percent as shown in Table 5.19. In 2012, wards with percentage changes of 3.8 are Swaya, Masebe, Masukulu, Kisiba, Kikole, Lufingo, Nkunga, Kinyala, Kiwira, Ibighi and Bulyaga, the other wards had percentage changes of 3.7.

Table 5.19; Distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2010 and 2012

| Ward | Ward (Emergency) | 0 to 15 years children in 2010 | 0 to 15 years children in 2012 | Change (Percent) |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Swaya | Swaya | 3,191 | 3,311 | 3.8 |
| Masebe | Masebe | 2,098 | 2,177 | 3.8 |
| Suma | Suma | 2,643 | 2,742 | 3.7 |
| Masukulu | Masukulu | 2,448 | 2,540 | 3.8 |
| Kisiba | Kisiba | 2,800 | 2,905 | 3.8 |
| Masoko | Masoko | 2,592 | 2,689 | 3.7 |
| Bujela | Bujela | 2,357 | 2,445 | 3.7 |
| Ilima | Ilima | 2,846 | 2,952 | 3.7 |
| Kisondela | Kisondela | 4,676 | 4,851 | 3.7 |
| Ikuti | Ikuti | 5,506 | 5,712 | 3.7 |
| Malindo | Malindo | 2,518 | 2,612 | 3.7 |
| Mpuguso | Mpuguso | 5,901 | 6,122 | 3.7 |
| Kikole | Kikole | 1,395 | 1,448 | 3.8 |
| Lufingo | Lufingo | 7,251 | 7,523 | 3.8 |
| Nkunga | Nkunga | 6,817 | 7,073 | 3.8 |
| Kyimo | Kyimo | 5,928 | 6,150 | 3.7 |
| Kinyala | Kinyala | 5,437 | 5,641 | 3.8 |
| Kiwira | Kiwira | 10,663 | 11,063 | 3.8 |
| Isongole | Isongole | 7,894 | 8,190 | 3.7 |
| Ikama | Ikama | 1,591 | 1,650 | 3.7 |
| Ibighi | Ibighi | 3,759 | 3,900 | 3.8 |
| Bagamoyo | Bagamoyo | 1,355 | 1,405 | 3.7 |
| Kawetele | Kawetele | 2,326 | 2,413 | 3.7 |
| Bulyaga | Bulyaga | 2,700 | 2,802 | 3.8 |
| Msasani | Msasani | 2,658 | 2,757 | 3.7 |
| Makandana | Makandana | 3,216 | 3,336 | 3.7 |
| Total | | 102,563 | 106,409 | 3.7 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.6 Child Nutrition

Medical practice supported by statistical evidence show that children, from the stage of foetuses to under-five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group in the society. Thus, strengthening reproductive and child health services in the district is essential for proper growth and survival of children. Besides vaccination programme, children are also weighed to determine their health status with regard to underweight and the extent of child malnutrition. These measures must be carried out sustainably for improving both child and maternal health. In general, nutritional food intake is associated with child health and therefore, poor diet can result into severe malnutrition which among other causes often leads to high infant and child mortality rates.

In Rungwe District Council, in 2011 a total of 94,703 children were measured, out of whom 98 percent were moderately underweight, and 6 percent were severely underweight. In 2013, a total of 104,173 children were measured, out of whom 97 percent were moderately underweight, and 7 percent were severely underweight. In 2015, a total of 124,998 children were measured, out of whom 100 percent were moderately underweight, and no children were severely underweight.

Table 5.20: Severe Malnutrition for Children Under One Year by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Total Weighed | Percent of Moderately Underweight | Percent of Severely Underweight | Total Weighed | Percent of Moderately Underweight | Percent of Severely Underweight | Total Weighed | Percent of Moderately Underweight | Percent of Severely Underweight |
| Swaya | 2,947 | 96 | 4 | 3,241 | 95 | 5 | 3,889 | 98 | 2 |
| Masebe | 1,937 | 97 | 3 | 2,131 | 96 | 4 | 2,557 | 99 | 1 |
| Suma | 2,440 | 98 | 2 | 2,684 | 97 | 3 | 3,220 | 100 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 2,260 | 99 | 1 | 2,486 | 98 | 2 | 2,983 | 101 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 2,586 | 99 | 1 | 2,844 | 98 | 2 | 3,412 | 101 | 0 |
| Masoko | 2,393 | 98 | 2 | 2,633 | 97 | 3 | 3,159 | 100 | 0 |
| Bujela | 2,176 | 95 | 5 | 2,394 | 94 | 6 | 2,872 | 97 | 3 |
| Ilima | 2,628 | 98 | 2 | 2,890 | 97 | 3 | 3,468 | 100 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 4,318 | 99 | 1 | 4,749 | 98 | 2 | 5,699 | 101 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 5,084 | 98 | 2 | 5,592 | 97 | 3 | 6,711 | 100 | 0 |
| Malindo | 2,325 | 99 | 1 | 2,557 | 98 | 2 | 3,068 | 101 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 5,448 | 100 | 0 | 5,993 | 99 | 2 | 7,191 | 102 | 0 |
| Kikole | 1,288 | 99 | 1 | 1,417 | 98 | 2 | 1,700 | 101 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 6,695 | 92 | 8 | 7,365 | 91 | 9 | 8,837 | 94 | 6 |
| Nkunga | 6,295 | 100 | 0 | 6,924 | 99 | 1 | 8,309 | 102 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 5,473 | 100 | 0 | 6,021 | 99 | 1 | 7,224 | 102 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 5,020 | 99 | 1 | 5,522 | 98 | 2 | 6,626 | 101 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 9,846 | 96 | 4 | 10,831 | 95 | 5 | 12,997 | 98 | 2 |
| Isongole | 7,289 | 92 | 8 | 8,018 | 91 | 9 | 9,621 | 94 | 6 |
| Ikama | 1,469 | 97 | 3 | 1,616 | 96 | 4 | 1,938 | 99 | 1 |
| Ibighi | 3,471 | 99 | 1 | 3,818 | 98 | 2 | 4,582 | 101 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 1,251 | 98 | 2 | 1,376 | 97 | 3 | 1,651 | 100 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 2,148 | 99 | 1 | 2,362 | 98 | 2 | 2,835 | 101 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 2,493 | 97 | 3 | 2,743 | 96 | 4 | 3,291 | 99 | 1 |
| Msasani | 2,454 | 99 | 1 | 2,700 | 98 | 2 | 3,239 | 101 | 0 |
| Makandana | 2,969 | 92 | 8 | 3,266 | 91 | 9 | 3,919 | 94 | 6 |
| Total | 94,703 | 98 | 6 | 104,173 | 97 | 7 | 124,998 | 100 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.7 Reportable Communicable Diseases

In Rungwe District Council, reportable communicable diseases occur as epidemics occasionally particularly during rainy seasons. In 2013, Table 5.21 shows that malaria had the largest number of cases in 2013 was 5898 that increased to 11,291 cases in 2015, which is an increase of 5393 cases (91.4 percent) .In 2013, it was followed by diarrhea 2671 cases that increased to 4211 in 2015, this is an increase of 1540 cases (57.7 percent).

In 2013, other cases of reported communicable diseases are pelvic inflammatory diseases (135 cases), clinical AIDS (132 cases), dysentery (122 cases and typhoid (25 cases). Compared to

2013, in 2015 pelvic inflammatory diseases decreased to 132 cases (decrease of 19.3 percent), clinical AIDS decreased to 117 cases (a decrease of 11.4 percent), dysentery decreased to 89 cases (a decrease of 29.0 percent) but typhoid increased to 61 cases (and increase of 144 percent) (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21: Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| No. | Diseases | Number of Cases | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | 2013 | 2015 |
| 1 | Malaria | 5,898 | 11,291 |
| 2 | Diarrhoea | 2,671 | 4,211 |
| 3 | Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases | 135 | 109 |
| 4 | Clinical AIDS | 132 | 117 |
| 5 | Dysentery | 122 | 89 |
| 6 | Typhoid | 25 | 61 |
| | Total | 8,983 | 15,878 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.1.8 Health Personnel

Rungwe District Council continues to provide health services, despite having significant shortages of health personnel in all health facilities at district, ward and village levels. The cadres most affected by this shortage are specialist doctors, pharmacists, radiographers, chemists, assistant medical officers, specialist dental surgeons and dental surgeons, physiotherapists among others. Moreover, the available personnel are not evenly distributed in the district. Table 5.22a shows that out of 469 personnel deployed in the district, 214 males (45.6 percent) and 256 females (54.6 percent).

Distribution of health personnel is as follows; 188 (40.0 percent) of whom are trained nurses/nurse-midwives and public health nurses, followed by 155 (33.0 percent) medical attendants, clinical officers were 34 (7.2 percent), 26 (5.5 percent) laboratory assistants, 12 (2.6 percent) assistant medical officers and 12 (2.6 percent) assistant environmental health officers. In addition to that there are 8 medical doctors who account for 1.7 percent of health personnel, 10 (2.1 percent) assistant clinical Officers but the remaining cadres were recruited in small numbers in order to serve as supporting staff in various departments.

Table 5.22a: Type and Number of Medical Personnel, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Medical Personnel | Number of Medical Personnel | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Specialist Doctor | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Doctor | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Ass. Medical Officer | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Clinical Officers | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Ass. Clinical Officers | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Dental Surgeon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ass. Dental Officers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ophthalmology | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dental Therapist | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pharmacists | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pharmaceutical Technician | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pharmaceutical Assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Laboratory Technician | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Laboratory Ass. | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Radiologist | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Radiographer | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Radiographic Assistant | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nursing Officers | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Trained Nurse/NM/PHN | 85 | 103 | 188 |
| MCHA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Attendants | 70 | 85 | 155 |
| Health Officers | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Environmental Health Officer | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Health Assistants | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Health Secretaries | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Nutritionist | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Physiotherapist | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Social Welfare Officer | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 214 | 256 | 469 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.9 Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities

The provision of water in health care facilities serves to prevent infections and spread of disease for staff and patients, as result lack of access to water and sanitation in health care facilities may prevent women from giving birth in these facilities or cause delays in care-seeking. On the contrary, availability of water in health facilities helps staff to deliver quality health services to patients, and thus encourages expectant mothers to seek prenatal care and deliver at health facilities. Generally, quality health services helps to reduce the risk of occurrence of both infant and maternal deaths at hospitals.

Table 5.22b provides information in 2013 and 2015 on the availability of water in 30 public health facilities by ward in Rungwe District Council. The main source of water used in the health facilities in this district council are from improved drinking water sources which comprise water tanks that have 25 water tanks and four water wells that are distributed in several wards. Seven wards of Masukulu, Mpuguso, Kikole, Ibigi, Bagamoyo, Bulyaga and Msasani do not have water tanks, on the contrary, 4 water wells are distributed in Masukulu (1), Ikuti (2) and Kinyala (1) wards.

Table 5.22b: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Total no. of Health facilities | 2013 | | | Total no. of Health Facilities | 2015 | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No. of Health Facilities with working | | | | No. of Health Facilities with working | | |
| | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water |
| Swaya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Malindo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikama | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibigi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 25 | 4 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.22c shows the number of registered pharmacies and chemistry shops by ward in Rungwe District Council in 2015. According to the data there are 35 pharmacies with 35 attendants, but there are neither chemistry shops nor attendants. The number of pharmacies is distributed in several wards except Swaya, Bujela, Ilima, Kisondele, Kikole, Ikama, Ibigi and Masasani where there are no such pharmacies.

Table 5.22c: Number of Registered Pharmacies and Chemistry shops by ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Pharmacies | Number of Attendants | Number of Chemistry Shops | Number of Attendants |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kikole | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibigi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.1.10 Policy Implication on Health sector

Delivery of health services in Rungwe District Council is still below the nation and WHO standards. The district has inadequate number of doctors, health infrastructure and facilities. Moreover, inadequate number of doctors constrains provision of curative and preventive health services such as operations, professional assistance and advice as well as provision mother and child health care. In addition to that, diagnosis of diseases is not possible due to shortage or lack

of medical machines and equipment. These are evidenced by high rates of infant and child mortality as well as maternal mortality rate.

However, health services can be improved through formulating policies that will enable doctors and other health workers to perform their duties diligently.

5.1.11 Investment Opportunities in the Health Sub-Sector.

This sub-sector faces many problems and challenges including prevalence of common diseases such as pneumonia, malaria, diarrhoea, clinical AIDS among others, and shortage of workers and drugs. Further investment is needed in the construction of more health facilities and provision of instruments or drugs and training of health and medical personnel. Likewise, the policy of constructing dispensaries in each village or *mtaa* and one health centre in every ward by both public and private sectors should be adhered to increase accessibility of health services to the population.

Education Sector

5.2.0 An Overview

This descriptive report on Education Sector covers both formal and informal education. Formal education includes pre-primary, primary and secondary school education. Informal education covers both colleges and vocational education. Therefore, the development of the sector in Rungwe District Council involves making improvements in all the above mentioned areas.

In this regard, development of education examines the quantity and quality of entire education system in Tanzania Mainland covering pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary education which includes vocational education, colleges, and higher learning institutions as well as adult education. This understanding has been evidenced by steps so far taken by individuals and the local government authorities to increase the intake of children in pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary schools in recent years.

5.2.1 Pre-Primary Education

The availability of nursery schools in the district is yet another feature depicting the level of development of education system. Pre-Schools are meant for children aged 5-6 years. According to the policy formulated by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training all children who start standard one must have undergone pre-primary education. As a result, this has set in motion the establishment of pre-primary schools all over the country including Rungwe District Council most of which are annexed to government primary school compounds.

As Table 5.23 shows in 2011 the council had a total of 141 of pre-primary schools/classes, which remained the same in subsequent years up to 2015. These schools are distributed in all wards according to the criterion agreed by local authorities whereby Kiwira Ward has the largest number (10) of such schools, followed by 9 schools in Kinyala. The other wards had a total of schools ranging from 3 to 5 schools. However, distribution of pre-primary schools by ownership shows that all pre-primary classes or schools are publicly owned.

Table 5.23: Number of Pre-Primary School classes by Ownership and by ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|--------------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pub | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri |
| Matwebe | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Masukulu | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Bujela | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Masoko | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Malindo | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Makandana | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Itagata | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Ibighi | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Swaya | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Kinyala | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Masebe | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Suma | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kawetele | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Iponjola | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Nkunga | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Lupepo | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kyimo | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Lufingo | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Ilima | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Ndanto | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Isongole | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kisondela | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| Mpuguso | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kisiba | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Msasani | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Ikuti | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Kiwira | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Total | 141 | | 141 | | 141 | | 141 | | 141 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: Pub = Public

Pri = Private

5.2.2 Enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools

The motive behind introducing pre-primary schools classes in government primary schools all over the country was to prepare children at an age of 5 to 6 years to be able to count, read and write before joining primary school education. In Rungwe District Council enrolment in public pre-primary schools increased from 6598 pupils in 2011 to 6662 in 2012 then increased to 6921 in 2013, dropped slightly to 6644 in 2014 furthermore in 2015 enrolment of children increased to 6927 (Table 5.24).

With regard to ownership, all children in the council all children were enrolled in public primary schools from 2011 to 2014. However, in 2015 a total of 124 pupils were enrolled in private pre-primary schools which accounted for about 1.0 percent of all 6927 children enrolled in both public and private schools. The magnitude in enrolment of pupils is attributed to the increase in the number of eligible pupils to join pre-primary schools and parent's awareness to support the policy of the current education system.

Table 5.24: Pre-Primary Schools Total Enrolment by Ownership and by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2016

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri |
| Ikuti | 337 | - | 451 | - | 521 | - | 337 | - | 490 | - |
| Iponjola | 203 | - | 262 | - | 212 | - | 195 | - | 217 | 37 |
| Nkunga | 392 | - | 329 | - | 357 | - | 286 | - | 349 | - |
| Lupepo | 174 | - | 150 | - | 133 | - | 134 | - | 109 | - |
| Kyimo | 494 | - | 378 | - | 432 | - | 418 | - | 380 | - |
| Lufingo | 249 | - | 291 | - | 338 | - | 318 | - | 284 | - |
| Matwebe | 45 | - | 86 | - | 21 | - | 35 | - | 69 | - |
| Masukulu | 334 | - | 248 | - | 238 | - | 155 | - | 150 | - |
| Bujela | 128 | - | 124 | - | 123 | - | 135 | - | 125 | - |
| Masoko | 120 | - | 107 | - | 162 | - | 155 | - | 142 | - |
| Malindo | 187 | - | 179 | - | 178 | - | 160 | - | 166 | - |
| Makandana | 131 | - | 143 | - | 144 | - | 127 | - | 128 | - |
| Itagata | 64 | - | 90 | - | 60 | - | 45 | - | 69 | - |
| Ibighi | 191 | - | 196 | - | 145 | - | 199 | - | 280 | - |
| Swaya | 92 | - | 142 | - | 167 | - | 154 | - | 157 | - |
| Kinyala | 382 | - | 417 | - | 385 | - | 343 | - | 357 | - |
| Masebe | 122 | - | 143 | - | 120 | - | 117 | - | 127 | - |
| Suma | 204 | - | 139 | - | 171 | - | 214 | - | 220 | - |
| Kawetele | 125 | | 129 | | 124 | | 124 | | 116 | - |
| Bulyaga | 186 | | 177 | | 202 | | 233 | | 211 | - |
| Ndanto | 375 | | 372 | | 430 | | 488 | | 518 | - |
| Isongole | 108 | | 140 | | 168 | | 160 | | 152 | - |
| Kisondela | 341 | 64 | 324 | 110 | 355 | 116 | 321 | 102 | 343 | 87 |
| Mpuguso | 275 | | 364 | | 407 | | 354 | | 346 | - |
| Kisiba | 125 | | 102 | | 47 | | 74 | | 87 | - |
| Msasani | 146 | | 181 | | 209 | | 207 | | 156 | - |
| Kiwira | 852 | | 788 | | 775 | | 804 | | 838 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 216 | | 210 | | 297 | | 352 | | 341 | - |
| Total | 6598 | 64 | 6662 | 110 | 6921 | 116 | 6644 | 102 | 6927 | 124 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: Pub = Public

Pri = Private

5.2.3 Primary Education

Primary school education is a basic right of every Tanzanian child of school going age (7-13). Therefore, the Government of Tanzania put in place the Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy in 1974 making education compulsory and set in motion the process that enables it accessible to every child. To achieve this goal, the first task was to have a reliable number of primary schools which would make enrolment increase possible.

According to Table 5.25, the majority of the primary schools in Rungwe District Council are owned and managed by the government. However, the number of primary schools in 2011 was 141 but remained the same in 2015. These schools were distributed in all wards with the largest (10) number of schools established in Kiwira Ward and the smallest (2) number of schools in Kawetele and Bulyaga wards with three schools in each ward. Looking at ownership, Table 5.25 shows that all schools were publicly owned.

Table 5.25: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by ward; Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri |
| Ikuti | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Iponjola | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Nkunga | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Lupepo | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kyimo | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| Matwebe | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Masukulu | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Bujela | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Masoko | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Malindo | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Makandana | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Itagata | 3 | - | 5 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Swaya | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Kinyala | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Masebe | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Suma | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kawetele | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Iponjola | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Nkunga | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Lupepo | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kyimo | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | 8 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Lufingo | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Ilima | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Ndanto | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| Isongole | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kisondela | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| Mpuguso | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Kisiba | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 | - |
| Msasani | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Kiwira | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Total | 141 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 141 | 0 | 141 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: Pub = Public

Pri = Private

5. 2.3.1 Standard One Enrolment

Over the period of five years 2011-2015, Rungwe District Council implemented successfully the call of the government to increase enrolment in primary schools. As Table 5.26 shows that, in 2011 standard one enrolment increased at a rate of 27.3 from 8278 to 8305 in 2012, then increased to 8330 in 2013, then increased further to 8554 in 2014, but dropped to 8295 in 2015. In general, Table 5.26 shows standard one enrolment in public primary schools increased by 6.6 percent in the last four years, between 2011 and 2014. However, between 2014 and 2015 enrolment dropped by 5.7 percent from 8554 to 8295 respectively. In 2015 a total of 36 children were enrolled in standard 1 in private primary schools.

At Ward level, in 2015 and previous years (2011-2014) Kiwira Ward is leading in enrolment in public schools with 931 pupils, followed by Ikuti and Nkunga wards each has an enrolment of 496 pupils and Swaya Ward with 393 pupils. Other wards have enrolment of pupils ranging from a minimum of 103 pupils (Itagata Ward) to 415 pupils in Kyimo Ward. From 2011 to 2015 most wards have shown a fluctuating trend on enrolment of children in standard one. The change of enrolment from one year to another in some wards is probably attributed to the fact that some households prefer to enroll their children or transfer their children to other schools established in other wards in favour of their choice.

Standard I Enrolment

Table 5.26: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri |
| Ikuti | 470 | - | 568 | - | 627 | - | 557 | - | 513 | - |
| Iponjola | 246 | - | 254 | - | 269 | - | 277 | - | 284 | 36 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Nkunga | 448 | - | 449 | - | 407 | - | 427 | - | 496 | - |
| Lupepo | 140 | - | 138 | - | 145 | - | 141 | - | 126 | - |
| Kyimo | 389 | - | 485 | - | 431 | - | 470 | - | 415 | - |
| Matwebe | 94 | - | 134 | - | 103 | - | 92 | - | 114 | - |
| Masukulu | 205 | - | 201 | - | 201 | - | 258 | - | 229 | - |
| Bujela | 225 | - | 190 | - | 182 | - | 199 | - | 176 | - |
| Masoko | 239 | - | 224 | - | 210 | - | 243 | - | 211 | - |
| Malindo | 201 | - | 163 | - | 200 | - | 178 | - | 163 | - |
| Makandana | 159 | - | 148 | - | 177 | - | 171 | - | 159 | - |
| Itagata | 139 | - | 110 | - | 127 | - | 119 | - | 103 | - |
| Ibigi | 346 | - | 328 | - | 370 | - | 398 | - | 286 | - |
| Swaya | 300 | - | 253 | - | 339 | - | 342 | - | 393 | - |
| Kinyala | 489 | - | 498 | - | 460 | - | 505 | - | 496 | - |
| Masebe | 146 | - | 196 | - | 135 | - | 137 | - | 120 | - |
| Suma | 239 | - | 243 | - | 284 | - | 278 | - | 236 | - |
| Kawetele | 289 | | 262 | | 275 | | 230 | | 241 | |
| Bulyaga | 189 | | 169 | | 166 | | 163 | | 185 | |
| Lufingo | 210 | | 187 | | 177 | | 210 | | 122 | |
| Ilima | 179 | | 158 | | 172 | | 160 | | 131 | |
| Ndanto | 164 | | 214 | | 183 | | 327 | | 390 | |
| Isongole | 491 | | 429 | | 425 | | 381 | | 464 | |
| Kisondela | 365 | | 371 | | 386 | 64 | 378 | 110 | 354 | |
| Mpuguso | 374 | | 364 | | 334 | | 393 | | 338 | |
| Kisiba | 294 | | 263 | | 269 | | 243 | | 226 | |
| Msasani | 192 | | 166 | | 155 | | 174 | | 169 | |
| Kiwira | 868 | | 945 | | 910 | | 884 | | 931 | |
| Bagamoyo | 188 | | 195 | | 211 | | 219 | | 224 | |
| Total | 8278 | | 8305 | | 8330 | 64 | 8554 | 110 | 8295 | 36 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note; Pub = Public, Pri = Private

According to Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy, official school going age is seven years. Table 5.27 shows according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, results revealed that NER for Mbeya Region for both sexes was 87.5 (86.5 males; 88.4 females), Rural Both sexes 84.9 (83.6 males; 86.2 females) and Urban both sexes 91.9 (91.8 males; 92.1 females), whereas in Rungwe District NER for both sexes is 93.1 (92.3 males; 93.9 females), Rural NER for both sexes is 92.2 (91.2 males; 93.2 females) and Urban NER both sexes 97.0 (96.8 males; 97.2 females).

Table 5.27: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

| District | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Mbeya Region | 87.5 | 86.5 | 88.4 | 84.9 | 83.6 | 86.2 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.1 |
| Rungwe | 93.1 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 92.2 | 91.2 | 93.2 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 97.2 |

Source: Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Bureau of Statistics

Results based on Table 5.27a, in 2011 a total of 20,342 children enrolled in standard one, out of whom 11,456 children at the age of 7 years accounted for 56.3 percent of the total enrolment while children at an age of 8 years and more accounted for 43.7 percent. At the age of 7 years 11,456 children were enrolled out of whom 5693 boys (49.7 percent) were enrolled compared to 5,763 girls (50.3 percent). This shows more girls were enrolled into standards one than boys at an age of 7 years. The table also reveals that at an age of 8 -10 years a total of 8,886 children were enrolled into Standard 1, out of whom 4,338 were boys (48.8 percent) and 4,548 girls (51.2 percent). This suggests more girls than boys were registered into Standard 1 at the age of eight years and more. The table further shows from 2011 to 2015 there is a consistent variation among boys and girls in all years whereby more girls than boys were registered in Standard 1.

Focusing on a total of 173,120 registered pupils at an age of 7 years and those aged 8 or more, from 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 more 108,200 (62.5 percent) girls than 64,920 (37.5 percent) boys were registered into Standard 1. Looking at older ages by sex, Table 5.27 also shows that, more girls than boys were enrolled from 2011 to 2015 consecutively. The analysis has shown 173,120 total registered pupils, out of whom 46,412 (26.8 percent) children were 7 years old and those at an age of 8-10 years were 43,280 who accounted for 25 percent. This achievement, among other reasons, has been influenced by the increased awareness of parents or guardians on the importance of educating both boys and girls without any form of discrimination based on sex or gender characteristics.

