



The United Republic of Tanzania

**MISUNGWI DISTRICT COUNCIL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2017**



January, 2017



The United Republic of Tanzania

MISUNGWI DISTRICT COUNCIL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2016

Jointly prepared by

Ministry of Finance,
National Bureau of Statistics

and

Misungwi District Council



**National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam**



**Misungwi District Council
Mwanza Region**

January 2017

Foreword



The goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2030 are in line with United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The major goals are to achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, achieve food security, develop a strong and competitive economy, to ensure equality and empower all women and girls. Monitoring the progress in achieving these goals needs for timely and accurate statistical information at all levels.

Problems both in urban and rural areas are many and demanding. Social and economic services require sustainable improvement. The high primary school enrolment rates recently attained have to be maintained and so is the policy of making sure that all pupils who pass standard seven examinations join Form One. The food situation is still precarious; infant and maternal mortality rates continue to be high and unemployment triggers mass migration of youths from rural areas to the already overcrowded urban centres.

Added to the above problems, is the menace posed by HIV/AIDS, the prevalence of which hinders efforts to advance into the 21st century of science and technology. The pandemic has been quite severe among the economically active population leaving in its wake an increasing number of orphans, broken families and much suffering. AIDS together with environmental deterioration are the new developmental problems which cannot be ignored.

Our efforts to meet both the new and old challenges are hampered by many factors including ill prepared rural development programs followed by weak implementation, monitoring and supervision of these programs. The shortcomings in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to the lack of reliable and adequate data and information on urban development process have to be addressed to. The availability of reliable, adequate and relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information at town

council level is a prerequisite for the success of the formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of town councils' development programs.

Misungwi District Council prepares this Socio-Economic by using its own funds. The publication of the Misungwi District Council Social-Economic Profile series by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and the District Council Management Team should be viewed as a modest attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap at district council council level.

The District Council Profile covers a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, social-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure, productive sectors and cross cutting issues. Such data have proved vital to many policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

This Misungwi District Council Socio Economic Profile has taken advantage of the experience gained in production of various Regional and District Socio Economic Profiles in Tanzania Mainland. It provides valuable information to our clients. Constructive views and criticisms are invited from readers to enable a profile like this become a better tool in the implementation of the country's policies.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the contribution made by the Misungwi Director'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.



Eliurd L. Mwaiteleke

District Executive Director

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MISUNGWI DISTRICT COUNCIL

January, 2017

Acronyms

| | |
|----------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| 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 |
| DC | District Council |
| DPT3/HB3 | Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3 rd doze/ Haemoglobin Level |
| ECF | East Cost Fiver |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| Govt. | Government |
| Ha | Hectare |
| HIV | Human Immune Virus |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| NCD | New Castle Disease |
| OPV3 | Oral Polio Vaccine 3 rd Doze |
| PLHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention Mother to Child Transmission |
| PR | Pass Rate |
| SACCOS | Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies |
| Sq. Km. | Square Kilometre |
| STD VII | Standard Seven |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TBAs | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| TC | Town Council |

| | |
|------|---|
| TPR | Toilet Pupil Ratio /Teacher Pupil Ratio |
| TT2 | Tetanus Toxoid 2 nd doze |
| 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 |
| WUG | Water User Group |

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

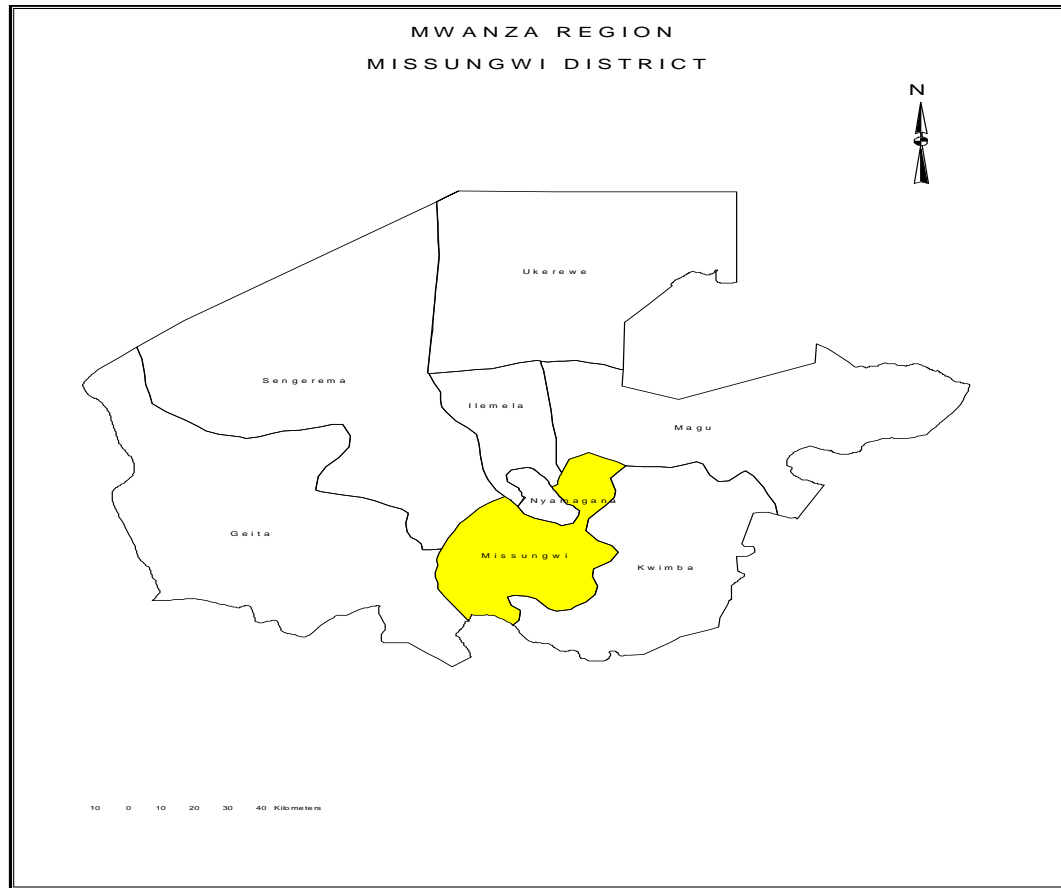
1.0 An Overview

Chapter One gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones of Misungwi district. Information about ethnic groups, population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics is also briefly explained. Housing conditions interms building materials, accupancy as well as availability of water and sanitation are also discussed in this Chapter.

Geographical Location

Misungwi is among of the 8 districts in Misungwi district. It was established by the act of parliament in July 1995 and officiated by the Government GN on 7th July 2000 after being subdivided from Kwimba. The name Misungwi comes from the word Sungwi, the name of the edible forest fruits which was pronounced in plural as Misungwi. The name meant “the edible fruits”. Misungwi District Council is situated in the southern part of Misungwi district. It have unique features due to its location and the presence of the 94 % of land area which is suitable for Agriculture, Grazing and Minig activities. This Land played so dominant role in the people’s lives particularly on social and economic affairs. How ever; the rest 6% of the area is covered by water supporting fisheries and other marine activites.

Geographically, The district shares border with Sengerema and Nyangh’wale district to the west, Shinyanga rural the south, Mwanza City to the North, Kwimba district to the East and Magu district to the Northeast. In terms of international identification, the district lies between latitudes 2⁰ 35’ and 3⁰ 15’ south of the Equator and between longitudes 32⁰45’ and 33⁰15’E east of Greenwich.



1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

Misungwi District has a total area of 2752.14 sq. Kms divided into land area (257714 sq.km, equivalent to 93.6 percent of total area) and water (175 sq.km or 6.4 percent) mostly land area. Looking at land area of the Misungwi district, Misungwi district lankes second after kwimba district for having large land area.

The land is sand and clay mostly flat, stretched with some (rock) hills , divided into arable land which is suitable for crop production, forest reserves while normal forests/grassland used for grazing and the remaining land is either lying idle for some reason such as soil leaching infestation, or being edges and river beds.

At ward level; Nhundulu has largest land area in the district (179 .99 Sq .Km) but all of it is covered by land area , followed by Mabuki (155.8 Sq Km) and Igokelo (134 Sq Km) while Fella has smallest land area (42.23 Sq Km). However; 08 wards of Idetemya,

Bulemeji, Mbarika, Lubili, Igokelo, Isesa, Sumbugu and Ilujamate has different senario, with large part of its area covered by land area and small part is being covered by water(175 Sq Km). Whist,Mbarika has largest water area in the district (36.01 Sq Km) and smallest water area obtained at Lubili (8.05 Sq Km) ,Rest of the wards in the district have land area only(Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Land and Water Area by Ward in Sq kms, Misungwi District,Tanzania Mainland, 2015

| Ward | Land Area | | Water Area | | Total Area | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Sq. Km | Percent | Sq. Km | Percent | Sq. Km | Percent |
| Bulemeji | 52.7 | 80 | 13.2 | 20 | 65.90 | 2.4 |
| Idetemya | 84.5 | 73 | 31.13 | 27 | 115.63 | 4.2 |
| Usagara | 48.71 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 48.71 | 1.8 |
| Ukiriguru | 51.25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 51.25 | 1.9 |
| Kanyelege | 99.76 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 99.76 | 3.6 |
| Koromije | 87.03 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 87.03 | 3.2 |
| Igokelo | 133.96 | 83.2 | 27.1 | 17 | 161.06 | 5.9 |
| Mwaniko | 74.82 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 74.82 | 2.7 |
| Misungwi | 120.33 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 120.33 | 4.4 |
| Misasi | 114.36 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 114.36 | 4.2 |
| Kijima | 125.39 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 125.39 | 4.6 |
| Shilalo | 128.49 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 128.49 | 4.7 |
| Buhingo | 84.27 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 84.27 | 3.1 |
| Busongo | 72.62 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 72.62 | 2.6 |
| Nhundulu | 179.99 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 179.99 | 6.5 |
| Lubili | 66.16 | 89.2 | 8.05 | 11 | 74.21 | 2.7 |
| Ilujamate | 118.19 | 88 | 16.4 | 12.2 | 134.59 | 4.9 |
| Mbarika | 132.16 | 79 | 36.01 | 21.4 | 168.17 | 6.1 |
| Sumbugu | 123.31 | 84.3 | 23.01 | 16 | 146.32 | 5.3 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Kasololo | 124.66 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 124.66 | 4.5 |
| Isenengeja | 60.18 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 60.18 | 2.2 |
| Isesa | 64.87 | 76.34 | 20.1 | 24 | 84.97 | 3.1 |
| Gulumungu | 85.23 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 85.23 | 3.1 |
| Mabuki | 155.8 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 155.80 | 5.7 |
| Mondo | 77.88 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 77.88 | 2.8 |
| Mamaye | 68.29 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 68.29 | 2.5 |
| Fella | 42.23 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 42.23 | 1.5 |
| Total | 2577.14 | 93.6 | 175 | 6.4 | 2,752.14 | 100 |

Administratively, Misungwi district is divided into 4 divisions and 27 wards subdivided into 113 villages and 726 hamlets distributed unevenly as shown in Table 1.2 Looking at land area, Inonelwa division covers largest part of land area of the district, about 37.8 percent followed by Misungwi with about 31.7 percent of the total land area. Usagara has the smallest land area in the district constituting only 10.8 percent followed by Mbarika (19.6 percent).

Table 1.2: Land Area and Administrative Units by Division, Misungwi district; 2015

| Division | Land Area (Sq. km) | No. of Ward | No. of Villages | No. of Hamlets | Percent of Land Area |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Inonelwa | 975.19 | 9 | 35 | 234 | 37.8 |
| Misungwi | 817.87 | 8 | 38 | 239 | 31.7 |
| Mbarika | 504.69 | 5 | 18 | 116 | 19.6 |
| Usagara | 279.39 | 5 | 22 | 135 | 10.8 |
| Total | 2577.14 | 27 | 113 | 726 | 100 |

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices, Misungwi district, 2016

1.3 Climate and Soil

Misungwi district in most parts experiences a bimodal rainfall patterns, the short rains falling from October to December and the long rains pours between March and May. While, dry periods spell from January to end of February and between June and end of September. It lies within the semi arid zones, which is characterized by bimodal and unreliable rainfall between 700 - 1000 mm per annum. The mean and maximum temperature ranges between 18°C and 30°C. The district is situated at altitudes of about 1000 - 1500 meters above sea level.

1.3.2 Soil

The soils vary from sand to sand-clay or loam-clay texture “mbuga”. As follows:

- ***Sand soil derived from granite*** – These are mostly found on hills with slopes, very susceptible to erosion and very moderate natural fertility and steadily deteriorate under conditions of continuous cultivation. These soils are found in the areas commonly called Sukuma Heartland at Misungwi and Usagara division , covering areas of Nange,Mappilinga, Iteja, Nyamatata, Mwangala and Ngudama.
- ***Black clay soils*** – The soil is mostly saturated water within 100 cm of the surface long enough to restrict the range of crops that can be grown. Its texture mostly dominated by black clay soil suitable for paddy production. It is found in large parts of Mbarika , and Inonelwa divisions in the district .

Most of these soils have high nutrient contents and are considered suitable for a wide range of food and cash crops and therefore have the potential for profitable cultivation. Misungwi district soils can best be described as moderately fertile.

1.4 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)

There are two remarkable (main) agro-ecological zones in the district which are categorized per division as follows

1.4.1 Zone I

This zone covers parts of the Usagara and Misungwi divisions. This zone is a highly populated area which experiences pressures on land and competition between human and livestock requirements. It is experiencing a moderate and unreliable rainfall with an average annual of 900 mm though some years dropped to less than 850 mm per annum. The soils are red to yellow – red, gritty sand clay loams which are widely cultivated. Major crops grown in the zone are cotton, cassava, maize and yellow gram or chick peas.

1.4.2 Zone II

This is an area of moderate population and livestock densities of Mbarika and Inonelwa divisions. The Zone has an average rainfall of 800 – 1000mm per annum with soils varying from relative small areas of hill sands to large areas of poorly drained grayish loamy sandy and black clays. Main crops grown in this zone are cotton, sorghum, millets, paddy, cassava and sweet potatoes.

1.5 Population

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. The growth and distribution of the population also determines the demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing for its survival. This part of a report assessed population size, growth, structure, distribution and quality of people among wards of Misungwi district.

1.5.1 Ethnic Groups

Misungwi district is among fast growing districts in Mwanza region experiencing fast population growth by both natural birth and migration. As a result, more ethnic groups are found in the district. However, among all people, the district has seven main ethnic groups namely: Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Kurya, Jita, Haya and Ha. The Sukuma being a main

ethnic group occupy all wards of the district, while the Kerewe , Zinza,Kurya and Jita occupy most of Usagara and Misungwi division and majority of them found in Bulemeji, Idetemya ,Igokelo, Misasi and rest of the groups found in small number in different part of the district (Haya and Ha) . Table 1.3 shows ethnicity of indigenous people by councils in Misungwi district.

Table 1.3: Ethnicity of Indigenous People by Council, Misungwi district; Tanzania Mainland, 2015

| Wards | number of group | | List of Five Major Groups |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| | Indigenous | Other | |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Idetemya | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Usagara | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Ukiriguru | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Koromije | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya, Jita, Ha |
| Igokelo | 1 | 7 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Jita |
| Mwaniko | 1 | 4 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Jita |
| Misungwi | 1 | 4 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya |
| Misasi | 1 | 5 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Kurya |
| Kijima | 1 | 5 | Sukuma, Kerewe, Jita |
| Shilalo | 1 | 3 | Sukuma, Kerewe, Jita |
| Buhingo | 1 | 3 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Jita |
| Busongo | 1 | 4 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 3 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Jita |
| Lubili | 1 | 5 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Jita |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 5 | Sukuma, Zinza |
| Mbarika | 1 | 2 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 3 | Sukuma |
| Kasololo | 1 | 1 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe |
| Isenengeja | 1 | 3 | Sukuma |
| Isesa | 1 | 1 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe |
| Gulumungu | 1 | 3 | Sukuma |
| Mabuki | 1 | 1 | Sukuma, Zinza, Kerewe, Haya, Jita |
| Mondo | 1 | 5 | Sukuma |
| Mamaye | 1 | 1 | Sukuma, Haya |
| Fella | 1 | 2 | Sukuma, Zinza, Jita, Kerewe |
| TOTAL | 27 | 32 | |

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices - District Planning Offices, 2016

1.5.2 Population Size and Growth

The population of Misungwi district has experienced significant dropping out growth for the last two fold. Three population and housing censuses conducted in 1988, 2002 and 2012 shows that District population decreased from 439,022 people in 1988 into 256,133 inhabitants counted in 2002 Population Census and increased 351,607 people in 2012 (Table 1.4). These data portray that, rapid population increase was observed during the 2002 – 2012 intercensal (37.3 percent increase with growth rate of 3.2 per annum) compared to 41.7 percent between 1988 and 2002 with an average annual growth rate of ...per annum, (Table 1.4).

Doubling time is another key population indicator which shows how many years the council would double its population. This indicator alerts the decision makers to review their socio-economic goals and targets take into consideration of expected socio-economic pressures caused by their demands. Table 1.4 also shows that population of Misungwi district will double after 23 years.

Table 1.4: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Council; Misungwi District, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

| District | Population Size | | | Percentage Change | | Growth Rate per Annum | | Doubling Time (years) |
|--------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | 1988 | 2002 | 2012 | 1988 - 2002 | 2002- 2012 | 1988 - 2002 | 2002- 2012 | 2002- 2012 |
| Misungwi | 439,022 | 256,133 | 351,607 | -41 | 37.3 | n.a | 3.2 | 21.9 |
| Total | 439,022 | 256,133 | 351,607 | -41 | 37.3 | | 3.2 | 21.9 |

At ward level also shows Nhundulu ward was the most affect ward since its population increased by 44.2 percent between 2002 and 2012, the second effective ward is Mbarika (increase of 41.6 percent) followed by Buhingo, Sumbugu, Shilalo Kanyebele Kijima, Ukiriguru, Kasololo, Bulemeji, Idetemya, Ilujamate respectively (33.7, 33.4, 31.7, 31.1, 30.8, 27.7, 26.2, 21.1, 20.9, 20.3). The negative growth rates observed in Mwaniko, Busongo, Lubili, Koromije and Misungwi were caused by the reduction of population due to high mortality rate and immigration Table 1.5

Table 1.5: Population Size and Percentage changes by ward; Misungwi District 2002 and 2012

| Ward | Population Size | | Percentage change |
|----------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| | 2002 | 2012 | 2002-2012 |
| Bulemeji | 7,733 | 9,387 | 21.4 |

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Idetemya | 12,726 | 15,387 | 20.9 |
| Usagara | 14,381 | 15,037 | 4.6 |
| Ukiriguru | 8,041 | 10,271 | 27.7 |
| Kanyebele | 10,960 | 14,371 | 31.1 |
| Koromije | 16,723 | 13,686 | -18.2 |
| Igokelo | 12,943 | 18,305 | 41.4 |
| Mwaniko | 14,238 | 8,144 | -42.8 |
| Misungwi | 32,936 | 30,728 | -6.7 |
| Misasi | 13,135 | 16,574 | 26.2 |
| Kijima | 9,200 | 12,034 | 30.8 |
| Shilalo | 10,028 | 13,205 | 31.7 |
| Buhingo | 10,377 | 13,871 | 33.7 |
| Busongo | 14,562 | 9,022 | -38.04 |
| Nhundulu | 14,035 | 20,236 | 44.2 |
| Lubili | 8,480 | 5,572 | -34.3 |
| Ilujamate | 12,632 | 15,195 | 20.3 |
| Mbarika | 10,745 | 15,216 | 41.6 |
| Sumbugu | 10,574 | 14,100 | 33.4 |
| Kasololo | 12,706 | 15,896 | 25.1 |
| Isenengeja | - | 5,691 | - |
| Isesa | - | 7,579 | - |
| Gulumungu | - | 11,638 | - |
| Mabuki | - | 16,314 | - |
| Mondo | - | 9,451 | - |
| Mamaye | - | 8,789 | - |
| Fella | - | 5,908 | - |
| | 257,155 | 351,607 | 100 |

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

1.5.3 Population Density

Table 1.7 gives the population density at ward level for the census years of 2002 and 2012.

In 2002, Usagara has smallest land area and largest population compared to the rest of ward. As a result, the ward has population density of 295.2 persons per sq.km and become highly populated ward far higher than the rest of ward which form Misungwi district. It is followed by Busongo ward (200.5 persons per sq.km.) and Mwaniko ward (190.3 people per Sq. Km.) while the rest of the ward have intermediate population density with exceptional to

Kijima ward which was the least densely populated council as it had only 73.8 persons per sq. km.

Again Usagara continued to be the most densely populated ward with population density of 308.7 persons per sq.km. Followed by Misungwi ward (255.4 persons per sq.km.) and Ukiriguru ward (200.4 people per Sq. Km.). and the rest of the ward have intermediate population density Lubili ward become least populated ward with 84.3 persons per sq. km. (Table 1.8) in 2012

Among other reasons, the rapid increase of population density of Misungwi and Ukiriguru ward in 2012 compared to 2002 has been caused by its land area and high rate of in-migrants influenced by its location with the availability of socio-economic services and opportunities compared to other ward within and outside district.

Table 1.8: Population Density by Ward, Misungwi district; Tanzania Mainland, 2002 and 2012

| Council | Land Area (Sq.km) | Population Size | | Population Density | | Percent Change of Pop. Density |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2002 | 2012 | 2002 | 2012 | |
| Bulemeji | 52.7 | 7,733 | 9,387 | 147 | 178 | 21.1 |
| Idetemya | 84.5 | 12,726 | 15,387 | 151 | 182 | 20.5 |
| Usagara | 48.71 | 14,381 | 15,037 | 295.2 | 308.7 | 4.6 |
| Ukiriguru | 51.25 | 8,041 | 10,271 | 156.9 | 200.4 | 27.7 |
| Kanyebele | 99.76 | 10,960 | 14,371 | 109.9 | 144.1 | 31.1 |
| Koromije | 87.03 | 16,723 | 13,686 | 192.2 | -157.3 | |
| Igokelo | 133.96 | 12,943 | 18,305 | 96.6 | 136.6 | 40.5 |
| Mwaniko | 74.82 | 14,238 | 8,144 | 190.3 | 108.8 | -42.8 |
| Misungwi | 120.33 | 32,936 | 30,728 | 273.7 | 255.4 | -6.7 |
| Misasi | 114.36 | 13,135 | 16,574 | 114.9 | 144.2 | 25.5 |
| Kijima | 125.39 | 9,200 | 12,034 | 73.4 | 96 | 30.8 |
| Shilalo | 128.49 | 10,028 | 13,205 | 78 | 102.4 | 31.3 |
| Buhingo | 84.27 | 10,377 | 13,871 | 123.1 | 164.6 | 33.7 |
| Busongo | 72.62 | 14,562 | 9,022 | 200.5 | 124.2 | -38.1 |
| Nhundulu | 179.99 | 14,035 | 20,236 | 78 | 112.4 | -43.6 |
| Lubili | 66.16 | 8,480 | 5,572 | 128.2 | 84.2 | -34.3 |
| Ilujamate | 118.19 | 12,632 | 15,195 | 106.9 | 128.6 | -20.3 |
| Mbarika | 132.16 | 10,745 | 15,216 | 81 | 115.1 | 42.1 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Sumbugu | 123.31 | 10,574 | 14,100 | 85.8 | 114.3 | 33.2 |
| Kasololo | 124.66 | 12,706 | 15,896 | 101.9 | 127.5 | 25.1 |
| Isenengeja | 60.18 | | | | | |

Source: NBS Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

CHAPTER TWO

Socio–Economic Development of Misungwi District Council

2.0 Introduction

Chapter Two highlights the socio-economic performance of Misungwi District and its poverty status. The economic indicators used include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and the main sources of income for the residents of Misungwi District. The non-income indicators cover food security, health and education development, housing conditions and its amenities inside and outside.

2.1 GDP and Per Capita GDP

Misungwi District, like other councils of Mwanza region, has never computed its GDP and Per capita GDP since it was established. Nevertheless, Misungwi District makes significant contribution to the Regional GDP. The 2011 Economic Survey Report shows that Mwanza region’s share of the national GDP for the year 2016 was only 9.3 percent equivalent to TShs. 8,452,013 million while per capita income of regional residents was estimated to be TShs. 2,004,353, (equivalent to US \$ 911.1 at a rate of TZS 2,200 per USD). The regional GDP was TShs. 4,016,270 million in 2010 and Tshs. 6,654,600 million in 2013.

2.2 Non-Income Indicators

As stated earlier, beside GDP and per capita GDP, there are number of indicators that portray the level of development of the District. These indicators include main source of

cash income, food security and consumption patterns, education attainment, adult literacy rate, health indicators and as well as housing conditions and its amenities inside and outside dwellings, such as access to safe drinking water, household's assets, toilet facilities and sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Housing conditions include types of construction materials for roofing, walling and flooring.

2.2.1 Main Sources of Cash Income

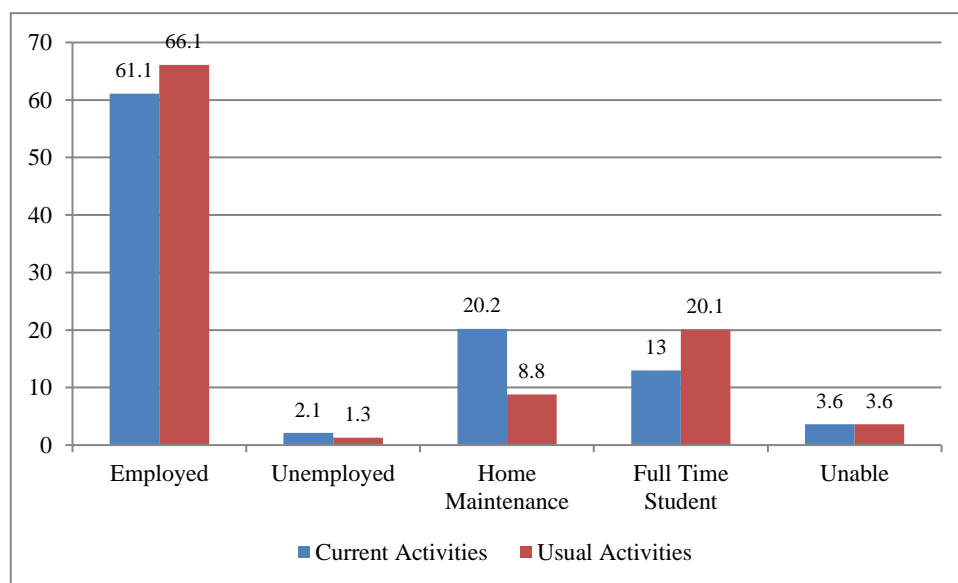
The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report show that Misungwi District Council, like other rural councils of Mwanza region, has mainly dominated by few industries performed in the District. Commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry was reported to be the main source of income in the council engaged 82.2 percent of Misungwi residents. It was followed by domestic services (4.1 percent), trade and commerce (3.2 percent), mining and quarrying (2.2 percent), manufacturing (1.1 percent), fishing, hunting, livestock and other related (a percent) and construction (0.8 percent). Rest of industries such as services for food hotel and lodges, haulage and storages, administration and security services, education services and other socio-economic industries accounted for less than a percent each.

Lack of diversification of the economy of Misungwi District was also evidenced by limited number of main occupations which person spent most of his/her working time in the process of the production of goods and services. The 2012 population census shows that farmers was the main occupation in Misungwi District, employed 80.6 percent of residents aged 10 years and above. It was followed by elementary occupation (7.1 percent), crafts and related workers (2.1 percent) and technicians and associate professionals (1.9 percent). Service workers, shop and stall sales workers employed only 1.8 percent of Mwanza residents while rest of occupations such as fishermen, livestock keepers, legislators, administrators and managers, clerks have employed about 2 percent of Misungwi residents.

As a result there was a small difference of unemployment levels between usual and current economic activities performed by Misungwi District residents as revealed by the 2012

population census report. Usual economic activity, according to census definition is any activity a person had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the census night, while current economic activity has the same definition but with reference period of seven days prior to the census night. Figure 2.1 shows that unemployment rate for current economic activities performed by District residents was slightly higher (2.1 percent) than for usual economic activities (1.3 percent). Significant variations are also observed on employed persons, full time students and those persons who were doing home maintenance mainly due to season differences. This means that there was a significant different of involvement of people between a week or a years in doing economic activities in Misungwi district council.

Figure 2.1 Proportional Distributions of Usual and Current Activities, Misungwi District, 2012



Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016

2.2.2 Food Security and Food Poverty

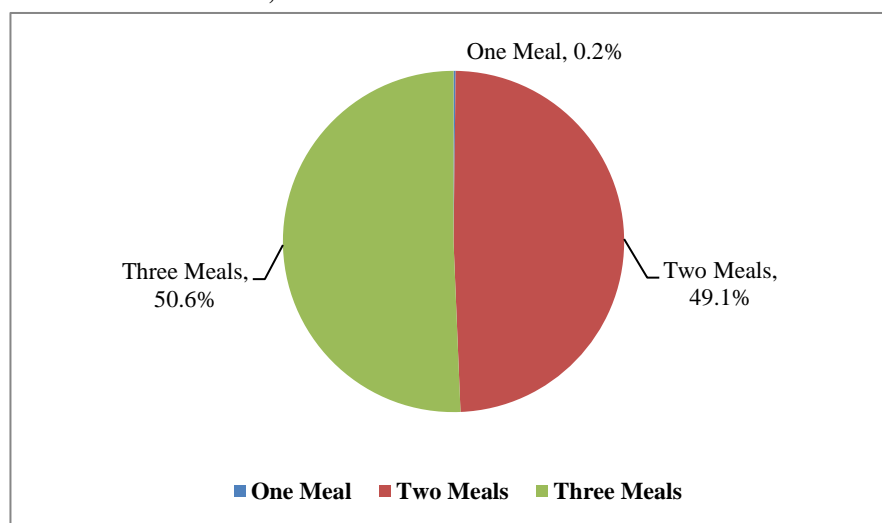
In Misungwi District Council, although Mwanza region experienced food insecurity, it has never observed that experience. Availability of grains such as maize, sorghum, millets and paddy together with protein including livestock and fish, small fish and related species make the council as among a few councils with plenty of foods varieties in the region. Food consumption as an indicator for poverty observed on 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.