Table 5.27a: Standard I Registered by Age Group in Public Primary Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011-2015

| Year | Age Seven expected Population | | | Age Seven Registered children | | | Age 8-10 Registered children | | | Total Registered | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| 2,011 | 5,242 | 5,086 | 10,328 | 5,693 | 5,763 | 11,456 | 4,338 | 4,548 | 8,886 | 13,434 | 22,320 | 35,754 |
| 2,012 | 4,582 | 4,536 | 9,118 | 5,900 | 5,639 | 11,539 | 4,836 | 4,660 | 9,496 | 14,156 | 23,652 | 37,808 |
| 2,013 | 3,031 | 3,114 | 6,145 | 2,994 | 3,078 | 6,072 | 4,853 | 4,782 | 9,635 | 14,417 | 24,052 | 38,469 |
| 2,014 | 4,539 | 4,291 | 8,830 | 4,545 | 4,294 | 8,839 | 4,582 | 4,536 | 9,118 | 13,654 | 22,772 | 36,426 |
| 2,015 | 3,451 | 3,388 | 6,839 | 4,371 | 4,135 | 8,506 | 3,031 | 3,114 | 6,145 | 9,259 | 15,404 | 24,663 |
| Total | 20,845 | 20,415 | 41,260 | 23,503 | 22,909 | 46,412 | 21,640 | 21,640 | 43,280 | 64,920 | 108,200 | 173,120 |

Source:Source:Rungwe District Council

*Note:*B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total

Similarly, Table 5.28 shows that, the proportion of total enrolment for girls was slightly higher than that of boys in all referred years, although there were some variations among wards. In 2011, 19,333 (50.4 percent girls) out of 38,367 total pupils in the council were girls. In 2012, a total of 37,238 were registered, out of whom 18,888 were girls who accounted for 50.7 percent, also in 2013, a total of 36,236 pupils were registered, out of whom 18,500 girls (50.1 percent girls). Likewise, in 2014, out of a total of 36,106 registered pupils the proportion of girls who were registered in standard one was 51.2 percent and in 2015, a total of 35,258 registered, girls accounted for 50.9 percent. The data shows from 2011 the proportion of girls was 50.4 percent, in 2012 (50.7 percent), in 2013 (50.1 percent), in 2014 (51.2 percent girls) and in 2015 (50.9 percent girls). This suggests the proportion of girls from 2011 to 2015 was consistently higher than that of boys as a result of the district's efforts to implement the national objective of ensuring girls get equal opportunity as boys in primary school education.

At ward level, from 2011 to 2015, Table 5.25 shows that 11 wards out of 19 wards had higher proportion of boys than girls, whereas 7wardshad a larger number of girls than that of boys, these wards include Iponjola, Nkunga, Lupepo, Lufingo, Swaya, Kinyala and Makandara (except in 2013 where boys accounted for 46.8 percent and girls 53.2 percent).

Table 5.28: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Public Primary Schools; Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Ikuti | 1,638 | 1,701 | 1,622 | 1,560 | 1,669 | 1,695 | 1,687 | 1,943 | 1,667 | 1,753 |
| Iponjola | 886 | 916 | 818 | 858 | 751 | 850 | 761 | 821 | 815 | 823 |
| Nkunga | 1,267 | 1,388 | 1,285 | 1,452 | 1,286 | 1,445 | 1,338 | 1,462 | 1,218 | 1,406 |
| Lupepo | 676 | 676 | 522 | 602 | 505 | 539 | 496 | 565 | 435 | 419 |
| Kyimo | 1,603 | 1,619 | 1,539 | 1,528 | 1,445 | 1,474 | 1,415 | 1,489 | 1,423 | 1,506 |
| Lufingo | 1,298 | 1,324 | 1,226 | 1,343 | 1,093 | 1,187 | 1,070 | 1,227 | 1,090 | 1,166 |
| Kiwira | 2,648 | 2,683 | 2,634 | 2,740 | 2,725 | 2,760 | 2,768 | 2,758 | 2,764 | 2,953 |
| Matwebe | 426 | 398 | 425 | 425 | 342 | 337 | 346 | 316 | 330 | 311 |
| Masukulu | 726 | 738 | 713 | 729 | 682 | 664 | 632 | 651 | 1,221 | 505 |
| Bujela | 699 | 675 | 686 | 661 | 608 | 585 | 594 | 590 | 531 | 550 |
| Masoko | 820 | 795 | 781 | 782 | 725 | 706 | 695 | 685 | 604 | 463 |
| Malindo | 648 | 601 | 582 | 562 | 594 | 607 | 597 | 576 | 532 | 488 |
| Makandana | 432 | 450 | 400 | 426 | 384 | 437 | 396 | 449 | 431 | 404 |
| Itagata | 523 | 484 | 493 | 453 | 417 | 434 | 377 | 381 | 357 | 351 |
| Ibigi | 1,020 | 1,042 | 1,036 | 1,028 | 962 | 1,014 | 923 | 965 | 970 | 1,023 |
| Swaya | 719 | 825 | 726 | 852 | 781 | 992 | 788 | 864 | 961 | 1,016 |
| Kinyala | 1,599 | 1,642 | 1,477 | 1,531 | 1,429 | 1,497 | 1,409 | 1,450 | 1,509 | 1,525 |
| Masebe | 582 | 574 | 573 | 582 | 545 | 505 | 551 | 548 | 515 | 542 |
| Suma | 824 | 802 | 812 | 774 | 793 | 772 | 773 | 750 | 781 | 756 |
| Kawetele | 960 | 1019 | 918 | 976 | 1010 | 1083 | 1025 | 1047 | 977 | 966 |
| Bulyaga | 664 | 688 | 654 | 680 | 624 | 622 | 602 | 608 | 591 | 630 |
| Ilima | 706 | 711 | 644 | 682 | 581 | 605 | 521 | 545 | 463 | 505 |
| Ndanto | 547 | 621 | 614 | 645 | 551 | 580 | 591 | 601 | 1199 | 1218 |
| Isongole | 1527 | 1496 | 1521 | 1489 | 1460 | 1445 | 1293 | 1375 | 771 | 749 |
| Kisondela | 1403 | 1391 | 1341 | 1385 | 1346 | 1309 | 1293 | 1280 | 1087 | 1052 |
| Mpuguso | 1271 | 1257 | 1181 | 1224 | 1154 | 1188 | 1135 | 1203 | 1155 | 1209 |
| Kisiba | 864 | 880 | 843 | 857 | 877 | 849 | 868 | 804 | 885 | 804 |
| Msasani | 668 | 640 | 612 | 543 | 575 | 531 | 482 | 499 | 464 | 493 |
| Kiwira | 2648 | 2683 | 2634 | 2740 | 2725 | 2760 | 2768 | 2758 | 659 | 669 |
| Bagamoyo | 589 | 490 | 524 | 586 | 536 | 509 | 566 | 606 | 1,667 | 1,753 |
| Total | 30,881 | 31,209 | 29,836 | 30,695 | 29,175 | 29,981 | 28,760 | 29,816 | 26,405 | 26,255 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.2 Completion Rate

The completion rate serves as an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of pupils admitted in class one completes the primary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not. According to analysis, the Rungwe District Council has not yet managed to control pupils drop outs caused by different

reasons, therefore there is a need to find out factors among pupils and parents as whole in order to come up with feasible solutions.

In 2014, another interesting scenario from the analysis is the completion rates for girls because out of 3,144 enrolled, 2,555 completed school equivalent to 81.3 percent, this was higher than completion rate of that of boys since out of 3,384 enrolled, 2,261 completed equivalent to 66.8 percent. Likewise, in 2015 completion rate for girls was 85.3 percent due to the fact that out of 2,928 enrolled girls, 2,497 completed school, whereas out of 2,985 enrolled boys, 2,497 completed school equivalent to 69.9 percent. This shows completion rates for girls was significantly higher than that of boys in 2014 and in 2015. The council should raise the completion rates of boys as they are significantly lower than that of girls by 14.5 percent in 2014 and by 15.4 percent in 2015.

Table 5.29: Number of Pupils Enrolled Std I in 2007 and Completed Std VII in 2013 and those enrolled in 2008 and completed Std VII in 2014 by ward; Rungwe District Council

| Ward | 2008 to 2014 | | | | 2009 to 2015 | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Enrolled 2007 | | Completed 2013 | | Enrolled 2008 | | Completed 2014 | |
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Ikuti | 255 | 223 | 187 | 212 | 249 | 275 | 174 | 238 |
| Iponjola | 123 | 106 | 110 | 119 | 82 | 117 | 68 | 123 |
| Nkunga | 204 | 215 | 124 | 181 | 189 | 170 | 141 | 183 |
| Lupepo | 96 | 118 | 68 | 84 | 69 | 84 | 57 | 85 |
| Kyimo | 226 | 230 | 192 | 189 | 191 | 224 | 168 | 212 |
| Lufingo | 195 | 206 | 165 | 182 | 192 | 199 | 127 | 170 |
| Kiwira | 528 | 461 | 351 | 388 | 455 | 422 | 349 | 332 |
| Matwebe | 64 | 60 | 61 | 58 | 64 | 48 | 52 | 46 |
| Masukulu | 124 | 93 | 97 | 90 | 85 | 104 | 78 | 85 |
| Bujela | 138 | 101 | 76 | 77 | 120 | 103 | 91 | 90 |
| Masoko | 165 | 140 | 112 | 102 | 135 | 115 | 101 | 102 |
| Malindo | 94 | 98 | 64 | 80 | 111 | 86 | 75 | 75 |
| Makandana | 103 | 100 | 65 | 46 | 103 | 107 | 44 | 68 |
| Itagata | 87 | 60 | 32 | 51 | 101 | 78 | 63 | 61 |
| Ibigi | 254 | 227 | 146 | 150 | 164 | 166 | 94 | 126 |
| Swaya | 108 | 129 | 85 | 114 | 116 | 123 | 80 | 106 |
| Kinyala | 288 | 280 | 185 | 245 | 303 | 272 | 170 | 229 |
| Masebe | 225 | 181 | 75 | 69 | 127 | 104 | 72 | 68 |
| Suma | 107 | 116 | 66 | 118 | 129 | 131 | 82 | 98 |
| Kawetele | 106 | 130 | 113 | 142 | 108 | 114 | 103 | 124 |
| Bulyaga | 105 | 114 | 87 | 108 | 104 | 98 | 96 | 80 |
| Ilima | 115 | 122 | 90 | 101 | 81 | 67 | 92 | 85 |
| Ndanto | 89 | 82 | 54 | 75 | 76 | 73 | 54 | 73 |
| Isongole | 253 | 241 | 196 | 201 | 240 | 278 | 168 | 217 |
| Kisondela | 212 | 229 | 160 | 189 | 226 | 210 | 178 | 170 |
| Mpuguso | 198 | 204 | 150 | 176 | 202 | 195 | 155 | 174 |
| Kisiba | 130 | 132 | 101 | 111 | 144 | 138 | 98 | 106 |
| Msasani | 96 | 98 | 53 | 56 | 64 | 57 | 91 | 88 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bagamoyo | 84 | 88 | 61 | 71 | 66 | 74 | 67 | 71 |
| Total | 4772 | 4584 | 3326 | 3785 | 4296 | 4232 | 3188 | 3685 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.29a shows that in Rungwe District Council, the overall completion rate has increased from 73.8 percent (4,816 pupils completed out of 6,528 enrolled) in 2014 to 77.5 percent (4,583 pupils completed out of 5,913 enrolled) in 2015. At ward level, in 2014 Iponjola Ward had the largest proportion (100.0 percent) of pupils who completed primary school education cycle followed by Matwebe Ward with completion rate of 96.0 percent and Lufingo Ward (86.5 percent), whereas was Masebe Ward with completion rate of 35.5 percent as the least ward in the council (Table 5.29a).

Moreover, in 2015 Iponjola Ward had the largest proportion (96.0 percent) of pupils who completed primary school education cycle followed by Lupepo Ward with completion rate of 92.8 percent, Kyimo Ward (91.6 percent) and Nkunga Ward (90.3 percent), whereas was Makandana Ward with completion rate of 53.3 percent as the least ward in the Council (Table 5.29a). Comparatively, in the average completion rate of pupils increased from 73.8 percent in 2014 to 77.5 percent in 2015. However, efforts must be made to raise the average completion rates.

Table 5.29a: Number of Pupils Enrolled Std. I in 2007 and Completed Std VII in 2013 and those Enrolled in 2008 and completed Std VII in 2014 by ward; Rungwe District Council

| Ward | 2008 to 2014 | | | 2009 to 2015 | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Enrolled 2007 | Completed 2013 | Completion Rate (Percent) | Enrolled 2008 | Completed 2014 | Completion Rate (Percent) |
| | Total(Boys and Girls) | Total (Boys and Girls) | Boys and Girls | Total (Boys and Girls) | Total (Boys and Girls) | Boys and Girls |
| Ikuti | 478 | 399 | 83.5 | 524 | 412 | 78.6 |
| Iponjola | 229 | 229 | 100.0 | 199 | 191 | 96.0 |
| Nkunga | 419 | 305 | 72.8 | 359 | 324 | 90.3 |
| Lupepo | 214 | 152 | 71.0 | 153 | 142 | 92.8 |
| Kyimo | 456 | 381 | 83.6 | 415 | 380 | 91.6 |
| Lufingo | 401 | 347 | 86.5 | 391 | 297 | 76.0 |
| Kiwira | 989 | 739 | 74.7 | 877 | 681 | 77.7 |
| Matwebe | 124 | 119 | 96.0 | 112 | 98 | 87.5 |
| Masukulu | 217 | 187 | 86.2 | 189 | 163 | 86.2 |
| Bujela | 239 | 153 | 64.0 | 223 | 181 | 81.2 |
| Masoko | 305 | 214 | 70.2 | 250 | 203 | 81.2 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Malindo | 192 | 144 | 75.0 | 197 | 150 | 76.1 |
| Makandana | 203 | 111 | 54.7 | 210 | 112 | 53.3 |
| Itagata | 147 | 83 | 56.5 | 179 | 124 | 69.3 |
| Ibigi | 481 | 296 | 61.5 | 330 | 220 | 66.7 |
| Swaya | 237 | 199 | 83.3 | 239 | 186 | 77.8 |
| Kinyala | 568 | 430 | 75.7 | 575 | 399 | 69.4 |
| Masebe | 406 | 144 | 35.5 | 231 | 140 | 60.6 |
| Suma | 223 | 184 | 82.5 | 260 | 180 | 69.2 |
| Kawetele | 236 | 255 | 108 | 222 | 227 | 102.2 |
| Bulyaga | 219 | 195 | 89 | 202 | 176 | 87.1 |
| Ilima | 237 | 191 | 80.5 | 148 | 177 | 119.5 |
| Ndanto | 171 | 129 | 75.4 | 149 | 127 | 85.2 |
| Isongole | 494 | 397 | 80.3 | 518 | 385 | 74.3 |
| Kisondela | 441 | 349 | 79.1 | 436 | 348 | 79.8 |
| Mpuguso | 402 | 326 | 81 | 397 | 329 | 82.8 |
| Kisiba | 262 | 212 | 80.9 | 282 | 204 | 72.3 |
| Msasani | 194 | 109 | 56.1 | 121 | 179 | 147.9 |
| Bagamoyo | 172 | 132 | 76.7 | 140 | 138 | 98.5 |
| Total | 9356 | 7111 | 2220.2 | 8528 | 6873 | 2431.1 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.3 Primary School Dropout Rate

Table 5.30 gives a summary of reasons of primary school pupil's dropouts in four consecutive years; 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 in Rungwe District Council. In 2012, out of the total 11,539 pupils enrolled into primary school education 233 of them could not able to accomplish primary education circle with more so on for girls (124) than boys (110). In 2013, out of 6,072 pupils enrolled, a total of 32 pupils could not finish, with 28 boys and 4 were girls. In 2014 however, the number of dropouts increased significantly to 19, out of which boys were 11 while girls were 8 whereas in 2015, a total of dropouts were 19, out of whom 11 boys and 9 girls. Main causes of dropouts were truancy that stands out as the most serious problem for primary school pupils in completing standard seven in all referred years followed by deaths. Few cases of pregnancy among two girls were reported during the same period. Other reasons including transfers outside the council boundaries, poverty and long illnesses may be contributing factors to the increase of dropouts.

Table 5.30: Drop Outs by Reasons in Public Primary Schools; Rungwe District Council; 2012 – 2015

| Reason | 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Truancy | 87 | 93 | 180 | 26 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pregnancy | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Death | 16 | 21 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Other | 7 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total dropouts | 110 | 124 | 233 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 19 |
| Total Enrolment | 5,900 | 5,639 | 11,539 | 2,994 | 3,078 | 6,072 | 4,545 | 4,294 | 8,839 | 4,371 | 4,135 | 8,506 |
| Percent | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.4 Pass Rate

Pass rate refers to the percentage of pupils who passed standard seven examinations out of the total pupils who sat for the examinations. The overall pass rate for standard seven pupils in 2011 was 61.4 percent, in 2013 was 52.4 percent and in 2015 was 58.9 percent. From 2011, 2013, 2015 out of a total of 14,744 pupils who sat for Std 7 examinations, 8,536 pupils passed, hence cumulative pass rate for three years (2011, 2013, and 2015) is 57.9 percent (Table 5.31). Looking at individual years, the pass rate decreased from 61.4 percent in 2011 to 52.4 percent in 2013 then rose to 58.9 percent in 2015.

The table further shows variations in pass rates among boys and girls whereby, in 2011, 2013 and 2015 out of 6,856 boys who sat for Std 7 Exams, 4084 passed and the pass rate was 59.6 percent, compared to the pass rate of 56.4 percent of 7,888 girls who sat for Std 7 Examination, out of whom 4,452 passed. This shows boys had a higher pass rate by 3.2 percent than girls. Therefore, to improve the pass rate of girls the district level in the Local Government Authority in collaboration with other stakeholders are urged to build dormitories for both boys and girls that would give them enough time for self-study.

Table 5.31: Number of Pupils who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Ward; Public Primary Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Pupils Sat for STD VII Examinations | | | | | | | | | Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Ikuti | 226 | 244 | 470 | 185 | 212 | 397 | 150 | 224 | 374 | 129 | 97 | 226 | 57 | 52 | 109 | 65 | 75 | 140 |
| Iponjola | 179 | 166 | 345 | 110 | 119 | 229 | 73 | 88 | 161 | 88 | 66 | 154 | 48 | 52 | 100 | 46 | 51 | 97 |
| Nkunga | 172 | 219 | 391 | 120 | 195 | 315 | 98 | 148 | 246 | 111 | 120 | 231 | 46 | 78 | 124 | 76 | 87 | 163 |
| Lupepo | 79 | 98 | 177 | 67 | 84 | 151 | 46 | 69 | 115 | 71 | 88 | 159 | 42 | 47 | 89 | 37 | 63 | 100 |
| Kyimo | 253 | 218 | 471 | 193 | 198 | 391 | 156 | 200 | 356 | 168 | 155 | 323 | 122 | 117 | 239 | 103 | 130 | 233 |
| Lufingo | 204 | 225 | 429 | 142 | 175 | 317 | 138 | 194 | 332 | 111 | 138 | 249 | 68 | 73 | 141 | 55 | 102 | 157 |
| Kiwira | 403 | 421 | 824 | 346 | 382 | 728 | 313 | 390 | 703 | 278 | 285 | 563 | 225 | 222 | 447 | 200 | 247 | 447 |
| Matwebe | 64 | 63 | 127 | 66 | 57 | 123 | 41 | 51 | 92 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 26 | 12 | 38 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| Masukulu | 122 | 127 | 249 | 98 | 90 | 188 | 81 | 108 | 189 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 37 | 42 | 79 |
| Bujela | 106 | 114 | 220 | 76 | 80 | 156 | 84 | 84 | 168 | 93 | 94 | 187 | 51 | 39 | 90 | 39 | 46 | 85 |
| Masoko | 99 | 129 | 228 | 93 | 93 | 186 | 80 | 85 | 165 | 50 | 66 | 116 | 58 | 51 | 109 | 33 | 37 | 70 |
| Malindo | 102 | 93 | 195 | 64 | 80 | 144 | 56 | 70 | 126 | 68 | 60 | 128 | 53 | 70 | 123 | 40 | 62 | 102 |
| Makandana | 64 | 88 | 152 | 64 | 44 | 108 | 45 | 50 | 95 | 60 | 86 | 146 | 47 | 36 | 83 | 36 | 30 | 66 |
| Itagata | 79 | 70 | 149 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 45 | 38 | 83 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| Ibigi | 122 | 151 | 273 | 143 | 150 | 293 | 116 | 122 | 238 | 103 | 132 | 235 | 88 | 94 | 182 | 68 | 95 | 163 |
| Swaya | 87 | 110 | 197 | 59 | 88 | 147 | 65 | 58 | 123 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 29 | 38 | 67 | 50 | 28 | 78 |
| Kinyala | 236 | 274 | 510 | 176 | 241 | 417 | 179 | 201 | 380 | 148 | 163 | 311 | 95 | 121 | 216 | 104 | 104 | 208 |
| Masebe | 102 | 92 | 194 | 54 | 77 | 131 | 60 | 74 | 134 | 61 | 41 | 102 | 47 | 49 | 96 | 46 | 60 | 106 |
| Suma | 112 | 105 | 217 | 63 | 114 | 177 | 66 | 89 | 155 | 77 | 84 | 161 | 39 | 60 | 99 | 50 | 73 | 123 |
| Kawetele | 109 | 168 | 277 | 112 | 142 | 254 | 120 | 113 | 233 | 108 | 166 | 274 | 101 | 119 | 220 | 118 | 106 | 224 |
| Bulyaga | 82 | 100 | 182 | 87 | 105 | 192 | 98 | 96 | 194 | 81 | 93 | 174 | 79 | 100 | 179 | 93 | 89 | 182 |
| Ilima | 136 | 113 | 249 | 84 | 96 | 180 | 61 | 74 | 135 | 77 | 63 | 140 | 46 | 45 | 91 | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| Ndanto | 84 | 125 | 209 | 54 | 73 | 127 | 52 | 71 | 123 | 38 | 51 | 89 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 33 | 40 | 73 |
| Isongole | 204 | 207 | 411 | 197 | 190 | 387 | 119 | 197 | 316 | 100 | 108 | 210 | 65 | 65 | 130 | 49 | 77 | 126 |
| Kisondela | 226 | 200 | 426 | 157 | 187 | 344 | 177 | 197 | 374 | 133 | 132 | 265 | 90 | 116 | 206 | 99 | 97 | 196 |
| Mpuguso | 208 | 202 | 410 | 150 | 191 | 341 | 115 | 144 | 259 | 194 | 185 | 381 | 137 | 170 | 307 | 99 | 139 | 238 |
| Kisiba | 126 | 156 | 282 | 101 | 107 | 208 | 105 | 106 | 211 | 100 | 89 | 189 | 61 | 49 | 110 | 48 | 72 | 120 |
| Msasani | 98 | 93 | 191 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 41 | 81 | 122 | 71 | 79 | 150 | 45 | 47 | 92 | 40 | 76 | 116 |
| Bagamoyo | 65 | 83 | 148 | 61 | 71 | 132 | 48 | 74 | 122 | 62 | 72 | 134 | 58 | 65 | 123 | 44 | 67 | 111 |
| Total | 4149 | 4454 | 8603 | 3206 | 3746 | 6952 | 2830 | 3505 | 6335 | 2726 | 2850 | 5580 | 1908 | 2073 | 3981 | 1795 | 2177 | 3972 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.31a shows from 2011, 2013, and 2015 a total of 14,744 pupils sat for Std 7 Examination, out of whom 8,536 passed, equivalent to 57.9 percent. At ward level, the table shows that Makandana Ward had the highest pass rate of 83.1 percent followed by Lupepo Ward (78.6 percent), Malindo Ward (75.9 percent), Ibigi Ward (72.1 percent), Suma Ward (69.8 percent), Bujela Ward (66.5 percent) and Masebe Ward (62.2 percent) with higher pass rates. Other wards are reported to lie within the range of 38.2 percent as the lowest pass rate for Masukulu Ward to 56.2 percent for Kinyala Ward.

Table 5.31a: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations and Cumulative Pass Rates by Ward; Public Primary Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011,2013 and 2015

| Ward | Pupils Sat for STD 7 Examinations | | | Total Sat for the Exam | Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | | Total Passed | Cumulative Pass Rate (Percent) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | | |
| Ikuti | 470 | 397 | 374 | 1,241 | 226 | 109 | 140 | 475 | 38.3 |
| Iponjola | 345 | 229 | 161 | 735 | 154 | 100 | 97 | 351 | 47.8 |
| Nkunga | 391 | 315 | 246 | 952 | 231 | 124 | 163 | 518 | 54.4 |
| Lupepo | 177 | 151 | 115 | 443 | 159 | 89 | 100 | 348 | 78.6 |
| Kyimo | 471 | 391 | 356 | 1,218 | 323 | 239 | 233 | 795 | 65.3 |
| Lufingo | 429 | 317 | 332 | 1,078 | 249 | 141 | 157 | 547 | 50.7 |
| Kiwira | 824 | 728 | 703 | 2,255 | 563 | 447 | 447 | 1457 | 64.6 |
| Matwebe | 127 | 123 | 92 | 342 | 55 | 38 | 44 | 137 | 40.1 |
| Masukulu | 249 | 188 | 189 | 626 | 76 | 84 | 79 | 239 | 38.2 |
| Bujela | 220 | 156 | 168 | 544 | 187 | 90 | 85 | 362 | 66.5 |
| Masoko | 228 | 186 | 165 | 579 | 116 | 109 | 70 | 295 | 50.9 |
| Malindo | 195 | 144 | 126 | 465 | 128 | 123 | 102 | 353 | 75.9 |
| Makandana | 152 | 108 | 95 | 355 | 146 | 83 | 66 | 295 | 83.1 |
| Itagata | 149 | 82 | 94 | 325 | 83 | 25 | 40 | 148 | 45.5 |
| Ibigi | 273 | 293 | 238 | 804 | 235 | 182 | 163 | 580 | 72.1 |
| Swaya | 197 | 147 | 123 | 467 | 69 | 67 | 78 | 214 | 45.8 |
| Kinyala | 510 | 417 | 380 | 1,307 | 311 | 216 | 208 | 735 | 56.2 |
| Masebe | 194 | 131 | 134 | 459 | 102 | 96 | 106 | 304 | 66.2 |
| Suma | 217 | 177 | 155 | 549 | 161 | 99 | 123 | 383 | 69.8 |
| Kawetele | 277 | 254 | 233 | 764 | 274 | 220 | 224 | 718 | 93.9 |
| Bulyaga | 182 | 192 | 194 | 568 | 174 | 179 | 182 | 535 | 94.1 |
| Ilima | 249 | 180 | 135 | 564 | 140 | 91 | 85 | 316 | 56 |
| Ndanto | 209 | 187 | 201 | 597 | 89 | 62 | 73 | 224 | 37.5 |
| Isongole | 411 | 387 | 316 | 1114 | 210 | 130 | 126 | 466 | 41.8 |
| Kisondela | 426 | 344 | 374 | 1144 | 265 | 206 | 196 | 667 | 58.3 |
| Mpuguso | 410 | 341 | 259 | 1010 | 381 | 307 | 238 | 926 | 91.6 |
| Kisiba | 282 | 208 | 211 | 701 | 189 | 110 | 120 | 419 | 59.7 |
| Msasani | 191 | 107 | 122 | 420 | 150 | 92 | 116 | 358 | 85.2 |
| Bagamoyo | 148 | 132 | 122 | 402 | 134 | 123 | 111 | 368 | 91.5 |
| Total | 8603 | 7012 | 6413 | 22,028 | 5580 | 3981 | 3972 | 13533 | 1819.6 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

In table 5.31b an attempt is made to make a comparison of pass rates by sex and ward between 2011 and 2015 in Rungwe District Council. At council level, in 2011 the total pass rate was 61.4

percent among pupils who sat for Std 7 Examination and passed, out of whom the pass rate for girls was 60.3 percent lower than that of boys that is 62.7. In 2015 the overall pass rate of both boys and girls was 58.9 percent, whereby the pass rate of girls was 58.3 percent lower than 59.6 percent being the pass rate for boys.