2.2.2.1 Number of Meals per Day

The National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08 reveals that the majority of households in Misungwi District, as observed in other rural councils, there is insignificant different of households have three meals per day (49.1 percent) and those have three and more (50.6 percent). Moreover, the results also indicate that very few households have one meal (0.2 percent). These results indicate that food insufficiency affects a very small proportion of households in the council (Figure 2.2). One general observation on these data is that Misungwi has under goes environmental degrading due to deforestation taken place since 2007/08 season may currently cause an increase of food shortages resulted to limited rainfalls in Misungwi District.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Rural Agricultural Households by Meals Taken per Day, Misungwi District Council; 2007/2008



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

2.2.3.2 Protein (Meat and Fish) Intake

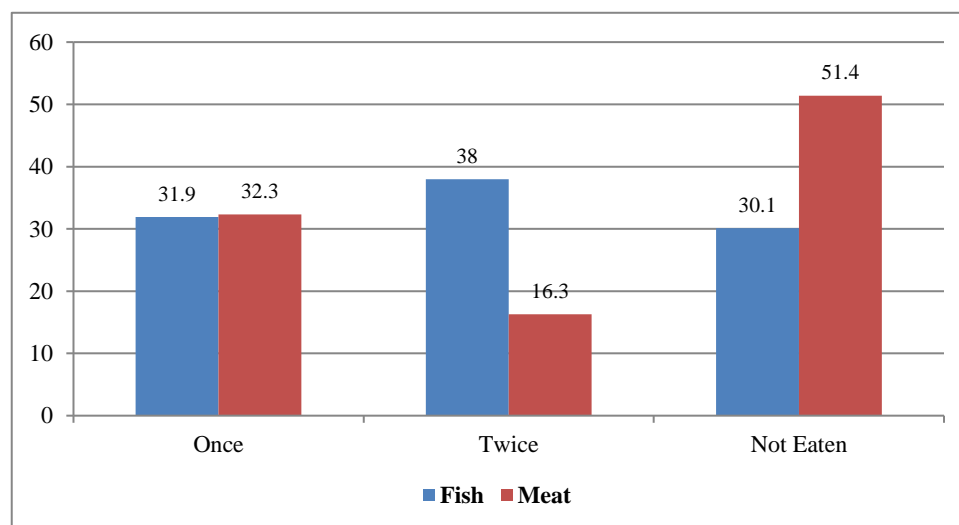
Protein intake among people in Misungwi District council shows fish preference than meat. The results of the 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture shows that, regardless of availability of different types of meat such as goat, sheep, pork, poultry and cattle, majority (51.4 percent) of the households never consumed meat during the week preceding the

census. Almost a third of households (32.3 percent) consumed meat once and only 16.3 percent eat twice during the respective week.

The observation is different for fish consumption; majority (38.0 percent) of households in Misungwi District consumed fish twice during the week preceding the census. A significant proportion of households also consumed fish (31.9 percent) once and those who had never consume fish during the week preceding the census were also significant with 30.9 percent of households (Figure 2.3).

The results show that large proportion of residents of Misungwi District had never consumed protein (30.4 percent) a week prior night of census, almost same proportion of households eat once and twice a week. One general observation from these data is that majority of Misungwi residents preferred to eat fish than meat, although both are available at reasonable prices.

Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Rural Agricultural Households by Frequency of Fish/Meat Consumption per Week by Households, Misungwi District Council, 2007/2008



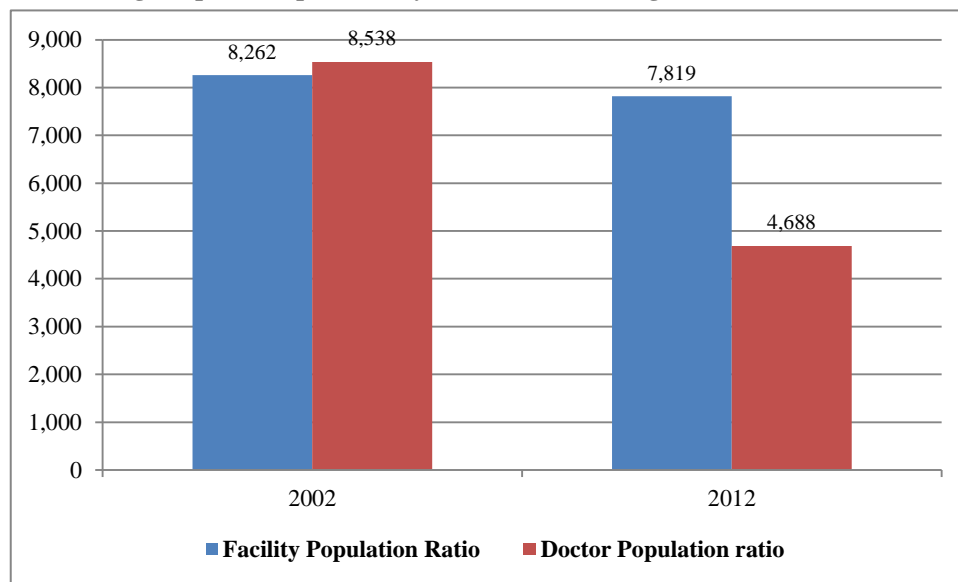
Source: NBS, National Sample Census of Agriculture, Mwanza region, 2007/08.

2.2.3 Health Indicators

The residents of Misungwi District have relatively good access to social services such as health facilities, education infrastructures and water sources in Mwanza region. However, the HIV/AIDS pandemic with associated diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhea are among the diseases that have had a negative impact to the health of its residents resulted to high rate of morbidity, mortality, orphanhood and widowhood. The health situation of the residents can also be observed through other proxy health indicators include average population per health facility and number of people per doctor.

According to the results of the 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses, Misungwi District had the best ratios of population per facility and doctor. Figure 2.4 shows that average population per doctor improve from 8,538 persons per doctor to 4,688 persons in 2012 while average population per facility, regardless to population increase in 2012, has slightly decreased from 8,262 people in 2002 to 7,819 persons in 2012.

Figure 2.4: Average Population per Facility and Doctor, Misungwi District, 2002 and 2012

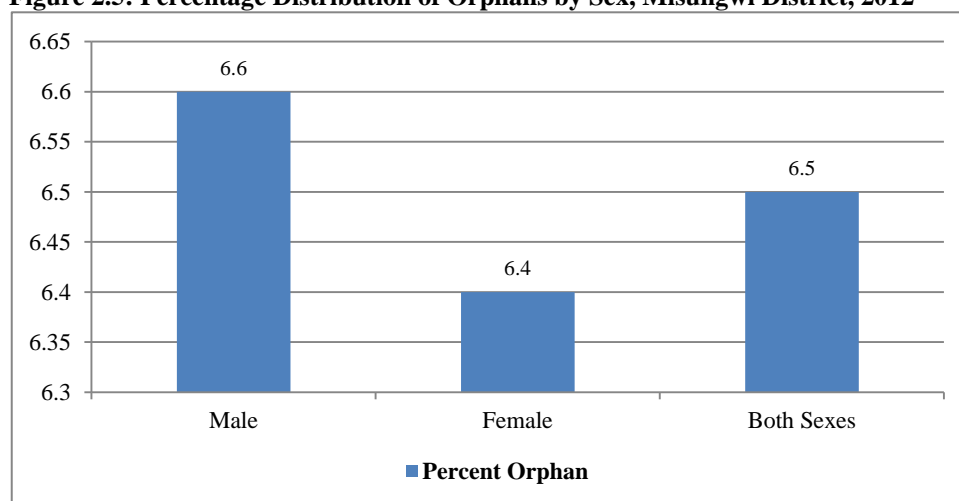


Source: NBS; The 2002 and 2012 Population Census' Results; and Mwanza Region Report.

The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic disease have also replicated to the high rates of orphans experienced in 2012 population census. The District is among councils in Mwanza region with average rates of orphans (Figure 2.5). There is a need for the District management to

conduct a survey in order to know the current status of orphanhood and factors contributing to have higher rates of orphans and come up with solutions.

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Orphans by Sex, Misungwi District, 2012

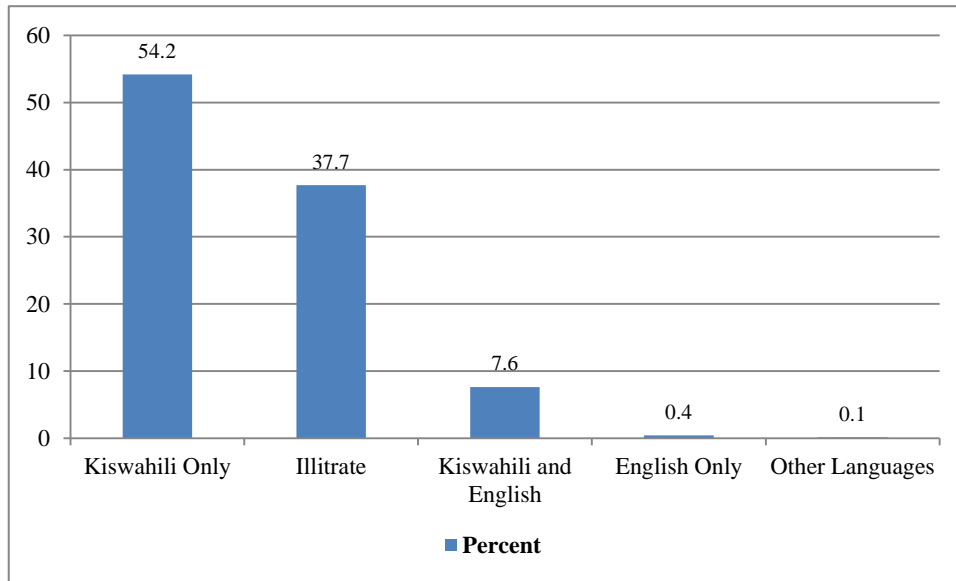


Source: NBS; The 2012 Population Census Results; and Mwanza Region Report. 2016

2.2.4 Literacy Rate and Literacy in Different Languages

The quality and wellbeing of people can also be examined by the education status. The 2012 Population Census results show that Misungwi was the second council after Kwimba with the highest illiteracy rate of persons aged five years and above in Mwanza region being 37.7 percent. Kwimba is the first council with the highest rate of its residents who cannot be able to read and write any language (38.1 percent). With regard to literacy in different languages, Figure 2.6 shows that the literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (54.2 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.6 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). One general observation from these data is that literacy rate in different language is higher than the region literacy (Figure 2.6).

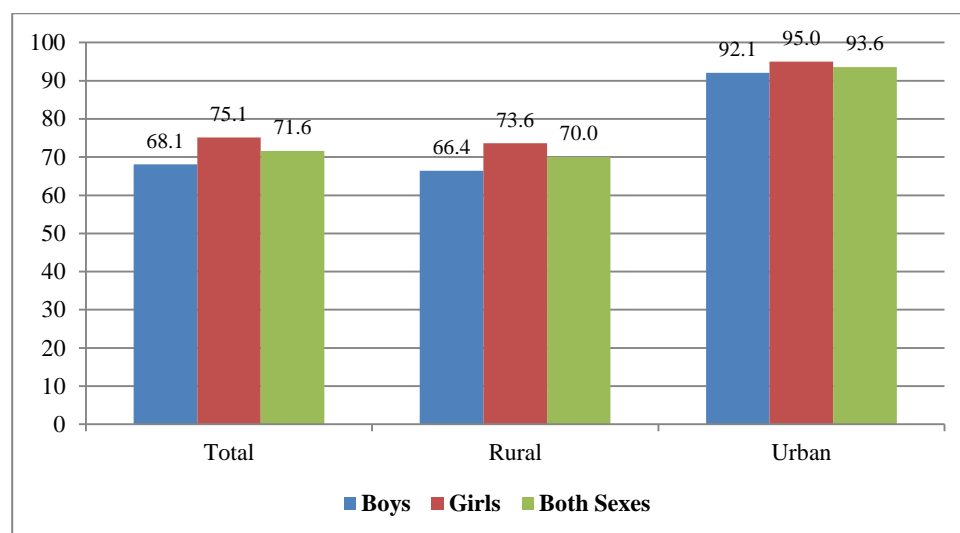
Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status, Misungwi District, 2012 Population Census



Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016.

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development of the person and the council. Therefore, prosperity of the council in terms of human resource depends on how far the young residents have been educated. The enrolment rate of the council is one of the indicators of sustainable development of human capital. Figure 2.7 shows that, in 2012, 71.6 percent of children aged between 7 and 13 were enrolled in primary schools within the district with more so on for girls (75.1 percent) than boys (68.1 percent). This situation observed is attributed to norms and culture of Wasukuma people who assigned boys to rear livestock until late years. Looking at location wise, net enrolment rate for urban area is higher (93.6 percent) than rural area (70.0 percent) and enrolment rates for girls are higher than boys in both locations (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Net Enrolment Rates by Sex, Misungwi District Council, 2012



Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016.

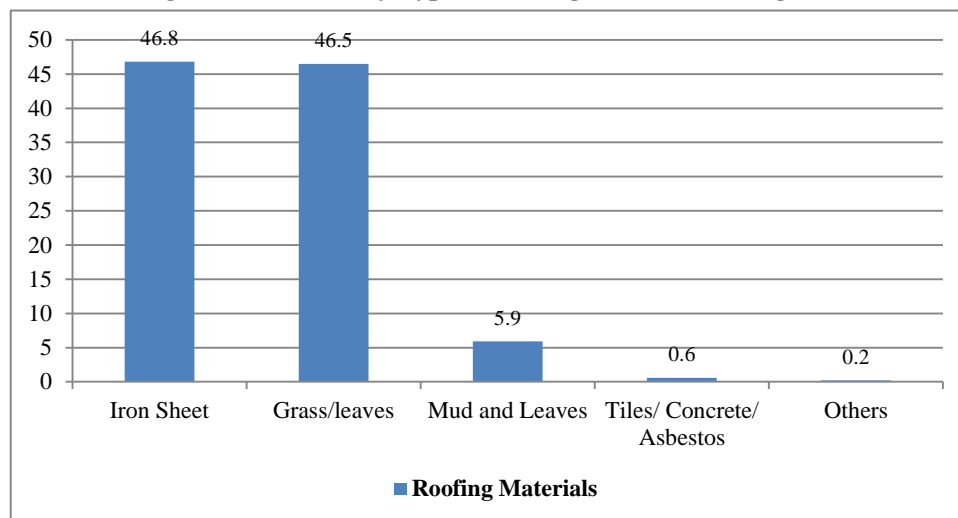
2.2.5 Housing Conditions

Housing condition is a key non-indicator of poverty of households based on the durability and quality of the houses in terms of the building materials used for the main elements of houses, namely, the roof, the walls and the floor. The availability of social amenities in or around the house such as water supply, toilet facilities, ownership of assets, etc are also considered. It is evident from the census results that great improvement in housing condition has been made in Misungwi District between 2002 and 2012.

Roofing Materials

The 2012 population and housing census results shows that improvement on the use of modern roofing materials, although there is still significant proportion of households still using traditional roofing materials. A total of 47.4 percent of households have modern roofing materials (iron sheets 46.8 percent and others 0.6 percent), while 46.5 percent of households thatched by grass or leaves and 5.9 percent thatched by mud and leaves. Rest of roofing materials were used by insignificant proportions of households. Figure 2.8 shows the percentage of households by type of roofing material.

Figure 2.8: Percentage of Households by Type of Roofing Material, Misungwi District, 2012

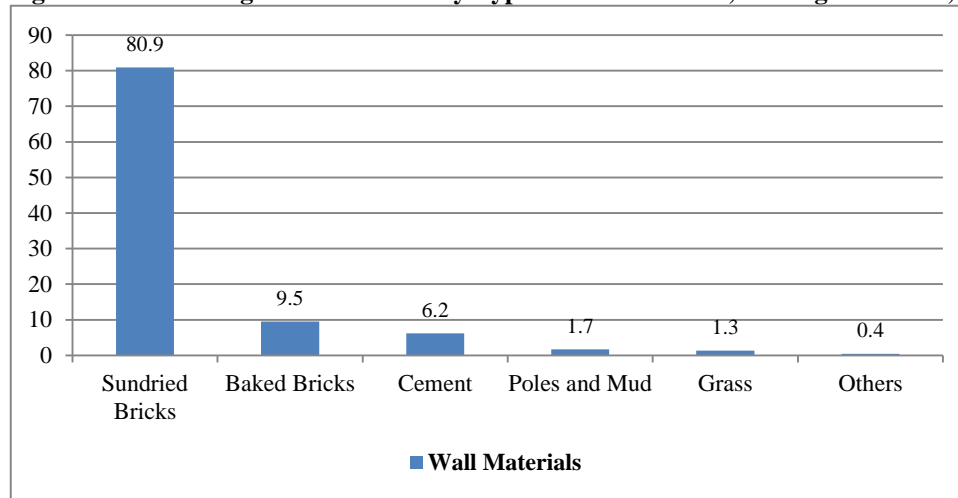


Source: NBS, The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

Wall Materials

Material used to construct walls of the main dwelling is another notable feature concerning the quality of dwellings and the same time measure the poverty status of the households. It is evidenced that there was a remarkable rise in the use of modern wall materials in 2012 compared to 2002. In 2012, 6.2 percent of households in Misungwi District build their walls by cement bricks and 9.5 percent used baked bricks, though there is still sundried brick is the leading material (80.9 percent) used to construct walls in Misungwi district (Figure 2.9). Another noticeable improvement observed in 2012 is the declining the use of tradition materials for building walls such as poles and mud, grass or leaves and others. Only 3.4 percent of households used tradition materials such as grass and mud (1.7 percent), grass (1.3 percent) and others (0.4 percent) to build their walls (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: Percentage of Households by Type of Wall Material, Misungwi District, 2012:



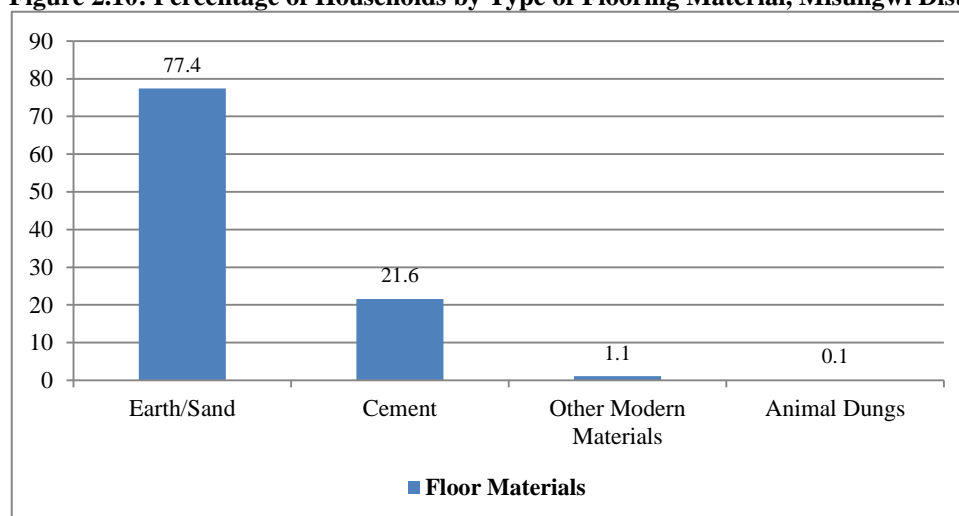
Source: NBS, The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

Flooring Materials

The status of floor can easily quantify by examining materials used. It is also evidenced that Misungwi District has done great achievement by residents to improve their dwellings in 2012 than it was in 2002. Figure 2.10 shows that an increase use of modern materials for flooring most of household in Misungwi

District, 21.6 percent used cement and 1.1 percent used ceramic and or tiles as the flooring materials in 2012. However, the use of earth or sand is still a leading materials for flooring (77.4 percent) households in Misungwi district.

Figure 2.10: Percentage of Households by Type of Flooring Material, Misungwi District, 2012:



Source: NBS, The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

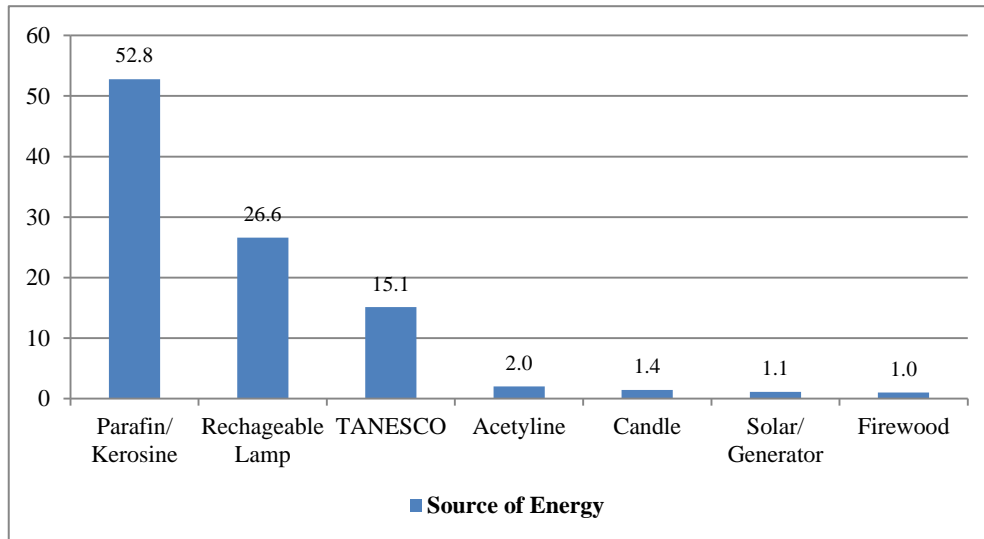
2.2.6 Social Amenities

Social amenities inside or outside dwellings have also considered as proxy-indicators for measuring poverty of private households, including energy sources for lighting and cooking, water supply, toilets and ownership of modern assets.

(i) Source of Energy for Lighting

The 2012 Population Census results have revealed that there has been a significant improvement in the proportion of households with access to electricity as a source of energy for lighting. Figure 2.11 shows great achievement so far reached in Misungwi district on the use of environmental friendly energy source for lighting. The use electricity as a source of energy for lighting have reached 15.1 percent of total households in the district together with the use of modern energy source such as acetylene, solar power and electric torch or rechargeable lamp (Figure 2.11). However, 52.8 percent of households still using kerosene or paraffin as their source of energy for lighting and significant decline the use of tradition energy sources in Misungwi district (figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Misungwi District, 2012

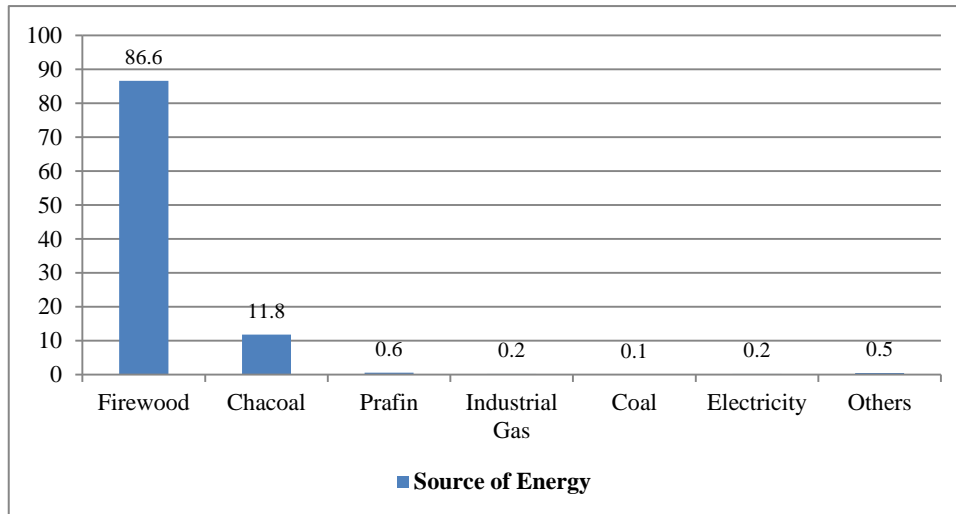


Source: NBS, The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016

2.2.7 Sources of Energy for Cooking

As reported in the Mwanza Region Profile of the 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, firewood remains as the most prevalent source of energy for cooking in Mwanza region. This is the same to Misungwi District as according to the 2012 Population and housing Census, 86.6 percent of the households in the District use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (11.8 percent) and paraffin (0.6 percent). However, 2012 census findings show that there is a significant increase proportion for households using modern and/or environmental friendly source of energy for cooking such as electricity, industrial gas and coal (Figure 2.12). The District should know that the current practice if continues, deforestation and depletion of natural vegetation through using charcoal and firewood will destroy the nature and ecology of Mwanza region as a whole. Hence, measures should be taken to ensure that natural vegetation and ecology of the council are restored.

Figure 2.12: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Misungwi District, 2012

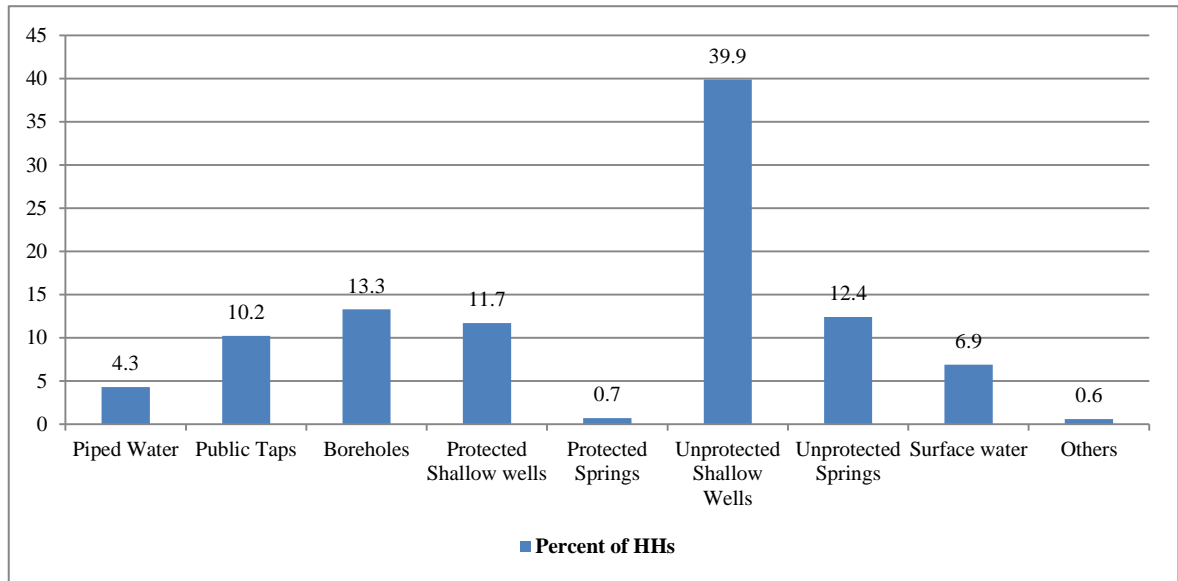


Source: NBS, The 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016

2.2.8 Access to Clean Drinking Water

The 2002 Population and Housing Census show that only 40.2 percent of the households in Misungwi district had an access to safe and clean water leaving 59.8 percent of households used unsafe and clean water for drinking. Out of 40.2 percent of improved source of water, boreholes was the main source of safe and clean drinking water in Misungwi District (13.3 percent) followed by protected shallow wells (11.7 percent), public tapes (10.2 percent), piped water (4.3 percent) and protect Springs (0.7 percent). However, the council has very large proportions of households still depend on unimproved source of water for drinking including, unprotected shallow wells (39.9 percent), unprotected springs (12.4 percent), surface water (6.9 percent) and others such as bolted water and rain water harvesting accounts for 0.6 percent (Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13: Percentage of Households by Type of Water Source, Misungwi District, 2012

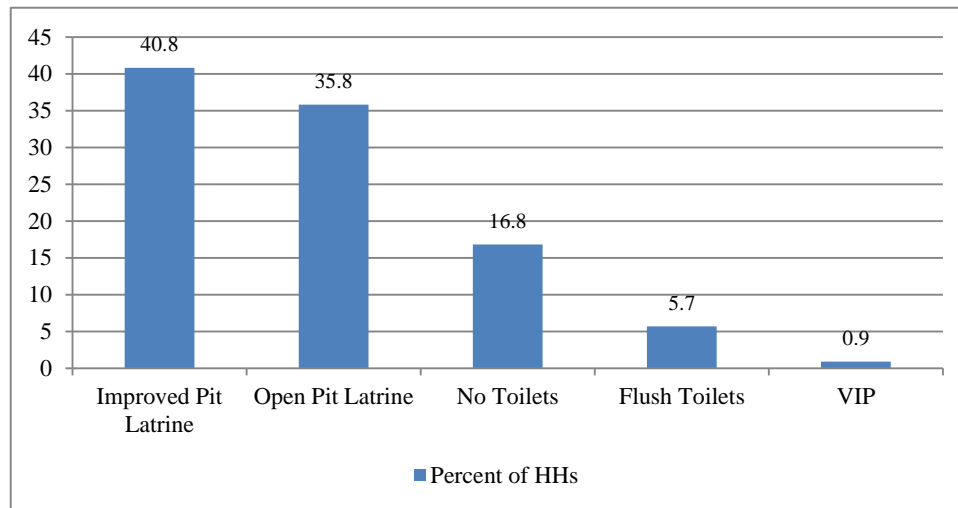


Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

2.2.9 Types of Toilets

Misungwi District, like other rural councils in the country, is well endowed with both improved and unimproved toilets facilities, the 2012 population and housing census shows Misungwi District with highest proportion of households with improved toilet facilities categorized as improved pit latrine (40.8 percent) followed by flush toilets (5.1 percent) and ventilated pit latrines (0.9 percent) while 35.8 percent of households in the district still use traditional pit latrines and 16.9 percent of households still have no toilets facility (Figure 2.14).

Figure 2.14: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Misungwi District, 2012

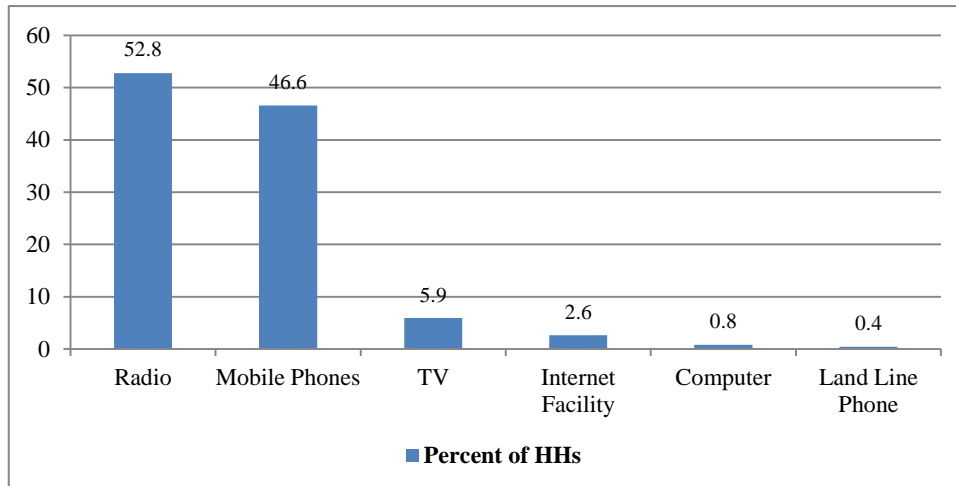


Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

2.2.9 Ownership of Assets

The economic development of Misungwi District can also be accessed through ownership of modern communication and transport facilities, home appliances and others. Figure 2.15 shows that proportion of private households that owned radio as main communication facility (52.8 percent) in 2012, followed by telephone both land line and mobile (47 percent) and television (5.9 percent) in 2012. However, the ownership and accessibility of internet facility and computers reached 2.6 percent and 0.8 percent respectively (Figure 2.15). One general observation experienced from 2012 population census is a significant increase of mobile phone ownership and television as the most owned assets and have been used as a means of communication and media for private households in Misungwi District.

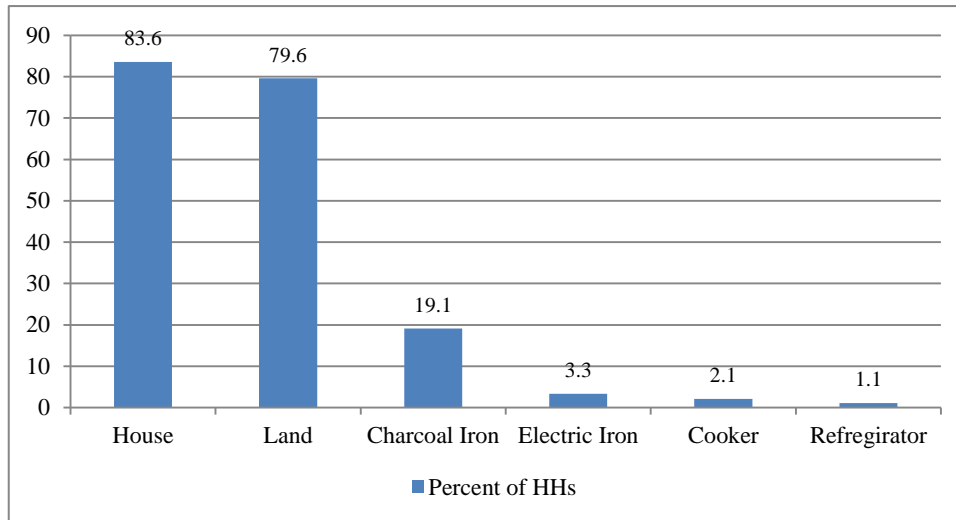
Figure 2.15: Percentage of Households Owned Communication Facilities by Type, Misungwi District, 2012



Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza region, 2016

Ownership of specified assets is a good indicator of household to evaluate the economic status of the council. Great achievement on ownership of modern home appliances have been observed in 2012 than it was in 2002. The 2012 population census results also observe shifting of ownership of assets towards modern home appliances such as an electric or gas cooker (2.1 percent of households owned), fridge or refrigerators (1.1 percent) and an electric iron (3.3 percent). However, only 83.6 percent of households were owned by the tenants and 79.6 percent of households own land in the council (Figure 2.16)

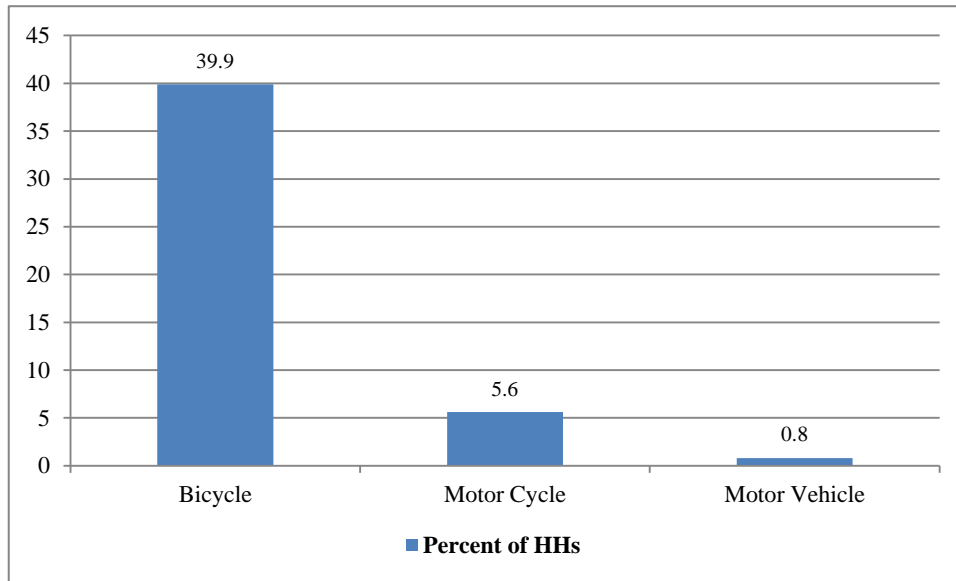
Figure 2.16: Percentage of Households Owned Modern Home Appliances by Type, Misungwi District, 2012



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mwanza Region Socio-economic Profile Report, 2012

Means of transport is another proxy indicator of poverty status of a household or region and even country. Figure 2.16 shows that bicycle is the most common means of transport of a household since 39.9 percent of households in Misungwi District own bicycle followed by motorcycle (5.6 percent) while only 0.8 percent of households owned motor vehicle in 2012. On the other hand, large proportion (53.7 percent) of households in Misungwi district does not have any transport facility which makes them to depend on public transport for their mobility.

Figure 2.15: Percentage of Households Owned Transport Facility by Type, Misungwi District, 2012



Source: NBS, Population and Housing Census, Mwanza Region Socio-economic Profile Report, 2012

2.3 Land Development

Land use planning is a key aspect of development for both urban and rural areas of any council in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial purposes. In rural areas agriculture and other social and production activities are the major needs for land.

The available data show that demand for surveyed land plots in urban areas has exceeded the supply in the last five years in Misungwi District. By the end of 2013 the cumulative numbers of building plots surveyed were 2967 in 27 wards of Misungwi District (Table 2.1). In 2015 however, the number of plot surveyed decreased to 908 but there were total number of plots allocated as it was in 2013. It is obvious that lack of surveyed building plots in most cases create a problem of crowded environment and mushrooming of slums or shanty town at the end.

Table 2.1: Demand and Supply of Building Plots with Title Deed by Division, Misungwi District; 2013 - 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | 2013 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | No. of Plots Surveyed up to 2013 | No. of Plots Allocated up to 2013 | No. of Plots Offered Title Deed up to 2013 | Percent of Plots with Title Deed by 2013 | No. of Plots Surveyed from 2014 to 2015 | No. of Plots Allocated from 2014 to 2015 | No. of Plots Offered Title Deed from 2014 - 2015 | Percent of Plots with Title Deed from 2014 to 2015 |
| Inonelwa | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Misungwi | 8 | 2275 | 2200 | 734 | 33 | 74 | 74 | 61 | 82 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Usagara | 5 | 692 | 692 | 204 | 28 | 834 | 791 | 66 | 83 |
| Total | 27 | 2967 | 2892 | 938 | 61 | 908 | 865 | 127 | 90.3 |

Source: DED's Office, Land and Natural Resources Department, Misungwi District Council; 2016

Poor performance on land development was also observed in rural areas as it was for urban areas of the council. Table 2.2 shows that only 2.7 percent of villages out of 113 villages in Misungwi district had prepared land use planning and only 61 percent of villages were surveyed and demarcated had been offered certificates until end of 2015. Inonelwa division has the highest proportion of its villages which surveyed, demarcated and offered certificates of its villages followed by Misungwi and Mbarika division (14.2 percent) while Usagara division (8.9 percent) has the lowest proportion of its villages which surveyed demarcated and offered certificates.

Table 2.2: Village Land Use Planning in Rural Areas by Division, Misungwi District, 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | No. of Villages | Villages Surveyed and Demarcated | | Villages Offered Certificates | | Villages With Land Use Planning | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Inonelwa | 9 | 35 | 27 | 23.4 | 27 | 23.4 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Misungwi | 8 | 38 | 16 | 14.2 | 16 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 18 | 16 | 14.2 | 16 | 14.2 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Usagara | 5 | 22 | 10 | 8.9 | 10 | 8.9 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Total | 27 | 113 | 69 | 61 | 69 | 61 | 3 | 2.7 |

Source: DED's Office, Land, Natural Resources and Environment Department, Misungwi District Council; 2016

2.4 Policy Implication on Land sector

Availability of Land Use Planning in Mwanza region is not yet developed. The Region still has inadequate number of demarcated building plots, areas for business and social facilities,

play grounds and investment areas. Moreover, inadequate number of villages demarcated and offered certificate limited residents to use their land as source of getting loans from financial institutions. Low performance on land management in the wards has created land conflict and disputes among residents in all villages of Misungwi district. Implementation of Land policy is very crucial in order to reduce if not finish conflicts among people in the council. Likewise, the policy of surveying and demarcating boundaries and preparing land use planning in every village for each ward should be adhered to for increasing accessibility of land to rural population in order to reduce land conflict among them.

2.5 Investment Opportunities for Land Sector

This sector faces many problems including resources such as human, equipment and finance. These resources include, modern equipment for land surveying i.e. Geographical Positioning System (GPS), Geo system or program used for drawing maps, transport and other related equipment; shortage of workers especially land surveyors and quantity surveyors, a few to mention. Investment is needed regards to the demarcation of more building plots, grazing areas, commercial and business areas, village boundaries, areas for human activities including farms and investment areas.

CHAPTER THREE

Production Sectors

3.0 Overview

Chapter three details the performance of main productive sectors in Misungwi district council. The productive sectors include crop production, livestock keeping, natural resources, tourism, manufacturing, fishing and mining. The chapter also highlights the possible investment opportunities existing in these sectors.

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the back born of the Misungwi district council economy and most of its residents depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture is carried out in all

wards of the Misungwi district council. According to UN classifications, agriculture comprises of crop production, livestock, forestry and hunting sub sectors. Others are fishing, beekeeping and tourism.

3.1.1 Distribution of Arable Land

The 2015 landuse planning shows that Misungwi district council has a total land area of 257,710 ha of which 135,800 Ha (53 percent) were classified as arable land and therefore suitable for crop farming. The remaining 121,910 ha (47 percent) were considered to be used for other productive activities such as grazing and game reserves (Table 3.1). Furthermore, the percentage share of arable land for each ward indicates that 62 percent is located in Nhundulu, 61 percent Mwaniko, Fella, Kanyebele, Kijima and Lubili, 60 percent Mondo, 59 percent Mabuki, 58 percent Koromije and Gulumungu, 56 percent Mamaye, 55 percent Igokelo, 54 percent Buhingo, 53 percent Busongo, Shilalo, Kasololo and Usagara, 52 percent Misungwi, 51 percent Ukiriguru and Isesa, 49 percent Isenengeja, 48 percent Misasi, 45 percent Bulemeji, 42 percent Idetemya, 41 percent Sumbugu, 38 percent Mbarika and 35 percent Ilujamate as indicated in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Distribution of Arable Land (ha) by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Total land Area (ha) | Total Arable land (ha) | Percent of Ward Arable land | Arable land Under Cultivation (ha) | Percent of Arable land under cultivation | Percent of Land Area to the Total Land Area |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bulemeji | 5,270 | 2371.5 | 45 | 209 | 8.8 | 45 |
| Idetemya | 8,450 | 3549 | 42 | 220 | 6.2 | 42 |
| Usagara | 4,871 | 2613.75 | 53 | 188 | 7.2 | 54 |
| Ukiriguru | 5,125 | 6058.4 | 51 | 558 | 9.2 | 118 |
| Kanyebele | 9,976 | 6058.4 | 61 | 293 | 4.8 | 61 |
| Koromije | 8,703 | 5047.74 | 58 | 1052 | 20.8 | 58 |
| Igokelo | 13,396 | 7367.8 | 55 | 485 | 6.6 | 55 |
| Mwaniko | 7,482 | 4564.02 | 61 | 1200 | 26.3 | 61 |
| Misungwi | 12,033 | 6257.16 | 52 | 558 | 9 | 52 |
| Masaki | 11,436 | 5489.28 | 48 | 689 | 13 | 48 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Kijima | 12,539 | 7648.8 | 61 | 50 | 0.7 | 61 |
| Shilalo | 12,849 | 6810 | 53 | 697 | 10.2 | 53 |
| Buhingo | 8,427 | 455.6 | 54 | 127 | 28 | 54 |
| Busongo | 7,262 | 3848.9 | 53 | 142 | 3.4 | 53 |
| Nhundulu | 17,999 | 11159.4 | 62 | 480 | 4.3 | 62 |
| Lubili | 6,616 | 4035.8 | 61 | 1240 | 30.7 | 61 |
| Ilujamate | 11,819 | 4136.65 | 35 | 2126 | 51.4 | 35 |
| Mbarika | 13,216 | 5022.1 | 38 | 1030 | 20.5 | 38 |
| Sumbugu | 12,331 | 5055.8 | 41 | 38 | 0.67 | 41 |
| Kasololo | 12,466 | 6606.9 | 53 | 1687 | 25.5 | 52 |
| Isenengeja | 6,018 | 2948.8 | 49 | 450 | 15.26 | 49 |
| Isesa | 6,487 | 3308.4 | 51 | 658 | 20 | 51 |
| Gulumungu | 8,523 | 4943.3 | 58 | 107 | 2.2 | 58 |
| Mabuki | 1,558 | 919.2 | 59 | 7 | 0.8 | 59 |
| Mondo | 7,788 | 4672.8 | 60 | 466 | 10 | 60 |
| Mamaye | 6,829 | 3892.5 | 56 | 79 | 2.03 | 57 |
| Fella | 4,223 | 2576.03 | 61 | 130 | 5.04 | 61 |
| Total | 257,710 | 135,800 | 53 | 16,888 | 12.44 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.2 Area under Food Crops Cultivation

The major food crops grown in the district council include maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, paddy, sorghum, bulrush millet and cassava. Maize is the main food crop grown in the district

In terms of area under major food crop cultivation, Maize outweighs other food crops by occupying (16,888 ha in 2015, Table 3.2) of the total land area (645,872 ha) under main food crops cultivation in the district council. Table 3.2 shows that at ward level Ilujamate ward with cumulative annual average of 4,365 hectares (13.6 percent) had the largest area under maize cultivation over the specified period, followed by Kasololo ward with cumulative annual average of 3,464 hectares (10.8 percent), Lubili with 2,546 hectares (7.9 percent), Mwaniko with 2,464 hectares (7.7 percent), Mbarika with 2,117 hectares (6.6 percent), Karomije with 1,816 hectares (5.7 percent) and Mabuki had the smallest average area under maize cultivation of 14 hectares or 0.04 percent (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Maize) by District; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15.

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/1 1</i> | <i>2011/1 2</i> | <i>2012/1 3</i> | <i>2013/1 4</i> | <i>2014/1 5</i> | <i>TOTAL AREA (HA)</i> | <i>Annual Average Area (Ha)</i> | <i>Annual Percent</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Koromije | 1,058 | 2,334 | 2,297 | 2,334 | 1,058 | 9,081 | 1,816 | 5.7 |
| Nhundulu | 1,300 | 1,046 | 1,042 | 1,059 | 480 | 4,927 | 985 | 3.1 |
| Shilalo | 1,537 | 1,519 | 1,513 | 1,537 | 697 | 6,803 | 1,361 | 4.2 |
| Fella | 352 | 283 | 282 | 287 | 130 | 1,335 | 267 | 0.8 |
| Mbarika | 2,793 | 2,247 | 2,238 | 2,274 | 1,031 | 10,583 | 2,117 | 6.6 |
| Mondo | 1,262 | 1,015 | 1,011 | 1,028 | 466 | 4,782 | 956 | 3.0 |
| Mwaniko | 3,250 | 2,616 | 2,605 | 2,647 | 1,200 | 12,318 | 2,464 | 7.7 |
| Isesa | 1,783 | 1,434 | 1,429 | 1,452 | 658 | 6,755 | 1,351 | 4.2 |
| Misasi | 1,867 | 1,502 | 1,496 | 1,520 | 689 | 7,074 | 1,415 | 4.4 |
| Ukiriguru | 1,511 | 1,216 | 1,211 | 1,231 | 558 | 5,727 | 1,145 | 3.6 |
| Igokelo | 1,313 | 1,057 | 1,053 | 1,070 | 485 | 4,978 | 996 | 3.1 |
| Usagara | 509 | 408 | 408 | 415 | 188 | 1,928 | 386 | 1.2 |
| Ilujamate | 5,759 | 4,634 | 4,615 | 4,691 | 2,126 | 21,825 | 4,365 | 13.6 |
| Sumbugu | 102 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 38 | 389 | 78 | 0.2 |
| Lubili | 3,359 | 2,703 | 2,692 | 2,736 | 1,240 | 12,730 | 2,546 | 7.9 |
| Buhingo | 342 | 275 | 275 | 279 | 127 | 1,297 | 259 | 0.8 |
| Busongo | 384 | 310 | 308 | 313 | 142 | 1,457 | 291 | 0.9 |
| Kasololo | 4,570 | 3,677 | 3,662 | 3,722 | 1,687 | 17,318 | 3,464 | 10.8 |
| Misungwi | 1,511 | 1,216 | 1,211 | 1,231 | 558 | 5,727 | 1,145 | 3.6 |
| Bulemeji | 566 | 456 | 454 | 461 | 209 | 2,146 | 429 | 1.3 |
| Kanyejele | 793 | 639 | 636 | 647 | 293 | 3,007 | 601 | 1.9 |
| Gulumungu | 289 | 236 | 232 | 233 | 107 | 1,097 | 219 | 0.7 |
| Idetemya | 325 | 262 | 261 | 265 | 120 | 1,232 | 246 | 0.8 |
| Kijima | 135 | 109 | 108 | 110 | 50 | 512 | 102 | 0.3 |
| Mabuki | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 71 | 14 | 0.0 |
| Mamaye | 214 | 172 | 172 | 174 | 79 | 811 | 162 | 0.5 |
| Isenengeja | 1,219 | 981 | 977 | 993 | 450 | 4,620 | 924 | 2.9 |
| Total | 40,132 | 34,456 | 34,298 | 34,822 | 16,888 | 160,595 | 32,119 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.3 Area under Cash Crops Cultivation

Table 3.3 indicates that during the crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15 cash crops in the district council covered an annual average area of 7,620.9 hectares which is equivalent to 2.0

percent of the district total arable land area of 377,692 hectares. However, types of soil, topography and weather caused the district council depend on Beans, cotton, chick peas, green peas, paddy and peas as cash crops. Table 3.3 also indicates that acreages under cash crops cultivation were dominated by cotton (annual average of 2,712.4 hectares or 35.6 percent), chick peas with 2,540.3 hectares (33.3 percent) was second, peas with 1,447.0 hectares (19.0 percent) was third, paddy with 680.2 hectares (8.9 percent) was fourth, green peas 134.1 hectares (1.8 percent) and beans (107.0 hectares, 1.4 percent).

Table 3.3: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11 to 2014/15

| <i>Crop</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual average Area (Ha)</i> | <i>Percent Annual average Area</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Beans | 156 | 125 | 58 | 89 | 107 | 107.0 | 1.4 |
| Chick peas | 2,621.87 | 2,333.4 | 2,671.2 | 2,203.8 | 2,871.4 | 2,540.3 | 33.3 |
| Cotton | 3,255.5 | 2,749.2 | 2,814.2 | 1,950.4 | 2,792.5 | 2,712.4 | 35.6 |
| Green Peas | 116 | 230 | 118.25 | 80 | 126 | 134.1 | 1.8 |
| Paddy | 7,19.83 | 723.23 | 518.99 | 377.2 | 1,061.5 | 680.2 | 8.9 |
| Peas | 1,200 | 1,480 | 1,750 | 1,118 | 1,687 | 1,447.0 | 19.0 |
| Total | 8,069.2 | 7,640.83 | 7,930.64 | 5,818.4 | 8,645.4 | 7,620.9 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(i) Cotton

It is Cash crop in the district council in terms of area under cultivation. Cotton possessed 1.2 percent of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. Table 3.3a depicts that cotton was grown in most of the wards in Misungwi district council. Among those wards, Isenengeja had the largest area under cotton accounting for 21.2 percent of district's area under this crop cultivation. The next district was Fella (17.8 percent), Kanyelele (14.5 percent), Isesa (12.9 percent), Mondo (12.2 percent), Mwaniko (12.0 percent) and Mbarika with 9.4 percent was the last.

Table 3.3a: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Cotton) by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual average area(Ha)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fella | 224.6 | 211 | 657 | 829 | 498 | 483.9 | 17.8 |
| Mbarika | 296.5 | 100.1 | 285 | 134.2 | 457 | 254.6 | 9.4 |
| Mondo | 486.6 | 542 | 324 | 220.2 | 75 | 329.6 | 12.2 |
| Mwaniko | 344 | 320 | 215 | 220.3 | 530 | 325.9 | 12.0 |
| Isesa | 323.4 | 456 | 315.2 | 155.7 | 498.5 | 349.8 | 12.9 |
| Kanyebele | 672 | 415 | 216 | 76 | 594 | 394.6 | 14.5 |
| Isenengeja | 908.4 | 705.1 | 802 | 315 | 140 | 574.1 | 21.2 |
| Total | 3255.5 | 2749.2 | 2814.2 | 1950.4 | 2792.5 | 2712.4 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Chick peas

Chick peas managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 2540 hectares equivalent to 33.2 percent (Table 3.3 above) of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.3b shows that in the years under consideration, Lubili led other wards by using 31.7 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for growing chick peas. Nhundulu ward utilized 24.8 percent and was the second, Misasi ward (22.7 percent) was third, Mabuki ward 9.9 percent, Busongo ward 9.3 percent and Shilalo was last 1.6 percent for growing Chick peas.

Table 3.3b: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Chick peas) by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual average area(Ha)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Shilalo | 10 | 11 | 96 | 49 | 35 | 40 | 1.6 |
| Misasi | 428 | 547 | 812 | 146 | 949 | 576 | 22.7 |
| Nhundulu | 1,060 | 1,059 | 504 | 289 | 235 | 629 | 24.8 |
| Lubili | 541 | 326 | 675 | 1,289 | 1,200 | 806 | 31.7 |

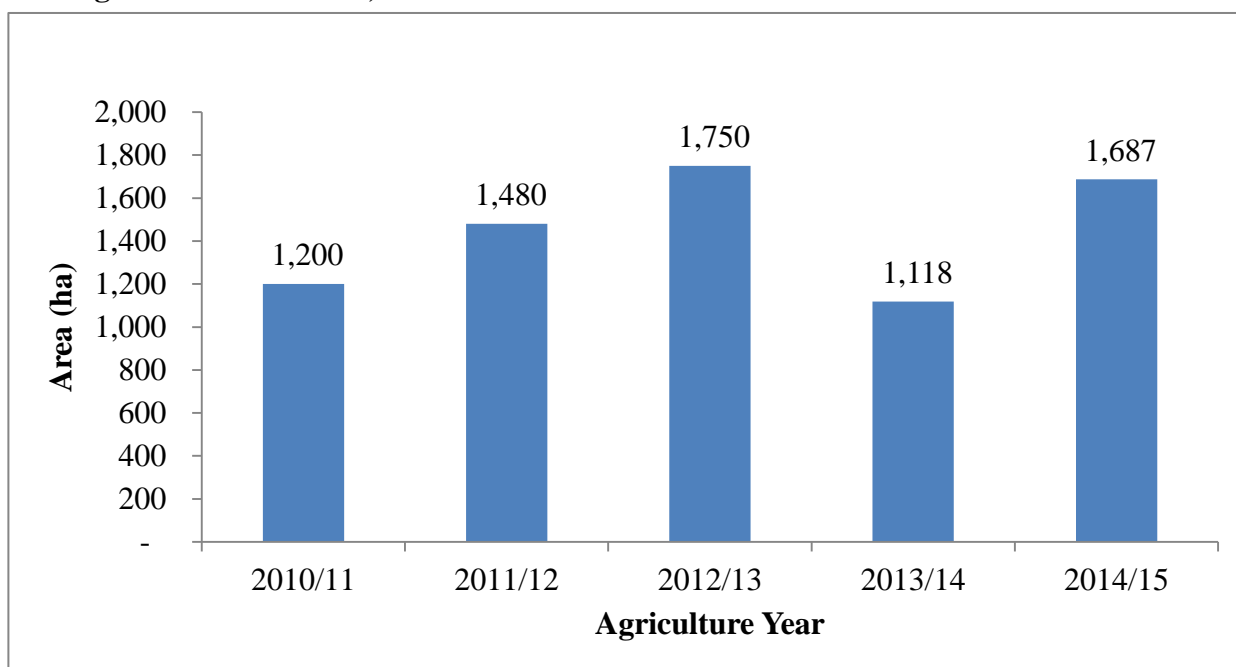
| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Busongo | 286 | 139 | 405 | 215 | 135 | 236 | 9.3 |
| Mabuki | 297 | 252 | 180 | 215 | 318 | 252 | 9.9 |
| Total | 2,622 | 2,333 | 2,671 | 2,204 | 2,871 | 2,540 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Peas

Peas managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 1,447hectares equivalent to 19 percent (Table 3.3 above) of the district’s total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Figure 3.1 shows that in the years under consideration, Kalolo led other wards by using 100 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for glowing peas.

Figure 3.1: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Peas) in Kasololo Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iv) Paddy

Paddy managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 681 hectares equivalent to 8.9 percent (Table 3.3 above) of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.3c shows that in the years under consideration Ilujamate led other wards by using 17.8 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for growing paddy. Idetemya ward utilized 17.3 percent and was the second, Bulemeji ward (14.5 percent) was third, Koromije ward 12.6 percent, Sumbugu ward 7.7 percent, Igokelo ward 7.2 percent, Misungwi 6.4 percent, Buningo ward 5.7 percent, a Kijima ward 5.6 percent and Usagara was last 5.2 percent for growing paddy.

Table 3.3c: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Paddy) by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual average area(Ha)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Koromije | 63 | 62 | 56 | 31 | 216 | 86 | 12.6 |
| Igokelo | 35 | 35 | 33 | 17 | 122 | 49 | 7.2 |
| Usagara | 47 | 46 | 44 | 23 | 16 | 35 | 5.2 |
| Ilujamate | 88 | 88 | 83 | 43 | 304 | 121 | 17.8 |
| Sumbugu | 70 | 69 | 66 | 34 | 24 | 53 | 7.7 |
| Buningo | 49 | 51 | 35 | 24 | 35 | 39 | 5.7 |
| Misungwi | 19 | 19 | 18 | 95 | 67 | 44 | 6.4 |
| Bulemeji | 104 | 212 | 94 | 24 | 58 | 98 | 14.5 |
| Idetemya | 218 | 114 | 76 | 52 | 128 | 118 | 17.3 |
| Kijima | 27 | 26 | 13 | 34 | 92 | 38 | 5.6 |
| Total | 720 | 723 | 519 | 377 | 1,062 | 680 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(v) Green peas

Green peas managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 134 hectares equivalent to 1.8 percent (Table 3.3 above) of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.3e shows that in the years under consideration. Mamaye led other districts by using 86 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for growing green peas. Ukiriguru ward utilized 16 percent and was the second.

Table 3.3d: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Green peas) by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11– 2014/15

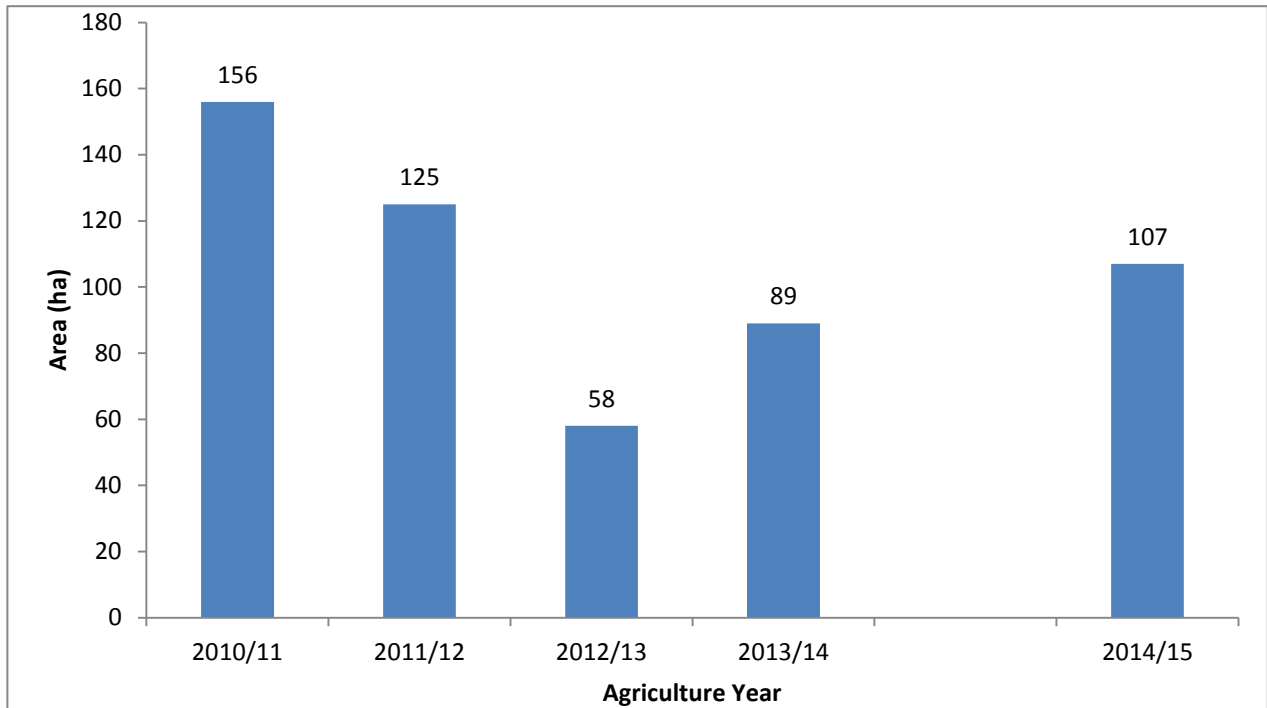
| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual average area(Ha)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ukiriguru | 8 | 14 | 18 | 25 | 29 | 18.8 | 14.0 |
| Mamaye | 108 | 216 | 100.25 | 55 | 97 | 115.25 | 86.0 |
| Total | 116 | 230 | 118.25 | 80 | 126 | 134.05 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Beans

Beans managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 107 hectares equivalent to 1.4 percent (Table 3.3 above) of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Figure 3.2 shows that in the years under consideration, Gulumungu led other wards by using 100 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for growing beans.