Observations reveal that between 2011 and 2015 the total pass rate decreased from 61.4 percent in 2011 to 58.9 percent in 2015.

Pass rate variations at ward level, are observed in 2011, whereby the highest pass rate of 94.1 percent is observed in Makandara Ward, followed by Lupepo Ward (89.8 percent), Ibigi Ward (86.1 percent) and Bujela Ward (85.0 percent). However, in 2015 the highest pass rate was reported in Lupepo Ward (87.0 percent), followed by Malindo Ward (81.0 percent), Suma Ward (79.4 percent), Masebe (79.1 percent) Other wards had pass rates ranging from 41.8 percent in Masukulu Ward to Makandana Ward (69.5 percent).

Variation by sex in 2011 show that the highest pass rate for girls was 97.7 percent observed in Makandana Ward, followed by 89.8 percent in Lupepo Ward and Ibigi Ward (86.1 percent). The lowest pass rate among girls was observed in Masukulu Ward (28.3 percent). On the other hand the highest pass rates for boys was observed in Makandana Ward (93.8 percent), followed by Lupepo Ward (89.9), Bujela (87.7 percent) and Kiwira (69.0 percent). The lowest pass rate among boys was reported in Masukulu (32.8 percent).

Likewise, in 2015 variation by sex shows that the highest pass rate for girls was 91.3 percent observed in Lupepo Ward, followed by 88.6 percent in Malindo Ward, Suma Ward (82.0 percent) and Masebe Ward (81.1 percent). The lowest pass rate among girls was observed in Ikuti Ward (33.5 percent). On the other hand, the highest pass rates for boys was observed in Lupepo Ward (80.4 percent), followed by Makandana Ward (80.0), Nkunga Ward (77.6 percent) and Masebe (76.7 percent). The lowest pass rate among boys was reported in Lufingo Ward (39.9 percent).

Table 5.31b: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Ward; Public Primary Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011,2013 and 2015

| Ward | Pupils Sat and Passed for STD VII Examinations,2011 | | | | | | | | | Pupils Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations,2015 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------|------|----------------|------|------|-----------------------------|--------|------|---|------|------|----------------|------|------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Sat in 2011 | | | Passed in 2011 | | | Pass Rate in 2011 (Percent) | | | Sat in 2015 | | | Passed in 2015 | | | Pass Rate in 2015 (Percent) | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Ikuti | 226 | 244 | 470 | 129 | 97 | 226 | 57.1 | 39.8 | 48.1 | 150 | 224 | 374 | 65 | 75 | 140 | 43.3 | 33.5 | 37.4 |
| Iponjola | 179 | 166 | 345 | 88 | 66 | 154 | 49.2 | 39.8 | 44.6 | 73 | 88 | 161 | 46 | 51 | 97 | 63.0 | 58.0 | 60.2 |
| Nkunga | 172 | 219 | 391 | 111 | 120 | 231 | 64.5 | 54.8 | 59.1 | 98 | 148 | 246 | 76 | 87 | 163 | 77.6 | 58.8 | 66.3 |
| Lupepo | 79 | 98 | 177 | 71 | 88 | 159 | 89.9 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 46 | 69 | 115 | 37 | 63 | 100 | 80.4 | 91.3 | 87.0 |
| Kyimo | 253 | 218 | 471 | 168 | 155 | 323 | 66.4 | 71.1 | 68.6 | 156 | 200 | 356 | 103 | 130 | 233 | 66.0 | 65.0 | 65.4 |
| Lufingo | 204 | 225 | 429 | 111 | 138 | 249 | 54.4 | 61.3 | 58.0 | 138 | 194 | 332 | 55 | 102 | 157 | 39.9 | 52.6 | 47.3 |
| Kiwira | 403 | 421 | 824 | 278 | 285 | 563 | 69.0 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 313 | 390 | 703 | 200 | 247 | 447 | 63.9 | 63.3 | 63.6 |
| Matwebe | 64 | 63 | 127 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 37.5 | 49.2 | 43.3 | 41 | 51 | 92 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 61.0 | 37.3 | 47.8 |
| Masukulu | 122 | 127 | 249 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 32.8 | 28.3 | 30.5 | 81 | 108 | 189 | 37 | 42 | 79 | 45.7 | 38.9 | 41.8 |
| Bujela | 106 | 114 | 220 | 93 | 94 | 187 | 87.7 | 82.5 | 85.0 | 84 | 84 | 168 | 39 | 46 | 85 | 46.4 | 54.8 | 50.6 |
| Masoko | 99 | 129 | 228 | 50 | 66 | 116 | 50.5 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 80 | 85 | 165 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 42.4 |
| Malindo | 102 | 93 | 195 | 68 | 60 | 128 | 66.7 | 64.5 | 65.6 | 56 | 70 | 126 | 40 | 62 | 102 | 71.4 | 88.6 | 81.0 |
| Makandana | 64 | 88 | 152 | 60 | 86 | 146 | 93.8 | 97.7 | 96.1 | 45 | 50 | 95 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 80.0 | 60.0 | 69.5 |
| Itagata | 79 | 70 | 149 | 45 | 38 | 83 | 57.0 | 54.3 | 55.7 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 40.4 | 44.7 | 42.6 |
| Ibigi | 122 | 151 | 273 | 103 | 132 | 235 | 84.4 | 87.4 | 86.1 | 116 | 122 | 238 | 68 | 95 | 163 | 58.6 | 77.9 | 68.5 |
| Swaya | 87 | 110 | 197 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 42.5 | 29.1 | 35.0 | 65 | 58 | 123 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 76.9 | 48.3 | 63.4 |
| Kinyala | 236 | 274 | 510 | 148 | 163 | 311 | 62.7 | 59.5 | 61.0 | 179 | 201 | 380 | 104 | 104 | 208 | 58.1 | 51.7 | 54.7 |
| Masebe | 102 | 92 | 194 | 61 | 41 | 102 | 59.8 | 44.6 | 52.6 | 60 | 74 | 134 | 46 | 60 | 106 | 76.7 | 81.1 | 79.1 |
| Suma | 112 | 105 | 217 | 77 | 84 | 161 | 68.8 | 80.0 | 74.2 | 66 | 89 | 155 | 50 | 73 | 123 | 75.8 | 82.0 | 79.4 |
| Kawetele | 109 | 168 | 277 | 108 | 166 | 274 | 99 | 80 | 89.5 | 120 | 113 | 233 | 118 | 106 | 224 | 98.3 | 93.8 | 96 |
| Bulyaga | 82 | 100 | 182 | 81 | 93 | 174 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98 | 96 | 194 | 93 | 89 | 182 | 94.8 | 92.7 | 93.7 |
| Ilima | 136 | 113 | 249 | 77 | 63 | 140 | 56.6 | 93 | 74.8 | 61 | 74 | 135 | 43 | 42 | 85 | 70.4 | 56.7 | 63.5 |
| Ndanto | 84 | 125 | 209 | 38 | 51 | 89 | 45.2 | 55.7 | 50.4 | 52 | 71 | 123 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 63.4 | 56.3 | 59.8 |
| Isongole | 204 | 207 | 411 | 100 | 108 | 210 | 49 | 40.8 | 44.9 | 119 | 197 | 316 | 49 | 77 | 126 | 41.1 | 39 | 40 |
| Kisondela | 226 | 200 | 426 | 133 | 132 | 265 | 58.8 | 52.1 | 55.4 | 177 | 197 | 374 | 99 | 97 | 196 | 55.9 | 49.2 | 52.5 |
| Mpuguso | 208 | 202 | 410 | 194 | 185 | 381 | 93.2 | 66 | 79.6 | 115 | 144 | 259 | 99 | 139 | 238 | 86 | 96.5 | 91.2 |
| Kisiba | 126 | 156 | 282 | 100 | 89 | 189 | 79.3 | 91.5 | 85.4 | 105 | 106 | 211 | 48 | 72 | 120 | 45.7 | 67.9 | 56.8 |
| Msasani | 98 | 93 | 191 | 71 | 79 | 150 | 72.4 | 57 | 64.7 | 41 | 81 | 122 | 40 | 76 | 116 | 97.5 | 93.8 | 95.6 |
| Bagamoyo | 65 | 83 | 148 | 62 | 72 | 134 | 95.3 | 84.9 | 90.1 | 48 | 74 | 122 | 44 | 67 | 111 | 91.6 | 90.5 | 91 |
| Total | 4149 | 4454 | 8603 | 2726 | 2850 | 5580 | 1942.2 | 1872.4 | 1906 | 2830 | 3505 | 6335 | 1795 | 2177 | 3972 | 1911.1 | 1867.7 | 1888.1 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.5 Transition to Secondary Education

Transition rate refers to the proportion of pupils who graduated primary education joined secondary education. It also reflects the availability and capacity of secondary education provided in the region or council. According to Table 5.31a, from 2011, 2013 and 2015 a cumulative total of 14,744 pupils sat for Standard 7 Examination, among those who completed primary education, out of whom 8,536 passed (57.9 percent). Furthermore, Table 5.31a shows from 2011, 2013, 2013 among those pupils who passed (8,536) the examination, a total of 7,463 (87.4 percent) were selected to join secondary education in public schools thereafter, a total of 7,450 (99.8 percent) pupils joined Form I.

Alternatively, from 2011, 2013, and 2015 pupils who joined secondary education in public schools were 7,450 (50.5 percent) of 14,744 pupils who sat for Standard7 examination. Looking at sex difference, out of 7,450 pupils who joined Form I, a total of 3,902 (52.4 percent) girls joined Form I. This reflects transition rates for girls were higher than boys in all three years. One general observation from these results is that the council should improve its transition rate in order to reduce number of children who enter the labour market (49.5 percent) at the age of 14 years after completing primary school education. At ward level, Table 5.31a also shows variations of pupils selected and those who joined Form I among wards, this was attributed to among other reasons, performance level of standard seven examinations and poverty from which parents/guardians suffer. As a result some students, are forced by their parents/guardians to participate in income generating activities in order to raise income of their families, although were selected to join form one.

Table 5.31a: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Ward;Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013, and 2015

| Ward | Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I | | | | | | | | | Pupils Joined Form I | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Ikuti | 124 | 92 | 221 | 56 | 51 | 107 | 61 | 67 | 128 | 124 | 92 | 216 | 56 | 51 | 107 | 61 | 67 | 128 |
| Nkunga | 78 | 99 | 177 | 37 | 62 | 99 | 60 | 69 | 129 | 68 | 99 | 177 | 37 | 72 | 91 | 59 | 69 | 129 |
| Lupepo | 68 | 78 | 146 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 22 | 36 | 58 | 68 | 78 | 146 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 22 | 36 | 58 |
| Kyimo | 152 | 148 | 300 | 113 | 103 | 215 | 88 | 113 | 201 | 152 | 148 | 300 | 113 | 103 | 215 | 88 | 113 | 201 |
| Lufingo | 111 | 138 | 249 | 68 | 73 | 141 | 55 | 102 | 157 | 111 | 138 | 249 | 68 | 73 | 141 | 55 | 102 | 157 |
| Kiwira | 255 | 263 | 518 | 208 | 198 | 406 | 176 | 213 | 389 | 255 | 263 | 518 | 208 | 198 | 406 | 176 | 213 | 389 |
| Matwebe | 24 | 31 | 55 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| Masukulu | 40 | 36 | 76 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 37 | 42 | 79 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 37 | 42 | 79 |
| Bujela | 93 | 94 | 187 | 51 | 39 | 90 | 39 | 46 | 85 | 93 | 94 | 187 | 51 | 39 | 90 | 39 | 46 | 85 |
| Masoko | 49 | 53 | 102 | 58 | 51 | 109 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 49 | 53 | 102 | 58 | 51 | 109 | 33 | 37 | 70 |
| Malindo | 68 | 60 | 128 | 40 | 54 | 94 | 39 | 61 | 100 | 68 | 60 | 128 | 40 | 54 | 94 | 39 | 61 | 100 |
| Makandana | 179 | 83 | 143 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 179 | 83 | 143 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| Itagata | 40 | 36 | 75 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 75 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| Ibigi | 94 | 127 | 221 | 109 | 122 | 231 | 91 | 101 | 192 | 94 | 127 | 221 | 109 | 122 | 231 | 91 | 101 | 192 |
| Swaya | 37 | 32 | 69 | 29 | 38 | 67 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 29 | 38 | 67 | 50 | 28 | 78 |
| Kinyala | 117 | 122 | 239 | 81 | 94 | 175 | 95 | 97 | 192 | 117 | 122 | 239 | 81 | 94 | 175 | 95 | 97 | 192 |
| Masebe | 61 | 41 | 102 | 47 | 49 | 96 | 46 | 60 | 106 | 61 | 41 | 102 | 47 | 49 | 96 | 46 | 60 | 106 |
| Suma | 32 | 50 | 82 | 20 | 39 | 59 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 20 | 39 | 59 | 31 | 61 | 92 |
| Kawetele | 108 | 166 | 274 | 101 | 119 | 220 | 118 | 106 | 224 | 108 | 166 | 274 | 103 | 119 | 311 | 118 | 106 | 224 |
| Bulyaga | 81 | 83 | 174 | 79 | 100 | 178 | 93 | 89 | 182 | 81 | 93 | 174 | 79 | 100 | 178 | 93 | 89 | 182 |
| Ilima | 77 | 63 | 140 | 46 | 45 | 91 | 42 | 43 | 85 | 77 | 63 | 140 | 46 | 45 | 91 | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| Ndanto | 38 | 51 | 89 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 38 | 51 | 81 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 33 | 40 | 73 |
| Isongole | 102 | 108 | 210 | 65 | 65 | 130 | 54 | 77 | 126 | 102 | 108 | 210 | 65 | 65 | 130 | 49 | 77 | 126 |
| Kisondela | 97 | 87 | 194 | 64 | 102 | 156 | 93 | 82 | 175 | 97 | 87 | 194 | 64 | 92 | 156 | 93 | 82 | 175 |
| Mpuguso | 188 | 183 | 371 | 135 | 170 | 305 | 99 | 138 | 237 | 188 | 183 | 371 | 135 | 170 | 305 | 99 | 138 | 267 |
| Kisiba | 94 | 79 | 173 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 37 | 52 | 89 | 94 | 79 | 165 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 37 | 52 | 89 |
| Msasani | 68 | 77 | 145 | 45 | 47 | 92 | 39 | 73 | 112 | 68 | 77 | 145 | 45 | 47 | 92 | 39 | 73 | 112 |
| Bagamoyo | 62 | 72 | 134 | 58 | 65 | 123 | 44 | 67 | 111 | 62 | 72 | 134 | 58 | 65 | 123 | 44 | 67 | 111 |
| Total | 2537 | 2552 | 4994 | 1728 | 1881 | 3597 | 1654 | 1967 | 3616 | 2527 | 2562 | 4973 | 1730 | 1881 | 3680 | 1649 | 1966 | 3646 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.5 Primary School Facilities

The main task of educational authorities such as the Ministry of Education is to formulate good educational policies then collaborate with the Local government authorities, stakeholders the community to ensure that teachers and basic education facilities such as classrooms, toilets, staff houses, furniture, laboratories, libraries, sports facilities, bookstores and textbooks are in place. The available facilities must be accessible, sufficient and user friendly and in terms of quantity and quality in order to create an enabling environment for delivering quality education to all pupils.

(i) Classrooms

According to Tanzania education system, the use of each classroom in primary and secondary schools should comply with the national standard of accommodating 45 pupils/students only. However, due to inadequate educational facilities, being a common problem to most of councils in the country. Table 5.32 reveals that Rungwe District Council still faces a challenge to meet the requirement of pupils classroom ratio of one classroom per 45 pupils/students (i.e. CPR 1:45). At an average CPR of 1:59 in 2015, the council experienced a serious shortage of classrooms in primary schools which led to the deficit of 722 classrooms (47.0 percent) out of the required 1,608 classrooms.

The most negatively affected primary schools are those located in Kiwira Ward (63.1 percent), Iponjola Ward (61.2 percent), Kyimo Ward (59.4 percent), Ikuti (58.4 percent) and Nkunga (50.7 percent). Other wards faced a shortage of desks within a range of 12.5 percent (Makandana) to 43.8 percent (Matwebe). Masukulu Ward was the only ones which met the national standard at CPR of 1:45. Other wards had CPRs of 24 (Bujela), 34 (Masoko), 35 (Itagata) and 36 Matwebe). Wards with significantly high CPRs are Ikuti (1:80), Iponjola Ward (1:86), Nkunga Ward (1:71), Kyimo Ward (1:75), Kiwira (1:83), Suma (1:61), Swaya (1:99), Malindo (1:60), Kinyala (1:58) and Masebe (1:53) and Lufingo (1:52). The council must do more to increase the number of classrooms in those wards with large deficits of classrooms in order to enable pupils listen carefully to their teachers, read and write comfortably.

Primary schools Facilities

Table 5.32: Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Schools | Total Pupils | Available Classrooms | Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR) | Required Classrooms | Deficit of Classrooms | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Ikuti | 8 | 3,420 | 42 | 81 | 86 | 44 | 51.2 |
| Iponjola | 3 | 1,638 | 19 | 86 | 41 | 22 | 53.7 |
| Nkunga | 6 | 2,624 | 37 | 71 | 66 | 29 | 43.9 |
| Lupepo | 3 | 854 | 18 | 47 | 21 | 3 | 14.3 |
| Kyimo | 8 | 2,929 | 39 | 75 | 73 | 34 | 46.6 |
| Lufingo | 6 | 2,256 | 43 | 52 | 56 | 13 | 23.2 |
| Kiwira | 10 | 5,717 | 69 | 83 | 143 | 74 | 51.7 |
| Matwebe | 4 | 641 | 18 | 36 | 16 | -2 | -12.5 |
| Masukulu | 5 | 1,726 | 27 | 64 | 43 | 16 | 37.2 |
| Bujela | 5 | 1,081 | 46 | 24 | 27 | -19 | -70.4 |
| Masoko | 6 | 1,067 | 36 | 30 | 27 | -9 | -33.3 |
| Malindo | 3 | 1,020 | 17 | 60 | 26 | 9 | 34.6 |
| Makandana | 3 | 835 | 21 | 40 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Itagata | 3 | 708 | 20 | 35 | 18 | -2 | -11.1 |
| Ibigi | 4 | 1,993 | 38 | 52 | 50 | 12 | 24.0 |
| Swaya | 4 | 1,977 | 20 | 99 | 49 | 29 | 59.2 |
| Kinyala | 9 | 3,034 | 52 | 58 | 76 | 24 | 31.6 |
| Masebe | 4 | 1,057 | 20 | 53 | 26 | 6 | 23.1 |
| Suma | 5 | 1,537 | 25 | 61 | 38 | 13 | 34.2 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 1,943 | 23 | 84 | 49 | 26 | 53.1 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 1,221 | 14 | 87 | 31 | 17 | 54.8 |
| Ilima | 5 | 968 | 25 | 39 | 24 | -1 | -4.2 |
| Ndanto | 4 | 2,417 | 38 | 64 | 60 | 22 | 36.7 |
| Isongole | 5 | 1,520 | 29 | 52 | 38 | 9 | 23.7 |
| Kisondela | 7 | 2,139 | 45 | 48 | 53 | 8 | 15.1 |
| Mpuguso | 5 | 2,364 | 39 | 61 | 59 | 20 | 33.9 |
| Kisiba | 6 | 1,689 | 31 | 54 | 42 | 11 | 26.2 |
| Msasani | 3 | 957 | 21 | 46 | 24 | 3 | 12.5 |
| Bagamoyo | 3 | 1,328 | 25 | 53 | 33 | 8 | 24.2 |
| Total | 141 | 52,660 | 897 | 1755 | 1317 | 419 | 23.4 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(ii). Pitlatrine

Basing on the standard set by the Government of Tanzania, the established standard of pupils pit latrine ratio is 1:20 for girls and (1:25) for boys. In Rungwe District Council as Table 5.33 shows, all primary schools in the district had a total of 1356 pit latrines in 2015 indicates that there was a serious shortage of pit latrines in primary schools as one pit latrine was used by 42 boy pupils and 41 girl pupils, this has resulted to a critical shortage of 468 pit latrines and 646 toilets for

boys and girl pupils respectively. The highest critical shortage of pupils' toilets were recorded at Kiwira Ward (163; boys 63: girls 100) followed Ikuti (118; boys 51: girls 67) and Kinyala (83; boys 31:52 girls).

The only wards in the council that managed to achieve the national standard of 25 boys per pit and 20 girls per pit are; Matwebe (19 boys: 18 girls), Bujela (20 boys: 23 girls), Msasani (21 boys: 21 girls) and Masoko (21 boys: 16 girls). **Include Census Data**

Table 5.33: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Total Pupils | | Available Pit Latrine | | Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio | | Required Pit Latrine | | Deficit of Pit Latrine for | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Ikuti | 1,667 | 1,753 | 30 | 30 | 56 | 58 | 81 | 97 | 51 | 67 |
| Iponjola | 815 | 823 | 11 | 12 | 74 | 69 | 33 | 43 | 22 | 31 |
| Nkunga | 1,218 | 1,406 | 30 | 31 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 66 | 17 | 35 |
| Lupepo | 435 | 419 | 11 | 11 | 40 | 38 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 8 |
| Kyimo | 1,423 | 1,506 | 46 | 42 | 31 | 36 | 51 | 70 | 5 | 28 |
| Lufingo | 1,090 | 1,166 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 48 | 58 | 15 | 23 |
| Kiwira | 2,764 | 2,953 | 50 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 113 | 156 | 63 | 100 |
| Matwebe | 330 | 311 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 17 | -2 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 1,221 | 505 | 20 | 21 | 61 | 24 | 33 | 36 | 13 | 15 |
| Bujela | 531 | 550 | 27 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 0 | -1 |
| Masoko | 604 | 463 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 37 | 8 | 8 |
| Malindo | 532 | 488 | 14 | 16 | 38 | 31 | 22 | 27 | 8 | 11 |
| Makandana | 431 | 404 | 13 | 13 | 33 | 31 | 16 | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| Itagata | 357 | 351 | 5 | 6 | 71 | 59 | 13 | 15 | 5 | 9 |
| Ibigi | 970 | 1,023 | 12 | 13 | 81 | 79 | 39 | 51 | 27 | 38 |
| Swaya | 961 | 1,016 | 25 | 32 | 38 | 32 | 31 | 48 | 6 | 16 |
| Kinyala | 1,509 | 1,525 | 38 | 28 | 40 | 54 | 69 | 80 | 31 | 52 |
| Masebe | 515 | 542 | 9 | 9 | 57 | 60 | 31 | 32 | 22 | 23 |
| Suma | 781 | 756 | 17 | 17 | 46 | 44 | 35 | 38 | 18 | 21 |
| Kawetele | 977 | 966 | 24 | 24 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 42 | 15 | 18 |
| Bulyaga | 591 | 630 | 16 | 20 | 37 | 32 | 23 | 33 | 7 | 13 |
| Ilima | 463 | 505 | 17 | 18 | 27 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| Ndanto | 1199 | 1218 | 40 | 43 | 30 | 28 | 57 | 61 | 21 | 25 |
| Isongole | 771 | 749 | 16 | 16 | 48 | 47 | 35 | 39 | 19 | 23 |
| Kisondela | 1087 | 1052 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 47 | 50 | 16 | 11 |
| Mpuguso | 1155 | 1209 | 26 | 28 | 44 | 43 | 54 | 69 | 28 | 31 |
| Kisiba | 885 | 804 | 15 | 21 | 59 | 38 | 70 | 32 | 25 | 17 |
| Msasani | 464 | 493 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 30 | 7 | 7 |
| Bagamoyo | 659 | 669 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 5 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26,405 | 26,255 | 667 | 689 | 1226 | 1135 | 1168 | 1343 | 468 | 646 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(iii.) Staff Houses

As far as the various teaching incentives are concerned, provision of staff quarters is very crucial as it facilitates the retention of teachers and also promotes teaching morale. Table 5.34 shows that Rungwe District Municipal had a total of 991 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 1,226 houses. Focusing on the required official House Teacher Ratio (HTR) of 1:1, this council had a deficit of 1,040 houses (equivalent to about 85 percent deficit) based on HTR. At ward level, Table 5.34 shows that all wards faced a critical shortage of houses with a deficit of more than 50 percent. The most outstanding wards are Kiwira (96.0 percent, 15.6 percent), Makandana (95.0 percent, 3.8 percent), Kyimo (93.0 percent, 9.4 percent), Nkunga (91.0 percent, 6.9 percent) and Ibigi (90.0 percent, 7.4 percent). The rest have deficits ranging from 62.0 percent for Matwebe Ward to 79.0 percent for Ikuti Ward.