Figure 3.2: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Beans) in Gulumungu Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2010/11to 2014/15



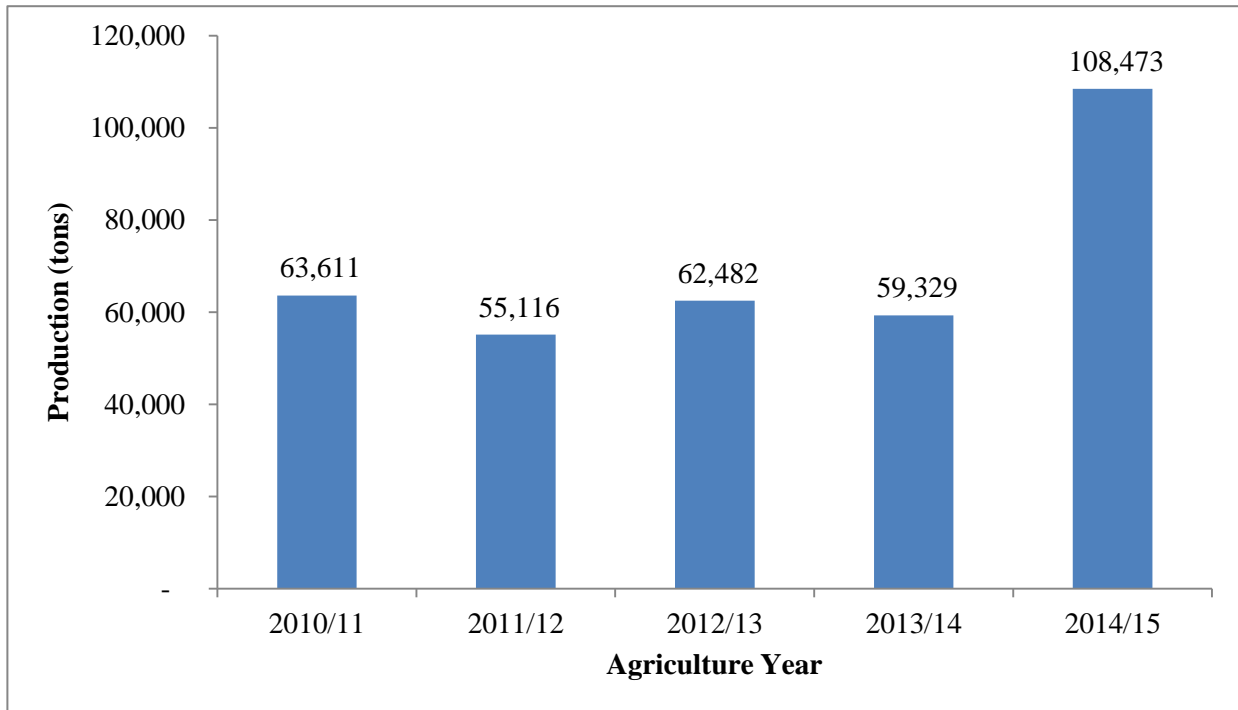
Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.4 Food Crops Production



Maize is the most important food crop and is produced as both food and cash crop. A large proportion of maize is being sold and hence becomes a good source of income to the people of Misungwi district council. Other foods crops are paddy, sorghum leguminous. Generally, the area under food crops cultivation has been increasing year after year from 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3: Estimated Production in tons of Major Food Crops(Maize); Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 – 2014/15



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.5: Cash Crop Production

There are number of reasons which make the amount of cash crops harvested either to increase or decrease. Among others, are lack of insecticides, fertilizers, prices and cost of production against revenue only to mention a few. Production of cash crops in Misungwi district council fluctuated over the specified period as indicated in Table 3.4. Nevertheless, the district managed to harvest an annual average of 108,751 tons of all cash crops between 2010/14 and 2014/15. Green peas were the dominant cash crop. It had an average annual production of 79,434 tons, equivalent to 73.0 percent of all cash crops produced in the district council. Chick peas was the second cash crop produced with an annual average of 11,830 tons (10.9 percent), Paddy the third with 9,301 tons (8.6 percent), Cotton the fourth with 7,585 tons (7.0 percent) and the last crop was Beans with 600 tons (0.6 percent).

Table 3.4: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15

| <i>Crop</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Green Peas | 2,942 | 4,090 | 44,434 | 27,007 | 961 | 79,434 | 73.0 |
| Chick peas | 2,194 | 2,107 | 2,507 | 2,567 | 2,455 | 11,830 | 10.9 |
| Paddy | 1,475 | 1,482 | 1,274 | 1,577 | 3,492 | 9,301 | 8.6 |
| Cotton | 2,061 | 1,600 | 1,784 | 798 | 1,342 | 7,585 | 7.0 |
| Beans | 198 | 159 | 74 | 113 | 57 | 600 | 0.6 |
| Total | 8,870 | 9,438 | 50,074 | 32,062 | 8,307 | 108,751 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(i) Green Peas

Table 3.4a indicates estimated production of Green Peas in the district council. Green Peas was the chief cash crop in the district council by having cumulative annual average production of 15,887 tons in the whole period under consideration. Kasololo ward which accounted for 95.9 percent of all tonnage of green peas harvested in the district council was the first ward in green peas production. Mamaye ward (4.0 percent) the second and Ukiriguru ward was the last with 0.2 percent of all tonnage of green peas produced in the district.

Table 3.4a: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops (Green Peas) by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Ukiriguru | 19 | 19 | 34 | 43 | 15 | 26 | 0.2 |
| Mamaye | 43 | 518 | 2,401 | 132 | 51 | 629 | 4.0 |
| Kasololo | 2,880 | 3,552 | 42,000 | 26,832 | 894 | 15,232 | 95.9 |
| Total | 2,942 | 4,090 | 44,434 | 27,007 | 961 | 15,887 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Chick Peas

Table 3.4b depicts that six wards harvested a significant tonnage of chick peas in the district. However, the wards harvested an annual average of 2,366 tons in a period of five years from 2010/14 to 2014/15. The best crop season was in 2013/14 as the wards produced a total of 2,567 tons of chick peas which were above the annual average by 201 tons or 7.8 percent. Never the less, crop season of 2011/12 was the worst with a total production of 2,107 tons of chick peas which was below the annual average by 259 tons or 12.3 percent below the annual average.

Table 3.4b: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops (Chick Peas) by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Nhundulu | 838 | 837 | 837 | 398 | 186 | 619 | 26.2 |
| Lubili | 428 | 427 | 257 | 533 | 948 | 519 | 21.9 |
| Misasi | 338 | 337 | 432 | 641 | 749 | 500 | 21.1 |
| Shilalo | 177 | 165 | 519 | 655 | 393 | 382 | 16.1 |
| Busongo | 179 | 141 | 320 | 170 | 107 | 183 | 7.8 |
| Mabuki | 234 | 199 | 141 | 170 | 73 | 163 | 6.9 |
| Total | 2,194 | 2,107 | 2,507 | 2,567 | 2,455 | 2,366 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Paddy

From crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15, paddy production was the third in quantity after chick peas. Table 3.4c gives the estimated production of paddy in tonnage by ward in Misungwi district council over the five years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15. In all five years, Bulemeji, Ilujamate, Idetemya, Koromije, Usagara, Sumbugu, Igokelo, Misungwi, Fella, Kijima, and Buhingo ward were the main producers of paddy by harvesting cumulative annual average of 1,860 tons. Bumper harvest of 1,577 tons was observed during the season of 2013/14 while the worst harvest 1,274 tons was observed in 2012/13 respectively.

Table 3.4c: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops (Paddy) by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Bulemeji | 210 | 428 | 190 | 190 | 1,353 | 474 | 25.5 |
| Ilujamate | 178 | 176 | 177 | 168 | 614 | 263 | 14.1 |
| Idetemya | 440 | 230 | 154 | 105 | 242 | 234 | 12.6 |
| Koromije | 127 | 125 | 104 | 78 | 436 | 174 | 9.4 |
| Usagara | 94 | 94 | 88 | 459 | 32 | 153 | 8.2 |
| Sumbugu | 141 | 140 | 140 | 133 | 116 | 134 | 7.2 |
| Igokelo | 72 | 71 | 67 | 35 | 257 | 100 | 5.4 |
| Misungwi | 39 | 39 | 37 | 192 | 116 | 85 | 4.6 |
| Fella | 21 | 23 | 193 | 100 | 79 | 83 | 4.5 |
| Kijima | 54 | 53 | 53 | 69 | 176 | 81 | 4.3 |
| Buhingo | 99 | 103 | 71 | 50 | 71 | 79 | 4.2 |
| Total | 1,475 | 1,482 | 1,274 | 1,577 | 3,492 | 1,860 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iv) Cotton

According to Table 3.4d, cotton was mostly produced in Isenengeja ward which accounted for 25.8 percent of all tonnage of cotton produced in the district council. Kanyebele ward was the second producer of cotton by having 17.7 percent of total district tons of cotton harvested during the period under consideration. Mondo ward with 16.2 percent, Isesa with 15.8 percent, Mbarika ward with 13.3 percent and Mwaniko ward 11.3 percent was the last ward in cotton production.

Table 3.4d: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops (Cotton) by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15

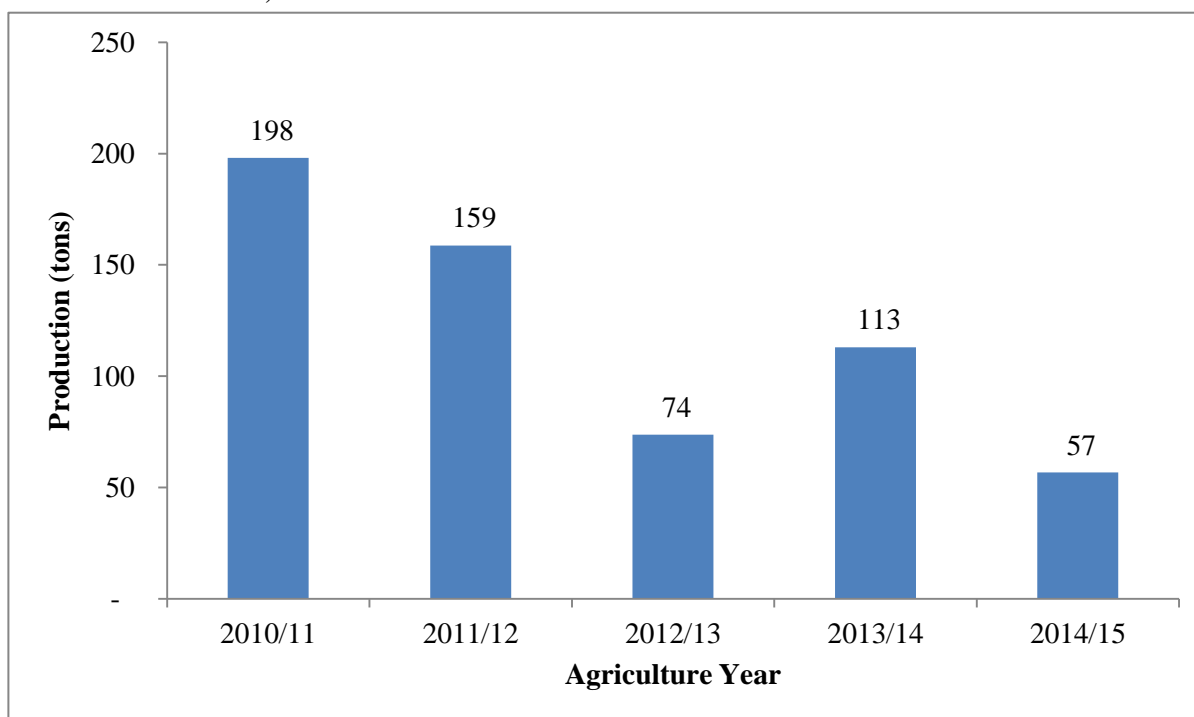
| <i>Ward</i> | <i>2010/11</i> | <i>2011/12</i> | <i>2012/13</i> | <i>2013/14</i> | <i>2014/15</i> | <i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i> | <i>Percent Annual Average</i> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Isenengeja | 618 | 479 | 547 | 214 | 95 | 391 | 25.8 |
| Kanyebele | 457 | 282 | 147 | 52 | 404 | 268 | 17.7 |
| Mondo | 331 | 331 | 369 | 150 | 51 | 246 | 16.2 |
| Isesa | 220 | 220 | 310 | 146 | 299 | 239 | 15.8 |
| Mbarika | 202 | 68 | 194 | 90 | 457 | 202 | 13.3 |
| Mwaniko | 234 | 220 | 218 | 146 | 36 | 171 | 11.3 |
| Total | 2,061 | 1,600 | 1,784 | 798 | 1,342 | 1,517 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(v) Beans

From crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15, beans production was the fifth in quantity after cotton. Figure 3.4 gives the estimated production of beans in tonnage Gulumungu ward in Misungwi district council over the five years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15. However, Figure 3.4 shows that in the years under consideration, Gulumungu led other wards by using 100 percent of its estimated production of beans.

Figure 3.4d: Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops (Beans) in Gulumungu ward, Misungwi District Council; 2010/11 to 2014/15



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.6 Crop Marketing

Table 3.5 shows an indicative estimated amount of cash crops marketed and revenue earned in 2014/15 in Misungwi district council. A total of 11,995,541 kilograms of cotton, Chick peas, maize, paddy, beans and green peas were marketed in the district council which earned a sum of Tshs. 13,092,896,000. Most of the revenue earned was due to cotton which

accounted for 47.8 percent of total revenue, followed by chick peas 30.6 percent, maize the third 16.0 percent, paddy the fourth 2.6 percent, beans the fifth 1.6 percent, green peas earning 1.4 percent of the district's revenue was the last.

Table 3.5: Estimated Amount and Value of both Food and Cash Crops Sold, Misungwi Council; 2014/15

| Crop | Amount Purchased (Kgs) | Average Price per Kg (Tshs.) | Revenue Earned in Tshs | Percent Earnings |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Beans | 107,000 | 2,000 | 214,000,000 | 1.6 |
| Chick peas | 3,334,000 | 7,200 | 4,000,800,000 | 30.6 |
| Cotton | 2,558,200 | 4,800 | 6,257,588,000 | 47.8 |
| Green peas | 168,840 | 6,500 | 184,500,000 | 1.4 |
| Maize | 4,733,351 | 8,750 | 2,089,196,000 | 16.0 |
| Paddy | 1,094,150 | 5,250 | 346,812,000 | 2.6 |
| Total | 11,995,541 | | 13,092,896,000 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Contrary to the fact that Kanyebele ward is the main producer of cotton in the district council followed by Mondo ward, the situation happened to be opposite when considering marketing of such crop (Table 3.5a). Kanyebele ward was the first ward in Misungwi district council for marketing of cotton. The ward marketed 594,000 kilogram of cotton worth Tshs. 4,752,000,000 equivalent to 75.9 percent of total revenue earned by the district council through selling of that crop. Never the less, Mondo ward was the second by earning 9.6 percent of the district's cotton revenue obtained. Mwaniko ward earned 6.8 percent and was the third in cotton marketing, Mbarika ward earning 5.8 percent in earning revenue for marketing of such crop in year 2014/15.

Table 3.5a: Amount of Cotton Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2014/15

| Ward | Amount Purchased (Kgs) | Average Price per Kg (Tshs.) | Revenue Earned in Tshs | Percent Earnings |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kanyebele | 594,000 | 800 | 4,752,000,000 | 75.9 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|
| Mondo | 750,000 | 800 | 600,000,000 | 9.6 |
| Mwaniko | 530,000 | 800 | 424,000,000 | 6.8 |
| Mbarika | 45,700 | 800 | 365,600,000 | 5.8 |
| Isenengeja | 140,000 | 800 | 112,000,000 | 1.8 |
| Isesa | 498,500 | 800 | 3,988,000 | 0.1 |
| Total | 2,558,200 | | 6,257,588,000 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

In 2014/15 chick peas were the second cash crop marketed in the district council after cotton (refer Table 3.4 above). Chick peas earned 30.6 percent of the district's total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.5b below indicates that Lubili ward leading on the data of the amount of chick peas sold. By comparing the revenue earned by wards, Misasi earned almost 28.4 percent, Shilalo 14.9 percent, Mabuki 9.5 percent, Nhundulu 7.0 percent and lastly was Busongo 4.0 percent of all revenue obtained from selling chick peas in the district council.

Table 3.5b: Amount of Chick peas Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2014/15

| Ward | Amount Purchased (Kgs) | Average Price per Kg (Tshs.) | Revenue Earned in Tshs | Percent Earnings |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Lubili | 1,200,000 | 1,200 | 1,440,000,000 | 36.0 |
| Misasi | 948,000 | 1,200 | 1,137,600,000 | 28.4 |
| Shilalo | 498,000 | 1,200 | 597,600,000 | 14.9 |
| Mabuki | 318,000 | 1,200 | 381,600,000 | 9.5 |
| Nhundulu | 235,000 | 1,200 | 282,000,000 | 7.0 |
| Busongo | 135,000 | 1,200 | 162,000,000 | 4.0 |
| Total | 3,334,000 | | 4,000,800,000 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

As it was shown in Table 3.5, maize with 16.0 percent of earning in the district council was the third valuable cash crop in the district. With the reference of Table 3.6c below, in the crop season of 2014/15 the district marketed a total of 6,227,664 kg of maize to earn a sum of Tshs. 2,089,196,000. Isesa ward was the first ward in marketing of maize by earning 20.0

percent of the district's revenue obtained from selling of that crop. Kasololo was the second (17.9 percent), Sumbugu ward was the third (11.5 percent) while Idetemya ward was the last by having 0.04 percent of the district's revenue earned through marketing of maize.

Table 3.5c: Amount of Maize Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Misungwi District Council, 2014/15

| Ward | Amount Purchased (Kgs) | Average Price per Kg (Tshs.) | Revenue Earned in Tshs | Percent Earnings |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Koromije | 359,720 | 250 | 89,930,000 | 4.3 |
| Fella | 3,320 | 250 | 8,255,000 | 0.4 |
| Shilalo | 177,038 | 250 | 44,259,500 | 2.1 |
| Mbarika | 261,854 | 250 | 65,463,500 | 3.1 |
| Mondo | 118,400 | 250 | 29,600,000 | 1.4 |
| Mwaniko | 304,800 | 250 | 76,200,000 | 3.6 |
| Isesa | 167,200 | 250 | 417,800,000 | 20.0 |
| Misasi | 175,000 | 250 | 43,750,000 | 2.1 |
| Ukiriguru | 141,732 | 250 | 35,433,000 | 1.7 |
| Igokelo | 123,000 | 250 | 30,750,000 | 1.5 |
| Usagara | 47,800 | 250 | 1,195,000 | 0.1 |
| Ilujamate | 540,000 | 250 | 135,000,000 | 6.5 |
| Sumbugu | 965,200 | 250 | 241,300,000 | 11.5 |
| Nhundulu | 122,000 | 250 | 30,500,000 | 1.5 |
| Lubili | 315,000 | 250 | 78,750,000 | 3.8 |
| Buhingo | 35,000 | 500 | 175,000,000 | 8.4 |
| Busongo | 36,000 | 250 | 9,000,000 | 0.4 |
| Kasololo | 1,496,000 | 250 | 374,000,000 | 17.9 |
| Misungwi | 141,600 | 250 | 55,400,000 | 2.7 |
| Bulemeji | 53,000 | 250 | 13,250,000 | 0.6 |
| Kanyebele | 226,800 | 250 | 56,700,000 | 2.7 |
| Gulumungu | 26,800 | 250 | 16,700,000 | 0.8 |
| Idetemya | 30,400 | 250 | 760,000 | 0.0 |
| Kijima | 128,000 | 250 | 3,200,000 | 0.2 |
| Mabuki | 97,800 | 250 | 24,450,000 | 1.2 |
| Mamaye | 20,000 | 250 | 5,000,000 | 0.2 |
| Isenengeja | 114,200 | 250 | 27,550,000 | 1.3 |
| Total | 6,227,664 | | 2,089,196,000 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.7 Irrigation Prospects

Irrigation farming in Misungwi DC is feasible due to availability of water bodies especially rivers. Misungwi district council is endowed with a potential area for irrigation prospects of about 2,975 hectares due to its geographical location, topography and ecological conditions. However, in 2014/15 season the district council managed to utilize only 617.2 hectares, equivalent to 20.9 percent of the estimated irrigation area. The largest irrigated area was found in Kasololo (50.4 per cent) followed by Mabuki (53.2 per cent). The smallest area cultivated in Mbarika and Mabuki ward with 6.7 per cent each. Major crop irrigated was Paddy (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Irrigation Prospects by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2014/15

| Ward | Potential Area | | Irrigated Area | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Area (Hacters) | Percent | Hacters | Major crops |
| Kasololo | 1500 | 50.4 | 245 | Paddy |
| Mabuki | 575 | 19.3 | 220 | Paddy |
| Ilujamate | 250 | 8.4 | 0 | Paddy |
| Mabuki | 200 | 6.7 | 0 | Paddy |
| Mbarika | 200 | 6.7 | 100 | Maize |
| Mbarika | 101 | 6.7 | 52.2 | Paddy |
| Total | 2,975 | 100 | 617.2 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.8: Farm inputs

3.1.8.1 Introduction

Reducing rural poverty by delivering appropriate agricultural inputs and improving output markets for Tanzanian farmers are among the objectives of "Kilimo Kwanza" (Agriculture First) in Tanzania. In Kilimo Kwanza, priority is given in transforming traditional agriculture which depends on hand hoe to mechanised agriculture and improving agriculture extension services through employing more extension officers. Further to that, distribution of chemical fertilizers including establishing credit facilities for farmers, and setting up storage through a warehouse receipt system was introduced to reinforce crops production.

Misungwi district council like other districts in Mwanza region, the implementation of ‘Kilimo Kwanza’ has led to the increase in availability of agricultural inputs especially chemical fertilizers and improved seeds among small scale farmers. However, scientific research is needed to investigate the impact of “Kilimo Kwanza” on crops productivity.

3.1.8.2 Chemical Fertilizers

Table 3.8a shows the distribution of chemical fertilizers to farmers for the year 2010/11 to 2014/2015 in Misungwi district council. The total chemical fertilizers distributed to farmers in 2010/11 to 2014/15 were 817.1 tons. In all agriculture seasons, under supply of chemical fertilizer was a big problem which resulted to poor harvesting in the district council. There is a need, therefore, to review the distribution system used for the benefit of not only the farmers in Misungwi district council but also farmers in other part of the district and the region at large.

Table 3.8a: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (tons) Distributed to Farmers; Misungwi Council; 2010/11-2014/15

| Type of Fertilizers | Quantity Distributed (in tons) | | | | | Total Distribution | Annual Average | Percent |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | | | |
| UREA | 48 | 50 | 57 | 65 | 73 | 293 | 58.6 | 35.9 |
| CAN | 50 | 55 | 60 | 64 | 76 | 305 | 61 | 37.3 |
| DAP | 10 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 29 | 81 | 16.2 | 9.9 |
| NPK | 19.5 | 21.2 | 26.5 | 32.1 | 38.8 | 138.1 | 27.62 | 16.9 |
| Total | 127.5 | 137.2 | 156.5 | 179.1 | 216.8 | 817.1 | 163.42 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(i) Fungicides

Table 3.8b shows the distribution of different type of fungicides between 2010/11 and 2012/13 in Misungwi district council. Out of six different types of fungicides found in Misungwi district council, Milthane were the most distributed fungicide with total distribution of 27,290 litres (29.6 percent), followed by Linkonil 19,337 litres, Victory 19,330 litres (21.0 percent) while Twigatharomil 3,950 litres (4.3 percent) and Chlorophis 3,600 litres (3.9 percent) were the least important fungicides distributed in the district council over the specified seasons (Table 3.8b).

One general observation from these data is that distribution of fungicides mostly depends on the demand from farmers and type of crops grown in a particular location.

Table 3.8b: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; Misungwi Council; 2010/11-2014/15

| Type of Fungicides | Quantity Distributed (in Litres) | | | | | Total Distribution | Average Annual | Percent |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | | | |
| Linkonil | 3,500 | 3,620 | 3,740 | 3,785 | 4,692 | 19,337 | 3,867 | 21.0 |
| Twigatharomil | - | - | - | - | 3,950 | 3,950 | 790 | 4.3 |
| Chlorophis | - | - | - | - | 3,600 | 3,600 | 720 | 3.9 |
| Milthane | 4,300 | 4,920 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 6,570 | 27,290 | 5,458 | 29.6 |
| Farmerzeb | 3,000 | 3,400 | 4,000 | 4,150 | 4,200 | 18,750 | 3,750 | 20.3 |
| Victory | 3,600 | 3,670 | 3,780 | 4,030 | 4,250 | 19,330 | 3,866 | 21.0 |
| Total | 14,400 | 15,610 | 16,520 | 18,465 | 27,262 | 92,257 | 18,451 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Insecticides/Pesticides

Table 3.8c shows distribution of insecticides in Misungwi district council for the year 2010/11 to 2014/15. Probably, the low use of insecticides is due to low distribution of the chemicals. Of the listed insecticides in Table 3.8c, Kungfu and Duduwice were the least distributed insecticides and are basically insecticides of less importance. On the other hand, Select plus, Banic and Ninja were highly distributed accounted for 20.5 percent, 18.6 percent and 18.5 percent of distributed insecticides in the district council respectively (Table 3.8c).

Table 3.8c: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; Misungwi Council; 2010/11-2014/15

| Type of Insecticides | Quantity Distributed (in Litres) | | | | | Total Distribution | Average Annual | Percent |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | | | |
| Banophos | - | 2,700 | 3,050 | 3,450 | 4,750 | 13,950 | 2,790 | 16.5 |
| Supercron | - | 3,200 | 3,610 | 3,765 | 3,980 | 14,555 | 2,911 | 17.2 |
| Duduwice | - | - | - | - | 2,800 | 2,800 | 560 | 3.3 |
| Ninja | 2,820 | 2,965 | 3,010 | 3,360 | 3,440 | 15,595 | 3,119 | 18.5 |
| Kungfu | - | - | - | - | 4,500 | 4,500 | 900 | 5.3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Select plus | 2,650 | 2,920 | 3,250 | 4,025 | 4,500 | 17,345 | 3,469 | 20.5 |
| Banic | 1,800 | 2,200 | 3,600 | 3,950 | 4,200 | 15,750 | 3,150 | 18.6 |
| Total | 7,270 | 13,985 | 16,520 | 18,550 | 28,170 | 84,495 | 16,899 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Improved Seeds

Use of improved seeds is among important factors for increasing agricultural productivity (output per unit of land). Maize is the leading crop in having a wide range of improved seeds in the district council. Table 3.8d shows that hybrid and OPV are improved seeds for maize which were mostly distributed in the district council during the referred seasons. Other improved seeds for cabbage, tomatoes and watermelon were distributed in minimum quantities (Table 3.8d).

Table 3.8d: Type and Quantity of Improved seeds (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers; Misungwi Council; 2010/11-2014/15

| Type of Improved Seeds | Quantity Distributed (in kgs) | | | | | Total Distributed | Average Annual | Percent |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | | | |
| Maize (hybrid) | 10,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 18,750 | 20,000 | 75,750 | 15,150 | 44.4 |
| Maize (OPV) | 12,000 | 14,500 | 15,700 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 87,200 | 17,440 | 51.1 |
| Cabbage | 450 | 485 | 550 | 670 | 750 | 2,905 | 581 | 1.7 |
| Watermelon | 250 | 280 | 356 | 550 | 786 | 2,222 | 444 | 1.3 |
| Tomato | 250 | 275 | 335 | 675 | 890 | 2,425 | 485 | 1.4 |
| Total | 22,950 | 27,540 | 31,941 | 40,645 | 47,426 | 170,502 | 34,100 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.9: Agriculture Implements

The use of agriculture implements depend on the size of farms owned by households and or investors. The district council is among districtss in the region with largest population being peasant farmers, owning about 4 to 5 hectares of farm resulted to less demand of farm implements. Table 3.9 shows that the traditional implements were highly demanded compared with modern and sophisticated implements in the district. In 2014/15, a total of 119 tractors were distributed in the district against a demand of 226 tractors and only 20248 power tillers were distributed which was less than the required 113. One general observation from these data is that local authorities in Misungwi district council should educate their farmers on the need of

changing farming system from tradition to modernised agriculture in order to increase their productivities.

Table3.9: Availability of Agriculture Implements, Misungwi Council; 2014/15

| Type of Implements | Demand | Supplied | Deficit (-) / Excess |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Ox plough | 6,215 | 5,730 | 485 |
| Ox harrow | 113 | 22 | 91 |
| Oxridger | 50 | 12 | 38 |
| Oxcart | 1,356 | 1,617 | -261 |
| Ox cultivator | 113 | 22 | 91 |
| Ox chain | 8,595 | 8,595 | - |
| Ox shares | 5,742 | 5,742 | - |
| Tractors | 226 | 119 | 107 |
| Power tillers | 113 | 48 | 65 |
| Ox-ripper | 22 | 11 | 11 |
| Ox-planters | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| Jab planter | 2 | 2 | - |
| Ox-seed drillers | 2 | 2 | - |
| Rice transplanter | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 22,589 | 21,939 | 650 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Agriculture Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.1.10 Policy implication in Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector performance in terms of food and cash crop production does not give a bright future on the status of food security as well as to the economy of the district council which largely depends on agriculture. Limited access of agricultural inputs especially to peasant farmers, low price of agricultural produces against production, poor agricultural practices as well as adverse weather condition are the cause of the region/district's agriculture poor performance. To revive the sector, the district council need to stick on Kilimo Kwanza guidelines by improving extension services, ensure reliable supply of agricultural inputs through improving implementation procedures of National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) policy.

Investment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

Potential areas for investment in Agriculture include: crop production; Supply of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, seeds etc at affordable prices; Supply of farm implements such as power tillers, tractors, ox-cats etc at affordable prices; Agro- processing industries especially sorting and packaging industry for vegetables and fruits; and Irrigation farming by construction of irrigation infrastructures through utilizing lake Victoria water, seasonal rivers to harvest rain water and drilling of borehole wells for irrigation.

3.1 Livestock

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity after agriculture. Table 3.10 shows distribution of estimated livestock by species in each ward of Misungwi district council in 2015. Cattle were the leading in numbers for large and medium size livestock followed by goats and sheep, while pig and donkeys are not commonly domesticated in the district (Table 3.10). Table 3.10 also shows that there was a large population of poultry especially indigenous chicken and significant population of improved chicken for both broilers and layers.