Table 5.34: Availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Required Teachers | Number of Available Teachers | Actual Requirement of Houses | Available Houses | Deficit of Houses | | Surplus/Deficit Based on HTR | Percent of Deficit Based on HTR |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. | Percent | | |
| Ikuti | 101 | 57 | 101 | 21 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 7.7 |
| Iponjola | 45 | 36 | 45 | 6 | 39 | 87 | 39 | 3.8 |
| Nkunga | 79 | 65 | 79 | 7 | 72 | 91 | 72 | 6.9 |
| Lupepo | 34 | 23 | 34 | 12 | 22 | 65 | 22 | 2.1 |
| Kyimo | 105 | 101 | 105 | 7 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 9.4 |
| Lufingo | 69 | 55 | 69 | 8 | 61 | 88 | 61 | 5.9 |
| Kiwira | 169 | 160 | 169 | 7 | 162 | 96 | 162 | 15.6 |
| Matwebe | 34 | 25 | 34 | 13 | 21 | 62 | 21 | 2.0 |
| Masukulu | 42 | 34 | 42 | 8 | 34 | 81 | 34 | 2.8 |
| Bujela | 51 | 36 | 51 | 10 | 41 | 80 | 41 | 4.1 |
| Masoko | 56 | 38 | 56 | 9 | 47 | 84 | 47 | 4.5 |
| Malindo | 32 | 29 | 32 | 4 | 28 | 88 | 28 | 2.7 |
| Makandana | 42 | 36 | 42 | 2 | 40 | 95 | 40 | 3.8 |
| Itagata | 34 | 25 | 34 | 4 | 30 | 88 | 30 | 2.9 |
| Ibigi | 85 | 86 | 85 | 8 | 77 | 91 | 77 | 7.4 |
| Swaya | 55 | 38 | 55 | 8 | 47 | 85 | 47 | 4.5 |
| Kinyala | 102 | 84 | 102 | 29 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 7.0 |
| Masebe | 38 | 25 | 38 | 7 | 31 | 82 | 31 | 3.0 |
| Suma | 50 | 38 | 50 | 10 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 3.8 |
| Kawetele | 49 | 50 | 49 | 5 | 44 | 90 | 44 | |
| Bulyaga | 41 | 47 | 41 | 5 | 36 | 88 | 36 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ilima | 50 | 44 | 50 | 12 | 38 | 76 | 38 | |
| Ndanto | 41 | 28 | 41 | 6 | 35 | 85 | 35 | |
| Isongole | 82 | 59 | 82 | 15 | 67 | 82 | 67 | |
| Kisondela | 83 | 60 | 83 | 15 | 68 | 82 | 68 | |
| Mpuguso | 108 | 107 | 108 | 11 | 97 | 90 | 97 | |
| Kisiba | 64 | 41 | 64 | 14 | 50 | 78 | 50 | |
| Msasani | 32 | 48 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 94 | 30 | |
| Bagamoyo | 39 | 50 | 39 | 1 | 38 | 97 | 38 | |
| Total | 1812 | 1525 | 1812 | 180 | 1546 | 84.4 | 1546 | 100.0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(iv). Furniture (Desks)

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favorable and conducive learning environment for pupils. In 2015, Table 5.35 gives a total of 52,291 registered pupils in Rungwe District Council who need 18,439 desks in order to comply with the official Desk Pupils Ratio of 1:3. However, the council has 20,402 desks or 1,963 extra desks (16.1 percent).

Table 5.35: Availability of Desks in Public Primary Schools Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Pupils | Available Desks | Desk Pupils Ratio | Required Desks | Deficit of Desks | | Deficit Based on DPR | Percent of Deficit Based on DPR |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. | Percent | | |
| Ikuti | 3,420 | 1,280 | 1:03 | 1,124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 1,638 | 603 | 1:03 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 2,624 | 977 | 1:03 | 875 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 854 | 422 | 1:02 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 2,929 | 1,161 | 1:03 | 994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 2,256 | 1,090 | 1:02 | 875 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 5,717 | 2,168 | 1:03 | 2,055 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Matwebe | 641 | 265 | 1:02 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 1,726 | 479 | 1:03 | 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 1,081 | 449 | 1:02 | 363 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 1,067 | 623 | 1:02 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 1,020 | 432 | 1:02 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makandana | 835 | 331 | 1:03 | 295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itagata | 708 | 278 | 1:03 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Ibigi | 1,993 | 749 | 1:03 | 670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 1,977 | 673 | 1:03 | 651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 3,034 | 1,087 | 1:03 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 1,057 | 408 | 1:03 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 1,537 | 512 | 1:03 | 765 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 1,943 | 718 | 1:03 | 639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 1,221 | 448 | 1:03 | 405 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 968 | 441 | 1:03 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 2,417 | 989 | 1:03 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 1,520 | 506 | 1:03 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 2,139 | 725 | 1:03 | 647 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 2,364 | 931 | 1:03 | 816 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1,689 | 627 | 1:03 | 565 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 957 | 533 | 1:03 | 503 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 1,328 | 497 | 1:03 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 52,660 | 20,402 | 06:21 | 18,439 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

0-stands for no deficit in these wards there are extra desks due to the fact that the total of required desks is less than the available desks probably due to the response of councils to the national directive produce enough desks for pupils.

(v) Accessibility of Water

Rungwe District Council has managed to supply water to some of its primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.36 shows that water wells were the major source of water supply in primary schools with a total of 84 wells in 2013 but reduced to 83 wells in 2015, followed by tap water 24 sources in 2013 then reduced to 14 sources in 2015, while there were four water tanks for both 2013 and 2014 being the least common source water in primary schools in the council. However, not all schools in the council had water facilities in their compounds. The council must make sure that accessibility of water supply in its primary schools as pre-condition of reducing the prevalence of preventing waterborne diseases and preventing people from contracting such diseases. This will lead to reduction of pupils' drop outs, among other reasons, caused by illnesses and or deaths.

Table 5.36: Accessibility of Water in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Total No. of Schools | 2013 | | | Total No. of Schools | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No. of Primary Schools with working | | | | No. of Primary Schools with working | | |
| | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water |
| Ikuti | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Nkunga | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Kyimo | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 10 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 |
| Matwebe | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Masukulu | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Bujela | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Masoko | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Malindo | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Makandana | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Itagata | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ibigi | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Swaya | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 9 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Masebe | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Suma | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Ilima | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Isongole | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Msasani | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 141 | 5 | 123 | 28 | 0 | 5 | 121 | 18 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

vi. Teachers

The teacher to pupil ratio is an important indicator shows the ability of the council to provide quality education in schools. The standard requirement is that one teacher should serve a class of 45 pupils (1:45). Rungwe District Council has an average 36 pupils per teacher (TPR of 1:36) in 2015. Therefore, the council does not have an acute shortage of teachers in 2015 (Table 5.37).

The table also shows that, with the exception of primary schools in Ikuti (CPR;1:60) and Iponjola (1:49) wards, all other primary schools in the remaining wards fall below the Tanzania

National Primary Standard of TPR of 1:45 in 2015. This suggests, these councils do not have an acute shortage of teachers.

Table 5.37: Availability of Public Primary School's Teachers (Grade IIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters) by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Pupils | Teachers Required | Available Teachers | Deficit | Percent of Deficit | Teacher Pupils Ratio | Deficit Based on TPR | Percent Deficit Based on TPR |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ikuti | 3,420 | 101 | 57 | 44 | 43.6 | 1:60 | 19 | 18.8 |
| Iponjola | 1,638 | 45 | 36 | 9 | 20.0 | 1:46 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 2,624 | 79 | 65 | 14 | 17.7 | 1:40 | -7 | -8.9 |
| Lupepo | 854 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 32.4 | 1:37 | -4 | -11.8 |
| Lupepo | 2,929 | 105 | 101 | 4 | 3.8 | 1:29 | -36 | -34.3 |
| Lufingo | 2,256 | 69 | 55 | 14 | 20.3 | 1:41 | -5 | -7.2 |
| Kiwira | 5,717 | 169 | 160 | 9 | 5.3 | 1:36 | -33 | -19.5 |
| Matwebe | 641 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 26.5 | 1:26 | -11 | -32.4 |
| Masukulu | 1,726 | 42 | 34 | 8 | 19.0 | 1:51 | -7 | -16.7 |
| Bujela | 1,081 | 51 | 36 | 15 | 29.4 | 1:30 | -12 | -23.5 |
| Masoko | 1,067 | 56 | 38 | 18 | 32.1 | 1:28 | -17 | -30.4 |
| Malindo | 1,020 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 9.4 | 1:35 | -6 | -18.8 |
| Makandana | 835 | 42 | 36 | 6 | 14.3 | 1:23 | -17 | -40.5 |
| Itagata | 708 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 26.5 | 1:28 | -9 | -26.5 |
| Ibigi | 1,993 | 85 | 86 | -1 | -1.2 | 1:23 | -42 | -49.4 |
| Swaya | 1,977 | 55 | 38 | 17 | 30.9 | 1:52 | 6 | 10.9 |
| Kinyala | 3,034 | 102 | 84 | 18 | 17.6 | 1:36 | -17 | -16.7 |
| Masebe | 1,057 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 34.2 | 1:42 | -1 | -2.6 |
| Suma | 1,537 | 50 | 38 | 12 | 24.0 | 1:40 | -4 | -8.0 |
| Kawetele | 1,943 | 49 | 50 | -1 | -2.0 | 1:39 | 3 | 12 |
| Bulyaga | 1,221 | 41 | 47 | -6 | -14.6 | 1:26 | 1 | 4 |
| Ilima | 968 | 50 | 44 | 6 | 12.0 | 1:22 | 6 | 71 |
| Ndanto | 2,417 | 41 | 28 | 13 | 31.7 | 1:86 | 21 | 137 |
| Isongole | 1,520 | 82 | 59 | 23 | 28.0 | 1:26 | 15 | 119 |
| Kisondela | 2,139 | 83 | 60 | 23 | 27.7 | 1:36 | 23 | 160 |
| Mpuguso | 2,364 | 108 | 107 | 1 | 0.9 | 1:22 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1,689 | 64 | 41 | 23 | 35.9 | 1:41 | 23 | 202 |
| Msasani | 957 | 32 | 48 | -16 | -50.0 | 1:20 | 2 | 17 |
| Bagamoyo | 1,328 | 39 | 50 | -11 | -28.2 | 1:27 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 52,660 | 1,812 | 1525 | 287 | 447.3 | | -203 | -16.6 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.6 Adult Education

Along with the expansion of primary and secondary education, the council has also been conducting adult education using primary schools as centres with head teachers being in charge of adult education campaigns through MUKEJA and MEMKWA programs. Table 5.55 shows that in 2013 the council had 8 centres as well as in 2015 there were 8 centres for MUKEJA programmes with enrolments of 152 pupils in 2013 and 126 pupils in 2015. Also the council had 2 centres of MEMKWA at Bulyaga and Ibighi ward with enrolment of 34 pupils in 2013 and 18 pupils in 2015. Lack of sensitization campaigns to adults is the main reason for having few adults who joined these programs in the Council. Moreover, all wards should have regular sensitization campaigns for sustainability of the two programs. **Census data**

Table 5.55: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Number of centres (MUKEJA) – ICBAE | | Centres Enrolment (MUKEJA) – ICBAE | | MEMKWA (Colbert) enrolment | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2015 | 2013 | 2015 | 2013 | 2015 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | 25 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | 22 | 15 |
| Bujela | 1 | 1 | 23 | 15 | - | - |
| Kyimo | 2 | 2 | 49 | 49 | - | - |
| Ndanto | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | - | - |
| Ibighi | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Ilima | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | - | - |
| Total | 8 | 8 | 152 | 126 | 34 | 18 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.2.8 Special Education

The issue of disability of late has been gaining recognition both at national and international levels. This is due to the fact that the level of disability appears to be on the increase in most societies due to various factors related to birth, hereditary, accidents, aging, and morbidity among others. Hence, it is important to prepare programmes for enabling disabled pupils to get special education according to their type of impairment. Table 5.55a shows that the number of pupils enrolled in special education has decreased from 130 in 2013 to 120 in 2015 and number

of boys was 133 (53.2 percent) higher than 117 girls (46.8 percent) in both referred years. Most of the enrolled pupils had problems of physical disability that accounted for 43.2 percent (67 in 2013 and 41 in 2015) followed by intellectual impairment that accounted for 32.0 percent (30 in 2013 and 50 in 2015). Whereas, visual impairment accounted for 15.2 percent (15 girls, 23 boys) and albinism accounted for the smallest number of pupils with disability by 9.6 percent (14 girls, 10 boys) in both years.

Table 55a: Number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment in Rungwe District Council, 2013 and 2015.

| Ward | Type of Impairment | Number of Pupils Enrolled | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Katumba II (Ibigi Ward) | Visual disability | 11 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| | Albino | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | Intellectual impairment | 16 | 14 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| | Physical disability | 38 | 29 | 67 | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| | Total | 69 | 61 | 130 | 64 | 56 | 120 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in Rungwe District Council is being implemented in response to the government's policy of having at least one public secondary school in each ward. Consequently, in 2011, the district had 24 public secondary schools and the number has remained the same from 2011 to 2015 (Table 5.38). On the other hand, in 2011 and 2012 there were only three private secondary schools in the council and from 2013, 2014 and 2015 the number of private secondary schools increased to 4. Priority now should be to establish a secondary school in Masebe Ward in order to fulfill the government's policy of having a public secondary school in each ward. However, Masebe Ward does not have any public secondary school.

Table 5.38: Number of Secondary Schools Ownership and Ward in Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri | Pub | Pri |
| Matwebe | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Masukulu | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Bujela | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Masoko | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |

Rungwe District Council, Socio-Economic Profile, 2015

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Iponjola | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nkunga | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Swaya | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Suma | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Kisondela | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Ilima | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Malindo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ibighi | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Kiwira | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Makandana | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Isongole | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kyimo | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 7 | 28 | 7 | 28 | 7 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.2 Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students in Rungwe District Council increased with the increase of school infrastructures constructed through people’s participation and increase of parents’ awareness on construction of education facilities to their children. Table 5.39 shows that student’s enrolment of Form One reached 91.9 percent (93.0 percent boys and 91.6 percent girls) of allocated students from all wards from 2011, 2013 and 2015.

Comparing enrolment between sexes in the same period, the selection of boy students was more than that of girl students in 2011, 2013 and 2015. In 2011, out of 3,574 allocated students, 3,452 were enrolled were enrolled in Form 1, boys accounted for 99.8 percent compared to 96.3 percent for girls. Similarly in 2013 boys’ enrolment accounted for 89.6 percent higher than 88.7 percent of girls. But in 2015, enrolment of girls accounted for 90.9 percent which was higher than 90.0 percent for boys. The increase of girls’ enrolment and decrease of boys’ enrollment conforms to the aim of reaching gender balance of 1:1 by the year 2015 as stipulated in the education policy.

Table 5.39: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex, Rungwe District Council 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Year | Allocated Students | | | Enrolled Form I | | | Enrolment Rate (Percent) | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 2011 | 1,684 | 1,840 | 3,574 | 1,681 | 1,771 | 3,452 | 99.8 | 96.3 | 96.6 |
| 2013 | 2,106 | 2,479 | 4,585 | 1,886 | 2,199 | 4,085 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 89.1 |
| 2015 | 1,414 | 1,668 | 3,082 | 1,273 | 1,517 | 2,790 | 90.0 | 90.9 | 90.5 |
| Total | 5,204 | 5,987 | 11,241 | 4,840 | 5,487 | 10,327 | 93.0 | 91.6 | 91.9 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

At ward level, Table 5.39a also shows variations of enrolment among wards, among others reasons were caused by poor performances of standard seven examinations experienced in the given period of 2011, 2013 and 2015. In some council poverty at household level may be a contributing factor that compels students enrolled in Form 1 to participate in income generating activities in order to raise income of their families. **However, Masebe Ward has one new public secondary school which have started enrollment of form one students on 2017.**

Table 5.39a: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | No. of Allocated students | | | | | | | | | Number of Enrolled students | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Matwebe | 30 | 23 | 53 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 30 | 23 | 53 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Masukulu | 44 | 54 | 98 | 61 | 59 | 120 | 26 | 28 | 54 | 44 | 54 | 98 | 61 | 58 | 119 | 26 | 28 | 54 |
| Bujela | 29 | 38 | 117 | 66 | 48 | 114 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 79 | 38 | 117 | 66 | 48 | 114 | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Masoko | 75 | 71 | 146 | 97 | 89 | 186 | 47 | 40 | 87 | 74 | 65 | 139 | 87 | 75 | 162 | 39 | 34 | 73 |
| Ikuti | 72 | 89 | 161 | 83 | 127 | 210 | 61 | 73 | 134 | 54 | 58 | 112 | 76 | 120 | 196 | 59 | 66 | 125 |
| Iponjola | 75 | 79 | 154 | 98 | 96 | 194 | 24 | 59 | 83 | 75 | 79 | 154 | 98 | 96 | 194 | 24 | 59 | 83 |
| Nkunga | 100 | 77 | 177 | 111 | 136 | 247 | 67 | 66 | 133 | 83 | 59 | 142 | 93 | 122 | 215 | 52 | 53 | 105 |
| Swaya | 20 | 48 | 68 | 49 | 49 | 98 | 40 | 45 | 85 | 20 | 47 | 67 | 42 | 47 | 89 | 43 | 40 | 83 |
| Kinyala | 91 | 60 | 151 | 62 | 99 | 161 | 77 | 92 | 169 | 91 | 60 | 151 | 62 | 99 | 161 | 77 | 92 | 169 |
| Suma | 54 | 72 | 126 | 100 | 92 | 192 | 47 | 61 | 108 | 48 | 64 | 112 | 68 | 71 | 139 | 33 | 47 | 80 |
| Mpuguso | 161 | 154 | 315 | 188 | 187 | 375 | 150 | 143 | 293 | 156 | 137 | 293 | 188 | 157 | 345 | 124 | 138 | 262 |
| Kisondela | 66 | 81 | 147 | 130 | 157 | 287 | 68 | 62 | 130 | 60 | 79 | 139 | 108 | 131 | 239 | 68 | 47 | 115 |
| Kisiba | 46 | 41 | 87 | 59 | 79 | 138 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 46 | 41 | 87 | 59 | 79 | 138 | 33 | 33 | 66 |
| Bagamoyo | 118 | 136 | 254 | 137 | 156 | 293 | 119 | 111 | 230 | 110 | 125 | 235 | 125 | 143 | 268 | 108 | 107 | 215 |
| Ilima | 45 | 142 | 187 | 73 | 230 | 303 | 49 | 188 | 237 | 79 | 217 | 296 | 59 | 231 | 290 | 43 | 184 | 227 |
| Malindo | 37 | 56 | 93 | 38 | 52 | 90 | 40 | 56 | 96 | 53 | 37 | 90 | 42 | 40 | 82 | 26 | 42 | 68 |
| Ibighi | 123 | 113 | 236 | 158 | 160 | 318 | 89 | 140 | 229 | 113 | 112 | 225 | 131 | 125 | 256 | 72 | 121 | 193 |
| Lufingo | 61 | 58 | 119 | 126 | 141 | 267 | 36 | 56 | 92 | 60 | 48 | 108 | 102 | 126 | 228 | 26 | 42 | 68 |
| Kiwira | 237 | 249 | 486 | 252 | 337 | 589 | 187 | 191 | 378 | 211 | 228 | 439 | 228 | 273 | 501 | 180 | 164 | 344 |
| Makandana | 60 | 69 | 129 | 72 | 61 | 133 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 55 | 64 | 119 | 65 | 54 | 119 | 32 | 47 | 79 |
| Bulyaga | 140 | 130 | 270 | 120 | 100 | 220 | 160 | 120 | 280 | 140 | 136 | 276 | 100 | 80 | 180 | 170 | 130 | 300 |
| Isongole | 160 | 160 | 320 | 158 | 158 | 316 | 180 | 180 | 360 | 79 | 86 | 165 | 117 | 115 | 232 | 76 | 82 | 158 |
| Kyimo | 110 | 110 | 220 | 124 | 160 | 284 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 103 | 100 | 203 | 123 | 115 | 238 | 57 | 59 | 116 |
| Total | 1,684 | 1,840 | 3,574 | 2,106 | 2,479 | 4,585 | 1,414 | 1,668 | 3,082 | 1,681 | 1,771 | 3,452 | 1,886 | 2,199 | 4,085 | 1,273 | 1,517 | 2,790 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.3 Completion Rates

The completion rate is an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of students enrolled in form one complete the secondary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not. Analysis of data shows that the rate of completion of the secondary education cycle in Rungwe District Council, improved slightly due to the improvement of school environment such as provision of meals and parent's involvement through school committees.

Table 5.40 shows a total of 2,995 students enrolled Form I in 2011, in 2013 enrolled students were 3,198 and a total of 3,220 students were enrolled in 2015. On the other hand, in 2011 a total of 2,881 students completed Form IV (1,544 boys, 1,337 girls or 46.4 percent), in 2013 a total of 2,941 students completed Form IV (1,471 boys, 1,470 girls or about 50.0 percent) and in 2015 a total of 3,148 (1,402 boys, and 1,746 girls or 55.5 percent) completed Form IV. The data shows in 2011, out of all pupils who completed Form IV in 2011, girls accounted for 46.4 percent, in 2013 girls accounted for 50.0 percent and in 2015 girls accounted for 55.5 percent. In 2013 and in 2014 more girls than boys completed Form, this reflects a significant improvement has been made in raising the educational status of girls.

At ward level, Table 5.40 also shows in 2015, Kiwira Ward has the leading total of students (364 out of whom 184 boys, 180 girls or 49.5 percent) who completed Form IV, followed by Bulyaga Ward with 353 students (159 boys, 194 girls equivalent to 55.0 percent) and Mpuguso Ward with 289 students (132 boys, 157 girls equivalent to 54.3 percent). Other wards have students who completed Form IV within the range of 29 students (13 boys, 16 girls' equivalent to 55.2 percent) in Matwebe Ward and 234 students (54 boys, 180 girls equivalent to 76.9 percent) in Ilima Ward. The data show that out of 22 wards, 15 wards (68.2 percent) has more girls than boys who completed Form IV. However, Masebe Ward does not have any public secondary school.

Table 5.40: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and Ward in Public Secondary Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Registered Students | | | | | | | | | Students Completed Form IV | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Matwebe | 30 | 23 | 53 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Masukulu | 44 | 54 | 98 | 61 | 58 | 119 | 26 | 28 | 54 | 34 | 61 | 95 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 23 | 42 | 65 |
| Bujela | 60 | 28 | 88 | 41 | 37 | 78 | 40 | 43 | 83 | 50 | 13 | 63 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 40 | 43 | 83 |
| Masoko | 72 | 50 | 122 | 42 | 49 | 91 | 31 | 52 | 83 | 72 | 49 | 121 | 36 | 46 | 82 | 31 | 50 | 81 |
| Ikuti | 79 | 29 | 108 | 73 | 61 | 134 | 70 | 55 | 125 | 77 | 28 | 105 | 71 | 56 | 127 | 69 | 55 | 124 |
| Iponjola | 57 | 51 | 108 | 38 | 44 | 82 | 53 | 53 | 106 | 57 | 51 | 108 | 38 | 44 | 82 | 53 | 53 | 106 |
| Nkunga | 94 | 55 | 149 | 51 | 63 | 114 | 44 | 84 | 128 | 93 | 55 | 148 | 78 | 57 | 135 | 42 | 83 | 125 |
| Swaya | - | - | - | 33 | 29 | 62 | 16 | 12 | 28 | - | - | - | 30 | 21 | 51 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Kinyala | 74 | 36 | 110 | 55 | 81 | 136 | 120 | 120 | 240 | 62 | 30 | 92 | 50 | 71 | 121 | 105 | 118 | 223 |
| Suma | 61 | 45 | 106 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 60 | 45 | 105 | 35 | 39 | 74 | 19 | 25 | 44 |
| Mpuguso | 83 | 80 | 163 | 129 | 127 | 256 | 135 | 161 | 296 | 83 | 80 | 163 | 121 | 123 | 244 | 132 | 157 | 289 |
| Kisondela | 86 | 49 | 135 | 67 | 50 | 117 | 53 | 61 | 114 | 86 | 49 | 135 | 67 | 50 | 117 | 53 | 61 | 114 |
| Kisiba | 46 | 20 | 66 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 41 | 26 | 67 | 45 | 20 | 65 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 41 | 26 | 67 |
| Bagamoyo | 89 | 92 | 181 | 124 | 115 | 239 | 101 | 138 | 239 | 89 | 92 | 181 | 121 | 111 | 232 | 98 | 133 | 231 |
| Ilima | 73 | 168 | 241 | 78 | 176 | 254 | 54 | 184 | 238 | 73 | 164 | 237 | 74 | 169 | 243 | 54 | 180 | 234 |
| Malindo | 43 | 24 | 67 | 39 | 35 | 74 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 23 | 44 | 67 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 34 | 23 | 57 |
| Ibighi | 88 | 93 | 181 | 99 | 91 | 190 | 71 | 101 | 172 | 83 | 90 | 173 | 90 | 82 | 172 | 68 | 94 | 162 |
| Lufingo | 76 | 79 | 155 | 74 | 54 | 128 | 48 | 65 | 113 | 76 | 71 | 147 | 71 | 53 | 124 | 43 | 63 | 106 |
| Kiwira | 154 | 113 | 267 | 170 | 151 | 321 | 188 | 187 | 375 | 150 | 113 | 263 | 164 | 149 | 313 | 184 | 180 | 364 |
| Makandana | 64 | 57 | 121 | 57 | 50 | 107 | 40 | 53 | 93 | 64 | 56 | 120 | 56 | 49 | 105 | 39 | 51 | 90 |
| Bulyaga | 166 | 164 | 330 | 172 | 191 | 363 | 162 | 203 | 365 | 161 | 157 | 318 | 148 | 176 | 324 | 159 | 194 | 353 |
| Kyimo | 89 | 57 | 146 | 86 | 64 | 150 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 88 | 57 | 145 | 79 | 64 | 143 | 88 | 89 | 177 |
| Isongole | 60 | 30 | 90 | 70 | 55 | 125 | 41 | 31 | 72 | 60 | 30 | 90 | 69 | 55 | 124 | 41 | 31 | 72 |
| Total | 1,628 | 1,367 | 2,995 | 1,580 | 1,618 | 3,198 | 1,443 | 1,777 | 3,220 | 1,544 | 1,337 | 2,881 | 1,471 | 1,470 | 2,941 | 1,402 | 1,746 | 3,148 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.4 Drop-Outs

Table 5.40a indicates the magnitude with regard to the problem of school drop outs in Rungwe District Council from 2011- 2014 and 2012- 2015. In 2014 the total of 1,608 were dropouts, out of whom 820 boys who accounted for 51.0 percent and 788 girls (49.0 percent). Moreover, in 2015 the number of drop outs decreased to 1,361 pupils out of whom 717 boys (52.7 percent) and 644 girls (47.3 percent). At ward level, in 2014 a leading total of 150 dropouts were reported in Kiwira Ward (76 boys and 74 girls equivalent to 49.3 percent), followed by Ibighi Ward with 118 dropouts (34 boys and 84 girls equivalent to 71.2 percent), Suma Ward with 108 dropouts (57 boys and 51 girls equivalent to 47.2 percent), Kisiba Ward with 105 (56 boys and 49 girls equivalent to 46.7 percent), Bulyaga Ward with 92 dropouts (42 boys, 50 girls equivalent to 54.3 percent) and Bujela Ward with 83 dropouts (48 boys, 35 girls or equivalent to 42.2 percent). Other wards with relatively few dropouts were within the range of 3 dropouts in Kyimo Ward (3 girls) to 77 dropouts in Iponjola Ward (42 girls, 35 girls equivalent to 45.5 percent). Out of 22 wards, 7 wards (31.8 percent) had more girl dropouts than boys. However, Masebe Ward does not have any public secondary school.

Table 5.40a: Dropouts of students in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward Rungwe District Council; 2011-2014 and 2012 - 2015

| Ward | Enrolled in 2011 | | | Completed in 2014 | | | Not completed/Drop outs/ in 2014 | | | Enrolled in 2012 | | | Completed in 2015 | | | Not completed/Drop outs in 2015 | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Matwebe | 30 | 23 | 53 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 26 | 33 | 59 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Masukulu | 44 | 54 | 98 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 22 | 34 | 56 | 70 | 59 | 129 | 23 | 42 | 65 | 47 | 17 | 64 |
| Bujela | 79 | 38 | 117 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 57 | 19 | 76 | 98 | 78 | 176 | 40 | 43 | 83 | 48 | 35 | 83 |
| Masoko | 74 | 65 | 139 | 22 | 16 | 38 | 52 | 49 | 101 | 65 | 89 | 154 | 31 | 50 | 81 | 34 | 39 | 73 |
| Ikuti | 72 | 89 | 161 | 44 | 46 | 90 | 28 | 43 | 71 | 83 | 62 | 145 | 69 | 55 | 124 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Iponjola | 75 | 79 | 154 | 22 | 38 | 60 | 53 | 41 | 94 | 100 | 83 | 183 | 58 | 48 | 106 | 42 | 35 | 77 |
| Nkunga | 94 | 55 | 149 | 92 | 54 | 146 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 84 | 128 | 42 | 83 | 125 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Swaya | 48 | 20 | 68 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 33 | 9 | 42 | 33 | 27 | 60 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 36 |
| Kinyala | 91 | 60 | 151 | 79 | 36 | 115 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 120 | 120 | 240 | 105 | 118 | 223 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Suma | 54 | 72 | 126 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 76 | 70 | 146 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 57 | 51 | 108 |
| Mpuguso | 161 | 154 | 315 | 63 | 70 | 133 | 98 | 84 | 182 | 185 | 169 | 354 | 132 | 157 | 289 | 53 | 12 | 65 |
| Kisondela | 60 | 79 | 139 | 37 | 46 | 83 | 23 | 33 | 56 | 90 | 86 | 176 | 53 | 61 | 114 | 37 | 25 | 62 |
| Kisiba | 46 | 41 | 87 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 97 | 75 | 172 | 41 | 26 | 67 | 56 | 49 | 105 |
| Bagamoyo | 110 | 125 | 235 | 93 | 77 | 170 | 17 | 48 | 65 | 130 | 170 | 300 | 98 | 133 | 231 | 32 | 37 | 69 |
| Ilima | 79 | 217 | 296 | 37 | 169 | 206 | 42 | 48 | 90 | 67 | 187 | 254 | 54 | 180 | 234 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Malindo | 53 | 37 | 90 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 61 | 37 | 98 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| Ibighi | 113 | 112 | 225 | 38 | 45 | 83 | 75 | 67 | 142 | 116 | 152 | 268 | 82 | 68 | 150 | 34 | 84 | 118 |
| Lufingo | 60 | 48 | 108 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 34 | 29 | 63 | 74 | 105 | 179 | 43 | 63 | 106 | 31 | 42 | 73 |
| Kiwira | 575 | 228 | 803 | 133 | 135 | 268 | 78 | 93 | 171 | 250 | 256 | 506 | 184 | 182 | 366 | 76 | 74 | 150 |
| Makandana | 55 | 64 | 119 | 35 | 41 | 76 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 60 | 79 | 139 | 39 | 51 | 90 | 21 | 28 | 49 |
| Bulyaga | 217 | 220 | 437 | 167 | 162 | 329 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 240 | 295 | 535 | 198 | 245 | 443 | 42 | 50 | 92 |
| Kyimo | 103 | 100 | 203 | 53 | 54 | 107 | 50 | 46 | 96 | 78 | 92 | 170 | 88 | 89 | 177 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Isongole | 79 | 86 | 165 | 49 | 63 | 112 | 30 | 23 | 53 | 80 | 80 | 240 | 41 | 31 | 72 | 39 | 49 | 88 |
| Total | 2,293 | 1,980 | 4,273 | 1,082 | 1,125 | 2,207 | 820 | 788 | 1,608 | 2,163 | 2,408 | 4,571 | 1,460 | 1,769 | 3,229 | 717 | 644 | 1,361 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.5 Pass Rates

Pass rate reflects the quality of secondary education provided in the region and is divided into divisions with division I being the highest pass followed by division two, three and four while division zero is considered as absolute fail. The cumulative performances of Form IV examinations in Public Secondary Schools as Table 5.41 shows, in Rungwe District Council from 2011 to 2015 consecutively. This shows, out of a total 16,056 students who sat for Form IV examinations in Rungwe District Council, 1445 students (about 9.0 percent) got Division I (77.9 percent boys, 22.1 percent girls), 1,378 (8.6 percent) attained Division II (54.1 boys, 45.9 percent girls), 1776 (11.1 percent) got Division III (57.5 percent boys, 42.5 percent girls), 5,710 (35.6 percent) attained division IV (58.1 percent boys, 41.9 percent girls) while 5,747 (35.8 percent) 48.1 failed their examinations and attained division zero (45.9 percent boys, 54.1 percent girls).

Furthermore, The analysis of these data shows that only students who attained divisions I and II were selected to join Form V and a few who got Division III, while those got Division IV were able to join various institutions within and outside the region. It is important for the Local Government Authorities to take this performance as a challenge and then design strategies that will improve examination performances in their respective councils.

Looking at performance or distribution of grades within the same sex from 2011-2015, the data provided by the Department of Education shows that a cumulative total of boys and girls who sat for Form IV examination were 8,887 and 7,209 respectively. The results of these examinations shows that among 8,887 boys who sat the Form Four Examination, the proportion of boys' students who passed their examinations were better than that of 7,209 girls. The table further shows that girl's performances were lower with exception of Division II (8.4 percent boys, 8.8 percent girls), that shows the performance of girls was higher than that of boys by 0.4 percent. The performance in other divisions was as follows; Division I (12.6 percent boys, 4.4 percent girls), Division III (11.5 percent boys, 10.5 percent girls), Division IV (37.5 percent boys, 33.2 percent girls), and Division O (29.8 percent boys, 43.2 percent girls).

Likewise, Table 5.41 shows the performance of Division One among boys in 2011 was 7.0 percent, in 2013 increased to 24.3 percent then dropped to 11.4 percent in 2015. The performance among girls in 2011 who attained Division One was 4.4 percent, in 2013 increased to 6.5 percent, then dropped to 1.6 percent in 2015. In addition to that, the proportion of boy students who failed their examinations decreased from 47.0 percent in 2011 to 14.5 percent in 2013 but increased to 22.3 percent in 2015, whereas girls' performances deteriorated in recent years by increasing those who failed their examination from 66.7 percent in 2011 to 30.2 percent in 2013 then increased slightly to 30.3 percent in 2015.

It is obvious, girls' performance compared to the performance of boys, narrowed down their chances to join higher levels of education, including high secondary schools and institutions. The council, therefore, should develop strategies in order to improve girls' performance in the future.

Table 5.41: Students Performance (Number and Percent) in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Rungwe District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Year | Boys | | | | | | Girls | | | | | | Total Both Sexes |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Division | | | | | Total | Division | | | | | Total | |
| | I | II | III | IV | 0 | | I | II | III | IV | 0 | | |
| 2011 | 182 | 100 | 163 | 888 | 1,182 | 2,515 | 83 | 70 | 64 | 456 | 1,343 | 2,016 | 4,531 |
| 2012 | 175 | 166 | 147 | 596 | 739 | 1,823 | 55 | 83 | 135 | 423 | 728 | 1,424 | 3,247 |
| 2013 | 351 | 116 | 269 | 500 | 210 | 1,446 | 81 | 172 | 185 | 429 | 375 | 1,242 | 2,688 |
| 2014 | 265 | 192 | 249 | 806 | 204 | 1,716 | 78 | 150 | 144 | 527 | 247 | 1,146 | 2,862 |
| 2015 | 153 | 171 | 193 | 530 | 300 | 1,347 | 22 | 158 | 227 | 555 | 419 | 1,381 | 2,728 |
| Total | 1,126 | 745 | 1,021 | 3,320 | 2,635 | 8,847 | 319 | 633 | 755 | 2,390 | 3,112 | 7,209 | 16,056 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 35.3 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 22.6 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 28.2 |
| 2012 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 32.7 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 29.7 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 20.2 |
| 2013 | 24.3 | 8.0 | 18.6 | 34.6 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 34.5 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 16.7 |
| 2014 | 15.4 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 47.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 46.0 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 17.8 |
| 2015 | 11.4 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 39.3 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 40.2 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 17.0 |
| Total | 12.7 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 37.5 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 33.2 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.6 Form V Enrolment

In Rungwe District Council as Table 5.42 shows student's enrolment in Form V increased from 531 in 2011, increased to 732 in 2013 and reached 948 in 2015 .This resulted to an increase in enrolment from 37.9 percent in 2011, then decreased to 29.5 percent in 2015. Analysis based on sex reveals that in 2011, a total of 531 were enrolled in form V (3.0 percent girls), in 2013, enrolled students were 732 (3.0 percent girls) and in 2015, a total of 948 students were enrolled, girls accounted for 3.7 percent. More importantly, the data reveals that the proportion of girls joining Form V is too small compared to the proportion of boys joining high school.

Table 5.42: Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Public High Schools, Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | School | No. of Allocated students | | | | | | | | | Number of Enrolled students | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Isongole | Isongole | 76 | - | 76 | 52 | - | 52 | 314 | - | 314 | 64 | - | 64 | 44 | - | 44 | 279 | - | 279 |
| Bulyaga | Tukuyu | 118 | 21 | 139 | 187 | 25 | 212 | 122 | 39 | 161 | 109 | 16 | 125 | 175 | 22 | 197 | 116 | 35 | 151 |
| Kiwira | Rungwe | 398 | - | 398 | 428 | - | 428 | 514 | - | 514 | 342 | - | 342 | 491 | - | 491 | 518 | - | 518 |
| Total | | 592 | 21 | 613 | 667 | 25 | 692 | 950 | 39 | 989 | 515 | 16 | 531 | 710 | 22 | 732 | 913 | 35 | 948 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

Table 5.43 shows students completed Form VI increased from 505 in 2011, increased to 633 in 2013 then dropped to 618 in 2015 .This resulted to an increase in completion by 25.3 percent between 2011 and 2013, then decreased by 2.4 percent between 2013 and 2015. Analysis based on sex reveals that in 2011, a total of 505 completed form VI (6.1 percent girls), in 2013, students who completed Form VI were 633 (2.8 percent girls) and in 2015, a total of 618 students completed Form VI out of whom girls accounted for 3.6 percent. Moreover, the data shows that the proportion of girls who completed Form VI during the specified period is by far less than the proportion of boys who completed Form VI.

Table 5.43: Number of Students Enrolled and Completed High School Education by Sex and Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | School | Enrolled students | | | | | | | | | Students Completed Form VI | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Isongole | Isongole | 64 | - | 64 | 44 | - | 44 | 279 | - | 279 | 55 | - | 55 | 43 | - | 43 | 40 | - | 40 |
| Bulyaga | Tukuyu | 109 | 16 | 125 | 175 | 22 | 197 | 116 | 35 | 151 | 86 | 31 | 117 | 125 | 18 | 143 | 116 | 22 | 198 |
| Kiwira | Rungwe | 342 | - | 342 | 491 | - | 491 | 518 | - | 518 | 333 | - | 333 | 447 | - | 447 | 380 | - | 380 |
| Total | | 515 | 16 | 531 | 710 | 22 | 732 | 913 | 35 | 948 | 474 | 31 | 505 | 615 | 18 | 633 | 536 | 22 | 618 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.7 Pass Rates in Form Six Examinations

Table 5.44 shows student’s performance in Form VI examinations in Rungwe District Council, from 2011 to 2015. Out of 3,313 students who did examinations between 2011 and 2015, only 127(3.8 percent) failed their examinations or got Division Zero, and 582 (17.6 percent) attained Division IV. The table also shows that majority of students attained Division III were 1,644 (49.6 percent) followed by those attained Division II were 717 (21.6 percent) and Division I were 243 (7.3 percent). One general observation observed from these data is that, the performance of advanced level students for the last five years was normally distributed with very few students attained both divisions one and zero that gives an indication of quality high school education delivered in the council.

Looking at sex difference, the data shows similar trend in performance was recorded by both sexes. The performance among the boys (2,526) was higher than that of girls (787) who attained Division I (boys 8.7 percent, girls 3.0 percent) and Division III (boys 55.5 percent, girls 30.9 percent), whereas the proportions of girls who attained Division II (girls 23.4 percent,boys 21.1 percent), Division IV (girls 34.3 percent,boys 12.4 percent) and Division Zero(girls 8.4 percent,boys 2.4 percent). Results show that among the boys (2,526) who sat for Form Six Examination the majority (55.5 percent) attained Division III followed by 21.1 percent who attained Division II whereas among the girls (787) who sat Form Six Examination the majority (34.3 percent) attained Division IV followed by 30.9 percent who attained Division III. This

suggests 76.6 percent of boys attained Division II and III and 65.2 percent of girls attained Division III and IV.

Table 5.44: Students Performance (Number and Percent) in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Rungwe District Council; 2011- 2015

| Year | Boys | | | | | | Girls | | | | | | Total Both Sexes |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Division | | | | | Total | Division | | | | | Total | |
| | I | II | III | IV | 0 | | I | II | III | IV | 0 | | |
| 2011 | 24 | 76 | 161 | 46 | 17 | 324 | 1 | 21 | 51 | 61 | 10 | 144 | 468 |
| 2012 | 24 | 99 | 241 | 52 | 20 | 436 | 5 | 30 | 41 | 80 | 26 | 182 | 618 |
| 2013 | 40 | 36 | 394 | 51 | 15 | 536 | 9 | 41 | 47 | 36 | 5 | 138 | 674 |
| 2014 | 55 | 149 | 269 | 86 | 5 | 564 | 1 | 41 | 49 | 54 | 18 | 163 | 727 |
| 2015 | 76 | 173 | 336 | 77 | 4 | 666 | 8 | 51 | 55 | 39 | 7 | 160 | 826 |
| Total | 219 | 533 | 1,401 | 312 | 61 | 2,526 | 24 | 184 | 243 | 270 | 66 | 787 | 3,313 |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 7.4 | 23.5 | 49.7 | 14.2 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 35.4 | 42.4 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 14.1 |
| 2012 | 5.5 | 22.7 | 55.3 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 22.5 | 44.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 18.7 |
| 2013 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 73.5 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 29.7 | 34.1 | 26.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 20.3 |
| 2014 | 9.8 | 26.4 | 47.7 | 15.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 21.9 |
| 2015 | 11.4 | 26.0 | 50.5 | 11.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 31.9 | 34.4 | 24.4 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 24.9 |
| Total | 8.7 | 21.1 | 55.5 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 23.4 | 30.9 | 34.3 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 100 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.7 Special Education

This section focuses data that deal with special education by type of disability. This emanates from the fact that the issue of disability of late has been gaining recognition both at national and international levels. The main categories of disability may be classified according to various sources and causes mainly at birth, aging, illness, and or accidents. In Tanzania Mainland people with disability are given the deserving attention as the level of disability appears to be on the increase as a result of aging, morbidity, accidents as well as other unspecified causes. Hence, it is important to prepare programmes for enabling disabled pupils to get special education by type of impairment. However in Rungwe District Council, Table 5.45 shows that there are no secondary school students with any type of disability in 2013 and 2015.

Table 5. 45: Number of Students enrolled in Secondary Schools with their Type of impairment, Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Type of Impairment | Number of Students enrolled | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Nil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

5.2.3.8 Quantity and State of School Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities among some secondary schools in Rungwe District Council are operating below the standards set by the educational authorities Indeed, giving incentives to

teachers, students morale to work hard in conjunction with availability of essential school facilities do play a significant role in improving quality of education in any council. The most common facilities that play major role on improving the quality of education include availability of adequate classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, teachers' houses, sports facilities, furniture and teachers, availability of electricity and clean and safe water.

(i) Teachers

Expansion of secondary education is directly related to the increase in the number of teaching staff and other school facilities. This is essential for the sustainable improvement of the quality of education. Table 5.46 shows that the council had 969 teachers evenly distributed in each ward in 2015. This gives an average School Teachers Ratio of 1:37. As a result, the Council experienced a shortage of 127 teachers, equivalent to 11.6 percent of the required 1,096 teachers in 2015. At ward level, Kiwira Ward has the largest (19) deficit of teachers followed by Ibighi Ward (16), Bulyaga and Suma wards each with a deficit of 13 teachers and Kyimo Ward (10). Other wards had a shortage of teachers within a range of 2 (Makandara Ward) to 9 (Swaya Ward) teachers. Matwebe Ward has an excess of 12 teachers and Iponjola Ward with an excess of 11 teachers. However, Masebe Ward does not have any secondary school.

Table 5.46: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Requirement of teachers | Available Teachers | Deficit of Teachers |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Matwebe | 1 | 10 | 22 | -12 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| Bujela | 1 | 35 | 27 | 8 |
| Masoko | 1 | 29 | 23 | 6 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 40 | 35 | 5 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 22 | 33 | -11 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 32 | 28 | 4 |
| Swaya | 1 | 34 | 25 | 9 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 48 | 40 | 8 |
| Suma | 1 | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 68 | 54 | 13 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 43 | 35 | 8 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 30 | 22 | 8 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 62 | 59 | 6 |
| Ilima | 2 | 72 | 71 | 1 |
| Malindo | 1 | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 64 | 48 | 16 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 32 | 27 | 5 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Kiwira | 4 | 165 | 96 | 19 |
| Makandana | 1 | 45 | 43 | 2 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 106 | 82 | 13 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 56 | 47 | 10 |
| Isongole | 1 | 60 | 53 | 7 |
| Total | 28 | 1096 | 964 | 127 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.47 shows that, out of 911 available public secondary school teachers in the council by 2015, 27.9 percent had a diploma certificate, 71.6 percent degree holders and only 0.3 percent masters' holders. Looking at sex difference, out of 911 teachers, there were more male teachers than female teachers in all three levels of qualifications. Distribution of teachers by qualification is as follows: 254 diploma teachers (63.0 percent males, 37.0 percent females), 652 degree teachers (65.6 percent males, 34.4 percent females), 3 male teachers with master degree and 2 teachers with Other qualifications, one male and one female. One general observation from these data is sex differences widen at higher level of qualifications, especially degree and masters levels.

Table 5.47: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Teachers with | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Diploma | | | Degree | | | Masters | | | Others | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Matwebe | 9 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | 7 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | 7 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | 11 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | 4 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | 4 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | 7 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | 10 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 6 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | 7 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 7 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 42 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Kisondela | 12 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 10 | 7 | 17 | 32 | 22 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | 4 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | 6 | 3 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 39 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | 12 | 10 | 22 | 48 | 26 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | 8 | 4 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | 12 | 13 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyimo | 8 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Isongole | 5 | 5 | 10 | 29 | 14 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 160 | 94 | 254 | 428 | 225 | 652 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|--|---|---|---|---|

Source: Rungwe District Council

Efforts aimed at increasing the number of Science Teachers in the council should be monitored, supervised and coordinated by the Local Government Authority in collaboration with the Sector Ministry, because among the 903 available teachers; only 14.1 percent were Science teachers whereby males accounted for 77.2 percent compared to 22.8 percent females while 85.9 percent were arts' teachers (Table 5.48). At ward level, the table shows, the largest number (138) of teachers were allocated in Kiwira Ward (16 science, 119 arts), followed by Ilima Ward with 70 teachers (13 science, 57 arts), Bagamoyo Ward with 56 teachers (11 science, 45 arts) and Mpuguso Ward with 55 teachers (8 science, 47 arts). Other wards are Ibhigi Ward 48 teachers (40 arts, 8 sciences), Makandana Ward 43 teachers (10 sciences, 33 arts).

Analysis of teachers on the basis of sex shows that a total of 776 teachers are working in the council, out of whom 319 are female teachers who accounted for 41.1 percent and 58.9 percent comprised male teachers. Furthermore, there were 127 science teachers out of 776 teachers who accounted for 16.6 percent, whereas arts teachers accounted for 83.4 percent. This analysis reveals that the council has more male teachers than female in both professions as well as more arts than science teachers.

Table 5.48: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Teachers | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|-------|---------------------------|---|--------|-------|------------------------|
| | Available Teachers Teaching Science subjects | | | Required Science Teachers | Available Teachers Teaching Arts subjects | | | Required Arts Teachers |
| | Male | Female | Total | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Matwebe | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0 |
| Bujela | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 0 |
| Masoko | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 7 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 0 |
| Swaya | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 25 | 8 | 33 | 0 |
| Suma | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 5 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 31 | 16 | 47 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 34 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 28 | 45 | 0 |
| Ilima | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 31 | 26 | 57 | 0 |
| Malindo | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 0 |
| Ibhigi | 7 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Lufingo | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 12 | 4 | 16 | 19 | 71 | 48 | 119 | 0 |
| Makandana | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 0 |
| Isongole | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 46 | 0 |
| Total | 105 | 29 | 134 | 168 | 513 | 309 | 822 | 1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(ii) Administration Blocks

Administration blocks are among important facilities towards creating an enabling environment particularly to teachers who are directly responsible for providing quality education to students. Therefore inadequacy or lack of administration blocks is among the outstanding challenges that need to be resolved by the local government authorities. It is encouraging to observe in Table 5.49 that 100 percent out of 28 public secondary schools in all wards had constructed an administration blocks in 2015

Table 5.49: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total no. of Public Secondary schools (With and Without Administration blocks) | No. of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks | Percent of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks |
|-----------|--|---|---|
| Matwebe | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Bujela | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Masoko | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Swaya | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Masebe | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Suma | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ilima | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Malindo | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 1 | 100 |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Kiwira | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Makandana | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Isongole | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 100 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(iii) Staff Quarters

Besides the shortage of teachers, the Council also experiences a shortage of staff quarters in all wards. Table 5.50 shows that, the Council required 1,177 houses based on 2015 demand whereas only 75 houses were available leaving a deficit of 1,102 houses equivalent to 94 percent. This is a very wide gap at council level between requirement and availability. The most adversely affected wards are Kiwira, Bagamoyo and Kyimo with a 98 percent followed by Malindo, Ibighi, Lufingo, Kisondele, Mpuguso, Suma and Iponjola with (97 percent). The other wards had a deficit within a range of 76 percent (Masoko Ward) and 96 percent (Makandana Ward). The Local Authorities at ward level should take into account the fact that the provision of staff houses is a basic incentive for teacher retention and promotion of effective teaching. Therefore, more efforts should also be directed towards building staff houses together with other essential facilities. Masebe Ward does not have a secondary school.

Table 5.50: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Houses | | | | Ranking Deficit |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | Available | Deficit | Percent Deficit | |
| Matwebe | 1 | 22 | 3 | 19 | 86 | 7 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 31 | 3 | 28 | 90 | 6 |
| Bujela | 1 | 35 | 2 | 33 | 94 | 5 |
| Masoko | 1 | 29 | 7 | 22 | 76 | 9 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 40 | 4 | 36 | 90 | 6 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 33 | 1 | 32 | 97 | 2 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 94 | 5 |
| Swaya | 1 | 34 | 2 | 32 | 94 | 5 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 48 | 3 | 45 | 94 | 5 |
| Suma | 1 | 36 | 1 | 35 | 97 | 2 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 64 | 2 | 62 | 97 | 2 |
| Kisondele | 1 | 68 | 2 | 66 | 97 | 2 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 30 | 3 | 27 | 90 | 6 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 56 | 1 | 55 | 98 | 1 |
| Ilima | 2 | 55 | 12 | 43 | 78 | 8 |
| Malindo | 1 | 36 | 1 | 35 | 97 | 2 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 64 | 2 | 62 | 97 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Lufingo | 1 | 32 | 1 | 31 | 97 | 2 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 165 | 4 | 161 | 98 | 1 |
| Makandana | 1 | 45 | 2 | 43 | 96 | 3 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 106 | 5 | 101 | 95 | 4 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 56 | 1 | 55 | 98 | 1 |
| Isongole | 1 | 60 | 11 | 59 | 98 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 1177 | 75 | 1112 | 77 | 1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(iv) Classrooms

Table 5.51 shows that the required number of classrooms in Rungwe District Council had 9 percent deficit in 2015. At ward level, about 48 percent of wards had the required number of classrooms namely; Masukulu, Masoko, Ikuti, kunga, Suma, Kisondele, Kisiba, Bagamoyo, Ibigi, Makandana and Kyimo. The other wards have shortages within a range of 6 percent (Kiwira Ward) and 50 percent (Swaya Ward).

Table 5.51: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Classrooms | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | Available | Deficit | Percent Deficit | Ranking Deficit |
| Matwebe | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 38 | 2 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bujela | 1 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| Masoko | 1 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Iponjola | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 5 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Swaya | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 24 | 4 |
| Suma | 1 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Kisondele | 1 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kisiba | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Ilima | 2 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Malindo | 1 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 3 |
| Ibigi | 1 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 52 | 49 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Makandana | 1 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 33 | 28 | 5 | 15 | 7 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Isongole | 1 | 30 | 24 | 6 | 20 | 5 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|---|
| Total | 28 | 403 | 382 | 40 | 252 | 5 |
|--------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|---|

Source: Rungwe District Council

(v) Toilets

Toilet is one of essential facilities in protecting of morbidity and mortality of students caused by communicable diseases such cholera, diarrhoea, UTI and other related diseases. According to the national standard set by the government each hole or pit latrine should be used by either 20 girl students or 25 boy students. Table 5.52 shows that the toilet requirements were 319 boys' toilets and 364 girls' toilets in 2015 for Secondary Schools in Rungwe District Council, however, available toilets were 278 and 298 respectively. As a result, the council had a deficit of 388 toilets, out of which 51 (34.5 percent) a deficit of toilets for boys and 97 (65.5 percent) a deficit of toilets for girls. At ward level, Table 5.52 shows that, Kiwira Ward was the most affected with a deficit of 34 toilets for both boys and girls with deficit of 18 boy's toilets and 16 toilets for girls followed by Ilima Ward with a deficit of 32 toilets (32 toilets girls only) and Kisondele Ward with a deficit of 18 toilets (deficit of 10 toilets for boys and 8 toilets for girls). Other wards had a deficit of toilets ranging from 2 toilets (Makandana, Bulyaga and Mpuguso wards) to 11 toilets (Ikuti Ward). The council should continue to encourage parents to accomplish the building of this facility to their respective secondary schools.