Table 3.10: Estimated Livestock Population by ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Cattle | Goats | Sheep | Donkeys | Pigs | Indigenous chicken | Chicken (Broilers & Layers) |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Misungwi | 9,956 | 1,204 | 597 | 31 | 418 | 14,491 | 1,270 |
| Mabuki | 8,480 | 2,756 | 1,010 | 22 | 24 | 10,426 | 1,000 |
| Mondo | 2,123 | 399 | 108 | 12 | - | 5,431 | - |
| Igokelo | 7,214 | 1,505 | 723 | 8 | 12 | 10,438 | - |
| Mwaniko | 3,420 | 136 | 51 | 16 | - | 4,231 | - |
| Mamaye | 3,450 | 1,050 | 600 | 64 | 20 | 5,300 | - |
| Koromije | 8,906 | 1,882 | 908 | 19 | 12 | 9,005 | - |
| Usagara | 7,749 | 168 | 36 | 23 | 26 | 13,678 | 1,087 |
| Fella | 1,672 | 444 | 183 | 5 | 26 | 2,260 | - |
| Kanyebele | 4,058 | 448 | 139 | - | 6 | 6,785 | - |
| Bulemeji | 2,415 | 798 | 110 | 11 | 16 | 3,427 | - |
| Idetemya | 4,750 | 2,218 | 491 | 18 | 21 | 7,654 | - |
| Ukiruguru | 3,981 | 1,454 | 381 | - | 38 | 8,161 | - |
| Misasi | 5,433 | 1,758 | 365 | 6 | 107 | 6,750 | - |
| Kijima | 4,310 | 1,182 | 331 | 8 | - | 5,431 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Buhingo | 3,315 | 720 | 346 | - | - | 5,643 | - |
| Kasololo | 4,405 | 1,103 | 231 | 23 | 8 | 5,078 | - |
| Gulumungu | 12,260 | 3,657 | 733 | 94 | 24 | 5,831 | - |
| Busongo | 3,125 | 233 | 107 | 17 | - | 6,754 | - |
| Shilalo | 3,900 | 527 | 132 | - | - | 4,907 | - |
| Nhundulu | 4,125 | 1,011 | 122 | 8 | 15 | 6,078 | - |
| Isenengeja | 8,835 | 476 | 451 | 120 | 59 | 4,644 | - |
| Mbarika | 4,000 | 1,150 | 144 | 16 | 23 | 12,000 | - |
| Ilujamate | 3,678 | 2,340 | 970 | 26 | 11 | 3,120 | - |
| Isesa | 4,783 | 573 | 244 | 60 | 50 | 6,037 | - |
| Sumbuğu | 1,287 | 925 | 407 | 107 | 17 | 9,827 | - |
| Lubili | 3,417 | 817 | 324 | 87 | 15 | 7,812 | - |
| Total | 131,250 | 34,214 | 10,244 | 801 | 942 | 191,199 | 3,357 |
| Total | 266,293 | 65,148 | 20,488 | 1,602 | 1,890 | 382,398 | 6,714 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(i) *Cattle*



Table 3.11 shows that indigenous cattle were the dominant type of livestock found in Misungwi district council. They accounted for 99.9 percent of the district's total cattle population while improved dairy and beef cattle contributed 0.1 percent and 0.02 percent respectively in 2015.

At ward level, Gulumungu ward had largest number (40.9 percent) of the district's total cattle population followed by Misungwi (7.5 percent), Koromije (6.8 percent), Isenengeja (6.7 percent), Mabuki (6.5 percent) and Igokelo (5.5 percent). Fella and Sumbuğu wards were the least number (1.3 percent) and (1.0percent) of cattle population in Misungwi district council respectively (Table 3.11).

In the case of dairy cattle, most of them were recorded in Misungwi ward (59.6 percent) followed by Usagara (39.4 percent), Mabuki (10.6 percent), Ukiruguru (9.6 percent), Igokelo

and Misasi with 5.8 percent each of the district's total dairy cattle population in 2015 (Table 3.11)

Furthermore, beef cattle were not common in Misungwi district council as they only constituted 0.02 percent of the district's total cattle population. Table 3.11 shows that majority of beef cattle were kept in Misasi with only 17 beef cattle followed by Fella (8). The rest of wards did not have beef cattle (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Population Distribution of Cattle by Type and by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Indigenous Cattle | Percent of Indigenous Cattle | Dairy Cattle | Percent of Dairy Cattle | Beef Cattle | Percent of Beef Cattle | District Total | Percent of District |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Misungwi | 9894 | 7.5 | 62 | 59.6 | 0 | 0 | 9956 | 7.6 |
| Mabuki | 8469 | 6.5 | 11 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 | 8480 | 6.5 |
| Mondo | 2123 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 2123 | 1.6 |
| Igokelo | 7208 | 5.5 | 6 | 5.8 | 0 | 0 | 7214 | 5.5 |
| Mwaniko | 3420 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3420 | 2.6 |
| Mamaye | 3450 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3450 | 2.6 |
| Koromije | 8906 | 6.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 8906 | 6.8 |
| Usagara | 3915 | 3.0 | 41 | 39.4 | 0 | 0 | 3956 | 3.0 |
| Fella | 1664 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 28.0 | 1672 | 1.3 |
| Kanyebele | 4058 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4058 | 3.1 |
| Bulemeji | 2415 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 2415 | 1.8 |
| Idetemya | 4750 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4750 | 3.6 |
| Ukiruguru | 3971 | 3.0 | 10 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 3981 | 3.0 |
| Misasi | 5410 | 4.1 | 6 | 5.8 | 17 | 68.0 | 5433 | 4.1 |
| Kijima | 4310 | 3.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4310 | 3.3 |
| Buhingo | 3315 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3315 | 2.5 |
| Kasololo | 4405 | 3.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4405 | 3.4 |
| Gulumungu | 12260 | 9.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 12260 | 9.3 |
| Busongo | 3125 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3125 | 2.4 |
| Shilalo | 3900 | 3.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3900 | 3.0 |
| Nhundulu | 4125 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4125 | 3.1 |
| Isenengeja | 8835 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 8835 | 6.7 |
| Mbarika | 4000 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 3.0 |
| Ilujamate | 3678 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3678 | 2.8 |
| Isesa | 4783 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 4783 | 3.6 |
| Sumbugu | 1287 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 1287 | 1.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|
| Lubili | 3413 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 3413 | 2.6 |
| Total | 131129 | 100 | 104 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 131250 | 100 |
| Percent | 99.9 | | 0.1 | | 0.02 | | 100 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Goats



Table 3.12 shows that indigenous goats were the dominant type of goats (99.9 percent) in Misungwi district council while dairy goats keeping are not common in the district council accounted only 0.1 percent in 2015. At ward level, Table 3.12 shows that Gulumungu ward had the largest number (10.7 percent) of goats' population in the district followed by Mwaniko (10.0 percent), Busongo(0.7 percent) and Usagara (0.5 percent). Misasi, Idetemya and Igokelo

wards were the three wards in the district council with largest number of dairy goats,18, 12 and 6 respectively (Table 3.12).

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

| Ward | Indigenous Goats | Percent | Dairy Goats | Percent | Total | Percent |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Misungwi | 1204 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 1204 | 3.5 |
| Mabuki | 2756 | 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 2756 | 8.1 |
| Mondo | 399 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 399 | 1.2 |
| Igokelo | 1499 | 4.4 | 6 | 16.7 | 1505 | 4.4 |
| Mwaniko | 3420 | 10.0 | 0 | 0 | 3420 | 10.0 |
| Mamaye | 1050 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 1050 | 3.1 |
| Koromije | 1882 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 1882 | 5.5 |
| Usagara | 168 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0.5 |
| Fella | 444 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 444 | 1.3 |
| Kanyebele | 448 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 448 | 1.3 |
| Bulemeji | 798 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 798 | 2.3 |
| Idetemya | 2206 | 6.5 | 12 | 33.3 | 2218 | 6.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| Ukiruguru | 1454 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 1454 | 4.2 |
| Misasi | 1736 | 5.1 | 18 | 50 | 1754 | 5.1 |
| Kijima | 1182 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 1182 | 3.5 |
| Buhingo | 720 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 720 | 2.1 |
| Kasololo | 1103 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 1103 | 3.2 |
| Gulumungu | 3657 | 10.7 | 0 | 0 | 3657 | 10.7 |
| Busongo | 233 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 0.7 |
| Shilalo | 527 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 527 | 1.5 |
| Nhundulu | 1011 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 1011 | 3.0 |
| Isenengeja | 476 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 476 | 1.4 |
| Mbarika | 1150 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 1150 | 3.4 |
| Ilujamate | 2340 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 2340 | 6.8 |
| Isesa | 573 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 573 | 1.7 |
| Sumbugu | 925 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 925 | 2.7 |
| Lubili | 817 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 817 | 2.4 |
| Total | 34178 | 100 | 36 | 100 | 34214 | 100 |
| Percent | 99.9 | | 0.1 | | 100 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.1 Grazing Area

Grazing land is defined as that land that is available for the grazing needs of livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly area, all wildlife and forest reserves also tree plantations, but it includes game controlled areas. Table 3.13 shows that in 2015 estimated land used for grazing area in the district council was 46,619 hectares while the land used for grazing was 19,139 hectares. Data show there was no shortage of grazing area in the district council and 27,480 hectares which are not used for grazing as planned at the same time the district council has no tsetse fly infected area or land.

Table 3.13: Estimated Area for Grazing by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Land fit for Grazing (Ha) | Land used for Grazing (Ha) | Percent Land Used | Tsetse Fly infected Area (Ha) |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gulumungu | 738 | 489 | 66.3 | - |
| Mondo | 25 | 25 | 100.0 | - |
| Igokelo | 1,234 | 1,234 | 100.0 | - |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Mamaye | 65 | 65 | 100.0 | - |
| Koromije | 4,728 | 4,728 | 100.0 | - |
| Kanyebele | 231 | 231 | 100.0 | - |
| Ukiruguru | 345 | 345 | 100.0 | - |
| Buhingo | 243 | 243 | 100.0 | - |
| Fella | 32 | 27 | 84.4 | - |
| Mabuki | 3,297 | 1,244 | 37.7 | - |
| Kasololo | 12,985 | 4,674 | 36.0 | - |
| Mwaniko | 13,596 | 3,734 | 27.5 | - |
| Mbarika | 9,100 | 2,100 | 23.1 | - |
| Total | 46,619 | 19,139 | 41.1 | - |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.2 Livestock Infrastructure



Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to preventive and curative facilities capable of controlling or preventing their morbidities and mortalities. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in terms of quality and quantity are prevented by the availabilities of livestock infrastructure including dips and veterinary

centres together with medicines, while crushes, abattoirs, hides and skin sheds, slaughter slabs, livestock market or auctions and accessibility of water improve the quality of livestock products.

Table 3.14 indicates that out of 46 dips available in the district council, 25 dips, equivalent to 54.3 percent are working, while only 2 out of 5 veterinary centres are working as of 2015. At ward level, Misungwi, Mondo, Usagara, Fella, Kijima, Busongo, Nhundulu, Ilujamate and Subugu were the most affected wards because none of 46 dips working with the exception of Idetemya and Misungwi wards, no veterinary centre were operating in 2015 that raise concern about the morbidity and mortality of livestock in these wards (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Ward; Misungwi Council, 2015

| Ward | Dips | | | | Veterinary Centres | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | Working | Not Working | Total | Percent | Working | Not Working | Total | Percent |
| Misungwi | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 2 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mwaniko | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamaye | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Usagara | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fella | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 2 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Ukiruguru | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kijima | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buhin | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulumungu | 2 | 2 | 4 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Busongo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 2 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isesa | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbugu | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LMU Mabuki | 5 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATIU | | | | | | | | |
| Ukiriguru | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 25 | 21 | 46 | 54.3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 40 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

The quality of livestock products such as meat, milk, hide and skins and other related products mostly depend on availability, status and quality of infrastructure such as crushes, abattoirs,

hides and skin sheds, slaughter slabs, livestock market or auctions and accessibility of water. Table 3.14a shows that Misungwi district council had not yet well endowed with these facilities since most of infrastructures were concentrated in Misasi and Mabuki wards. Other wards in the district council had limited numbers of facilities which also raise question on the quality of their livestock products.

Table 3.14: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Ward; Misungwi Council, 2015

| Ward | Crushes | Hides/Skin Sheds | Abattoirs | Slaughter Slab | Livestock Market/Auction | Charco Dams |
|------------|---------|------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Misungwi | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Mwaniko | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mamaye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Usagara | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanyelege | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ukiruguru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Misasi | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kijima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Buhin | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Kasololo | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Gulumungu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Busongo | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Isesa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| LMU | | | | | | |
| Mabuki | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MATIU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| Total | 19 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 36 |
|-------|----|---|---|---|---|----|

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.2.1 Causes of Livestock Morbidity and Mortality

Diseases, among other reasons, were the main causes of livestock morbidity and mortality in Misungwi district council. Data provided by local authorities of Misungwi district council shows different types of diseases for big, medium and small animals. The most common diseases in Misungwi district council are east coast fever, anaplasmosis, babesiosis, heart water, worms and Pneumonia. Others are new castle, coccidiosis and fowl pox.

(i) Causes of Cattle Morbidity and Mortality

Table 3.15 shows a list of common diseases which caused cattle morbidity in Misungwi district council between 2013 and 2015. In 2013, Table 3.15 shows that heart water was the most common diseases caused highest cattle morbidity rate accounted 45.3 percent of reported 364 cases in the district council. The second and third causes for cattle morbidities were East Coast Fever (34.6 percent) and babesiosis (7.7 percent) diseases and anaplasmosis with 6.0 percent of total cases reported was the fourth disease and the fifth disease was worms (4.6 percent).

Similar observation was also experienced in 2015, of which heart water and east coast fever remained as the first and second common cattle diseases in the district council. One general observation from these data is that there was an increase of cattle morbidity cases caused by heart water disease in 2015 than 2013. District authority, therefore, should examine these diseases in order to prevent them in the future.

Table 3.15: Six Common Cattle Diseases Causes Morbidity, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| Heart water | 165 | 45.3 | Heart water | 158 | 49.5 |
| ECF | 126 | 34.6 | ECF | 107 | 33.5 |
| Babesiosis | 28 | 7.7 | Babesiosis | 25 | 7.8 |
| Anaplasmosis | 22 | 6.0 | Anaplasmosis | 12 | 3.8 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 1.6 | Pneumonia | 3 | 0.9 |
| Worms | 17 | 4.7 | Worms | 14 | 4.4 |
| Total | 364 | 100 | Total | 319 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 3.15a shows death toll of cattle caused by different type of diseases in 2013 and 2015. In 2013, out of 228 cattle deaths, 50.4 percent were caused by east coast fever (50.4 percent), heart water (32.0 percent), anaplasmosis (8.8 percent), babesiosis (6.6 percent) and Pneumonia (2.0 percent). Similar observations were experienced in 2015 with east coast fever being the number one killer disease (46.7 percent) followed by heart water (40.1 percent). Pneumonia which was the least disease in 2013 similar became the least with 0.5 percent of mortality occurred in 2015. The fourth and fifth diseases were babesiosis (7.1 percent) and anaplasmosis (5.5 percent). One general observation from these data is that worms which was the most dangerous disease in last three decades has been controlled by district council authority (Table 3.15a).

Table 3.15a: Six Common Cattle Diseases Causes Mortality, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| Heart water | 73 | 32.0 | Heart water | 73 | 40.1 |
| ECF | 115 | 50.4 | ECF | 85 | 46.7 |
| Babesiosis | 15 | 6.6 | Babesiosis | 13 | 7.1 |
| Anaplasmosis | 20 | 8.8 | Anaplasmosis | 10 | 5.5 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 2.2 | Pneumonia | 1 | 0.5 |
| Worms | 0 | 0.0 | Worms | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 228 | 100 | Total | 182 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Causes of Goat Morbidity and Mortality

Table 3.16 shows three common diseases that contributing to poor health of goats in Misungwi district council between 2013 and 2015. The diseases were Pneumonia, worms and CAPP. Table 3.16 also shows that, among all three diseases, worms caused much illness to goats than any other diseases in both years, accounted for 53.3 percent of 448 morbidity cases in 2013 and 46.2 percent of 641 morbidity cases in 2015. It was followed by Pneumonia 46.7 percent of reported morbidity cases in 2013 and 43.2 percent in 2015. However, CAPP has been controlled as a result became the least disease that causes morbidity in the district council (Table 3.16). One general observation from these data is that wards have not yet managed to control morbidity in the referred years as evidenced by the increase of number of occurrences from 448 cases in 2013 to 641 cases in 2015.

Table 3.16: Three Common Goat Diseases Causes Morbidity, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| Pneumonia | 209 | 46.7 | Pneumonia | 277 | 43.2 |
| Worms | 239 | 53.3 | Worms | 296 | 46.2 |
| CAPP | 0 | 0 | CAPP | 68 | 10.6 |
| Total | 448 | 100 | Total | 641 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Out of three common diseases that causes deaths of goats, 75 percent of goat deaths were caused by the CAPP diseases. In 2015, Table 3.16a shows that 25 percent of 24 goat deaths were caused by pneumonia. One general observation from these data is that if district authority can manage to prevent the first three diseases will able to reduce goat deaths by 80 percent.

Table 3.16a: Nine Common Goat Diseases Causes Mortality, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| Pneumonia | 0 | 0 | Pneumonia | 6 | 25 |
| Worms | 0 | 0 | Worms | 0 | 0 |
| CPPP | 0 | 0 | CPPP | 18 | 75 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | Total | 24 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Causes of Poultry Morbidity and Mortality

Apart from big and medium sizes livestock keeping, poultry keeping is another main economic activity done by the residents of Misungwi district council. Unfortunately, among many factors which affect poultry industry in the district council, diseases associated to poultry happened to be the leading factors. The most common poultry diseases include: new castle, coccidiosis and fowl pox. Table 3.17 shows that out of 4,917 reported cases of portly illnesses, new castle was the leading disease for both years accounted for 33.3 percent in 2013 and 33.3 percent in 2015. One general observation from these data is that ranking of diseases has remained the same for both years.

Table 3.17: Three Common Poultry Diseases Causes Morbidity, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| New Castle | 0 | 0 | New Castle | 1,639 | 33.3 |
| Coccidiosis | 0 | 0 | Coccidiosis | 1,639 | 33.3 |
| Fowl Pox | 0 | 0 | Fowl Pox | 1,639 | 33.3 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | Total | 4,917 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

New castle, besides being the first causes of morbidity for poultry in the district council, it also the first disease for poultry deaths in both year, lost 62.1 percent of poultry lives in 2013 and 33.3 percent in 2015 (Table 3.17a). Second and third diseases were coccidiosis and fowl pox with death rate of 33.3 percent and 33.3 percent respectively in 2013. One general observation from these data is that fowl pox which was one poultry killer disease in the last three decades has been prevented significantly in recent years.

Table 3.17a: Three Common Poultry Diseases Causes Mortality, Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015

| Disease | 2013 | | Disease | 2015 | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| | No. of Cases | Percent | | No. of Cases | Percent |
| New Castle | 0 | 0 | New Castle | 1,635 | 33.3 |
| Coccidiosis | 0 | 0 | Coccidiosis | 1,635 | 33.3 |
| Fowl Pox | 0 | 0 | Fowl Pox | 1,635 | 33.3 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | Total | 4,905 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.3 Marketing Livestock and Their Products

Lack of proper procedure of marketing livestock have created a problem of getting actual number of livestock marketed and the amount of revenue collected from each type of livestock in the district council and region at large. However, Table 3.18 shows indicative number and value of livestock marketed in Misungwi district council between 2013 and 2015. In 2013, a total of 52,252 livestock valued at about Tshs. 6.1 billion were marketed in the district council. The number of livestock decreased to 48,113 with a total value of TZS. 6.3 billion marketed in 2014 and then increased up to 55,690 livestock valued at TZS. 6.6 billion were marketed in 2015 (Table 3.18). Indigenous cattle, goat and poultry were the main contributors to the district's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock in all three years (Table 3.18). One general observation from these data is that contribution of improved cattle was insignificant because of their population in the district council.

Table 3.18: Marketing of Major Livestock (Number and Revenue), Misungwi District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Livestock | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| | Number | Amount (000) | Number | Amount (000) | Number | Amount (000) |
| Indigenous Cattle | 11,052 | 4,973,400 | 11,620 | 5,229,000 | 12,105 | 5,447,250 |
| Dairy Cattle | 4 | 2,400 | 7 | 4,800 | 9 | 5,400 |
| Beef Cattle | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goats | 10,224 | 511,200 | 10,243 | 512,150 | 11,321 | 566,050 |
| Poultry | 24,000 | 240,000 | 19,234 | 192,340 | 25,200 | 252,000 |
| Pig | 12 | 720 | 24 | 1,440 | 41 | 2,460 |
| Sheep | 6,960 | 348,000 | 6,985 | 349,250 | 7,014 | 350,700 |
| Total | 52,252 | 6,075,720 | 48,113 | 6,288,980 | 55,690 | 6,623,860 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(i) Hides and Skins

Marketing hides and skin of livestock have been facing number of problems in Misungwi district council as well as the region at large. Among others, participation of private sector due to free market, lack of official markets, lack of public hides and skin sheds, lack of veterinary officers and falling of prices of livestock products has an adverse impact on the flow of reliable data from the grassroots to the ward and district levels. Nevertheless, Table 3.19 shows an indicative number of livestock hides and skins marketed by council in Misungwi district council between 2013 and 2015.

Generally, there was an increasing trend of both units marketed and the revenue obtained. The number of units marketed increased from 7,842 in 2013 to 8,136 in 2015. Also the value obtained increased from Tshs. 14,093,000 in 2013 to Tshs. 14,996,000 in 2015 since number of cattle hides, goat and sheep skin increased. Cattle hides being a dominant livestock product in both years were sold at an average price of Tshs. 6,000 per unit.

Table 3.19: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins; Misungwi Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Category | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Number | Revenue (TShs.) | Average Price per Unit | Number | Revenue (TShs.) | Average Price |
| Cattle Hides | 1,821 | 10,926,000 | 6,000 | 1,896 | 11,376,000 | 6,000 |
| Goat Skin | 4,200 | 2,100,000 | 500 | 4,241 | 2,120,500 | 500 |
| Sheep Skin | 1,243 | 1,067,000 | 858 | 1,999 | 999,500 | 500 |
| Total | 7,842 | 14,093,000 | 1,797 | 8,136 | 14,996,000 | 1,843 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Milk Production

Table 3.20 shows that although milk production in Misungwi district council decreased from 1,461,234 litres in 2013 to 1,459,147 litres in 2015. Similarly, revenue collected decreased from Tshs. 1,461,234,000 in 2013 to Tshs. 1,459,147,000 in 2015. Among other things, decrease of revenue was influenced by decrease of number dairy cattle 2015 than were before (Table 3.20). However, more than half of revenue earned in both years was due to selling of milk from indigenous cattle than dairy cattle due to the population size and not because high productivity.

Table 3.20: Production of Milk; Misungwi Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

| Livestock | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of Litres | Revenue (TShs.) | Average price per litre | Number | Revenue (TShs.) | Average Price per Litre |
| Indigenous | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 1,440,126 | 1,440,126,000 | 1,000 | 1,446,721 | 1,446,721,000 | 1,000 |
| Dairy | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 21,108 | 21,108,000 | 1,000 | 12,426 | 12,426,000 | 1,000 |
| Dairy | | | | | | |
| Goats | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1,461,234 | 1,461,234,000 | 1,000 | 1,459,147 | 1,459,147,000 | 1,000 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.4 Establishment and Personnel

Table 3.21 reflects availability of livestock personnel by ward in Misungwi district council. The district council had only 41 livestock field officers with one veterinary officer, two livestock officers, two livestock auxiliary and with no pests and tsetse field officer in 2015.

It is obvious that, poor performance of this sub sector to the large extent have influenced by shortages of livestock personnel such as veterinary officers, livestock officers and pests and tsetse field officers in all wards of Misungwi district council. There is a need therefore, to recruit more staff in order to increase productivity of the sector and finally increase its contribution to the ward and district GDP.

Table 3.21: Availability of Livestock Personnel by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Veterinary Officers | Livestock Officers | Livestock Field Officers | Pests and Tsetse Field Officers | Livestock Auxiliary | Total | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 19.6 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Mwaniko | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Mamaye | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Koromije | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Igokelo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Usagara | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Ukiruguru | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.5 |
| Bulemeji | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Idetemya | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.5 |
| Fella | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Kanyebele | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Misasi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Kijima | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Buhingo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Kasololo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Shilalo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Gulumungu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Busongo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Mbarika | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Sumbugu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Isesa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|----|---|---|----|-----|
| Lubili | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 41 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Livestock Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.2.5 Policy Implication

Misungwi district council, like other districts in Mwanza region and lake zones, has larger livestock population, including cattle, goats, sheep and poultry and consider the second economic activity that can employed significant number of people and contributes large share to the GDP of the district and regional at large. Main reason for poor performance of this sector has been influenced by poor or traditional practice of livestock keeping with no regular treatment, absence of livestock infrastructure and medicine.

3.2.5 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Subsector

Misungwi district council has inadequate livestock infrastructure that are working such as dips, veterinary centres, water points, abattoirs etc. Therefore, construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area for investing in livestock sub sector. Other areas which highly need investors are dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning; specifically the district council needs to look at the meat process in which Misungwi district council is strategically located in the zone to house a modern meat processing plant. There is a need for building abattoirs in councils which could process and add value and serve as a local market for livestock keepers.

Also tanneries for adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export. Chicken – Meat processing industry is very prominent in the production of traditional chicken. Chicken meat of this region is unique and has a palatable taste which attracts the market within and outside the region. Due to reliable source of chicken; the region is a good strategic area for investing in chicken-meat processing industry.

Animal feeds which Supplement feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be planted and so is the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in the

district council. Livestock services and pharmaceuticals that establishment of livestock pharmaceutical shops and veterinary clinics where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas. Similarly, Livestock Auctions markets: There is a need for improvement of available livestock markets by establishing all necessary facilities such as dips, slaughter slabs crushers, skin and hide shed as well as necessary offices and equipment related to the sector.

3.4 Natural Resources

Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee-keeping, fisheries and wildlife. The sector plays an important role in promoting climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of wood fuel, and industrial materials

3.4.1 Forestry

Table 3.22 presents forest reserves by wards in Misungwi district council in 2015. For the 27 wards in the district council had a total of 5,322 hectares of natural forest reserves which is equivalent to 2.1 percent of the district council land area of 257714 hectares. Lubili ward has the largest area, (165 hectares) of natural forest reserves followed by Ilujamate ward with 150 hectares. Nevertheless, Kasololo ward possesses the smallest area (4hectares) under forest reserves.

Table 3.22: Status of Forest Cover by ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Land Area (ha) | Natural Forest Reserve Area (ha) | Percent Forestry | Forest Plantation area (ha) | Percent Forestry Plantation |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bulemeji | 5,270 | - | | - | - |
| Idetemya | 8,450 | 12 | 0.14 | 6 | 50 |
| Usagara | 4,871 | - | | 210 | |
| Ukiriguru | 5,125 | 18 | 0.4 | 3 | 16.7 |
| Kanyebele | 9,976 | - | - | - | - |
| Koromije | 8,703 | - | - | - | - |
| Igokelo | 13,396 | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Mwaniko | 7,482 | - | - | - | - |
| Misungwi | 12,033 | 6 | 0.05 | 76 | |
| Misasi | 11,436 | - | | - | - |
| Kijima | 12,539 | 753 | 6.01 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Shilalo | 12,849 | - | - | - | - |
| Buhingo | 8,427 | - | - | - | - |
| Busongo | 7,262 | - | - | - | - |
| Nhundulu | 17,999 | 1330 | - | - | - |
| Lubili | 6,616 | 1650 | 25.00 | 14 | 0.8 |
| Ilujamate | 11,819 | 1501 | 12.70 | - | - |
| Mbarika | 13,216 | - | | - | - |
| Sumbugu | 12,331 | - | | - | - |
| Kasololo | 12,466 | 4 | 0.03 | 3 | 75 |
| Isenengeja | 6,018 | - | | - | - |
| Isesa | 6,487 | - | | - | - |
| Gulumungu | 8,523 | - | | - | - |
| Mabuki | 15,580 | 42 | 0.3 | 2 | 5 |
| Mondo | 7,788 | - | | - | - |
| Mamaye | 6,829 | - | | - | - |
| Fella | 4,223 | 6 | 0.14 | 14 | 4.2 |
| Total | 2577.14 | 5,322 | 100 | 332 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Though the district council is endowed with adequate forestry resources, but due to increasing human activities such as cutting trees for fire wood, charcoal, timber pole sand agriculture activities, the district council has taken necessary initiatives of tree planting in order to prevent critical deforestation that might happen in the near future.

Table 3.23 indicates that in five years period from 2011 to 2015 the district council raised a total of 722,120 tree seedlings. By raising a total of 315,100 tree seedlings (43.6 percent of the total tree seedlings raised in the district council), Misungwi ward was number one ward followed by Misasi ward (210,000 seedlings, 29.1 percent), Usagara ward (162,500 seedlings, 22.4 percent), Ukiriguru ward (19,020 seedlings, 2.6 percent), Isenengeja ward (10,000 seedlings, 1.4 percent) and Idetemya ward raised the least (6,000 seedlings, 0.8 percent). A remarkable number of 208,000 seedlings, equivalent to 28.8 percent of the total seedlings raised in the district council,

were raised in the season of 2015 while the smallest number of 97,000 (13.4 percent) were raised in the season of 2011.

Table 3.23: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by ward; Misungwi Council; 2011 - 2015

| Ward | Number of Tree Seedlings Raised | | | | | Total | |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 36,000 | 45,000 | 66,500 | 78,600 | 89,000 | 315,100 | 43.6 |
| Misasi | 25,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 5,000 | 75,000 | 210,000 | 29.1 |
| Usagara | 25,000 | 31,000 | 29,000 | 36,000 | 41,000 | 162,000 | 22.4 |
| Ukiriguru | 5,000 | 3,020 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 19,020 | 2.6 |
| Isenengeja | - | 3,000 | 2,800 | 4,200 | - | 10,000 | 1.4 |
| Idetemya | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | 6,000 | 0.8 |
| Total | 97,000 | 127,020 | 160,300 | 129,800 | 208,000 | 722,120 | 100 |
| Percent | 13.4 | 17.6 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 28.8 | 100 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.2: Environmental Conservation

Table 3.24 shows the number of NGOs and Number of Development Partners that have been involved in environmental conservation through different approaches. To alleviate the shortage of clean and safe water as well as inadequate number of health facilities in the district council, most of the NGO's have been involved in construction of water infrastructures as well as construction of health facilities, provision of agriculture inputs and implements in order to improve the socio well being of Misungwi residents. Tree planting were also given priority as the table shows that the NGO so called adverse was keen in tree planting activities.