Table 5.52: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Rungwe District Council 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Total students | | | Number of Pit Latrine | | | | | | | | | | | | Ward Ranking by Deficit |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|---------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Required | | | Available | | | Deficit | | | Percent Deficit | | | |
| | | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | |
| Matwebe | 1 | 51 | 51 | 102 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | 1 | 110 | 118 | 228 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bujela | 1 | 139 | 142 | 281 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 12 | 8 | 20 | - | 8 | 8 | - | 50 | 29 | 7 |
| Masoko | 1 | 125 | 128 | 253 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 207 | 293 | 500 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 5 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 183 | 225 | 408 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 50 | 22 | 10 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 158 | 225 | 383 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 4 | - | 4 | 57 | - | 18 | 11 |
| Swaya | 1 | 108 | 109 | 217 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 40 | 30 | 6 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 425 | 429 | 854 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 9 |
| Suma | 1 | 107 | 150 | 257 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 444 | 502 | 946 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 18 | 18 | 36 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 10 | 5 | 13 |
| Kisondele | 1 | 262 | 242 | 504 | 10 | 14 | 24 | - | 6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 100 | 57 | 75 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 114 | 108 | 222 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 422 | 441 | 863 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 2 | 173 | 774 | 947 | 8 | 38 | 46 | 8 | 12 | 20 | - | 32 | 32 | 0 | 84 | 70 | 2 |
| Malindo | 1 | 103 | 143 | 246 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | 1 | 311 | 389 | 700 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 23 | 30 | 27 | 8 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 113 | 200 | 313 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 50 | 33 | 40 | 4 |
| Kiwira | 4 | - | - | - | 36 | 35 | 71 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 50 | 46 | 48 | 3 |
| Makandana | 1 | 134 | 150 | 284 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 399 | 358 | 757 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 35 | 31 | 66 | - | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| Kyimo | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 13 | 23 | 8 | 16 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----|
| Isongole | 1 | 815 | 299 | 1114 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 6 | - | 6 | 17 | - | 17 | 12 |
| Total | 28 | 4903 | 5476 | 10379 | 319 | 364 | 683 | 278 | 298 | 576 | 57 | 97 | 154 | 388 | 477 | 455 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total

(vi) Dormitories

Building of dormitories in peripheral areas is essential due to the physical features of Rungwe District Council characterised by hilly areas that influences distribution of human settlements. The availability of dormitories is expected to help students solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs, pregnancies and truancy among other constraints. Table 5.53 shows that, out of the 23 wards which have secondary schools, only 10 (45 percent) had a dormitory facility, other wards shortage of 39 dormitories or about 69.6 percent of the required 56 dormitories.

Table 5.53: Availability of dormitories/hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Dormitories/hostels | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | Available | Deficit | Percent Deficit | Ranking Deficit |
| Matwebe | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Bujela | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Masoko | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Swaya | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Ilima | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 2 |
| Malindo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 2 |
| Makandana | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 2 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1 |
| Isongole | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 56 | 17 | 41 | 65 | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

vii. Libraries

Library facility is considered to be an essential among other basic facilities for the transfer of knowledge and skills to a student. According to the standards established by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, every secondary school should have a library to enable students to borrow and use supplementary books besides textbooks. Table 5.54 shows that only Four (7.7 percent) schools have a library by 2015, the other 24 schools (92.3 percent) have no libraries; this implies that no supplementary books were available for students in the other 24 secondary schools of Rungwe District Council. But it is important for the local authorities to include the provision of libraries in their school development plans in the future.

Table 5.54: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Library | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | Available | Deficit | Percent Deficit | Ranking Deficit |
| Matwebe | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Bujela | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Masoko | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Swaya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Suma | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Ilima | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Malindo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 2 |
| Makandana | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Isongole | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 4 | 24 | 96.4 | 30 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

viii. Furniture (Tables and Chairs)

Student’s furniture for secondary schools in terms sitting facilities is different from the ones used by pupils in primary schools. Students in secondary schools use tables and chairs instead of desks. Table 5.55, shows that the Council had 14896 tables and 14782 chairs of the required 14058 tables and 13846 chairs. This had excess of 836 tables equivalent to 6.1 percent and an excess of 936 chairs (8.9 percent). This shows all wards have an excess of chairs and tables, except Matwebe Ward that has a deficit of one table and five chairs. The achieved success is mainly due to the national campaign of making desks and tables in order to avert the widespread problem of students sitting on the floor while attending classroom sessions.

Table 5.55: Availability of Tables and chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Tables and chairs | | | | | | | | Ranking Deficit |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | | Available | | Deficit | | Percent Deficit | | |
| | | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs | |
| Matwebe | 1 | 123 | 123 | 122 | 118 | 1 | 5 | 0.8 | 4.1 | - |
| Masukulu | 1 | 320 | 276 | 320 | 276 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Bujela | 1 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Masoko | 1 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 640 | 640 | 522 | 522 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | 1 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | 1 | 383 | 383 | 534 | 480 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Swaya | 1 | 255 | 245 | 255 | 245 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | 1 | 878 | 878 | 878 | 878 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Suma | 1 | 440 | 301 | 440 | 301 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | 1 | 467 | 467 | 467 | 467 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | 1 | 222 | 222 | 270 | 352 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 806 | 806 | 806 | 806 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ilima | 2 | 894 | 894 | 1,062 | 1,215 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Malindo | 1 | 246 | 246 | 249 | 249 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | 1 | 700 | 700 | 727 | 727 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | 313 | 313 | 520 | 470 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | 4 | 1,480 | 1,406 | 1,530 | 1,456 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Makandana | 1 | 279 | 334 | 435 | 461 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 1,541 | 1,541 | 1,679 | 1,679 | 0 | 0 | -- | - | - |
| Kyimo | 1 | 522 | 522 | 531 | 531 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Isongole | 1 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 28 | 14,058 | 13,846 | 14,896 | 14782 | 1 | 5 | 0.8 | 4.1 | - |

Source: Rungwe District Council

(ix) Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students taking science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories to be used by physics, chemistry and biology practicals. Table 5.56 shows that in 2015, the Council had 84 equivalent to 100 percent laboratories out of 84 required laboratories. . The significant success achieved so far has been attributed to the national campaign of building laboratories for science subjects. At ward level, .The Council authorities should continue to take this matter seriously in order to ensure that this initiative becomes sustainable by allocating enough funds for purchasing laboratory apparatus and equipment. Moreover, these laboratories should be maintained properly, in order to improve the performance of students taking science subjects.

Table 5.56: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Ward;Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Number of Laboratories | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Required | Available | Deficit | Percent Deficit | Ranking Deficit |
| Matwebe | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 0 | - |
| Masukulu | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bujela | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Masoko | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Iponjola | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Nkunga | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Swaya | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kinyala | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Suma | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kisondela | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kisiba | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Ilima | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Malindo | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Ibighi | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kiwira | 4 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Makandana | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Kyimo | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Isongole | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Total | 28 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 0 | - |

Source:Rungwe District Council

(x) Electricity

Accessibility of electricity is also essential facility for the learning environment that enabled students to do practical for science subjects and conduct self-studies in the evening. Table 5.57

shows various sources of electricity used in secondary schools in the council in 2015. About 22 out of 28 secondary schools had electricity facility out of whom 20 have electricity supplied by TANESCO and 3 solar energy and 2 generator .Generator was the third source of electricity used by only 2 schools . The remaining three schools had no electric power.

Table 5.57: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total No. of Schools | Number of Secondary school using | | | | | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | National Grid electricity | Biogas | Solar Power | Generator | Other Sources | |
| Matwebe | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Masukulu | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bujela | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Masoko | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Nkunga | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Swaya | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Isonole | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Suma | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kisondela | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kisiba | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bagamoyo | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ilima | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Malindo | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ibighi | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Lufingo | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Makandana | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 20 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 22 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

(xi) Water

It is necessary to ensure that adequate supply of clean and safe water is available for secondary school students for improving their health by preventing water-borne diseases. In 2013, Table 5.58 shows that Rungwe District Council had managed to establish water sources in secondary schools, out of those schools, 8 schools used water tanks, 15 water wells and 9 schools used tape water. In 2015, Out of 29 schools, 4 schools used water tanks, 15 water wells and 11 schools used tape water. At ward level, secondary schools in Matwebe Ward are not accessible to any type of water source.

Table 5.58: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| | No. of Sec. Schools with working | | | Total No. of Schools | No. of Sec. Schools with working | | | Total No. of Schools |
| | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | |
| Matwebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bujela | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Masoko | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Iponjola | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Swaya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Suma | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kisondela | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Malindo | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ibighi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Makandana | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bulyaga | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Kyimo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 8 | 15 | 9 | 32 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 29 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.4 Universities/Colleges and Vocational Training Schools/Centres

Rungwe District Council is endowed with number of public and private universities, colleges and vocational training centres. Until 2015, the District had 2 vocational training centres and 4 Colleges located in different wards. The courses offered include, diploma in education, certificates in education, nursing, carpentry, electrical installation (housing wiring), tailoring and masonry (Table 5.55) and (Table 5.55a).

5.2.4.1 Colleges and Institutes

Rungwe District Council has two Teachers Training Colleges called Tukuyu Teachers' College which is a public teacher training college located in Tukuyu Township and Mpuguso TTC located in Mpuguso Ward. Both colleges currently offer courses leading to the Certificate and Diploma in Education aimed at imparting graduates with knowledge and skills in order to teach

various subjects. Moreover, Mwambenja College offers both certificate and diploma courses. Another college offers both certificate and diploma courses.

In addition to that, Table 5.55 shows that in 2013 a total of 1,385 students (896 males, 489 females) were registered in four colleges, then 815 students (547 males, 268 females) were registered in 2014. This number decreased further to 752 (472 males, 280 females) in 2015.

Table 5.55: List of Registered Colleges/Universities in Rungwe District Council; 2013- 2015

| Name of College/University | Program offered | Number of students | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Tukuyu TTC | Certificate/Diploma | 553 | 222 | 775 | 353 | 134 | 487 | 96 | 58 | 154 |
| Mpuguso TTC | Certificate/Diploma | 309 | 235 | 544 | 164 | 106 | 270 | 338 | 197 | 535 |
| Nursing | Certificate/Diploma | 27 | 23 | 50 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 32 | 19 | 51 |
| Mwambenja | Certificate/Diploma | 7 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Total | | 896 | 489 | 1385 | 547 | 268 | 815 | 472 | 280 | 752 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.4.2 Vocational Education

Regarding Vocational education, there are two Vocational Training Colleges in Rungwe District Council one is publicly owned and another is privately owned, namely Katumba Folk Development College and another one called Mwaikambo. Vocational training is crucial to a nation like Tanzania where there are many primary and secondary school leavers who are not admitted in higher learning institutions. These centres offer various courses including motor vehicle mechanics, driving, electrical installation and plumbing, masonry and joinery, carpentry and tailoring, to mention a few. According to the report provided by the centre, it is shown that enrolment was still very low compared to the number of children who fail to join secondary education in the council and the Region as a whole. Table 5.55a shows in 2013 a total of 169 (84 males, 85 females) students were registered in Vocational Training Schools, followed by 216 students (105 males, 111 females) students were enrolled in such centres in 2014. Moreover, in 2015 a total of 236 students (116 males, 116 females) were enrolled for vocational training in the two schools.

Vocational Training School/Centre

Table 5.55a: List of Registered Vocational Training Schools/Centers in Rungwe District Council; 2013-2015

| Name of school/centre | Courses offered | Number of students | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Katumba FDC | Carpentry | 30 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 30 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 100 |
| | Works | 06 | - | 06 | 04 | - | 04 | 08 | - | 08 |
| | Electrical | 12 | 03 | 15 | 09 | 02 | 11 | 10 | 03 | 13 |
| | Secretarial Skills | 10 | 22 | 32 | 08 | 27 | 35 | 11 | 30 | 41 |
| | Tailoring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Computer Knowledge | 03 | 01 | 04 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mwaikambo | Computer Applications | 23 | 39 | 62 | 34 | 52 | 86 | 27 | 47 | 74 |
| | Total | 84 | 85 | 169 | 105 | 111 | 216 | 116 | 120 | 236 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

5.2.5 Policy Implication on Education Sector

Although there is a significant achievement observed in both primary and secondary education, policy intervention needs to take place to achieve the targets and standards set by the Policy. Henceforth, Rungwe District Council needs to put more effort by building girls' dormitories which will help to prevent or reduce girls' dropouts due to pregnancy and also increasing pass rates for female students. In addition to that, the on-going programme of building laboratories in secondary schools should be accomplished in order to provide opportunity of conducting practicals for science subjects. More importantly, school feeding programmes are essential for improving learning capability in primary schools.

Since both primary and secondary schools in the council have shortage of toilet holes, more toilet holes should be constructed to satisfy the education policy of one toilet hole for 20 girls and one toilet hole for 25 boys. Likewise, the number of furniture such as desks, tables and chairs in some of primary and secondary schools should be increased to meet education targets of one desk per three pupils and one table and chair per each student respectively.

Most of primary and secondary schools in Rungwe District Council have no access to electricity. Therefore, initiatives are needed to supply the schools with electricity in order to improve the learning environment and particularly performing practical of science subjects. Moreover, if not all, secondary schools especially in rural areas should be motivated to build at least two

dormitories and supplied with electricity to enhance learning environment for girls in order to reduce if not end pregnancy problem in the council.

5.2.6 Investment Opportunities in Education.

The challenges facing the development of education sector include; inadequacy of preprimary schools, primary schools and secondary schools as well as school facilities like classrooms, textbooks, laboratories, toilets, learning and teaching materials and inadequacy of teachers. Therefore, investment in building more schools, supply of textbooks, laboratory equipment and materials and building materials should be welcomed by the council.

5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

5.3.0 An Overview

Tanzania is a big country with almost, one out of every two persons has no access to clean and safe water supply. Due to the big geographical dispersion, rural Tanzanians often have to travel long distances and spend many hours to fetch water. This has a huge negative impact on economic development and also results in girls dropping out of school as they join their mothers in fetching potable water. Improving supply of clean and safe water will therefore reduce the number of girls dropping out of schools, save time which will be used by women on other economic activities and increase the standard of the their lives. There will also be cost savings as the Government will spend less on public health due to the control of water borne diseases.

In Rungwe District Council, the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector covers Urban and Rural water supply in terms of water sources, schemes and technology used to supply water. Besides that, the staffing situation is also highlighted especially the work of the district water and sanitation engineers/technicians in providing sustainable water and sanitation services.

However, for Rungwe district is relatively well endowed with water resources due to the presence of Rungwe Mountain with natural forests which helps in rain formation throughout the year. This has resulted into the existence of permanent drainage system of rivers which brings forth reliable water in the district throughout the year. The use sources of water in the district include pipe water schemes, constructed or improved traditional shallow wells, streams and rivers, springs, bore holes and harvested rain water. Most of the natural water sources from rivers are safe although they are not protected.

In general, sustainable access to clean and safe drinking water is essential for prevention and control of water-borne diseases and other common health problems. This initiative, among others

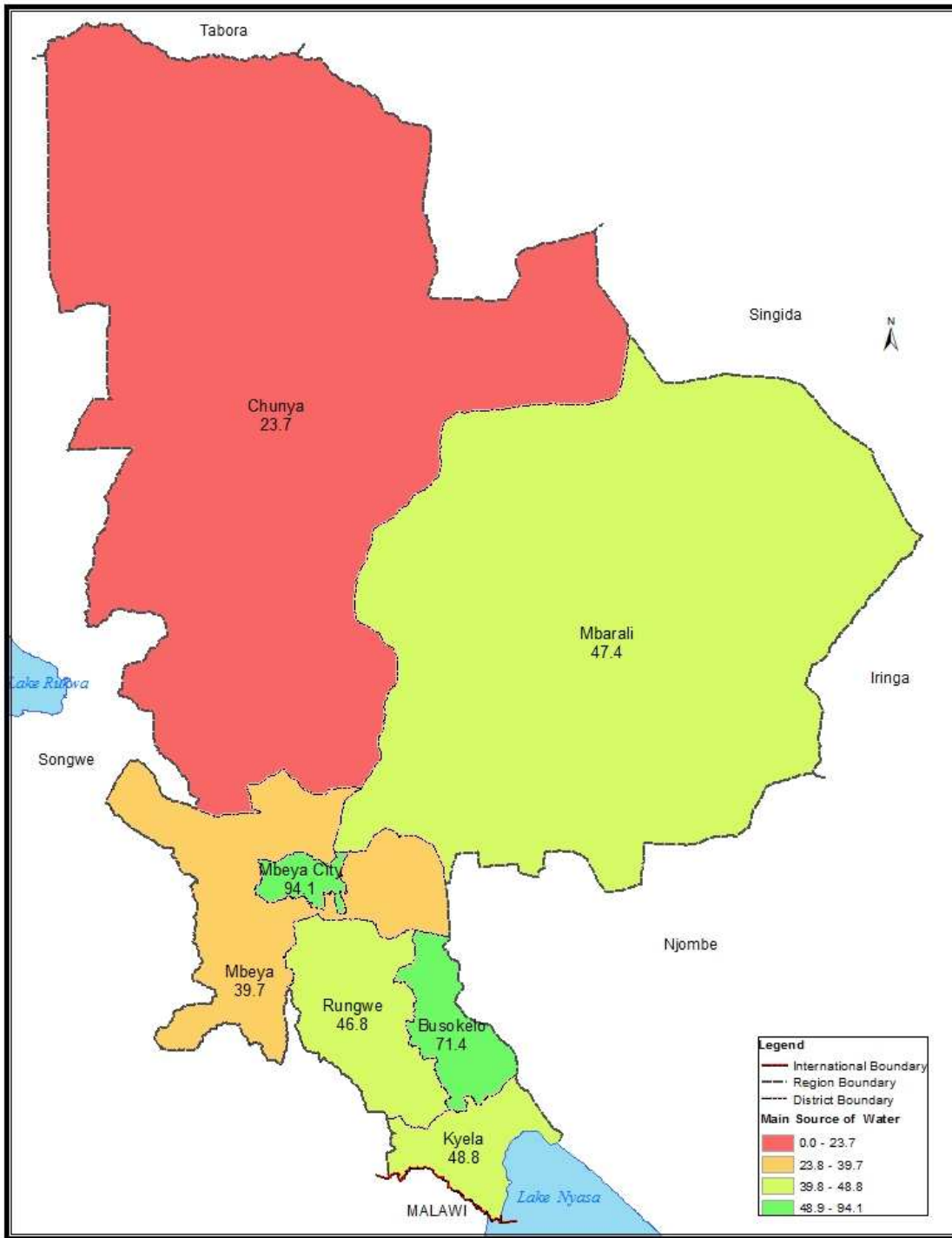
helps to improve the health status of people who will be then able to spend more time in productive activities, thereafter leading to reduction of poverty.

According to the available data, most of the water in the council is used mainly for domestic purposes due the increasing demand attributed to a rapidly increasing population, furthermore leading to both expanding economic activities and delivery of social services. Hence, there is an urgent need for the government to involve the private sector and other stakeholders aimed at making a significant contribution towards supporting the water sector.

5.3.1 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 Population and Housing Census, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Map 5.1 presents percentage distribution of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water in Mbeya Region. In Rungwe District a total of 58,924 households, were interviewed to state the main source of drinking water as a result, the proportion of households using piped water was 46.8 percent in Rungwe District out of which 1.6.5 percent piped water into dwelling, 13.2 percent piped water into yard or plot and 17.1 percent piped water being public tap. This suggests about 47 percent of households in Rungwe District were using piped water as the main source of drinking water.

Map .5.1: Percentage of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water in Rungwe District within Mbeya Region, 2012 Census



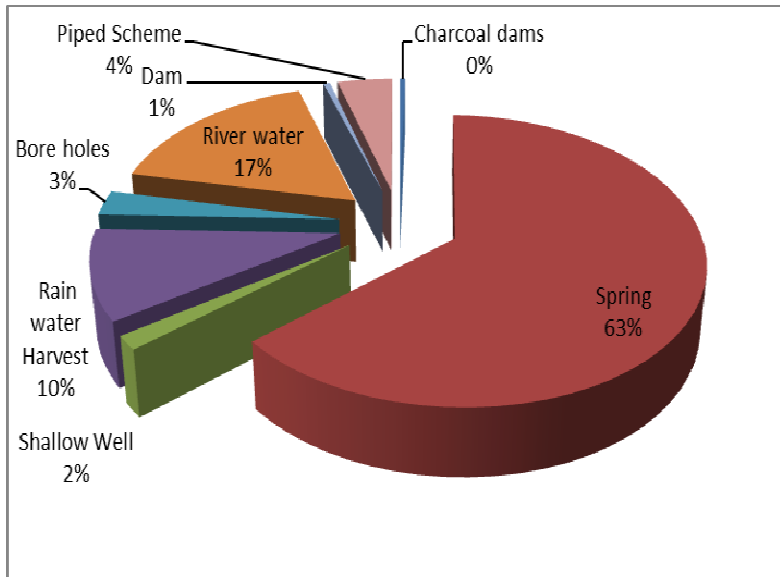
Source: NBS

5.3.1.1 Rural Water Supply

By 2015, access to clean and safe water was still a challenge in Rungwe District Council. The main dependable source of drinking water was the spring water and rivers. Due to high dependence on springs water and rivers, the council has been implementing the (2006 - 2025) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (NRWSSP) in different wards to make sure that clean and safe water is available and accessible to its people. This program aims at implementing the long term development plan of the rural water supply and sanitation.

Table 5.56 reveals that, in 2015, Rungwe District Council had a total of 1,013 rural water schemes (sources) in various stages of operation or non-operation. About 958 of these schemes, (95 percent of total schemes) were operating (working) and the remaining 55 schemes (5 percent) were not operating (not working). **Figure** Shows the number of Operating Main Water Sources used in the district. Spring water was the dominant water source in rural areas in the council of which 606 of operating or working spring water (63 percent of Council’s operating water sources). Permanent river was about 161 (17 percent) was the second dependable water source, followed by rain water harvest tank with 98 working (10 percent), then piped water with 41 scheme (4 percent) working and shallow well with 15 permanent sources (2.2 percent).

Figure 5.56 Percent of Working /Operating Main Rural Water Sources in Wards by Type, in Rungwe District Council; 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Rungwe District Council

Table 5.56 shows the number and type of rural water source by ward in Rungwe district Council. From the table it can be clearly noted that the main source of water for the rural population in district is the springs water, followed by River water, Rain water harvest, then piped scheme, bore holes and shallow well. At ward level it may be observed that spring water, river water and piped scheme are the most sources of water.

Moreover, Ikuti had the largest number of working spring with 103, followed by Masebe and Kiwira with 40 springs working, then Kinyala and Lufingo to about 38 and 33 spring water . Almost every ward has got river sources of drinking water, while Masebe, Kiwira and Swaya had many river sources of water to about 18, 13 and 12 each. Kyimo, Kiwira and Kisondele wards had six, four and three working piped schemes while Masukulu, Masoko, Ikuti, Kisiba, Nkunga and Swaya wards there was no piped schemes in their area. Kawetele, Suma and Kisiba are using Rain water harvest water tank. Basing on the facts given in Table 5.56, most of the wards had spring and river water sources and had not connected to piped schemes. Hence, the council is working upon in improving the availability of safe and clean water to her people.

Table 5.56: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Ward, Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Charcoal dams | | Spring | | Shallow Well | | Rain water Harvest Tanks | | Bore holes | | River water | | Lake water | Dam | | Piped Scheme | |
|-----------|---------------|----|--------|----|--------------|----|--------------------------|----|------------|----|-------------|---|------------|-----|---|--------------|----|
| | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | P | S | | P | S | W | NW |
| Matwebe | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 0 | 0 | 103 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 0 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masebe | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suma | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kisondele | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Kisiba | 2 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ilima | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Isongole | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|----------|----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| Ndanto | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Malindo | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Makandana | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Itaghata | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ibhigi | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 2 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Lufingo | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Kiwira | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | | 606 | 45 | 15 | | 98 | | 27 | | 161 | | 1 | 5 | | 41 | 10 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Rungwe District Council, 2015

Note: W= Working, NW= Not Working, P=Permanent, S=Seasonal

Table 5.57 shows that, Rungwe DC had a total 51 working (85 percent) water delivery technologies working and 9 (15 permanent) that were not working. Working gravity piped were the most popular water delivery technology. It accounted for 78 percent of all working water schemes. Hand pumps were 11 (22 percent) and were the second dependable water delivery technology in Rungwe District Council.

Table 5.57: Number and Type of Water Delivery Technology Used in Rural Water Schemes by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2016

| Ward | Type of Technology | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------|--------------------|----|------------------|----|-------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|-------|----|
| | Wind Mill | | Electricity Pump | | Diesel Pump | | Hand Pump | | Gravity Piped | | | |
| | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| Ikuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | | 4 | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | 1 | |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| Mpuguso | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 5 | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Itaghata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ibhigi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Lufingo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | 11 | 40 | 9 | 51 | 9 |

Note: W= Working, NW= Not Working, P=Permanent, S=Seasonal

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Rungwe District Council, 2

Drinking water or clean water is water safe enough to be consumed by human beings or used with low risk of immediate or long term harm. Over large parts of Rungwe District Council especially in rural areas, people have inadequate access to clean water and use sources with low level of safety and cleanliness. Although spring water and rivers which are the dominant water source in the district council still this water has low wide spread to waterborne diseases.

Table 5.58 shows that in 2015, 28 percent of the rural population accessed clean water. At ward level, Kawetele, Mpuguso, Bagamoyo and Bulyaga wards reported to have the largest proportion (40 percent, 45 percent, 45 percent and 50 percent respectively.) of people accessing clean water. Masoko, Matwebe, Ikuti, Swaya, Lupepo and Kisiba were the most disadvantaged wards as only (0 and 3 percent) of its people had access to clean water. But, there are some programmes taking place in the area to make sure that safe and clean water is available in those wards.

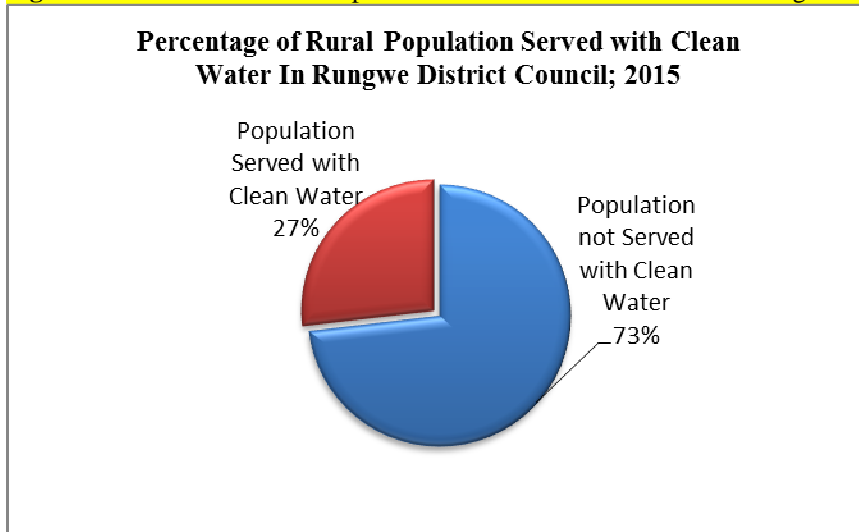
Table 5.58: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water by Ward, Rungwe Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Rural Population | Population Served with Clean Water | Percent Population Served with Clean Water |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Matwebe | | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 5,795 | 1448.8 | 25 |
| Bujela | 5,379 | 1075.8 | 20 |
| Masoko | - | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 13,035 | 0 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 5,495 | 1923.3 | 35 |
| Nkunga | 5,433 | 1629.9 | 30 |
| Lupepo | 6,836 | 2187.5 | 32 |
| Swaya | 7,555 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 12,871 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Masebe | 4,967 | 745.1 | 15 |
| Suma | 6,256 | 1,564.0 | 25 |
| Kisondela | 11,070 | 2767.5 | 25 |
| Mpuguso | 13,969 | 6286.1 | 45 |

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Kisiba | 6,629 | 198.9 | 3 |
| Msasani | 6,292 | 2453.9 | 39 |
| Kawetele | 5,506 | 2202.4 | 40 |
| Ilima | 5,839 | 2043.7 | 35 |
| Bagamoyo | 3,207 | 1443.2 | 45 |
| Bulyaga | 6,399 | 3199.5 | 50 |
| Isongole | 8,500 | 0 | |
| Ndanto | 12,972 | 1816.1 | 14 |
| Malindo | 5,960 | 596.0 | 10 |
| Makandana | 7,613 | 2664.6 | 35 |
| Itaghata | 3,766 | 376.6 | 10 |
| Ibhigi | 9,389 | 2816.7 | 30 |
| Kyimo | 14,033 | 6314.9 | 45 |
| Lufingo | 11,148 | 5016.6 | 45 |
| Kiwira | 25,244 | 13884.2 | 55 |
| Total | 231,158 | 64,654.9 | 28 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Rungwe District Council, 2015

Figure: Percent of Rural Population Served with Clean Water in Rungwe District Council, 2015



In Figurepopulation living in rural area who are served with clean water was only 27 percent while 73 percent of the population not served with clean water. Most of people in rural area still use spring and river water for drinking and agricultural activities. Schemes of water have been initiated to combat this problem cuts across 27 wards.

In rural areas it is a policy that once water supply schemes have been established, their running and maintenance is to the responsibility of the rural people themselves who in turn manage them through their village water committees (VWCs) and village water funds (VWFs). One village sometimes has more than one VWC or VWF. Villagers also establish Water Users Groups (WUGs). By owning and managing village water funds commonly referred to as Operational Maintenance Accounts (O & M accounts), water user groups and village water committees are able to meet minor day to day operational costs of water sources or projects in their villages. Table 5.59 shows that, there were 48 Water User Groups (WUGs), of which 38 are active and 10 are not active in Rungwe District Council in 2015. Also there are 38 Operation and Maintenance Accounts (O&M) in the district.

Table 5.59: Number of water users Group (WUGs) and Operation and Maintenance Accounts (O&M) by Ward, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Groups | WUGs | | O&M | | Total Funds (TShs) as per 31/12/2015 |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Active | Inactive | Operate | Dormant | |
| Matwebe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bujela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ikuti | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iponjola | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lupepo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinyala | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Masebe | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suma | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mpuguso | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilima | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulyaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isongole | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Ndanto | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Malindo | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Makandana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itaghata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibhigi | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiwira | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 48 | 38 | 10 | 38 | 10 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Table 5.60 shows that, there were 12 water committees with 131 members in Rungwe District Council in 2015. Water committees in the Villages have almost the same number of members which does not exceed 15 and not less than 8 members. In Rungwe District Council there are only 8 wards with COWSOs and the remaining 21 wards have no COWSOs. The most accumulated committee financially by villages was Simike and Kapugi in TZS 700,000 and TZS 600,000 respectively and the least accumulated COWSOs committee in the Village was Ijigha with TZS 55,000.

Table 5.60: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWCs by Ward and Village; Rungwe Council as at 31.12 2015

| Ward | Village | Village Water Committees | | | Village Water Fund (VWF)/Water Users Group (WUG) | Total funds in Tshs |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|---------------------|
| | | Members | | Total Members | | |
| | | Male | Female | | | |
| Masukulu | Ijigha | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 55,000 |
| | Masukulu | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 150,000 |
| Iponjola | Ilalabwe | | | | | |
| | Lugombo | 5 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 206,000 |
| Nkunga | Nkunga | 9 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Isongole | Isyonje | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 52,000 |
| | Mbeye 1 | | | | | |
| Malindo | Kapugi | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 600,000 |
| Kyimo | Syukula | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 223,000 |
| | Katabe | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 257,000 |
| | Kyimo | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Lufingo | Simike | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 700,000 |
| | Itete | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 528,398 |
| Kiwira | Mpandapanda | | | | | |
| | Iloilo | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 205,000 |
| Total | 12 | 74 | 57 | 131 | 0 | 3,226,398 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

* VFWs = Village Water Funds, WUG = Water Users Groups

4.3.1.2 Urban Water Supply

Urban Water Supply comprises 8 wards which are being administered by Tukuyu Water Authority (TUWASA). Despite being supplied with piped water, there are other sources which Rungwe District Council ensures access to water for different uses. Table 5.61 shows there are 197 various sources of water out of which 196 are working. Analysis shows 54 percent uses spring water, 20 percent uses Rain water Tank harved, 18 percent uses River water, 6 percent uses piped water and 2 percent uses shallow wells. Itagata Ward uses spring water (27 sources) as a leading source of drinking water, followed by Msasani Ward (25 sources) and Kyimo Ward

(16 sources). Therefore there was a need to make sure that piped clean and safe water are being available by involving different stake holders of development arena. Table 5.61 portrays the above clarification.

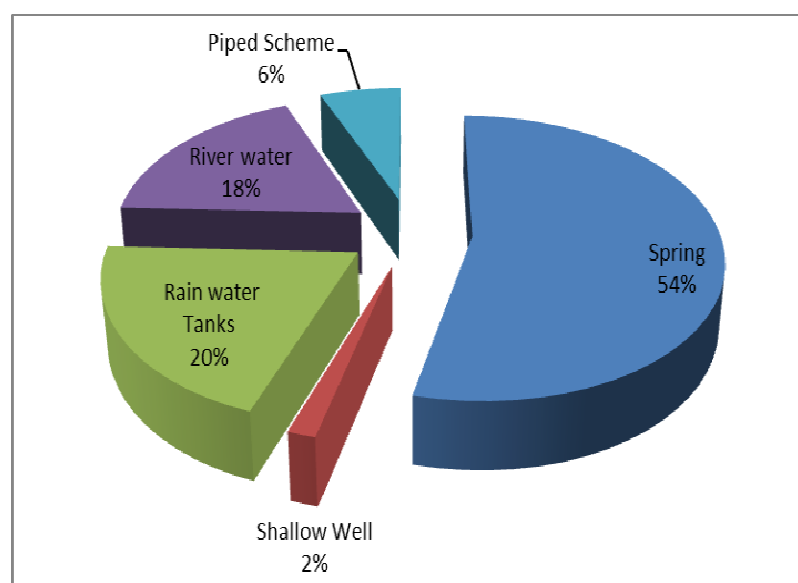
Table 5.61: Number and Type of Urban Water Sources by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Charco Dams | | Spring | | Shallow Well | | Rain water Tanks | | Bore holes | | River water | | Lake water | Dam | | Piped Scheme | |
|--------------|-------------|----|------------|----|--------------|----|------------------|----|------------|----|-------------|----------|------------|-----|---|--------------|----------|
| | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | P | S | | P | S | W | NW |
| Msasani | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Makandana | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Itagata | - | - | 27 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ibhigi | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Kyimo | 2 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Total | 2 | | 104 | | 3 | | 39 | | | | 35 | 1 | | | | 12 | 1 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

Note: W= Working, NW= Not Working, P=Permanent, S=Seasonal

Figure 5.61: Percentage Distribution by Type of Urban Water Sources; Rungwe District Council; 2015



In Table 5.62 shows the water scheme by wards in urban area technologies used. The most common type of technology used is the gravity piped water scheme (10 working sources) which is cheap and correlates with the mountainous area.

Table 5.62: Number of Water Schemes by Type of Technology by Ward: Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Type of Technology | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------|----|------------------|----|-------------|----|-----------|----|---------------|----|-----------|----|
| | Wind Mill | | Electricity Pump | | Diesel Pump | | Hand Pump | | Gravity Piped | | W | NW |
| | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | W | NW | | |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Itaghata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Ibhigi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Kyimo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 10 | |

Source:Rungwe District Council

Note: W= Working, NW= Not Working, P=Permanent, S=Seasonal

In table 5.63 percentages of population served with clean water in the urban area in Tukuyu Township Authority was about 54.8 percent (4,021) of the total requirement of the estimated demand in cubic meters per day. There was a deficit of about 46 percent (3,323). However, at ward level variations were observed in the percentage of people served with clean water largely due to different initiatives and investments made in each council. The data reveal that Bagamoyo Ward had the largest percentage (82 percent) of people served with clean water followed by Bulyaga (72 percent), Ibhigi (62 percent), Both Kawetele and Makandara wards each has a 51 percent .Other wards are Msasani (46 percent) and Kyimo (45 percent).This suggests that the Rungwe Township Authority must increase their efforts to raise the percent of clean water supplied in these wards.

Table 5.63: Percentage of Urban Population Served with Clean Water by Ward; Rungwe Council; 2015

| Ward | Estimated Demand in cubic Meters per day | Actual Supply in cubic Meters per day | % Population Served |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Msasani | 830 | 454 | 46 |
| Kawetele | 734.4 | 402 | 51 |
| Bagamoyo | 426 | 233 | 82 |
| Bulyaga | 844.6 | 462 | 72 |
| Makandana | 859 | 551 | 51 |
| Itagata | 639 | - | - |
| Ibhigi | 1,175 | 914 | 62 |
| Kyimo | 1836 | 1005 | 45 |
| Total | 7,344 | 4,021 | 54.8 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

4.3.3 Sanitation

Sanitation involves provision of clean drinking water and disposal of waste at community level. This is essential in controlling infectious diseases especially water borne diseases. Thus, maintaining safe water supply is one of the basic public health activities for environmental control and management of both solid and liquid waste in urban and rural settings. Sanitation facilities in Rungwe District are fairly well spread. Table 5.64 shows that, an estimated total of 67,694 households, out of which 66,179 households (97.8 percent) of the population of Rungwe District Council were using toilets and 2.2 percent of households had no toilet. This resulted from the education provided to the community and campaign on the cleanliness and emphasis to the community on the importance of having toilets in every household in order to control the outbreak diseases. The most common way of disposing human waste is through pit latrines. However at ward level, the picture was different, whereby Ikuti Ward has the largest percentage (12.5 percent) of households did not have toilets, followed by Swaya Ward (11.3 percent), Kanyala Ward (11.1 percent) and Masoko Ward (4.6 percent), Isongole Ward (4.6 percent), Ndato Ward (4.3 percent) and Malindo Ward (4.0 percent). Other wards with households without toilets have percentages ranging from 0 to 2.8 percent.

Table 5.64: Availability of Toilet Facilities by Ward: Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Estimated Total Number of Households | Total Number of Households with Toilets | Percent of Households with Toilets | Total Number of Households without Toilets | % of Households without Toilets |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Matwebe | 806 | 806 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Masukulu | 5795 | 5700 | 98.4 | 95 | 1.6 |
| Bujela | 5379 | 5370 | 99.8 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Masoko | 1978 | 1888 | 95.4 | 90 | 4.6 |
| Ikuti | 1600 | 1400 | 87.5 | 200 | 12.5 |
| Iponjola | 1273 | 1273 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nkunga | 1953 | 1899 | 97.2 | 54 | 2.8 |
| Lupepo | 1528 | 1528 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaya | 1804 | 1600 | 88.7 | 204 | 11.3 |
| Kinyala | 2699 | 2400 | 88.9 | 299 | 11.1 |
| Masebe | 1334 | 1334 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suma | 1693 | 1693 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisondela | 3026 | 3000 | 99.1 | 26 | 0.9 |
| Mpuguso | 3378 | 3378 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kisiba | 1708 | 1708 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Msasani | 1512 | 1512 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kawetele | 1561 | 1560 | 99.9 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Ilima | 1044 | 1044 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagamoyo | 793 | 793 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Bulyaga | 1561 | 1558 | 99.8 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Isongole | 5240 | 5000 | 95.4 | 240 | 4.6 |
| Ndanto | 3865 | 3700 | 95.7 | 165 | 4.3 |
| Malindo | 1458 | 1400 | 96.0 | 58 | 4.0 |
| Makandana | 1844 | 1844 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Itaghata | 953 | 953 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ibhigi | 2162 | 2162 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyimo | 3368 | 3337 | 99.1 | 31 | 0.9 |
| Lufingo | 2624 | 2590 | 98.7 | 34 | 1.3 |
| Kiwira | 3755 | 3749 | 99.8 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Total | 67694 | 66,179 | 97.8 | 1,512 | 2.2 |

Source:Rungwe District Council

In the table 5.65 shows the water supply personnel in Rungwe District. Results show that according to the geographical dispersion and population size in the area there is insufficient personnel to perform various duties. Therefore many requests are being directed to the authorities to engage more water personnel to in order to settle this problem. To mitigate the situation, the district has been using hired personnel who are not permanently employed to make sure water services became available. According to Table 5.65, there are two engineers, one technician and one plumber.

Table 5.65: Type and Number of Water Supply Personnel in Rungwe Council; 2015

| Engineers | Technicians | Plumber | Pump attendant | Pump mechanics | Total |
|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 |

Source:Rungwe District Council 2016

3.5 Policy Implication on Water sector

Water is probably the most important basic necessity for environmental sustainability, lack of which no life exists on earth. In recognition of this fact, the government in collaboration and various stakeholders has been working hard to ensure that adequate clean and safe water is delivered to the community. However, common challenges related to unreliable supply of water at community level are worsened by a rapid increase of the population, overgrazing, deforestation and destruction of natural water sources. Common experience and scientific evidence based on quality statistics do suggest that environmental problems normally go beyond village, ward, district, regional and national boundaries. To alleviate the situation, a multi-sectorial approach is essential by involving several stakeholders and local communities for conservation and protection of the environment.

5.3.6 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Rungwe District Council is endowed with various types of water sources such as dams and rivers. However, according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census results the municipality had about 50 percent of households used pipe water as the main source of drinking water. Besides, according to the data from Rungwe District Council it was revealed that 82.0 percent of Urban Population was served with Clean Water. Investment is needed in the supply of pipes, drilling, charco dams and pumping equipment and increase the capacity of water storage. Investment is also needed for the supply of electricity to be used in electricity pumps.

Moreover, extensive research must be conducted on the water sector to obtain reliable and timely data for planning, decision making and proper allocation of resources aimed at improving water delivery at community level. This will inevitably be achieved among other initiatives, by investing heavily for drilling boreholes, laying water tapes and rain water harvesting. In addition to that, strengthening community education, observing regulations and enforcing by laws at community level intended protect and conserve the environment should be emphasized as a long term solution.

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

Chapter six discusses other development issues including gender empowerment such as day care centre's, women economic groups, youth economic groups, co-operative development societies (SACCOS) as well as women's participation in managerial, political, professional and technical fields.

6.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment, among others ensures that the disadvantaged sex particularly women, fully participate in policy and decision-making processes and in all aspects of economic, socio-cultural and political life. Various measures have already been put in place to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities to allow more time to be used in the above-mentioned activities. These measures include proper use of family planning methods, opening and operating of day care centers, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOS, CBOs and other cooperative activities. These initiatives are also implemented in Rungwe District Council.

6.1.1 Day Care Centres

According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, results in Rungwe District Council show that, there were 220,898 people with 104,997 males (47.5 percent) and 115,901 females (52.5 percent). Furthermore in the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the total population was 242,809 out of whom there were 127,299 females (52.4 percent) and 115,510 males (47.6 percent). Observations from the two censuses show that in 2002 there were more females than males by 5.0 percent, and in 2012 there were more females than males by 4.8 percent. Experience shows that women contribute significantly in socio-economic activities towards raising the income of their families, hence running of day care centres will enable mothers to contribute more to the socio-economic development of the district. Currently, such centres have not yet been established in Rungwe District Council thus, there is a need for the council to prepare plans in order to support the establishments of such centers.

6.1.2 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is about self protection and is a reflection of self-control. Children are more vulnerable to injuries and health concerns if the environment is unsafe, since they are still

young, they cannot defend themselves against physical assault. Vulnerable children were identified whether they are orphans or non-orphans.

Generally, children depend on others for protection and provision of their basic needs. In Tanzania, children are cared for and protected by their families and communities. However, in most cases children are working for good upbringing and imparting of skills. Table 6.1 shows the number of children aged (0-17) and most vulnerable children by council in 2015. The table shows a total of children aged (0-17) in the region are 14,488. It is observed that, out of the total vulnerable children are 14,469, orphans are 6,499 and non-orphans are 7,970. Furthermore, at ward level a significant number of orphans was in Ikuti (702) followed by Kiwira Ward (574) and Itagata Ward had the smallest number of orphans (63). The same trend is observed for non-orphans whereby the largest number of non-orphans are in Ikuta (1,536), followed by Mpugusa Ward (791) and Msasani Ward having the smallest number of (56).

Table 6.1: Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Ward, in Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Children Aged 0 - 17 | Most Vulnerable Children | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Orphans | | | | | Non Orphans | | | | |
| | | No. of Girls | Girls Percent | No. of Boys | Boys Percent | Total | No. of Girls | Girls Percent | No. of Boys | Boys Percent | Total |
| Matwebe | 255 | 67 | 42.9 | 89 | 57.1 | 156 | 62 | 62.6 | 37 | 37.4 | 99 |
| Masukulu | 239 | 65 | 46.8 | 74 | 53.2 | 139 | 56 | 56 | 44 | 44 | 100 |
| Bujela | 661 | 232 | 60.7 | 150 | 39.3 | 382 | 169 | 60.6 | 110 | 39.4 | 279 |
| Masoko | 565 | 113 | 44 | 144 | 56 | 257 | 256 | 83.1 | 52 | 16.9 | 308 |
| Ikuti | 2,238 | 275 | 39.2 | 427 | 60.8 | 702 | 814 | 53 | 722 | 47 | 1,536 |
| Iponjola | 763 | 282 | 56.6 | 216 | 43.4 | 498 | 105 | 39.6 | 160 | 60.4 | 265 |
| Nkunga | 576 | 50 | 37.3 | 84 | 62.7 | 134 | 236 | 53.4 | 206 | 46.6 | 442 |
| Lupepo | 167 | 45 | 66.2 | 23 | 33.8 | 68 | 59 | 59.6 | 40 | 40.4 | 99 |
| Swaya | 523 | 96 | 62.3 | 58 | 37.7 | 154 | 262 | 71 | 107 | 29 | 369 |
| Kinyala | 423 | 98 | 40.3 | 145 | 59.7 | 243 | 121 | 67.2 | 59 | 32.8 | 180 |
| Masebe | 335 | 102 | 51 | 98 | 49 | 200 | 86 | 63.7 | 49 | 36.3 | 135 |
| Suma | 276 | 77 | 46.1 | 90 | 53.9 | 167 | 65 | 59.6 | 44 | 40.4 | 109 |
| Kisondela | 261 | 85 | 53.5 | 74 | 46.5 | 159 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 102 |
| Mpuguso | 1,265 | 231 | 48.7 | 243 | 51.3 | 474 | 347 | 43.9 | 444 | 56.1 | 791 |
| Kisiba | 277 | 53 | 44.9 | 65 | 55.1 | 118 | 72 | 45.3 | 87 | 54.7 | 159 |
| Msasani | 116 | 29 | 48.3 | 31 | 51.7 | 60 | 35 | 62.5 | 21 | 37.5 | 56 |
| Kawetele | 328 | 104 | 55 | 85 | 45 | 189 | 77 | 55.4 | 62 | 44.6 | 139 |
| Ilima | 546 | 68 | 39.8 | 103 | 60.2 | 171 | 163 | 43.5 | 212 | 56.5 | 375 |
| Bulyaga | 146 | 32 | 41.6 | 45 | 58.4 | 77 | 22 | 31.9 | 47 | 68.1 | 69 |
| Bagamoyo | 252 | 67 | 46.9 | 76 | 53.1 | 143 | 37 | 40.7 | 54 | 59.3 | 91 |
| Isongole | 356 | 83 | 44.4 | 104 | 55.6 | 187 | 81 | 47.9 | 88 | 52.1 | 169 |
| Ndanto | 439 | 96 | 64 | 54 | 36 | 150 | 127 | 43.9 | 162 | 56.1 | 289 |
| Malindo | 231 | 48 | 70.6 | 20 | 29.4 | 68 | 106 | 65 | 57 | 35 | 163 |
| Makandana | 234 | 68 | 66.7 | 34 | 33.3 | 102 | 48 | 36.4 | 84 | 63.6 | 132 |
| Itagata | 187 | 40 | 63.5 | 23 | 36.5 | 63 | 54 | 43.5 | 70 | 56.5 | 124 |
| Ibighi | 369 | 64 | 37.6 | 106 | 62.4 | 170 | 92 | 46.2 | 107 | 53.8 | 199 |
| Kyimo | 562 | 105 | 43.9 | 134 | 56.1 | 239 | 147 | 45.5 | 176 | 54.5 | 323 |
| Lufingo | 798 | 132 | 44.1 | 167 | 55.9 | 299 | 223 | 44.78 | 276 | 55.2 | 498 |
| Kiwira | 845 | 295 | 51.4 | 279 | 48.6 | 574 | 140 | 51.7 | 131 | 48.3 | 271 |
| Matwebe | 255 | 67 | 42.9 | 89 | 57.1 | 156 | 62 | 62.6 | 37 | 37.4 | 99 |
| Total | 14,488 | 3,169 | 48.8 | 3,330 | 51.2 | 6,499 | 4,176 | 52.4 | 3,795 | 47.6 | 7,970 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.2 Women Economic Groups

In order to help the development of women each ward has established a Women Loan Fund to assist women economic groups. However, this will be a catalyst to the growth of district's economy. In Rungwe District Council there were 15 economic groups in 2013 and increased up to 17 economic groups in 2015 that are distributed in most of its wards. Table 6.2 shows that 4 economic groups are in Kiwira Ward with 103 members, however, no loans were received in 2015 by these groups, followed by Ibigi with three (3) groups which had 81 members with no loan received in 2015. Furthermore, Ndato had three (3) groups with 56 members with no loans received. However, Matebwe, Masoko, Bujela, Ikuti, Iponjola, Nkunga, Lupepo and other wards had no economic group. The situation implies that more awareness is needed in the establishment of economic groups to reach the target of sustainable women economic empowerment.

Table 6.2a: Number of Women Economic Groups by Ward; in Rungwe District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Loaned TZS. | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Loaned TZS. | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Loaned TZS |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | 1 | 35 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 30 | - | - | 1 | 29 | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 20 | 1 | 2,000,000 | 1 | 31 | - | - | 3 | 71 | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | 1 | 24 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 22 | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | 1 | 45 | 1 | 500,000 | 1 | 45 | - | - | 1 | 32 | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | 1 | 29 | 1 | 500,000 | 1 | 29 | - | - | 1 | 34 | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3,000,000 | 1 | 14 | - | - | 4 | 88 | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | 2 | 57 | - | - | 2 | 57 | - | - | 2 | 57 | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | 5 | 121 | 2 | 21,000,000 | 5 | 121 | - | - | 5 | 130 | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | 3 | 56 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 3 | 56 | - | - | 3 | 56 | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 64 | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | 1 | 10 | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | - | 3 | 81 | - | - |
| Kyimo | 1 | 28 | 1 | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 62 | - | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | 24 | 1 | 2,000,000 | 1 | 20 | - | - | 1 | 20 | - | - |
| Kiwira | 4 | 103 | 1 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 103 | - | - | 4 | 103 | - | - |
| Total | 23 | 566 | 12 | 37,000,000 | 22 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 849 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.2.1 Women Participation in Decision Making

Among the goals and targets of National Vision 2030 and Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) is to empower women by involving them in decision making at various levels. This goal has somehow not yet implemented Rungwe District Council since men are still dominating many positions of decision making compared to women.

Table 6.3 shows out of 225 managerial posts, 71 posts were held by women equivalent to 31.5 percent compare to 154 posts were held by men who accounted for 68.4 percent. On the other hand, out of 3,509 professionals and technicians' posts, 1,563 were held by women with proportion of 44.5 percent compared to 1,946 (55.5 percent) posts held by men. Also, out of a total of 37 political posts, only 8 political posts including commissioners, members of parliament and councilors were held by women that accounted for 21.6 percent, whereas 29 political posts (78.4 percent) were held by men. More efforts are needed to motivate women to contest for political and managerial posts in order to attain equal opportunities between men and women as stipulated in the SDGs.