Table 3.24: Number of NGOs and Number Development Partners Involved in Environmental Conservation by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of NGOs | Number of Development Partners | Percent NGOs |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Misungwi | 2 | 3 | 50 |
| Misasi | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| Total | 4 | 6 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.3 Forest Products – Logs and Charcoal



Misungwi district council is one of the districts in Mwanza region where only a small portion of their forest resources have been used to support the district council economic development.

The use of charcoal and firewood as the source of energy for cooking is very common to rural areas like Misungwi

district council. Protection of forest to be harvested has resulted to illegal business of harvesting logs and production of charcoal in the district council. However, it is estimated that charcoal worth Tshs 3,050,000 (from number of bags 115,000) was produced in the whole period of five years.

3.4.4 Beekeeping



Production of honey and wax is another sector which has not been fully utilised by residents of Misungwi district council. Besides having conducive environment for modern bee keeping the district council had only 3,648 cumulative traditional beehives in the last five years period, 2011/12 to 2014/15 (Table 3.29).

Table 3.25 also shows that Mbarika ward had the highest (80.5 percent) number of traditional beehives followed by Idetemya and Ilujamate with 6 percent and Misungwi (2.6 percent). Misasi ward which has largest forest reserve in the district had less than a percent of total beehives in the district council for the specified period of time (Table 3.25). There is a need for the ward management to raise awareness of this opportunity for Misungwi residents in order to alleviate poverty levels for those living along these forests.

Table 3.25: Number of Traditional Beehives by Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2011 -2015

| Ward | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | Total | Percent of the Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| Mbarika | 450 | 560 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 2240 | 80.5 |
| Idetemya | 0 | 0 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 185 | 6.6 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 60 | 185 | 6.6 |
| Misungwi | 0 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 72 | 2.6 |
| Lubili | 0 | 0 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 51 | 1.8 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 1.1 |
| Misasi | 0 | 0 | | 8 | 12 | 20 | 0.7 |
| Total | 450 | 600 | 562 | 574 | 597 | 2783 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Implementation of modern bee keeping is yet to be achieved in Misungwi district council due to the shortages of using modern beehives. This is evidenced by the number of modern beehives found in the last five years. Table 3.26 shows that Misungwi district council had cumulative total of 3,963 beehives for the specified years. In 2011, the region had only 164 modern beehives; it was increased to 1,125 in 2013 and reached 1,732 in 2015. Misungwi ward had the largest percentage (40.8 percent) of beehives in the district council followed by Ilujamate ward (19.7 percent) and Ukiriguru ward (15.0 percent). Mbarika ward though has good environment for bee keeping was the least with only 0.6 percent of modern beehives in the district council (Table 3.26). One general observation from these data is that there is a high expectation on the improvement of bee keeping in future due to a significant increase on the use of modern beehives in recent years.

Table 3.26: Number of Modern Beehives by Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2011 -2015

| Ward | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | Total | Percent of the Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| Misungwi | 61 | 210 | 316 | 418 | 612 | 1617 | 40.8 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 0 | 50 | 350 | 380 | 780 | 19.7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Ukiriguru | 100 | 100 | 12 | 140 | 242 | 594 | 15.0 |
| Usagara | 0 | 0 | 40 | 50 | 169 | 259 | 6.5 |
| Idetemya | 0 | 0 | 41 | 45 | 149 | 235 | 5.9 |
| Lubili | 0 | 45 | 50 | 52 | 65 | 212 | 5.3 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 135 | 3.4 |
| Misasi | 3 | 12 | 21 | 25 | 45 | 106 | 2.7 |
| Mbarika | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0.6 |
| Total | 164 | 367 | 575 | 1125 | 1732 | 3963 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.4 Fishery

Tanzania is one of the largest fishing country in Africa. According to FAO; it is ranked in the top ten countries in terms of total capture fisheries production. Inland production is from water bodies which Lake Victoria is the largest in Africa and the major source for fishing in Mwanza region. The main location of fishing activities in Misungwi district council is Idetemya, Bulemeji, Igokelo, Sumbugu, Mbarika, Isesa, Ilujamate and Lubili ward. Table 3.27 shows fishery resource facilities and production in 2015. Misungwi district council has large share of Lake Victoria water body but has not yet utilised due to absence of official fish market centres which resulted to the improvement of well being of fishermen and population of Misungwi district council as a whole.

Table 3.27 shows that the district council had 1,131 fishing licences, 840 fishermen and 279 registered fishing vessels. Table 3.27 also shows that a total of 884,084 tons of fish were caught in 2015 and total of TZS 3,658,008 were earned by Misungwi district council residents. Mbarika and Igekelo were the two giant wards which performance of the sector was significantly observed.

Table 3.27: Fishery Resources and Production by ward from January to December, 2015; Misungwi District Council

| <i>Ward</i> | <i>No. of Fishing licenses</i> | <i>No. of Fishermen</i> | <i>No. of Registered Fishing Vessels</i> | <i>No. of Unregistered Fishing Vessels</i> | <i>Fish Production</i> | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | <i>Weight (Tons)</i> | <i>Value (TSHS)</i> |
| Idetemya | 330 | 243 | 81 | 6 | 35,999 | 1,079,757 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Bulemeji | 83 | 63 | 20 | - | 82,740 | 282,220 |
| Igokelo | 211 | 156 | 52 | 3 | 227,535 | 682,605 |
| Sumbugu | 96 | 72 | 24 | - | 99,288 | 297,860 |
| Mbarika | 288 | 213 | 71 | 4 | 310,275 | 930,825 |
| Isesa | 55 | 42 | 14 | - | 57,918 | 173,754 |
| Ilujamate | 60 | 45 | 15 | - | 62,055 | 186,165 |
| Lubiri | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | 8,274 | 24,822 |
| Total | 1,131 | 840 | 279 | 13 | 884,084 | 3,658,008 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

From Table 3.28 shows the estimated amount of revenues collected from selling fish products in Misungwi district council for 2011, 2013 and 2015. There is improvement of revenue earned by fishermen in the district when comparing 2011 and 2015 seasons. The revenue earned by fishermen increased by 170.2 percent between 2011 and 2015, though there were some variations among wards. Mbarika ward had the highest revenue change (274.0 percent) between 2011 and 2015 followed by Bulemeji (242.0 percent) and Isesa (239.5 percent) as shown in Table 3.28.

Table 3.28: Revenue Collection from Fishermen (Tshs) by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2011 – 2015

| Ward | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | Revenue Change between 2011 and 2015 | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Number | Percent |
| Idetemya | 2492 | 3739 | 4950 | 2458 | 98.6 |
| Bulemeji | 364 | 547 | 1245 | 881 | 242.0 |
| Igokelo | 1086 | 1629 | 3165 | 2079 | 191.4 |
| Sumbugu | 820 | 1231 | 1940 | 1120 | 136.6 |
| Mbarika | 1155 | 1732 | 4320 | 3165 | 274.0 |
| Isesa | 243 | 364 | 825 | 582 | 239.5 |
| Ilujamate | 273 | 410 | 900 | 627 | 229.7 |
| Lubiri | 30 | 45 | 120 | 90 | 300.0 |
| Total | 6463 | 9697 | 17465 | 11002 | 170.2 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.5 Historical Site Viewing Tourism

According to the national industry's mission statement that forms the basis of the tourism policy is develop sustainable quality tourism that is ecologically friendly to the conservation and restoration of the environment and its people's culture. Misungwi district council is one of the unique destinations in Mwanza region that has yet been discovered by many. It is a land of much wonder holding an unparalleled diversity of fauna, flora and many natural features. The wonders of Ntulya sliding stone, Mwamagoke Crocodile breeding site and very friendly people, harbour, the growth of excellent cultural tourism beach holidays, game hunting, infrastructure ventures, historical and archaeological ventures and certainly the best wildlife photographic safaris on the continent. Table 3.29 shows the historical sites potential for tourism in Misungwi district council.

Table 3.29: Historical sites potential/attractive for Tourism; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Type of historical site available | Village/Mitaa | Ward | District |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Ntulya sliding stone | Ntulya | Mondo | Misungwi |
| Bujingwa carve | Bujingwa | Fella | Misungwi |
| Mwamagoke Crocodile breeding site | Mwajombo | Igokelo | Misungwi |
| Barabara ya Mjerumani | Nange | Igokelo | Misungwi |
| Ihelele water intake/treatment | Nyang`omango | Ilujamate | Misungwi |
| Fish breeding sites | Chole,Nyahiti | Igokelo | Misungwi |
| Njimu spring | Nyang`omango | Ilujamate | Misungwi |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.6: Eco Tourism

Availability of good infrastructure such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking/bureau de change services and tour operators are essential tools in the development of competitive tourism industry. Shinyanga to Mwanza road plays a key role in the eco-tourism development of the district. The road provides easy communication between the district and other big commercial cities in Tanzania like Dar es Salaam and Mwanza which encourage more people to come in search of business opportunities, mining activities as well as those who come for tourism purposes.

The available accommodation facilities which range from hotels to guest houses are to a large extent located at the headquarter of the district (Misungwi). In this regards, construction of new accommodation facilities become a pressing issue. There is also a need of increasing the number of financial services such as banks, bureau de change etc so as to meet the higher demand of these services in the near future. Table 3.30 show accommodation facilities by ward in Misungwi district council for the year 2015. According to Table 3.30, the district council had 15 guest houses and no hotels by the end of 2015. Most of the guest houses (66.7 percent) were concentrated in Misungwi ward which is the headquarters of the district council. Usagara ward was second ward in number of guest houses (5) equivalent to 33.3 percent and there was no hotel (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30: Accommodation facilities by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Guest houses | Percent | Number of Hotels | Percent |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Misungwi | 10 | 66.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Usagara | 5 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | 100 | 0 | 0 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Natural Resource Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

3.4.7 Industrial Development

Misungwi district council, like the rest part of Mwanza region, informal sector plays a major role in socio-economic development of the district council. The small scale industries such as service industry (garage), carpentry, welding, grain milling, food processing and timber processing contribute to some extent in increasing employment opportunities and reducing income poverty in the district council. Unfortunately, unreliable electricity power supply, poor road infrastructure and lack of skills and technology of informal sector operators contribute to slow growth of this sector in the district council.

Looking at Table 3.31, by the end of 2015 there were 169 small scale industries employing 346 staff. More than sixty percent (i.e 65.7 percent) of the 109 industries were involved with grain milling. Small scale industries involved with timber processing counted to have one

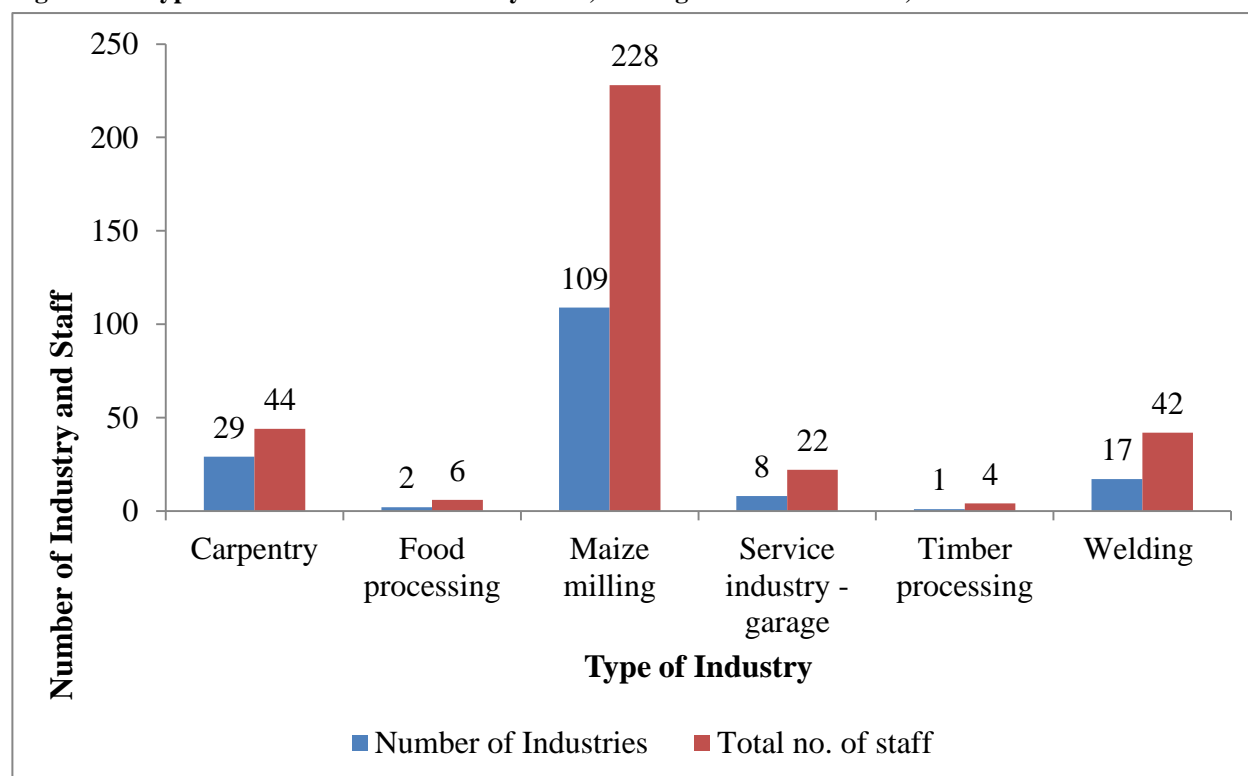
industry (0.6 percent), service industries 8 (4.8 percent). Majority of staff (228 or 65.9 percent of the total staff) were working in maize milling while very few of them (4 staff, 1.2 percent) working in timber processing industries.

Table 3.31: Type of Small Scale Industries by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Type of Industry | Number of Industries | Percent | Total no. of staff | Percent |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Carpentry | 29 | 17.5 | 44 | 12.7 |
| Food processing | 2 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Maize milling | 109 | 65.7 | 228 | 65.9 |
| Service industry - garage | 8 | 4.8 | 22 | 6.4 |
| Timber processing | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Welding | 17 | 10.2 | 42 | 12.1 |
| Total | 166 | 100 | 346 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Trade Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Figure 3.5: Type of Small Scale Industries by ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Trade Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 3.32 gives a number of medium scale industries which were available in the district council in 2015. The distribution of medium scale industries by ward were as follows: Usagara (3 industries), Idetemya (2 industries) and Misasi (one industry) of the total of 6 medium industries which were available in Misungwi District Council in 2015.

Table 3.32: Type of Medium Scale Industries by ward; Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | Type of Industry | Number of industries |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Usagara | KASCO - Crushing | 1 |
| | Nyanza Road - Crushing | 1 |
| | Chobo Investment – Meat production | 1 |
| Idetemya | Mwanza Gas – Gas | 1 |
| | JASCO – Crushing | 1 |
| Misasi | Manawa – Cotton ginning | 1 |
| Total | | 6 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Trade Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

The number of large scale industry which was available in Misungwi district council in 2015 was Sayona Steel. The distribution of large scale industry by ward was at Usagara ward (1 Industry).

3.5.1 Investment in Industrial Sector

The basis for industrial development in Misungwi District Council has been agriculture products. There is still room for establishment of small and medium scale agro-based industries such as milling, and sawmilling and the establishment of carpentry and joinery workshops. Promotion of commercial honey production is another area of investment. Moreover, sustainable small and medium scale industrial development would be achieved in Misungwi District Council through encouraging people to establish economic groups, empower them with entrepreneurial skills and providing them soft loans as startup capital for establishing small industries.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 An Overview

Chapter Five discusses development status of social services in Misungwi district by covering health sector, education sector, water and sanitation. In the health sector, the discussion covers improvement of health facilities and quality of staff, curative measures in terms of morbidity and mortality status and immunization as preventive measure for mother and child health. It also covers the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and related diseases as well as its impact to the community.

The development of education sector examines improvement of the education system on both quantitative and qualitative, in terms of availability of facilities, performance, retention and transition from one level to another within the district. The report also discusses the outcome and impact of education by looking the quality of Misungwi residents in terms of literacy and levels of education attainment.

Water and sanitation is also evaluated in this report by looking sources and technology used in the supply of water in both rural and urban locations of the District. Issues such as accessibility and availability of clean and safe water for drinking for the residents examined clearly in the report. In addition to that, sanitation facilities and other hygienic issues are covered properly in the Report.

5.1 Health Sector

Misungwi district, like other rural councils, experiences shortages of health facilities, practitioners such as assistant medical officers (AMOs), clinical officers (COs), dental surgeon, radiologist and radiographic assistants as well as medical equipment and medicines. These shortages cause unnecessary loss of peoples' lives due to incomplete treatment of preventable diseases. The major killer diseases in Misungwi district include: Malaria, Anemia, Pneumonia, clinical AIDS and other communicable diseases.

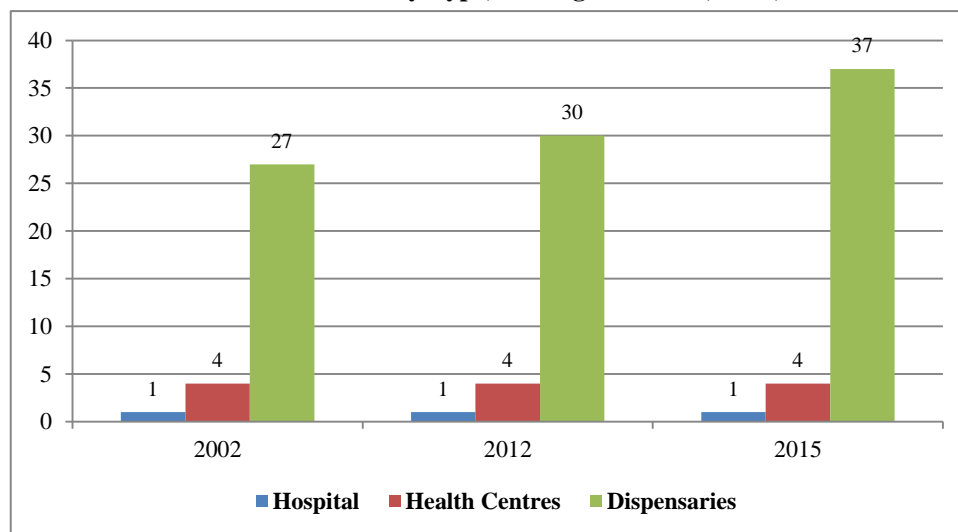
5.1.1 Health Facilities



Misungwi district is still improving the health sector by constructing new facilities, especially dispensaries and health centers. The available data shows that the district has managed to increase only two health facilities in 2002 to 35 facilities (one hospital, 4 health facilities and 27 dispensaries) in 2012. Tremendous increase was done during the last five years and

reached 42 facilities (one hospital, 4 health centres and 37 dispensaries) in 2015 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.11: Growth of Health Facilities by Type, Misungwi District; 2002, 2012 and 2015



Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Looking at division level, the facilities are distributed unevenly with health centers and dispensaries in Inonelwa, Mbarika and Usagara divisions. Misungwi division, where the district headquarters is located is well endowed with health facilities, including, a district hospital, health centre and 12 dispensaries (Table 5.1). Usagara is the least division in the

district has dispensaries only and causes pressures to the nearby health centers and hospital. It is obvious also that, availability of health facilities at ward level is toward wards from Inonelwa and Misungwi divisions due the availability of initial referral facilities including health centers and hospitals.

Table 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Type and by Division, Misungwi District, 2002, 2012 and 2015

| Division | Hospital | | | Health Centres | | | Dispensaries | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2002 | 2012 | 2015 | 2002 | 2012 | 2015 | 2002 | 2012 | 2015 |
| Inonelwa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Mbarika | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Usagara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Misungwi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 30 | 37 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Looking at ownership, all facilities with exception of one hospital and 2 dispensaries are publically owned. The private participation in the provision of health facilities as emerged by the health policy is not significant as shown by Table 5.2. There is a need for the council to establish and improve the dialog with private sector by using the existing Public Private Partnership to encourage them the participation on the provision of social services in the district.

Table 5.2: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by Division, Misungwi District; 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | Hospitals | | Health Centers | | Dispensaries | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Public | Private | Public | Private | Public | Private |
| Inonelwa | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Usagara | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Misungwi | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 37 | 2 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Misungwi district, like other councils in Mwanza region is still lagging behind in the implementation of health policy under which each ward has to have a health center and have

a dispensary in each village. Table 5.3 shows that among 27 wards found in the district, only four wards in Inonelwa, Mbarika and Misungwi division managed to implement the policy of one health centre per ward. Table 5.3 shows that each of the available health centers servicing an average of 7 wards and each of dispensary servicing about 3 villages. However, although they are in shortage, dispensaries were allocated in every ward.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Health Facilities and Their Ratios by Division, Misungwi District, 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | No. of Villages | Health Centers | Dispensaries | Average Wards per HC | Average Villages per Dispensary |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Inonelwa | 9 | 35 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 18 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Usagara | 5 | 22 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Misungwi | 8 | 38 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| Total | 27 | 113 | 4 | 37 | 7 | 3 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

5.1.1.1 Health Facility Ratios

The availability of health facilities in Misungwi district falls below WHO standards. The average coverage of the population by health facilities in Misungwi district has remain constant at 1.2 facilities per 10,000 people in both years of 2002 and 2012. At divisional level, Table 5.4 shows that the best population coverage in 2002 were Usagara and Misungwi divisions. Looking at health facilities per 10,000 people in 2002, the best average was 1.6 facilities per 10,000 persons recorded at Usagara and Misungwi divisions followed by Mbarika (1.4) while Inonelwa (0.6) was the least division. In 2012, Mbarika was the best division with mean average per population and 1.9 facilities per 10,000 persons followed by Usagara (1.4) as indicated in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Relating Health Facilities to the Population by Division, Misungwi District; 2002 and 2012

| Division | 2002 | 2012 |
|----------|------|------|
|----------|------|------|

| | Total Population | Total Number of h.f.s | Mean Average Population Per h.f.s | H.f.s per 10,000 people | Total Population | Total Number of h.f.s | Mean Average Population Per h.f.s | H.f.s per 10,000 people |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Inonelwa | 84,043 | 5 | 16,809 | 0.6 | 118,167 | 9 | 13,130 | 0.8 |
| Mbarika | 42,431 | 6 | 7,072 | 1.4 | 57,662 | 11 | 5,242 | 1.9 |
| Usagara | 42,881 | 7 | 6,126 | 1.6 | 55,990 | 8 | 6,999 | 1.4 |
| Misungwi | 87,800 | 14 | 6,271 | 1.6 | 119,788 | 14 | 8,556 | 1.2 |
| Total | 257,155 | 32 | 8,036 | 1.2 | 351,607 | 42 | 8,372 | 1.2 |

H.f.s: Health facilities

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2016

5.1.1.2 Population per Doctor Ratio

Table 5.5 shows that the distribution of doctors for the 2012 was uneven and in favour of Misungwi which is the headquarters of the district. The district's average population per doctor was 9,891 in 2002 and increased to 11,720 in 2012. At division level, Misungwi had best ratios of population per doctor for both years followed by Usagara and Mbarika divisions (Table 5.5). Inonelwa division, though had almost same population with Misungwi has the worse population doctor ratios in both years due to shortage of practitioners compared to Misungwi division.

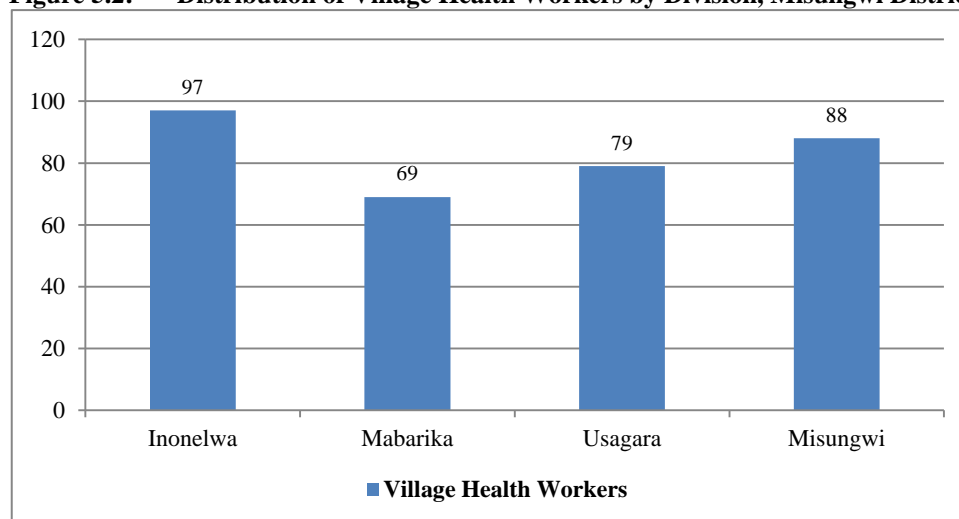
Table 5.5: Distribution of Doctors Among Population by Division, Misungwi District; 2002 and 2012

| Division | 2002 | | | 2012 | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total Population | Total Doctors | Average Population Per Doctor | Total Population | Total Doctors | Average Population Per Doctor |
| Inonelwa | 84,043 | 1 | 84,043 | 118,167 | 4 | 29,542 |
| Mbarika | 42,431 | 2 | 21,216 | 57,662 | 2 | 28,831 |
| Usagara | 42,881 | 6 | 7,147 | 55,990 | 6 | 9,332 |
| Misungwi | 87,800 | 17 | 5,165 | 119,788 | 18 | 6,655 |
| Total | 257,155 | 26 | 9,891 | 351,607 | 30 | 11,720 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District; 2016

Although the available official health facilities were not enough to serve the ever growing population of Misungwi district, the district authority has not yet made significant efforts in the establishment of primary rural health centres to complement the existing facilities in all 113 villages. The only effort made so far by the authorities is the employment of 330 village health workers (VHW) at Inonelwa (97) division, 69 at Mbarika, 79 at Usagara and 88 at Misungwa division (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Distribution of Village Health Workers by Division, Misungwi District, 2012



Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District; 2016

5.1.1.3 Status of Health Personnel

Table 5.6 shows that in 2015, the district was still experiencing a significant shortage of health personnel in regard to specialised doctors, radiologists, dental surgeon and pharmacists. In 2015, health personnel were dominated by trained nurses (48.1 percent) followed by medical attendants (21.5 percent) and clinical officers (10.1 percent). Looking at sex wise, majority of medical personnel are dominated by female staff (73 percent) than males (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Type and Number of Medical Personnel by profesion, Misungwi District; 2015

| Medical Personnel | Male | Female | Percent Female | Total | Percent Total |
|--------------------|------|--------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| Specialist Doctors | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Medical doctors | 6 | 2 | 25.0 | 8 | 3.4 |
| Ass. Medical Officers | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.7 |
| Clinical Officers | 10 | 14 | 58.3 | 24 | 10.1 |
| Ass. Clinical Officers | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Dental Surgeon | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ass. Dental Officer | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Dental Therapist | 1 | 1 | 50.0 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Pharmacists | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Pharmaceutical Technicians | 2 | 3 | 60.0 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Pharmaceutical Assistant | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Laboratory Technicians | 4 | 2 | 33.3 | 6 | 2.5 |
| Laboratory Ass. | 3 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 1.7 |
| Radiologist | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Radiographer | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Radiographic Assistant | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nursing Officers | 2 | 5 | 71.4 | 7 | 3.0 |
| Trained Nurse/NM/PHN | 19 | 95 | 83.3 | 114 | 48.1 |
| Medical Attendants | 6 | 45 | 88.2 | 51 | 21.5 |
| Assistant Env. Health Officer | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Health Secretaries | 2 | 2 | 50.0 | 4 | 1.7 |
| Other Medical Carders | 0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 | 0.8 |
| Total | 64 | 173 | 73.0 | 237 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

5.1.2 Morbidity

The health service aims at solving the problems of morbidity or sicknesses as well as mortality. However, in order to take care of morbidity, the government needs an inventory of these health problems. The inventory shows that the ten most common causes of illnesses are as shown in Table 5.7.

Out-patients

Inventory of health problem of Misungwi district shows that out of 109,297 cases from out patients recorded in 2011, 85.7 percent were suffering from one or the other of the first five illnesses. In 2015 the first five causes of morbidity were 86.9 percent of 150,187 out-patients recorded in Misungwi district. The health data for out-patients in 2011 revealed that malaria

illness ranked first as a cause of morbidity in Misungwi district. Acute respiratory infections (ARI) ranked second and the third was pneumonia. The fourth and fifth diseases were UTI and diarrhea, respectively.

The observations in 2015 were similar to those of 2011 except for the magnitude of cases and ranking of some common diseases. Again malaria ranked first with 44.5 percent out of 150,187 of out patients followed by URI (16.8 percent) and UTI (10.5 percent). The Fourth and fifth diseases were diarrhoea (8.0 percent) and pneumonia (7.2 percent).