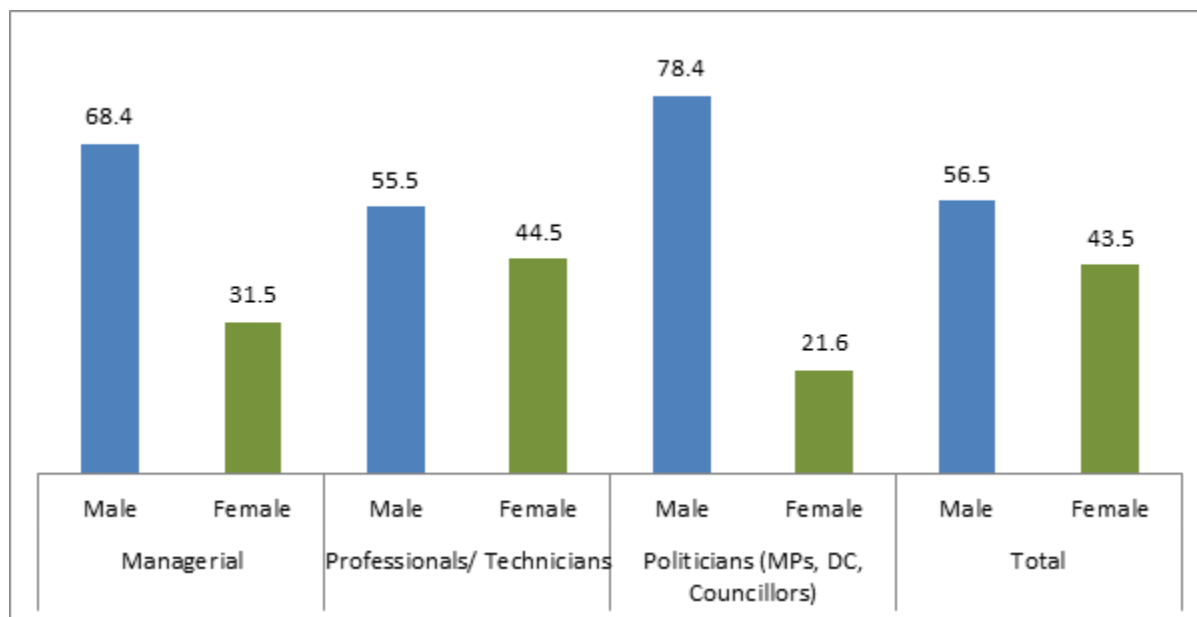
Table 6.3: Participation in Managerial, Political, Professional and Technical Personnel by gender and by Ward; Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Managerial | | Professionals/ Technicians | | Politicians (MPs, DC, Councillors) | | Total | |
|-----------|------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Matwebe | 3 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 1 | – | 26 | 11 |
| Masukulu | 20 | 4 | 23 | 27 | 1 | – | 44 | 31 |
| Bujela | 3 | – | 48 | 30 | 1 | – | 52 | 30 |
| Masoko | 1 | 4 | 45 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 47 | 31 |
| Ikuti | 7 | 1 | 106 | 67 | 1 | – | 114 | 68 |
| Iponjola | 5 | 3 | 50 | 38 | 1 | – | 56 | 41 |
| Nkunga | 5 | 3 | 145 | 96 | 1 | – | 151 | 99 |
| Lupepo | 5 | 1 | 31 | 17 | 1 | – | 37 | 18 |
| Swaya | 7 | 1 | 53 | 16 | 1 | – | 61 | 17 |
| Kinyala | 6 | 2 | 77 | 57 | 1 | – | 84 | 59 |
| Masebe | 3 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 1 | – | 19 | 12 |
| Suma | 5 | – | 53 | 32 | 1 | – | 59 | 32 |
| Kisondela | 2 | 3 | 82 | 47 | 1 | – | 85 | 50 |
| Mpuguso | 5 | 2 | 85 | 90 | 2 | 2 | 92 | 94 |
| Kisiba | 2 | – | 46 | 22 | 1 | – | 49 | 22 |
| Msasani | 1 | 2 | 19 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 36 |
| Kawetele | 4 | 1 | 12 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 52 |
| Ilima | 7 | 2 | 60 | 55 | 1 | – | 68 | 57 |
| Bulyaga | 1 | 3 | 55 | 90 | 1 | – | 57 | 93 |
| Bagamoyo | 2 | 2 | 51 | 39 | 1 | – | 54 | 41 |
| Isongole | 3 | 2 | 84 | 62 | 1 | – | 88 | 64 |
| Ndanto | 7 | 3 | 25 | 35 | 1 | – | 33 | 38 |
| Malindo | 5 | 2 | 46 | 28 | 1 | – | 52 | 30 |
| Makandana | 4 | 3 | 285 | 129 | 1 | – | 290 | 132 |
| Itagata | 4 | 3 | 17 | 19 | 1 | – | 22 | 22 |
| Ibighi | 3 | 5 | 63 | 84 | – | – | 66 | 89 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kyimo | 3 | 6 | 45 | 109 | 1 | – | 49 | 115 |
| Lufingo | 10 | 3 | 67 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 54 |
| kiwira | 21 | 8 | 236 | 196 | 1 | – | 258 | 204 |
| Total | 154 | 71 | 1946 | 1563 | 29 | 8 | 2129 | 1642 |
| Percentage | 68.4 | 31.5 | 55.5 | 44.5 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 56.5 | 43.5 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 6.1 Percentage of Participation in Managerial, Political, Professional And Technical Personal By Gender and sex in Rungwe District 2015



Source: Rungwe District Council

6.3 Youth Development

Youths form an economic group which most communities pay attention to its needs. Table 6.4 shows the number of economic groups for youths, membership and the amount of money loaned to these groups. The table also shows that there was an increase in number of economic groups registered in 2013 from 4 groups to 12 registered groups in 2015. The increase in number of groups led to an increase of members from 76 in 2013 to 612 in 2015 respectively, out of whom male members were 184 and 428 females. It is known that working together in economic groups increases chances of youths to grow together economically through accessing credit funds. Therefore, by the end of 2015 out of 12 groups one group managed to get loans amounting to TZS 2, 000,000. However, Rungwe District Council has to encourage youths to form more economic groups. As a result, they will be able to develop their potential and contribute more to the district economy; moreover this initiative will enable them to eradicate poverty.

Table 6.4: Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by Ward Rungwe District Council; 2013 – 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | | | | | 2014 | | | | | | 2015 | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | | | Number of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned (Tshs) | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | | | Number of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned (Tshs) | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | | | Number of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned (Tshs) |
| | | Male | Female | Total | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | | Male | Female | Total | | |
| Matwebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masukulu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 22 | - | 22 | - | - | - |
| Bujela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masoko | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ikuti | 1 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 1 | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iponjola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nkunga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lupepo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kinyala | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Masebe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisondela | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mpuguso | 1 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 2,000,00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kisiba | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Msasani | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kawetele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ilima | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulyaga | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bagamoyo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Isongole | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ndanto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malindo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 59 | 2 | 61 | - | - | - |
| Makandana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Itagata | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ibighi | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 57 | 13 | 70 | - | - | 1 | 57 | 13 | 70 | 1 | 2,000,000 |
| Kyimo | 1 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lufingo | 1 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 1,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kiwira | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 46 | 413 | 459 | - | - | - |
| Total | 4 | 37 | 39 | 76 | 4 | 7,000,000 | 1 | 57 | 13 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 184 | 428 | 612 | 1 | 2,000,000 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.4 SACCOS, VICOBA, CBOs and FBOs

6.4.1 SACCOS

The existence of Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOS) in the district council is among the factors contributing to development especially for low income families and individuals. Members of SACCOSs have access to financial resources because financial institutions in Tanzania prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOS.

Looking at Table 6.5 shows the distribution of SACCOSs in Rungwe District Council by Ward. It also shows number of active and dormant groups, funds, number of members in the district council by sex as well as the amount loaned to members. In the year 2015 a total of 31 SACCOSs were registered in Rungwe District Council (24 are Active and 7 are Dormant). In 2015, a total of 9,662 members were registered (males 6,560; 67.9 percent and 3,102 females; 32.1 percent). Total value of shares owned by all members were TZS.632, 189,129 while a total amount of TZS. 16,897,856,715 were loaned to members in 2015. Table 6.5 also shows that, of the loaned money TZS.14, 635,930,886 (86.6 percent) was recovered by the end of the year 2015. This implies that loan recovery was encouraging in the district and this assures the sustainability of their economic activities in the district. There is a need of promote awareness to the society especially women on the benefits of engaging themselves in SACCOS groups.

Table 6.5: Active SACCOS by Ward Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of SACCOS (Registered) | | Total Members | | Total Value of Shares (Tshs) as at 31.12.2015 | Total Money loaned to members Jan – Dec 2015 (TZS) | Total loans recovered from members Jan – Dec 2015 (TZS) |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|---|--|---|
| | Active | Dormant | Male | Female | | | |
| Matwebe | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Masukulu | 1 | – | 45 | 15 | 1,260,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Bujela (RSTGA) | 1 | – | 166 | 58 | 7,813,000 | – | – |
| Masoko | – | 1 | 126 | 96 | 1,519,371 | – | – |
| Ikuti | 2 | – | 425 | 143 | 20,104,544.00 | 642,798,571.00 | 568,944,871.00 |
| Iponjola | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nkunga | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lupepo | 1 | – | 11 | 5 | 488,500.00 | – | – |
| Swaya | 1 | – | 26 | 47 | 2,500,000.00 | – | – |
| Kinyala | – | 1 | 65 | 42 | 2,700,000.00 | – | – |
| Masebe | 1 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 2,960,000 | 2,225,000 | 2,225,000 |
| Suma | – | 1 | 25 | 35 | 5,000,000.00 | – | – |
| Kisondela | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mpuguso | 2 | – | 443 | 417 | 61,163,323 | 10,352,000.00 | 5,379,030.00 |
| Kisiba | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Msasani | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kawetele | 1 | – | 145 | 28 | 8,650,000 | 40,294,000.00 | 6,280,200.00 |
| Ilima | – | 1 | 23 | 47 | 237,500.00 | – | – |
| Bulyaga | 6 | – | 2998 | 1179 | 280,789,300.00 | 5,167,599,300.00 | 4,280,677,913.00 |
| Bagamoyo | – | 1 | 123 | 168 | 5,729,000 | – | – |
| Isongole | 2 | – | 212 | 111 | 20,888,550.00 | 25,971,000 | 13,759,938.00 |
| Ndanto | 1 | – | 14 | 18 | 1,350,000.00 | – | – |
| Malindo | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Makandana | 1 | – | 21 | 14 | 2,100,000 | – | – |
| Itagata | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ibighi/Katumba | 2 | – | 137 | 35 | 73,597,913.00 | 72,375,000 | 93,375,000.00 |
| Kyimo | 1 | – | 366 | 176 | 39,538,751.56 | 2,296,436,600 | 2,031,205,150.00 |
| Lufingo | – | 1 | 310 | 179 | 28,304,197 | 1,033,244,000 | 973,672,180.00 |
| kiwira | 1 | – | 863 | 275 | 65,495,179.00 | 7,605,561,244.00 | 6,659,211,604.00 |
| Total | 24 | 7 | 6,560 | 3,102 | 632,189,129 | 16,897,856,715 | 14,635,930,886 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.4.2 VICOBA

Tanzania Government recognizes the importance of contributions made by Village Community Banks (VICOBA) towards improving well-being of the low income earners. In Rungwe District Council VICOBA have been formed in all wards with members from both sexes (Table 6.6). At

ward level, Kiwira Ward is the leading with 95 VICOBA. Participation is largely by females with 1,617 members (68.1 percent) compared to 758 males (31.9 percent) followed by Ikuti Ward had 89 VICOBA with total of 2136 members, whereby females were 1,341 (62.9 percent) and 795 males (37.2). But, Masebe Ward had the smallest number of VICOBA (8) with 221 members (54 males and 167 females), More importantly, VICOBA do help people in the district to secure loans for different economic activities and projects. It can also be said that VICOBA help the people in the district to alleviate poverty.

Table 6.6: Village Community Bank (VICOBA) by Ward Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Number of VICOBA | Members | | | Percent | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Matwebe | 16 | 130 | 222 | 352 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| Masukulu | 15 | 170 | 216 | 386 | 44.0 | 56.1 |
| Bujela | 26 | 246 | 356 | 602 | 40.9 | 58.9 |
| Masoko | 23 | 267 | 239 | 506 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Ikuti | 89 | 795 | 1341 | 2136 | 37.2 | 62.9 |
| Iponjola | 13 | 208 | 280 | 488 | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| Nkunga | 50 | 588 | 501 | 1089 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Lupepo | 20 | 154 | 306 | 460 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Swaya | 10 | 133 | 181 | 314 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Kinyala | 11 | 168 | 164 | 332 | 50.6 | 47.8 |
| Masebe | 8 | 54 | 167 | 221 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| Suma | 15 | 92 | 283 | 375 | 24.5 | 75.5 |
| Kisondele | 31 | 235 | 540 | 775 | 30.3 | 69.7 |
| Mpuguso | 43 | 372 | 789 | 1161 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| Kisiba | 19 | 194 | 281 | 475 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Msasani | 12 | 146 | 175 | 321 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| Kawetele | 22 | 213 | 271 | 484 | 44.0 | 56.0 |
| Ilima | 15 | 143 | 232 | 375 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Bulyaga | 13 | 149 | 215 | 364 | 40.9 | 59.1 |
| Bagamoyo | 12 | 124 | 236 | 360 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| Isongole | 25 | 318 | 436 | 754 | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| Ndanto | 10 | 234 | 413 | 647 | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| Malindo | 17 | 144 | 230 | 374 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| Makandana | 28 | 256 | 457 | 713 | 35.9 | 64.1 |
| Itagata | 8 | 60 | 180 | 240 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| Ibighi | 28 | 298 | 318 | 616 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| Kyimo | 36 | 278 | 645 | 923 | 30.1 | 69.9 |
| Lufingo | 27 | 181 | 521 | 702 | 25.8 | 74.2 |
| Kiwira | 95 | 758 | 1617 | 2375 | 31.9 | 68.1 |
| Total | 737 | 7,108 | 11,812 | 18,920 | 37.6 | 62.4 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.4.3 Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Table 6.6: Village Community Bank (CBOs) by Ward Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Number of CBOs | Members | | | Percent | |
|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Matwebe | | | | | | |
| Masukulu | | | | | | |
| Bujela | | | | | | |
| Masoko | | | | | | |
| Ikuti | | | | | | |
| Iponjola | | | | | | |
| Nkunga | | | | | | |
| Lupepo | | | | | | |
| Swaya | | | | | | |
| Kinyala | | | | | | |
| Masebe | | | | | | |
| Suma | | | | | | |
| Kisondela | | | | | | |
| Mpuguso | | | | | | |
| Kisiba | | | | | | |
| Msasani | | | | | | |
| Kawetele | | | | | | |
| Ilima | | | | | | |
| Bulyaga | | | | | | |
| Bagamoyo | | | | | | |
| Isongole | | | | | | |
| Ndanto | | | | | | |
| Malindo | | | | | | |
| Makandana | | | | | | |
| Itagata | | | | | | |
| Ibighi | | | | | | |
| Kyimo | | | | | | |
| Lufingo | | | | | | |
| Kiwira | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.4.4 Faith Based Organization (FBOs)

Table 6.6: Village Community Bank (FBOs) by Ward Rungwe District Council, 2015

| Ward | Number of FBOs | Members | | | Percent | |
|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Matwebe | | | | | | |
| Masukulu | | | | | | |
| Bujela | | | | | | |
| Masoko | | | | | | |
| Ikuti | | | | | | |
| Iponjola | | | | | | |
| Nkunga | | | | | | |
| Lupepo | | | | | | |
| Swaya | | | | | | |
| Kinyala | | | | | | |
| Masebe | | | | | | |
| Suma | | | | | | |
| Kisondela | | | | | | |
| Mpuguso | | | | | | |
| Kisiba | | | | | | |
| Msasani | | | | | | |
| Kawetele | | | | | | |
| Ilima | | | | | | |
| Bulyaga | | | | | | |
| Bagamoyo | | | | | | |
| Isongole | | | | | | |
| Ndanto | | | | | | |
| Malindo | | | | | | |
| Makandana | | | | | | |
| Itagata | | | | | | |
| Ibighi | | | | | | |
| Kyimo | | | | | | |
| Lufingo | | | | | | |
| Kiwira | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.6 Financial Institutions

A number of financial institutions are operating in Rungwe District Council. There were 5 financial institutions that were providing financial services in the council in 2015. This is an indication that the demand for financial services is increasing in the council due to increasing number of formal and informal small scale businesses. On top of that, economic growth of the district council is mainly attributed to increased social and economic activities provided, suitable business environment in financial and even non-financial institutions are operating. The

following are the Banks which are available in the council; National Microfinance Bank (NMB), CRDB, National Bank of Commerce (NBC), FAIDIKA, BAYPOT BANK, PRIDE TANZANIA ECLOF and Tulia Trust Fund with Tukuju Township.

Table 6.8: Name of Banks available in Rungwe District Council; 2015

| S/No. | Names of the available Banks |
|-------|---|
| 1. | National Microfinance Bank (NMB) |
| 2. | National Bank of Commerce (NBC) |
| 3. | Cooperative Rural Development Bank (CRDB) |
| 4. | FAIDIKA |
| 5. | BAYPOT BANK |
| 6. | PRIDE TANZANIA |
| 7. | ECLOF |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.7 Social Security Schemes

Life experience demonstrates that a social security fund provides members with long and short terms financial security which can be used as “social safety net” especially at older ages that includes most senior citizens. Therefore, households with members in any social security funds are likely to be socially secured compared to those households with members who are not registered in any social security fund.

According to the 2012 PHC, 8.9 percent of all private households in Rungwe District Council had at least one member in a social security scheme as follows; NSSF (1.5 percent), ZSSF (0.1 percent), PSPF (2.3 percent), PPF (0.4 percent), GEPF (0.3 percent), LAPF (0.6 percent), NHF/CHF (6.8 percent) and Other fund (0.5 percent) as shown in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Percentage by Membership of Social Security Scheme; Rungwe District Council, 2012

| District | Total | Social Security Scheme | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|---------|------------|
| | | NSSF | ZSSF | PPF | PSPF | GEPF | LAPF | NHF/CHF | Other Fund |
| Rungwe District Council | 8.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 0.5 |

Source: Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Bureau of Statistics

6.8 Crime Statistics

6.8.1 Introduction

The growth of towns, population increase, the development of science and technology has increased the erosion of morals in the country. The statistics on the rate of crimes and the type of

offences committed reveal that the erosion of morals within the society has been increasing day by day. Rungwe District like other district in Mbeya region and in the country also experiences an increase in crime as well as erosion of morals. Crime statistics deals with crimes and incidents that are reported daily at Police Posts and Stations in Rungwe district. The reported incidents reveal the extent of crime, accidents and incidents that occur in the community on a daily basis. Crime as a type of offence is usually grouped into three categories namely; crime against person or persons, crime against public tranquillity and crime related to property.

6.8.2 Total Number of Crimes Reported in Police Station

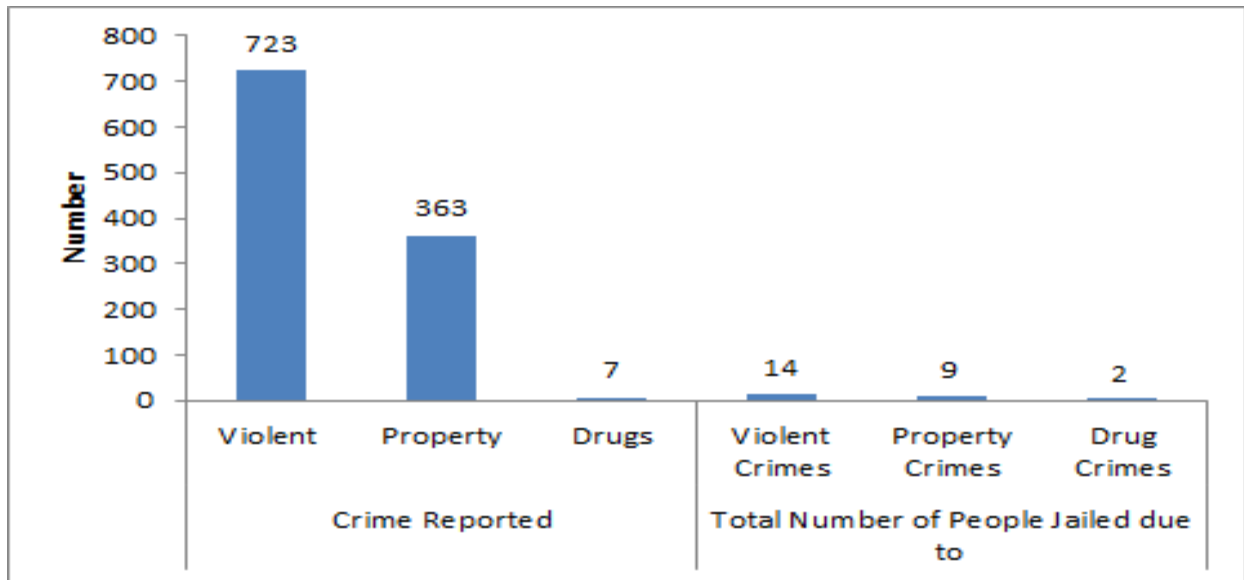
A total of 122 police officers were working at a police station and at different police posts in the district and reported cases of crime with violence (723), crime related to illegal acquisition of property or theft (363), crime of being in possession of illegal drugs (7). Table 6.8 also shows the total number of people convicted and jailed due to committing crime with violence (14), crime related to property or stealing (9) and crime associated with drugs (2).

Table 6.9: Total number of Crimes Reported at the Police Station and People Jailed from January to December 2015, Rungwe District Council

| Year | Total Number of Police in the Council | Total number of | | | Total Number of People Jailed due to | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Violent Crimes Reported | Property Crimes Reported | Drug Crimes Reported | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Drug Crimes |
| 2015 | 122 | 723 | 363 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 2 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Figure 6.9: Total number of Crimes Reported in Police Station and Number of People Jailed from January to December 2015, Rungwe District Council



Source: Rungwe District Council

6.8.3 Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda)

BodaBoda business like any other informal sector contributes in reducing youth unemployment as well as reducing income poverty. Visible on nearly every street corner in Rungwe district, the number of Boda Boda riders has increased in recent years, making it one of the fastest growing businesses in Tanzania. Most people agree that the Boda Boda business is still fairly profitable.

Table 6.9 provides the number of boda boda operators in Rungwe district and their estimated income earned per month. Findings show that, a total number of 1625 boda boda operators are in the council and the majority (503) reside in Kiwira ward, with estimated income earned of (280,000) per month, followed by Mpunguso ward (140) Boda boda operator with (300,000) income earned per month and Kyimo stand ward that have 92 boda boda operators with (300,000) estimated income earned per month.

Table 6.10: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Business Centre, Rungwe District Council; 2015

| Ward | Common/Local name of their business Centre | Number of Bodaboda operators | Estimated Income earned per Bodaboda operator in a month (Tshs) |
|-----------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Matwebe | sokoni matwebe | 20 | 180,000 |
| Masukulu | Masukulu sokoni | 22 | 200,000 |
| Bujela | bujela | 31 | 300,000 |
| Masoko | masoko vijijini | 27 | 300,000 |
| Ikuti | Ikuti standi | 50 | 240,000 |
| Iponjola | iponjola sokoni | 55 | 450,000 |
| Nkunga | Nkunga | 35 | 350,000 |
| Lupepo | Lupepo | 15 | 300,000 |
| Swaya | Swaya | 17 | 300,000 |
| Kinyala | Kinyala | 22 | 350,000 |
| Masebe | Masebe | 27 | 250,000 |
| Suma | Suma | 24 | 280,000 |
| Kisondela | Kisondela | 30 | 180,000 |
| Mpuguso | Mpuguso center | 140 | 300,000 |
| Kisiba | Kisiba | 35 | 300,000 |
| Msasani | Msasani | 29 | 280,000 |
| Kawetele | Kawetele stand | 37 | 300,000 |
| Ilima | Ilima katani | 15 | 180,000 |
| Bulyaga | Bulyaga soko mjinga | 19 | 300,000 |
| Bagamoyo | Bagamoyo tandale | 32 | 260,000 |
| Isongole | Isongole stand | 45 | 450,000 |
| Ndanto | Ndanto barabarani | 62 | 350,000 |
| Malindo | Malindo madukani | 19 | 300,000 |
| Makandana | Makandana hospital, virabuni | 89 | 240,000 |
| Itagata | Itagata sokoni | 25 | 250,000 |
| Ibighi | Katumba center | 70 | 300,000 |
| Kyimo | Kyimo stand | 92 | 300,000 |
| Lufingo | Lufingo barabarani | 38 | 280,000 |
| Kiwira | kiwira sokoni na madukani | 503 | 280,000 |
| | Total | 1625 | 8,350,000 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

6.8.4 Road Traffic Incidents and Accidents

Road traffic accidents are one of the major causes of injuries, deaths and disabilities in fact it has a great impact on the disability-adjusted life years as a result it is now a public health problem particularly in developing countries. Tanzania is one among developing countries which is highly affected: hence the magnitude of RTAs suggests the unseen epidemic. Previously accidents were regarded as inevitable events which results into injuries and deaths, but looking at the etiological related factors which include, carelessness of the driver, condition of the vehicle or motor bike, poor condition of roads, risky behavior of the driver, misuse of roads by pedestrians, driving under the effluence of alcohol or drugs abuse, most of these factors can be prevented to some extent.

In table 6.11 shows the total number of accidents reported in the police in Rungwe district were 83. Most accidents were due to motor vehicles only (34) followed by motor vehicles and motorcycles versus Pedestrian (30). There were 31 deaths in 2015 due to accidents involving motor vehicles only (18) followed closely by deaths due to motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrians (8). There were 71 injuries in 2015 and most of the injuries were due to accidents involving motor vehicles only(35), followed by injuries due to motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrians(24).

Table 6.11: Total number of Accidents Reported in the Police Station and Number of People Injured/died from January to December 2015, Rungwe District Council

| Total number of Accidents involving | | | | Total Number of People Died/Injured from Accidents involving | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|---|----|
| Motor vehicles only | Motor vehicle Versus Motor Cycles | Motor cycles only | Motor vehicles and Motor cycles versus Pedestrian | Motor vehicles only | | Motor vehicle Versus Motor Cycles | | Motor cycles only | | Motor vehicles and Motor cycles Versus Pedestrian | |
| | | | | D | I | D | I | D | I | D | I |
| 34 | 14 | 5 | 30 | 18 | 35 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 24 |

Source: Rungwe District Council

Note: D: Died, I: Injured

6.8.5 Theft Cases

In Table 6.12 shows a total number of thefts in Rungwe district (17) were reported in the police stations with (14) resulted from the stealing of Motor cycles, and (3) resulted from the stealing of livestock. It is also revealed that, the total number of people (10) were jailed due to stealing of Motor cycles and 1 person jailed due to livestock.

Table 6.12: Total Number of Theft Cases Reported in the Police Station and Number of People Jailed from January to December 2015; Rungwe District Council

| Total Number. of Police Posts in the Council | Total number of | | | | Total Number of People Jailed due to stealing of | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | Motor vehicles stolen | Motor cycles stolen | Bicycles stolen | Livestock stolen | Motor vehicles | Motor cycles | Bicycles | Livestock |
| 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |

Source: Rungwe District Council