Table 5.7: Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients), Misungwi; 2011 and 2015

| S/No. | 2011 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases |
| 1 | Malaria | 40,382 | 36.9 | Malaria | 66,765 | 44.5 |
| 2 | ARI | 17,941 | 16.4 | URI | 25,178 | 16.8 |
| 3 | Pneumonia | 14,961 | 13.7 | UTI | 15,790 | 10.5 |
| 4 | UTI | 11,079 | 10.1 | Diarrhoea | 11,979 | 8.0 |
| 5 | Diarrhoea | 9,322 | 8.5 | Pneumonia | 10,782 | 7.2 |
| | Sub Total | 93,685 | 85.7 | Sub Total | 130,494 | 86.9 |
| 6 | Intestinal | 6,391 | 5.8 | Intestinal worm | 6,929 | 4.6 |
| 7 | Skin infection | 5,816 | 5.3 | Skin infection | 5,624 | 3.7 |
| 8 | Anaemia | 1,771 | 1.6 | STI | 2,643 | 1.8 |
| 9 | PID | 948 | 0.9 | Typhoid | 2,266 | 1.5 |
| 10 | STI | 686 | 0.6 | Anaemia | 2,231 | 1.5 |
| | Total | 109,297 | 100.0 | Total | 150,187 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

In-patient



Similar diseases recorded from out patients were replicated to inpatients in Misungwi district. Table 5.8 shows that malaria was the first cause of illness for

inpatients recorded in 2011. It was followed by pneumonia, UTI, diarrhea and anemia (Table 5.8). These diseases mentioned above have 93.4 percent and 91.6 percent of recorded cases for 2011 and 2015 respectively. Slight changes of observations were also made for in patients in 2015 when malaria became the second after sickle cells as the causes of morbidity in Misungwi district. The third, fourth and fifth causes of illnesses were anemia, pneumonia and other diagnosis (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients), Misungwi District; 2011 and 2015

| S/No. | 2011 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases |
| 1 | Malaria | 3,936 | 67.1 | Sickle Cell Disease | 8,619 | 50.3 |
| 2 | Pneumonia | 511 | 8.7 | Malaria | 4,284 | 25.0 |
| 3 | UTI | 363 | 6.2 | Anemia | 1,557 | 9.1 |
| 4 | Diarrhea | 352 | 6.0 | Pneumonia | 560 | 3.3 |
| 5 | Anemia | 316 | 5.4 | Other Diagnosis | 659 | 3.8 |
| | Sub Total | 5,478 | 93.4 | Sub Total | 15,679 | 91.6 |
| 6 | HIV | 123 | 2.1 | UTI | 653 | 3.8 |
| 7 | ARI | 118 | 2.0 | HIV Infection | 286 | 1.7 |
| 8 | Other Respiratory | 60 | 1.0 | URI | 260 | 1.5 |
| 9 | TB | 57 | 1.0 | Gastro Intestinal Dis. | 124 | 0.7 |
| 10 | Other Neutrino Dis. | 30 | 0.5 | Road Accident | 121 | 0.7 |
| | Total | 5,866 | 100.0 | Total | 17,123 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

5.1.3 Mortality

The available data does not give the true picture of the mortality level in Misungwi district. However, the medical records indicated that a dominant cause of mortality for inpatients in 2011 was malaria (Table 5.9). It was followed by pneumonia (16.3 percent), clinical AIDS (13.2 percent), anemia (7.8 percent) and tuberculosis (5.4 percent). These diseases accounted for 93 percent of all reported cases in 2011. Other diseases were other diabetes, cardiac disease and other diagnosis.

In 2015, Table 5.9 confirms that malaria continues to be the most killer disease (70.7 percent) in Misungwi district followed by pneumonia (18.7 percent), diarrhea (8.0 percent) and clinical AIDS (2.7 percent). One general observation from Table 5.9 is that the council managed to report only four diseases in 2015.

Table 5.9: Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients), Misungwi District; 2011 and 2015

| S/No. | 2011 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases | Disease | No. of Cases | Percent Cases |
| 1 | Malaria | 65 | 50.4 | Malaria | 106 | 70.7 |
| 2 | Pneumonia | 21 | 16.3 | Pneumonia | 28 | 18.7 |
| 3 | HIV Aids | 17 | 13.2 | Diarrhoea | 12 | 8.0 |
| 4 | Anaemia | 10 | 7.8 | Clinical Aid | 4 | 2.7 |
| 5 | TB | 7 | 5.4 | | | |
| 6 | Diabetes | 4 | 3.1 | | | |
| 7 | Cardiac Failure | 3 | 2.3 | | | |
| 8 | Others | 2 | 1.6 | | | |
| | Total | 129 | 100.0 | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

5.1.4 HIV/AIDS Infections



Though there are a number of ways that can be used to measure the extent and trend of the HIV prevalence among the people, the ones used in Misungwi district are testing family blood donors, prevalence among VCT volunteers and expected mothers participating in the PMTCT service.

Establishment of VCT services in both areas of rural and urban to a great extent has enabled the country to establish a reliable source of data for HIV prevalence by increasing coverage outside health facilities. Table 5.10 shows a slight decline of prevalence rate of persons with HIV positive from 11.7 percent in 2011 to 4.8 percent in 2013, but rose to 10.9 in 2015.

Looking at sex difference, General observation from the data is that though more females than males were screened the proportion of female volunteers who affected by HIV were fewer than male in 2011 and 2013 years (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: HIV Prevalence Rates of VCT Volunteers who screened for HIV by Sex, Misungwi District, 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Year | No. of Screened | | | No. of HIV+ | | | Percent of HIV+ | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2011 | 1,602 | 2,420 | 4,022 | 221 | 248 | 469 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 11.7 |
| 2013 | 1,749 | 1,597 | 3,346 | 78 | 81 | 159 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| 2015 | 818 | 987 | 1,805 | 86 | 111 | 197 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.9 |
| Cumulative Total | 4,169 | 5,004 | 9,173 | 385 | 440 | 825 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Family blood donation is another useful source of information from medical record on HIV prevalence though is not a reliable source of the extent and the trend of the problem in the council. Table 5.11 shows that out of 9,526 (9,427 males and 99 females) blood donors screened in 2012, 59 (47 males and 12 females) were identified to be HIV positive, but the number increased to 62 (46 males and 16 females) in 2015 from 1,106 (940 males and 166 females) blood donors tested. However, the absence of enough blood banks in most parts of the district makes it difficult to make a firm conclusion on HIV/AIDS through the blood donors. One general observation from this source is the high HIV prevalence among females than males, although more males than females volunteers to be tested in all years.

Table 5. 11: HIV Infections among Family Blood Donors and New AIDS Cases, Misungwi District; 2011 - 2015

| Year | No. of Blood Donors | | | No. of HIV+ | | | Percent of HIV+ | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2011 | 466 | 46 | 512 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| 2012 | 9,427 | 99 | 9,526 | 47 | 12 | 59 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 0.6 |
| 2013 | 668 | 97 | 765 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 2014 | 713 | 128 | 841 | 36 | 11 | 47 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 5.6 |
| 2015 | 940 | 166 | 1,106 | 46 | 16 | 62 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 5.6 |
| Total | 12,214 | 536 | 12,750 | 137 | 56 | 193 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 1.5 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS can also be learnt from reports from PMTCT service for 2015. The source reveals the HIV prevalence for the expectant mothers and their infants after delivering. Table 5.12 shows that 347, equivalent to 2.6 percent out of 13,275 expectant mothers who attended the PMCT service and hence screened were found to be HIV positive and all of them accepted to be given Niverapine.

At division level, Usagara division had the highest rate of infection of 3.6 percent followed by Inonelwa and Mbarika (2.6 percent each) although they differ in their magnitude while Misungwi division had the lowest prevalence rate (2 percent) in the Council (Table 5.12). Table 5.12 also shows that all expectant mothers who were HIV positive attended clinics and accepted to be given ARVs. It is important to note that the information provided by Table 5.11 precaution should be taken because covers only expectant mothers who visited clinic of mother and child at health facility.

Table 5.12: Number of Expectant Mothers who were screened for HIV through PMTCT Service and Those received ARVs by Division, Misungwi District; 2015

| Division | No. of Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. of given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Inonelwa | 8,881 | 3,256 | 86 | 2.6 | 86 | 100.0 |
| Mbarika | 7,039 | 2,453 | 65 | 2.6 | 65 | 100.0 |
| Usagara | 4,977 | 2,629 | 95 | 3.6 | 95 | 100.0 |
| Misungwi | 10,379 | 4,937 | 101 | 2.0 | 101 | 100.0 |
| Total | 31,276 | 13,275 | 347 | 2.6 | 347 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Significant variations were observed among wards in Misungwi district as reported by the district medical office for 2015. Out of 27 wards, Usagara ward had the highest HIV prevalence rate (11.4 percent) in the district followed by Nhungulu and Mabuki wards (4.3 percent each), Sumbugu (4.1 percent) and Ukiriguru (4 percent). Mwaniko and Kijima with HIV prevalence rates of 0.5 percent and a percent were the least and second least affected wards in the District. The highest prevalence rates of HIV recorded in Usagara and Mabuki to a large extent have been influenced by their locations and the mobility of their residents. Both wards are located along Dar es Salaam – Mwanza national road of which unsafe sex between residents and truck drivers is very high than other rural wards. Table 5.13 to 5.16 shows HIV prevalence rates among wards in each division for 2015.

(i) Misungwi Division

At ward level as it was at division level, expectant mothers who screened and identified to be affected by HIV differ among wards in every division. In Misungwi division with the rate of infection at 2.0 percent, Mabuki was the most affected ward with an infection rate of 4.3 percent. It was followed by Kanyebele (2.8 percent), Misungwi and Mondo (2.0 percent each). Mwaniko ward at 0.5 percent had the smallest rate of infection (Table 5.13). Table 5.13 also shows that all expectant mothers who are HIV positive attend clinics and receive ARVs in 2015.

Table 5.13: Number of Expectant Mothers Who Were Screened for HIV and Those Who Received ARVs by Ward, Misungwi Division; 2015

| Ward | No. of AN Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. of given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Misungwi | 3,140 | 2,141 | 42 | 2.0 | 42 | 100.0 |
| Mabuki | 926 | 326 | 14 | 4.3 | 14 | 100.0 |
| Koromije | 922 | 447 | 5 | 1.1 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Mamaye | 517 | 310 | 6 | 1.9 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Igokelo | 1,887 | 580 | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 100.0 |
| Mwaniko | 588 | 218 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Mondo | 1,090 | 353 | 7 | 2.0 | 7 | 100.0 |
| Kanyebele | 1,309 | 562 | 16 | 2.8 | 16 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 10,379 | 4,937 | 101 | 2.0 | 101 | 100.0 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

(ii) Usagara Division

Table 5.14 shows that the rate of expectant mothers who were screened and identified to be HIV positive differed from ward to ward in Usagara division. At ward level, Usagara and Ukiriguru due to their status as urban divisions had the highest rates of 11.3 percent and 4.0 percent respectively followed by Idetemya (2.2 percent), while Bumeleji a typical rural ward had the lowest rate (1.1 percent) of HIV in the council. These variations were among other things, attributed by the status of the ward and absence of PMTCT service in each ward.

Table 5.14: Number of Expectant Mothers who were screened for HIV and those Received ARVs by Ward, Usagara Division; 2015

| Ward | No. of AN Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. of given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Usagara | 1,400 | 380 | 43 | 11.3 | 43 | 100.0 |
| Fella | 739 | 360 | 5 | 1.4 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Ukiriguru | 709 | 348 | 14 | 4.0 | 14 | 100.0 |
| Bulemeji | 405 | 146 | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Idetemya | 1,724 | 1,395 | 31 | 2.2 | 31 | 100.0 |
| Total | 4,977 | 2,629 | 95 | 3.6 | 95 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2016

(iii) Mbarika Division

Table 5.15 shows that out of the 2,453 expectant mothers who were screened for HIV in Mbarika division in 2015, 65 (2.6 percent) were found to be HIV positive. Sumbugu ward had the highest rate (4.1 percent) of infection followed by Mbarika (3 percent) and Ilujamate (2.3 percent). Lubili ward had the lowest rate (1.5 percent) in the division. As observed in other divisions, similar experience was also observed in Mbarika division on willingness of receiving ARVs to those expectant mothers who were HIV positive. All of them accepted to use Niverapine in order to protect their child from being infected with HIV from their mothers.

Table 5.15: Number of Expectant Mothers Who Were Screened for HIV and Those Who Received ARVs by Ward, Mbarika Division, 2015

| Ward | No. of AN Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. of given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ilujamate | 806 | 561 | 13 | 2.3 | 13 | 100.0 |
| Isesa | 1,745 | 417 | 9 | 2.2 | 9 | 100.0 |
| Mbarika | 1,571 | 668 | 20 | 3.0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| Sumbuğu | 1,536 | 413 | 17 | 4.1 | 17 | 100.0 |
| Lubili | 1,381 | 394 | 6 | 1.5 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 7,039 | 2,453 | 65 | 2.6 | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2016

(iv) Inonelwa Division

Table 5.16 shows HIV prevalence in Inonelwa division in 2015 as reported by the district medical office of Misungwi district. Table 5.16 shows that, 86 or 2.6 percent out of 3,256 expectant mothers who screened in 2015 were found to be HIV positive in Inonelwa division. Nhundulu ward with 17 out of 393 expectant mothers found to be HIV positive had the highest rate (4.3 percent) in the division followed by Gulumungu (3.3 percent) and Isengegeja (2.8 percent). Kijima ward had the lowest rate (a percent) followed by Shilalo (1.6 percent) and Buhingo (1.7 percent).

Table 5.9a: Number of Expectant Mothers who were screened for HIV and Those who Received ARVs by Wards, Inonelwa Division; 2015

| Ward | No. of AN Attendants | No. Screened | No. HIV+ | Percent of HIV+ | No. of given Niverapine | Percent of Given Niverapine |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nhundulu | 1,067 | 393 | 17 | 4.3 | 17 | 100.0 |
| Isengegeja | 823 | 402 | 12 | 3.0 | 12 | 100.0 |
| Misasi | 1,578 | 751 | 21 | 2.8 | 21 | 100.0 |
| Busongo | 518 | 244 | 6 | 2.5 | 6 | 100.0 |
| Gulumungu | 687 | 121 | 4 | 3.3 | 4 | 100.0 |
| Shilalo | 1,239 | 445 | 7 | 1.6 | 7 | 100.0 |
| Buhingo | 495 | 240 | 4 | 1.7 | 4 | 100.0 |
| Kasololo | 1,250 | 469 | 13 | 2.8 | 13 | 100.0 |
| Kijima | 1,224 | 191 | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 8,881 | 3,256 | 86 | 2.6 | 86 | 100.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

The government initiatives of protecting a child from HIV infection has to a large extent been affected by minimum number of expectant mothers who were screened and receive ARVs in Misungwi district. However, Table 5.17 shows that 2.6 percent out of 244 children born by affected mothers were born with HIV positive status. The most affected division was Inonelwa with 9.8 percent out of 51 children born were HIV positive, followed by Usagara (1.6 percent) while no child was born with HIV positive in Mbarika and Misungwi divisions in 2015.

Table 5.17: Number of Expectant Mothers with HIV and Number of Children Born with HIV+ and by Division, Misungwi District, 2015

| Ward | No. of Expectant Mothers Screened | No. Expectant Mothers with HIV+ | Percent of Expectant mothers with HIV+ | No. of Children Born | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | With Negative HIV status | With Positive HIV status | Percent with Children |
| Inonelwa | 3,256 | 86 | 2.6 | 46 | 5 | 9.8 |
| Mbarika | 2,453 | 65 | 2.6 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Usagara | 2,629 | 95 | 3.6 | 63 | 1 | 1.6 |
| Misungwi | 4,937 | 101 | 2.0 | 92 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 13,275 | 347 | 2.6 | 224 | 6 | 2.6 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2012

5.1.4.1 The Impact of HI/AIDS

The socio-economic assessment of Misungwi district is not complete without addressing the extreme challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS and the efforts so far made by various local and international organisations to combat the epidemic. HIV/AIDS is highlighted in this document, because it has been a major health problem since its advent at the end of 1987. The other reason for addressing the epidemic stems from the role it plays in impoverishing families and generating widows, orphans and vulnerable children due to the loss of breadwinners in their families.

The report from the District Medical Office (DMO) qualifies Misungwi as among the few districts with ever increasing rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the region. Economically, Misungwi people are migrant labours who migrate to various parts of the country, which makes it easy for them to be engage in sexual relationships. Other reasons include the

traditional practice of prolonged drinking and unsafe sexual practices, polygamy as well as poverty. The poor, especially young girls who migrate to urban centres end up being domestic workers for sometime before resorting to prostitution for better survival.

(i) The Increase of Widows

Understanding the status of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Misungwi is very difficult since the district does not have referral facilities especially health centres and practitioners as a result, many people die at home. Poor attendance due to lack of awareness and knowledge as well as lack of VCT services in remote areas where people could be tested in order to know their health status were the main obstacles of understanding the actual situation of HIV prevalence in Misungwi district. Therefore, there are people who live with the HIV/AIDS virus without knowing that they have it.

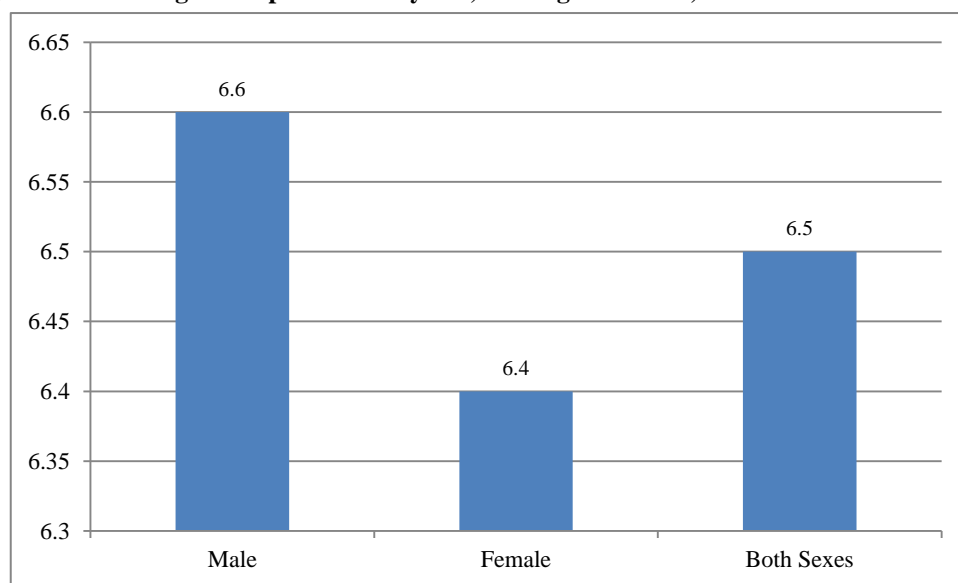
One of the proxy indication of the high prevalence rate in the district is the rate of widowhood. The data gathered in 2012 population census show that the proportion of persons widowed has reached 3.2 percent of total population of the district. The proportion of the widows is higher for women than men in 2002 and 2012 population censuses. However, there is a need of conducting a research in the district that will gather information of widowed and vulnerable children in order to have the current data and their problems before coming up with appropriate measures and solutions.

(ii) The Increase of Orphaned Children

Orphans are persons for whom both parents (mother and father) are dead or those with a single parent whether father or mother alive. Data on survival of parents collected in the 2012 Population Census were used to determine the extent of orphanhood in Misungwi district as portrayed in Figure 5.9. According to the census, 6.5 percent of children aged 0 – 17 years were orphans. In terms of sexes, the incidence of orphan hood was the higher among male (6.6 percent) than female children (6.4 percent).

There is a need of a study to be conducted to enable the district authority identify the number and actual status of the most vulnerable children in the district as it has been done in other districts in the country. Understanding the status of orphans and most vulnerable children will enable the district authority to adopt policies and measures that will reduce street children and improve their welfare.

Figure 2: Percentage of Orphan hood by Sex, Misungwi District; 2002



Source: NBS, 2012 Population and Housing Census Report, Mwanza Region, 2016

5.1.4 Child Nutrition

Children, from the stage of foetuses to under - five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group in the society. Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital services. Besides vaccination programme, children are also weighed to reveal how prevalent underweight is among them and hence the extent of child malnutrition. Nutritional food intake is associated with child health and therefore, poor diet can result into severe malnutrition which in turn manifests itself in high infant and child mortality rates.

Lack of health facilities particularly MCHA and lack of gathered data in the district make it difficult to quantify significance of severe malnutrition.

5.1.5.1 Mother and Child Health Care



Protection of expectant/lactating mothers and children from measles, tuberculosis, etc through immunisation programme (CSPD) which is supported by development partners has to a large extent reduced the risk of their being infected. This is evidenced by the decline of all mortality rates relating to

mothers and children by 2015. Medical record released by district medical office shows that Infant Mortality Rate has reached 32 per 1,000 infants, under five years mortality rate was estimated at 55 per 1,000 live children and the estimated maternal mortality rate was 137 per 100,000 mothers

Reduction of deaths among children and their mothers is attributed to the wide coverages of immunisation campaigns in the district. Table 5.12 reveals that as much as 64.7 percent of targeted 14,741 expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2 in 2011. In 2013, out of 15,162 targeted pregnant women only 59.9 percent were vaccinated and 79.8 percent of 15,630 targeted pregnant were vaccinated with TT2 in 2015.

At division level, Mbarika division had the best coverage (69.1 percent) in 2011 followed by Inonelwa (68.3 percent) while Usagara division had the least coverage of 53.5 percent. In 2013, again Mbarika had the highest coverage of TT2 in the district while Inonelwa had the best coverage in 2015 (Table 5.18). This is not a very good picture for the district on the extent of immunizing pregnant women because almost a third of expectant mother were not immunized with TT2.

Table 5.18: Percentage of Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Division, Misungwi District; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Inonelwa | 4,930 | 3,368 | 68.3 | 5,073 | 2,747 | 54.1 | 5,039 | 4,350 | 86.3 |
| Mabarika | 2,362 | 1,631 | 69.1 | 2,433 | 1,843 | 75.8 | 2,824 | 2,143 | 75.9 |
| Usagara | 2,525 | 1,350 | 53.5 | 2,596 | 1,355 | 52.2 | 2,634 | 2,114 | 80.3 |
| Misungwi | 4,924 | 3,194 | 64.9 | 5,060 | 3,142 | 62.1 | 5,133 | 3,866 | 75.3 |
| Total | 14,741 | 9,543 | 64.7 | 15,162 | 9,087 | 59.9 | 15,630 | 12,473 | 79.8 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

At ward level, in 2011, Isengengeja, Mondo and Ilujamate wards had the best coverage of 146.6 percent, 121.9 percent and 103.9 percent respectively. In 2013 Ilujamate and Mondo wards had the best vaccination coverage of 197.8 percent and 110.2 percent respectively. The vaccination for the 2015 was the best in the history of immunization for the last five years. Eight wards immunized pregnant women with TT2 over hundred percent. These wards were Isengengeja (140.3 percent), Idetemya (136.6 percent), Nhundugu (130 percent), Ilujamate (116 percent), Koromije (113.9 percent), Misasi (101.3 percent), Busongo (101.3 percent) and Mondo (100.4 percent). In 2011, 2013 and 2015 the wards with the lowest coverage were Fella (22.1 percent), Bubeleji (23.2 percent) and (23.8 percent) respectively (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19: Percentage of Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Ward, Misungwi District; 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 |
| Misungwi | 1,284 | 878 | 68.4 | 1,320 | 975 | 73.9 | 1338 | 1274 | 95.2 |
| Mabuki | 717 | 337 | 47.0 | 737 | 321 | 43.6 | 748 | 273 | 36.5 |
| Koromije | 345 | 192 | 55.7 | 354 | 242 | 68.4 | 359 | 409 | 113.9 |
| Mamaye | 482 | 132 | 27.4 | 495 | 243 | 49.1 | 503 | 278 | 55.3 |
| Igokelo | 717 | 407 | 56.8 | 736 | 439 | 59.6 | 748 | 503 | 67.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Mwaniko | 288 | 101 | 35.1 | 554 | 241 | 43.5 | 562 | 335 | 59.6 |
| Mondo | 489 | 596 | 121.9 | 244 | 269 | 110.2 | 248 | 249 | 100.4 |
| Kanyelege | 602 | 551 | 91.5 | 620 | 412 | 66.5 | 627 | 545 | 86.9 |
| Usagara | 508 | 285 | 56.1 | 523 | 288 | 55.1 | 530 | 523 | 98.7 |
| Fella | 280 | 62 | 22.1 | 288 | 86 | 29.9 | 292 | 104 | 35.6 |
| Ukiriguru | 641 | 285 | 44.5 | 658 | 341 | 51.8 | 669 | 362 | 54.1 |
| Bulemeji | 372 | 117 | 31.5 | 383 | 89 | 23.2 | 387 | 92 | 23.8 |
| Idetemya | 724 | 601 | 83.0 | 744 | 551 | 74.1 | 756 | 1,033 | 136.6 |
| Ilujamate | 179 | 186 | 103.9 | 184 | 364 | 197.8 | 349 | 405 | 116.0 |
| Isesa | 516 | 290 | 56.2 | 532 | 343 | 64.5 | 738 | 376 | 50.9 |
| Mbarika | 620 | 569 | 91.8 | 639 | 555 | 86.9 | 648 | 572 | 88.3 |
| Sumbugu | 584 | 270 | 46.2 | 602 | 299 | 49.7 | 606 | 368 | 60.7 |
| Lubili | 463 | 316 | 68.3 | 476 | 282 | 59.2 | 483 | 422 | 87.4 |
| Nhundulu | 437 | 385 | 88.1 | 450 | 423 | 94.0 | 456 | 593 | 130.0 |
| Isengegeja | 335 | 491 | 146.6 | 345 | 307 | 89.0 | 248 | 348 | 140.3 |
| Misasi | 941 | 843 | 89.6 | 967 | 657 | 67.9 | 981 | 1156 | 117.8 |
| Busongo | 286 | 153 | 53.5 | 294 | 189 | 64.3 | 298 | 302 | 101.3 |
| Gulumungu | 540 | 314 | 58.1 | 556 | 329 | 59.2 | 564 | 270 | 47.9 |
| Shilalo | 598 | 275 | 46.0 | 616 | 232 | 37.7 | 624 | 428 | 68.6 |
| Buhingo | 582 | 334 | 57.4 | 599 | 153 | 25.5 | 609 | 381 | 62.6 |
| Kasololo | 700 | 397 | 56.7 | 720 | 302 | 41.9 | 727 | 503 | 69.2 |
| Kijima | 511 | 176 | 34.4 | 526 | 155 | 29.5 | 532 | 369 | 69.4 |
| Total | 14,741 | 9,543 | 64.7 | 15,162 | 9,087 | 59.9 | 15,630 | 12,473 | 79.8 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

The trend of BCG vaccination for children under one year shows a decrease in both the number and proportion of children vaccinated in the referred years (2011, 2013 to 2015). At district level the percentages of targeted children under one year vaccinated decreased from 128.7 percent in 2011 to 97.1 percent in 2013 before rose slightly to 108.6 percent in 2015. The division with the highest coverage in 2011 was Misungwi (151.2 percent), Mbarika (108.6 percent) in 2013 and again Misungwi (154.3 percent) had the highest coverage in 2015 (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated BCG by Division, Misungwi District; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
|----------|------|------|------|
|----------|------|------|------|

| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Inonelwa | 4,826 | 5,268 | 109.2 | 5,299 | 5,013 | 94.6 | 5,435 | 4,617 | 84.9 |
| Mabarika | 2,362 | 3,290 | 139.3 | 2,418 | 2,611 | 108.0 | 2,433 | 2,416 | 99.3 |
| Usagara | 2,525 | 2,837 | 112.4 | 2,578 | 2,131 | 82.7 | 2,826 | 2,255 | 79.8 |
| Misungwi | 4,924 | 7,447 | 151.2 | 4,881 | 4,978 | 102.0 | 5,072 | 7,828 | 154.3 |
| Total | 14,637 | 18,842 | 128.7 | 15,176 | 14,733 | 97.1 | 15,766 | 17,116 | 108.6 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2016

At ward level, all wards except Fella and Mabuki had the best coverage ranged from 62 percent (Buhingo) to 266.3 percent (Misungwi) in 2011. Mabuku, Usagara and Fella were the least wards vaccinated only 47.2 percent, 56.3 percent and 57 percent of targeted children in 2013 while coverages of rest of wards were good ranged from 61.7 percent in Busongo and Buhingo each to 170 percent (Ilujamate ward). Misungwi again was the best in 2015 as the coverage was 280.2 percent of targeted children. Other wards with good coverage in 2015 were Mondo (229.9 percent), Ilujamate (178.3 percent), Mwaniko (157.8 percent), Isengegeja (152.2 percent) and Nhundulu (134.9 percent). However, worse vaccinations were observed in Bulemeji and Kijima wards immunized only 24.2 percent and 46.2 percent of targeted children respectively (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated BCG by Ward, Misungwi District; 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 |
| Misungwi | 1,284 | 3,419 | 266.3 | 1,296 | 1,307 | 100.8 | 1,320 | 3,699 | 280.2 |
| Mabuki | 717 | 337 | 47.0 | 722 | 341 | 47.2 | 737 | 370 | 50.2 |
| Koromije | 345 | 548 | 158.8 | 355 | 505 | 142.3 | 359 | 418 | 116.4 |
| Mamaye | 482 | 414 | 85.9 | 482 | 412 | 85.5 | 495 | 363 | 73.3 |
| Igokelo | 717 | 914 | 127.5 | 721 | 780 | 108.2 | 736 | 871 | 118.3 |
| Mwaniko | 288 | 299 | 103.8 | 309 | 423 | 136.9 | 554 | 874 | 157.8 |
| Mondo | 489 | 774 | 158.3 | 378 | 568 | 150.3 | 244 | 561 | 229.9 |
| Kanyebele | 602 | 742 | 123.3 | 618 | 642 | 103.9 | 627 | 672 | 107.2 |
| Usagara | 508 | 411 | 80.9 | 529 | 298 | 56.3 | 530 | 393 | 74.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Fella | 280 | 120 | 42.9 | 284 | 162 | 57.0 | 284 | 172 | 60.6 |
| Ukiriguru | 641 | 788 | 122.9 | 642 | 653 | 101.7 | 669 | 641 | 95.8 |
| Bulemeji | 372 | 239 | 64.2 | 378 | 298 | 78.8 | 587 | 142 | 24.2 |
| Idetemya | 724 | 1279 | 176.7 | 745 | 720 | 96.6 | 756 | 907 | 120.0 |
| Ilujamate | 179 | 450 | 251.4 | 180 | 306 | 170.0 | 184 | 328 | 178.3 |
| Isesa | 516 | 756 | 146.5 | 537 | 672 | 125.1 | 532 | 475 | 89.3 |
| Mbarika | 620 | 920 | 148.4 | 629 | 611 | 97.1 | 639 | 718 | 112.4 |
| Sumbugu | 584 | 523 | 89.6 | 600 | 510 | 85.0 | 602 | 508 | 84.4 |
| Lubili | 463 | 641 | 138.4 | 472 | 512 | 108.5 | 476 | 387 | 81.3 |
| Nhundulu | 437 | 494 | 113.0 | 445 | 452 | 101.6 | 450 | 607 | 134.9 |
| Isengegeja | 235 | 514 | 218.7 | 305 | 482 | 158.0 | 345 | 525 | 152.2 |
| Misasi | 941 | 1457 | 154.8 | 962 | 983 | 102.2 | 981 | 894 | 91.1 |
| Busongo | 282 | 343 | 121.6 | 596 | 368 | 61.7 | 609 | 372 | 61.1 |
| Gulumungu | 540 | 465 | 86.1 | 548 | 481 | 87.8 | 556 | 395 | 71.0 |
| Shilalo | 598 | 538 | 90.0 | 608 | 590 | 97.0 | 624 | 458 | 73.4 |
| Buhingo | 582 | 361 | 62.0 | 596 | 368 | 61.7 | 609 | 372 | 61.1 |
| Kasololo | 700 | 690 | 98.6 | 718 | 798 | 111.1 | 729 | 748 | 102.6 |
| Kijima | 511 | 406 | 79.5 | 521 | 491 | 94.2 | 532 | 246 | 46.2 |
| Total | 14,637 | 18,842 | 128.7 | 15,176 | 14,733 | 97.1 | 15,766 | 17,116 | 108.6 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

In regard to DPT3, the coverage of immunisation in the district was good, though the growth has not been steady. The proportion of vaccinated children increased from 87.6 percent of 14,641 targeted children in 2011 to 92.8 percent of 13,789 children in 2013 but dropped to 83.4 percent in 2015. In 2011, Mbarika was the best vaccinated division (115.1 percent of its target) followed by Usagara (84.7 percent) while Misungwi division was the worst performer in the district by covering 79.4 percent of the 4,924 targeted children. Again Mbarika was the best performer in 2013 and 2015 with its coverage was 89.9 percent and 101.8 percent respectively (Table 5.22). Usagara ward was the worst division in the District since managed to vaccinate only 75.9 percent of targeted 2,578 children in 2013 and 60.6 percent of targeted 2,502 children in 2015.

Table 5.22: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3 by Division, Misungwi District; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
|----------|------|------|------|
|----------|------|------|------|

| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Inonelwa | 4,830 | 4,055 | 84.0 | 4,994 | 4,387 | 87.8 | 4,766 | 3,658 | 76.8 |
| Mabarika | 2,362 | 2,719 | 115.1 | 2,418 | 2,652 | 109.7 | 2,398 | 2,440 | 101.8 |
| Usagara | 2,525 | 2,138 | 84.7 | 2,578 | 1,956 | 75.9 | 2,602 | 1,576 | 60.6 |
| Misungwi | 4,924 | 3,908 | 79.4 | 4,871 | 4,794 | 98.4 | 4,684 | 4,381 | 93.5 |
| Total | 14,641 | 12,820 | 87.6 | 14,861 | 13,789 | 92.8 | 14,450 | 12,055 | 83.4 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

Table 5.23 shows that at ward level, Isengengeja ward had the highest proportion of vaccinated children (192.8 percent of the targeted children) in 2011 while Iuminaje led in 2013 by vaccinating 117.8 percent of the targeted children and with 216.7 percent of vaccinated children became the best ward in 2015. The second, third and fourth wards in 2011 were Ulunjamate (189.9 percent), Mondo (152.4 percent) and Isesa (124.0 percent) respectively. Table 5.23 also reveals that Kijima ward had the lowest proportion of vaccinated children in 2011, 2013 and 2015, being 32.7 percent, 38.6 percent and 35 percent of the targeted children respectively.

Table 5.23: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3 by Ward, Misungwi District; 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 |
| Misungwi | 1,284 | 518 | 40.3 | 1296 | 1301 | 100.4 | 1194 | 1257 | 105.3 |
| Mabuki | 717 | 394 | 55.0 | 722 | 408 | 56.5 | 667 | 420 | 63.0 |
| Koromije | 345 | 336 | 97.4 | 355 | 468 | 131.8 | 359 | 279 | 77.7 |
| Mamaye | 482 | 299 | 62.0 | 482 | 354 | 73.4 | 448 | 264 | 58.9 |
| Igokelo | 717 | 787 | 109.8 | 721 | 717 | 99.4 | 667 | 768 | 115.1 |
| Mwaniko | 288 | 244 | 84.7 | 309 | 479 | 155.0 | 501 | 538 | 107.4 |
| Mondo | 489 | 745 | 152.4 | 378 | 581 | 153.7 | 221 | 479 | 216.7 |
| Kanyelege | 602 | 585 | 97.2 | 608 | 486 | 79.9 | 627 | 376 | 60.0 |
| Usagara | 508 | 403 | 79.3 | 529 | 405 | 76.6 | 530 | 398 | 75.1 |
| Fella | 280 | 147 | 52.5 | 284 | 192 | 67.6 | 260 | 166 | 63.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Ukiriguru | 641 | 620 | 96.7 | 642 | 416 | 64.8 | 669 | 357 | 53.4 |
| Bulemeji | 372 | 198 | 53.2 | 378 | 189 | 50.0 | 387 | 106 | 27.4 |
| Idetemya | 724 | 770 | 106.4 | 745 | 754 | 101.2 | 756 | 549 | 72.6 |
| Ilujamate | 179 | 340 | 189.9 | 180 | 320 | 177.8 | 167 | 271 | 162.3 |
| Isesa | 516 | 640 | 124.0 | 537 | 583 | 108.6 | 480 | 515 | 107.3 |
| Mbarika | 620 | 739 | 119.2 | 629 | 742 | 118.0 | 777 | 652 | 83.9 |
| Sumbugu | 584 | 485 | 83.0 | 600 | 511 | 85.2 | 543 | 549 | 101.1 |
| Lubili | 463 | 515 | 111.2 | 472 | 496 | 105.1 | 431 | 453 | 105.1 |
| Nhundulu | 437 | 527 | 120.6 | 445 | 603 | 135.5 | 407 | 477 | 117.2 |
| Isengegeja | 235 | 453 | 192.8 | 305 | 348 | 114.1 | 311 | 367 | 118.0 |
| Misasi | 941 | 887 | 94.3 | 962 | 892 | 92.7 | 981 | 688 | 70.1 |
| Busongo | 286 | 345 | 120.6 | 291 | 330 | 113.4 | 298 | 318 | 106.7 |
| Gulumungu | 540 | 312 | 57.8 | 548 | 430 | 78.5 | 502 | 384 | 76.5 |
| Shilalo | 598 | 481 | 80.4 | 608 | 566 | 93.1 | 624 | 439 | 70.4 |
| Buhingo | 582 | 408 | 70.1 | 596 | 352 | 59.1 | 609 | 257 | 42.2 |
| Kasololo | 700 | 475 | 67.9 | 718 | 665 | 92.6 | 502 | 542 | 108.0 |
| Kijima | 511 | 167 | 32.7 | 521 | 201 | 38.6 | 532 | 186 | 35.0 |
| Total | 14,641 | 12,820 | 87.6 | 14,861 | 13,789 | 92.8 | 14,450 | 12,055 | 83.4 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

Coverage of the district's under one year children for OPV3 vaccination was 87.8 percent in 2011 but slightly decreased to 83.8 percent in 2013 before dropped further to 73.9 percent in 2015 (Table 5.24). Table 5.24 also shows that Mbarika division was the best performer in 2011 and 2013 while in 2015 it was Misungwi division. The proportion of children vaccinated in Mbarika division was 129.0 percent in 2011 decreased slightly to 105.6 percent in 2013 and dropped further to 88.1 percent in 2015. While the vaccinated children in Misungwi division decreased from 104.9 percent in 2011 to 97.1 percent in 2013 before rose to 103.5 percent in 2015. The worst division in 2011 and 2015 years was Usagara immunized only 86.7 percent and 63.3 percent of targeted children respectively. In 2013, Mbarika was the least division with only 88.3 percent of targeted children vaccinated in the Council (Table 5.24).

Table 5.24: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Division, Misungwi District; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
|----------|------|------|------|
|----------|------|------|------|

| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Inonelwa | 4,820 | 4,233 | 87.8 | 4,994 | 4,410 | 88.3 | 4,766 | 3,584 | 75.2 |
| Mbarika | 2,362 | 3,021 | 127.9 | 2,418 | 2,554 | 105.6 | 2,198 | 1,937 | 88.1 |
| Usagara | 2,525 | 2,188 | 86.7 | 2,578 | 2,443 | 94.8 | 2,602 | 1,646 | 63.3 |
| Misungwi | 4,924 | 5,166 | 104.9 | 4,881 | 4,741 | 97.1 | 4,684 | 4,846 | 103.5 |
| Total | 16,642 | 14,608 | 87.8 | 16,884 | 14,148 | 83.8 | 16,265 | 12,013 | 73.9 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Regarding the OPV3 vaccination of the under one year child, Isengegeja had the best performance in 2011 (237.3 percent). The second third and fourth wards were Mondo (157.5 percent), Ilujamate (156.4 percent) and Lubili (154.0 percent). In 2013, again, Isengegeja (143.6 percent) was the best ward followed by Mondo (136.2 percent) and Mwaniko (126.2 percent). In 2015, Mondo ward became the best ward (241.2 percent) in the district followed by Isengegeja (143.1 percent) and Igokelo (130.6 percent). The worst ward in 2011 was Kijima vaccinated only 43.8 percent of its targeted children, but was replaced by Gulumungu (63.5 percent) in 2013 and in 2015 was Bulemeji vaccinated only 27.9 percent of targeted children (Table 5.25).

Table 5.25: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Ward, Misungwi District, 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 |
| Misungwi | 1,284 | 1513 | 117.8 | 1296 | 1314 | 101.4 | 1194 | 1412 | 118.3 |
| Mabuki | 717 | 400 | 55.8 | 722 | 459 | 63.6 | 667 | 476 | 71.4 |
| Koromije | 345 | 279 | 80.9 | 355 | 255 | 71.8 | 359 | 279 | 77.7 |
| Mamaye | 482 | 325 | 67.4 | 482 | 366 | 75.9 | 448 | 251 | 56.0 |
| Igokelo | 717 | 824 | 114.9 | 721 | 833 | 115.5 | 667 | 871 | 130.6 |
| Mwaniko | 288 | 297 | 103.1 | 309 | 391 | 126.5 | 501 | 637 | 127.1 |
| Mondo | 489 | 770 | 157.5 | 378 | 515 | 136.2 | 221 | 533 | 241.2 |
| Kanyelege | 602 | 758 | 125.9 | 618 | 608 | 98.4 | 627 | 387 | 61.7 |
| Usagara | 508 | 381 | 75.0 | 529 | 509 | 96.2 | 530 | 356 | 67.2 |
| Fella | 280 | 145 | 51.8 | 284 | 215 | 75.7 | 260 | 161 | 61.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Ukiriguru | 641 | 666 | 103.9 | 642 | 636 | 99.1 | 669 | 435 | 65.0 |
| Bulemeji | 372 | 226 | 60.8 | 378 | 328 | 86.8 | 387 | 108 | 27.9 |
| Idetemya | 724 | 770 | 106.4 | 745 | 755 | 101.3 | 756 | 586 | 77.5 |
| Ilujamate | 179 | 280 | 156.4 | 180 | 185 | 102.8 | 167 | 159 | 95.2 |
| Isesa | 516 | 694 | 134.5 | 537 | 540 | 100.6 | 480 | 482 | 100.4 |
| Mbarika | 620 | 736 | 118.7 | 629 | 653 | 103.8 | 577 | 547 | 94.8 |
| Sumbugu | 584 | 598 | 102.4 | 600 | 622 | 103.7 | 543 | 344 | 63.4 |
| Lubili | 463 | 713 | 154.0 | 472 | 554 | 117.4 | 431 | 405 | 94.0 |
| Nhundulu | 437 | 488 | 111.7 | 445 | 486 | 109.2 | 407 | 476 | 117.0 |
| Isengegeja | 225 | 534 | 237.3 | 305 | 438 | 143.6 | 311 | 445 | 143.1 |
| Misasi | 941 | 926 | 98.4 | 962 | 910 | 94.6 | 981 | 688 | 70.1 |
| Busongo | 286 | 385 | 134.6 | 291 | 340 | 116.8 | 298 | 328 | 110.1 |
| Gulumungu | 540 | 361 | 66.9 | 548 | 348 | 63.5 | 502 | 327 | 65.1 |
| Shilalo | 598 | 473 | 79.1 | 608 | 582 | 95.7 | 624 | 452 | 72.4 |
| Buhingo | 582 | 315 | 54.1 | 596 | 367 | 61.6 | 609 | 293 | 48.1 |
| Kasololo | 700 | 527 | 75.3 | 718 | 604 | 84.1 | 502 | 395 | 78.7 |
| Kijima | 511 | 224 | 43.8 | 521 | 335 | 64.3 | 532 | 180 | 33.8 |
| Total | 14,631 | 14,608 | 99.8 | 14,871 | 14,148 | 95.1 | 14,250 | 12,013 | 84.3 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Measles vaccination is performed to protect children against measles. At the district level coverage for 2011 was 102.5 percent but decreased slightly to 93.2 percent in 2013 and dropped further to 85.1 percent in 2015. In 2011 and 2013 the best performers were Mbarika and Misungwi with coverages of 111.4 percent and 104.3 percent respectively, but in 2015 Misungwi with coverage of 105.6 percent was the best division (Table 5.26).

Table 5.26: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated Measles by Division, Misungwi District; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Inonelwa | 4,826 | 4,541 | 94.1 | 4,994 | 4,198 | 84.1 | 4,766 | 3,197 | 67.1 |
| Mbarika | 2,362 | 2,632 | 111.4 | 2,418 | 2,266 | 93.7 | 2,198 | 2,096 | 95.4 |
| Usagara | 2,525 | 2,438 | 96.6 | 2,578 | 2,309 | 89.6 | 2,602 | 1,888 | 72.6 |
| Misungwi | 4,922 | 5,388 | 109.5 | 4,881 | 5,093 | 104.3 | 4,684 | 4,946 | 105.6 |
| Total | 14,635 | 14,999 | 102.5 | 14,871 | 13,866 | 93.2 | 14,250 | 12,127 | 85.1 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical Office), Misungwi District, 2016

Table 5.27 shows that the coverage was the good in all wards with exception of Fella ward vaccinated less than 60 percent of targeted children in 2011, coverage ranged from 64 percent in Mabuki ward to 203.4 percent in Isengegeja ward. Fella was the worst ward vaccinated only 45.4 percent in 2011. Mwaniko at 187.4 percent was the best in 2013 while Mondo with coverage of 197.3 percent was the best ward in 2015. The worst wards in 2013 and 2015 were Fella (44.7 percent) and Bulemeji (32 percent) respectively.

Table 5.27: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated Measles by Ward, Misungwi District; 2005 and 2007

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage | Total Targeted | Total Vaccinated | Percent Coverage |
| Misungwi | 1,284 | 1501 | 116.9 | 1296 | 1463 | 112.9 | 1194 | 1446 | 121.1 |
| Mabuki | 717 | 459 | 64.0 | 722 | 478 | 66.2 | 667 | 307 | 46.0 |
| Koromije | 345 | 439 | 127.2 | 355 | 320 | 90.1 | 359 | 338 | 94.2 |
| Mamaye | 482 | 348 | 72.2 | 482 | 356 | 73.9 | 448 | 360 | 80.4 |
| Igokelo | 717 | 931 | 129.8 | 721 | 769 | 106.7 | 667 | 875 | 131.2 |
| Mwaniko | 288 | 335 | 116.3 | 309 | 579 | 187.4 | 501 | 668 | 133.3 |
| Mondo | 487 | 659 | 135.3 | 378 | 482 | 127.5 | 221 | 436 | 197.3 |
| Kanyelege | 602 | 716 | 118.9 | 618 | 646 | 104.5 | 627 | 516 | 82.3 |
| Usagara | 508 | 417 | 82.1 | 529 | 324 | 61.2 | 530 | 299 | 56.4 |
| Fella | 280 | 127 | 45.4 | 284 | 127 | 44.7 | 260 | 128 | 49.2 |
| Ukiriguru | 641 | 753 | 117.5 | 642 | 689 | 107.3 | 669 | 451 | 67.4 |
| Bulemeji | 372 | 229 | 61.6 | 378 | 299 | 79.1 | 387 | 124 | 32.0 |
| Idetemya | 724 | 912 | 126.0 | 745 | 870 | 116.8 | 756 | 886 | 117.2 |
| Ilujamate | 179 | 347 | 193.9 | 180 | 237 | 131.7 | 167 | 283 | 169.5 |
| Isesa | 516 | 454 | 88.0 | 537 | 395 | 73.6 | 480 | 366 | 76.3 |
| Mbarika | 620 | 702 | 113.2 | 629 | 654 | 104.0 | 577 | 627 | 108.7 |
| Sumbugu | 584 | 567 | 97.1 | 600 | 577 | 96.2 | 543 | 444 | 81.8 |
| Lubili | 463 | 562 | 121.4 | 472 | 403 | 85.4 | 431 | 376 | 87.2 |
| Nhundulu | 437 | 390 | 89.2 | 445 | 458 | 102.9 | 407 | 418 | 102.7 |
| Isengegeja | 235 | 478 | 203.4 | 305 | 399 | 130.8 | 311 | 394 | 126.7 |
| Misasi | 941 | 960 | 102.0 | 962 | 842 | 87.5 | 981 | 646 | 65.9 |
| Busongo | 282 | 320 | 113.5 | 291 | 229 | 78.7 | 298 | 233 | 78.2 |
| Gulumungu | 540 | 387 | 71.7 | 548 | 384 | 70.1 | 502 | 334 | 66.5 |
| Shilalo | 598 | 411 | 68.7 | 608 | 367 | 60.4 | 624 | 303 | 48.6 |
| Buhingo | 582 | 434 | 74.6 | 596 | 462 | 77.5 | 609 | 311 | 51.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Kasololo | 700 | 807 | 115.3 | 718 | 767 | 106.8 | 502 | 334 | 66.5 |
| Kijima | 511 | 354 | 69.3 | 521 | 290 | 55.7 | 532 | 224 | 42.1 |
| Total | 14,635 | 14,999 | 102.5 | 14,871 | 13,866 | 93.2 | 14,250 | 12,127 | 85.1 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Misungwi District, 2012

5.1.7 Policy Implication on Health sector

The provision of health service in Misungwi still insufficient associated with low quality due to inadequate number of doctors, medical equipment and medicine. Moreover, inadequate number of doctors limited provision of health services such as canceling, examination of complicated illnesses, PMCT, etc. However, health services can be improved through formulating policies which will favour doctors and other health workers working in rural areas. Likewise, the policy of constructing dispensaries in every village and one health sector in every ward should be adhered to for increasing accessibility of health services to rural population

5.1.8 Investment Opportunities for Health Sector

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as malaria, ARI, pneumonia, diarrhea, clinical Aids, etc; shortage of workers especially nurses and medicines. Investment is needed regards to the construction of more health facilities e.g. health centers, instruments/medicines and training of health/medical personnel.

5.2 The Education Sector

5.2.0 An Overview

Development of Education sector examine the quantity and quality of entire education system covering pre-primary, primary, secondary, tertiary education which includes vocational education, colleges, and higher learning institutions as well as adult education. Therefore, the development of the sector in Misungwi district council involves improving in all the above mentioned areas. This understanding has been evidenced by steps so far taken by individuals and the local government authorities to increase the intake of children to pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary schools in recent years.

5.2.1 Pre-Primary Education

The condition set by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training that all children who start standard one must have undergone pre-primary education, accelerated the establishment of pre-primary schools all over the country including Misungwi district council. Pre-schools are meant for children aged 3-6 years.

Table 5.18 shows that the number of pre-primary schools in Misungwi district council increased from 138 in 2011 to 141 in 2013 and reached 144 in 2015. Most of these schools annexed to government primary school compounds (98.6 percent in 2011, 97.2 in 2013 and 95.8 percent in 2015). The distribution of pre-primary schools was not even as it skewed towards Inonelwa division followed by Misungwi and Usagara. Mbarika division had lowest number of pre-primary schools (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18: Number of Pre-Primary School Classrooms by Ownership and Division, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Inonelwa | 46 | 0 | 46 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| Mbarika | 24 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| Usagara | 24 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| Misungwi | 42 | 1 | 43 | 42 | 2 | 44 | 43 | 3 | 46 |
| Total | 136 | 2 | 138 | 137 | 4 | 141 | 138 | 6 | 144 |
| Percent | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Looking at ward level, Table 5.19 shows that all wards had pre-primary school facility in 2015. Ward with highest number of pre-school facility was Misungwi (10) followed by Igokelo, Misasi and Usagara with 8 pre-primary schools each.

Table 5.19: Number of Pre-Primary School Classrooms by Ownership and Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Buhingo | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Busongo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Fella | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Igokelo | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| Isesa | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Kasololo | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| Kijima | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Koromije | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Lubili | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 11 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Misasi | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Mondo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 18 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| Sumbuğu | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Usagara | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 136 | 2 | 138 | 137 | 4 | 141 | 138 | 6 | 144 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.20 shows the performance so far reached by the district council to establish pre-primary schools according to the Education Policy of having this facility in each government primary school. The District council had an average of 5 pre-primary facilities per ward and less than a village per facility (Table 5.20). However, distribution of pre-primary schools was skewed towards urban divisions and the District headquarters. All divisions had best ratio of less than a village per school (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Availability of Pre-Primary School Classrooms by Ward and Village, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | No. of Villages | No. of Schools | Average Schools per Ward | Average Villages per School |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Inonelwa | 9 | 35 | 47 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| Misungwi | 8 | 38 | 46 | 5.8 | 0.8 |
| Usagara | 5 | 22 | 27 | 5.4 | 0.8 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 18 | 24 | 4.8 | 0.8 |
| Total | 27 | 113 | 144 | 5.3 | 0.8 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

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 increase enrolment of children aged 3-6 years in such schools. Enrolment in Misungwi District Council increased from 973 in 2011 to 814 pupils in 2013 and reached 1,190 in 2015 (Table 5.21). Nevertheless, there was a significant increase in enrolment in all divisions. This is attributed to the increase in the awareness of education among parents and also easy accessibility of pre-primary schools.

Table 5.1: Pre-Primary Schools Enrolment by Division, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Pupils | No. of Schools | School Pupils Ratio | No. of Pupils | No. of Schools | School Pupils Ratio | No. of Pupils | No. of Schools | School Pupils Ratio |
| Inonelwa | 143 | 47 | 12 | 301 | 47 | 25 | 549 | 47 | 46 |
| Misungwi | 141 | 46 | 0 | 164 | 46 | 0 | 363 | 46 | 0 |
| Usagara | 668 | 27 | 61 | 904 | 27 | 70 | 1,017 | 27 | 38 |
| Mbarika | 207 | 24 | 26 | 459 | 24 | 57 | 930 | 24 | 62 |
| Total | 973 | 144 | 61 | 814 | 144 | 33 | 1,190 | 144 | 36 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Figure 5.2: Pre-Primary Schools Enrolment by Division, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016
 Enrolment performance at ward level was not convincing though there was an increase of enrolment from 20.9 percent in 2008 to 49.4 percent in 2012, four wards (Mkange, Ubenazomozi, Lugoba, Kibindu and Kimange) were not enrolled any pre-primary pupil due to absence of pre-primary classrooms. However, highest performance was done by Msata, Manderu, Kiromo and Msoga wards while Vigwaza and Talawanda wards had negative increases of enrolment (11.8 percent and 9 percent respectively) (Table 5.22). The District

Authority should emphasize this programme to the head teachers to establish this facility at their schools in order to raise education performance.

5.2.3 Primary Education



Education is a basic right of every Tanzanian child of school going age (7-13). To render this possible the Government of Tanzania put in place the policy of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1974 making such education compulsory and setting out to make it available to every child. To achieve this goal, the first

task was to have reliable number of primary schools which would make enrolment increase possible.

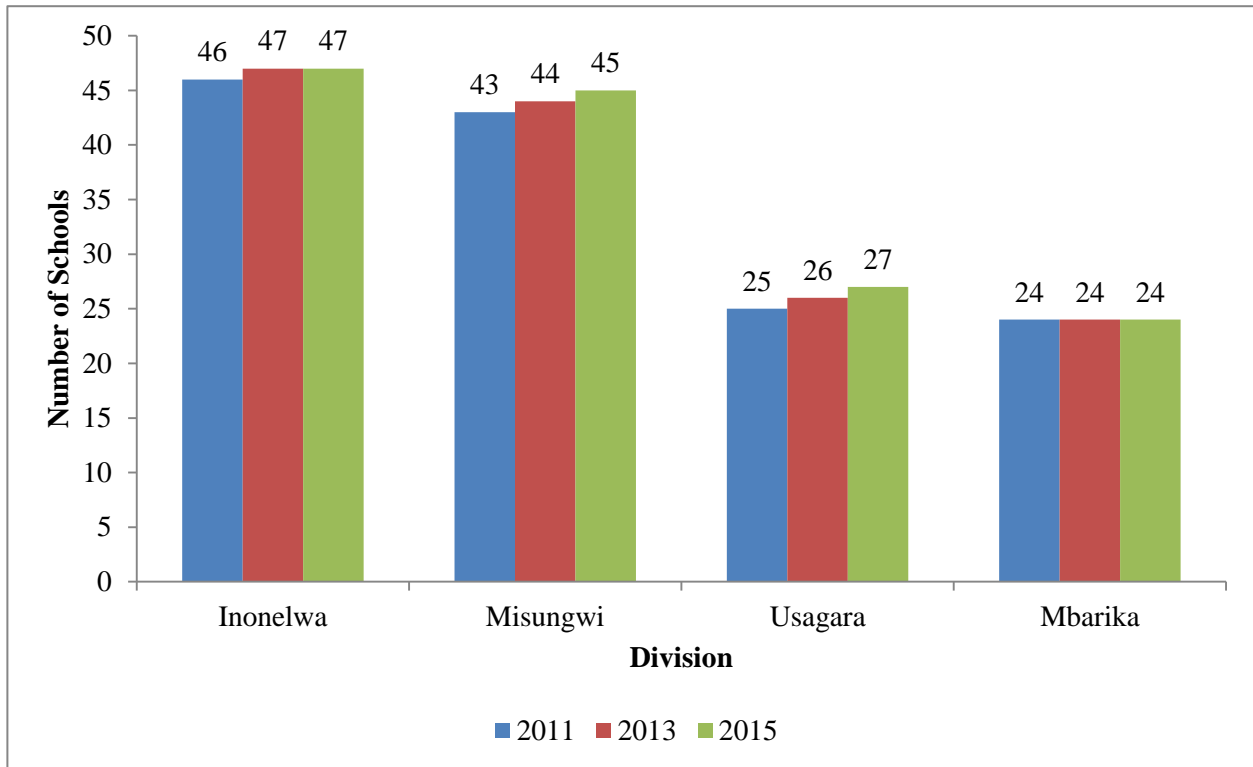
According to Table 5.23, almost all primary schools in the district council were owned by the government. The number of primary schools in the district increased from 141 in 2013 to 143 in 2015, but distributed unevenly within the district. Table 5.23 also shows that Inonelwa (32.9 percent), Misungwi(31.5 percent) and Usagara (18.9 percent) had the highest number of primary schools followed by Mbarika division had the least number of schools accounted for 16.8 percent.

Table 5.3: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Division, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | Percent Share |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|---------------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | |
| Inonelwa | 46 | 0 | 46 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 32.9 |
| Misungwi | 42 | 1 | 43 | 42 | 2 | 44 | 43 | 2 | 45 | 31.5 |
| Usagara | 24 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 18.9 |
| Mbarika | 24 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 16.8 |
| Total | 136 | 2 | 138 | 137 | 4 | 141 | 138 | 5 | 143 | 100 |
| Percent | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 100 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Figure 5.4: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Division, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.4 Coverage of Primary School Education System

Misungwi district council has a long way to go to implement education policy of having a primary school at each village or street. On average, each village had less than a primary school as district had 113 villages and 143 primary schools in 2015. Furthermore, Table 5.24 reveals that all divisions did not have an average of a primary school per village. Hence each division had less than a school per village though there is an even distribution of primary schools at ward level.

Table 5.24: Distribution of Primary Schools by Division and Its Accessibility at Ward and Village Level, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Division | No. of Wards | No. of Villages | No. of Schools | Average per Ward | Sch Average per School | Villages |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Inonelwa | 9 | 35 | 47 | 5.2 | 0.7 | |
| Misungwi | 8 | 38 | 45 | 5.6 | 0.8 | |
| Usagara | 5 | 22 | 27 | 5.4 | 0.8 | |
| Mbarika | 5 | 18 | 24 | 4.8 | 0.8 | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 27 | 113 | 143 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.25 shows poor private sector participation in the provision of primary education in Misungwi district council. In 2011, the district council had only two out of 138 primary schools privately owned. The number remained the same though there were an increase number of schools to 141 in 2013. Private primary schools increased to 5 out of 143 schools in 2015. The increase number of schools is attributed by the increase of public primary schools due to the increase of awareness on the importance of education for their children and involvement of parents in school's management.

Table 5.25: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by ward; Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | Percent Share |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|---------------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | |
| Buhingo | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Busongo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Fella | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4.9 |
| Igokelo | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 5.6 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Isesa | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 4.9 |
| Kasololo | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Kijima | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3.5 |
| Koromije | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Lubili | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3.5 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Misasi | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 5.6 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6.3 |
| Mondo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Shilalo | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 4.9 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4.2 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 3.5 |
| Usagara | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5.6 |
| Total | 136 | 2 | 138 | 137 | 4 | 141 | 138 | 7 | 145 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.4.1 Standard One Enrolment

Over the period of five years 2011 to 2015 Misungwi District Council implemented successfully the call of the government to increase enrolment in primary school. Table 5.26 shows enrolments of standard I in primary schools for each ward in 2011, 2013 and 2015. Standard One enrolment in the district decreased from 12,340 pupils in 2011 to 12,139 pupils in 2013 and then increased up to 14,466 in 2015. Table 5.26 also shows that the proportion of enrolments in public schools was higher than private schools; 99.3 percent in 2011, 99.1 percent in 2013 and 99.2 percent in 2015.

Table 5.26: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Buhingo | 527 | - | 527 | 486 | - | 486 | 478 | - | 478 |
| Bulemeji | 357 | - | 357 | 349 | - | 349 | 432 | - | 432 |
| Busongo | 246 | - | 246 | 199 | - | 199 | 247 | - | 247 |
| Fella | 225 | - | 225 | 177 | - | 177 | 245 | - | 245 |
| Gulumungu | 376 | - | 376 | 349 | - | 349 | 411 | - | 411 |
| Idetemya | 586 | - | 586 | 507 | 24 | 531 | 687 | 16 | 703 |
| Igokelo | 663 | - | 663 | 831 | - | 831 | 769 | - | 769 |
| Ilujamate | 289 | - | 289 | 251 | - | 251 | 307 | - | 307 |
| Isenengeja | 264 | - | 264 | 326 | - | 326 | 404 | - | 404 |
| Isesa | 326 | - | 326 | 337 | - | 337 | 406 | - | 406 |
| Kanyebele | 662 | - | 662 | 503 | - | 503 | 743 | - | 743 |
| Kasololo | 377 | - | 377 | 358 | - | 358 | 415 | - | 415 |
| Kijima | 344 | - | 344 | 413 | - | 413 | 440 | - | 440 |
| Koromije | 573 | - | 573 | 502 | - | 502 | 691 | - | 691 |
| Lubili | 376 | - | 376 | 377 | - | 377 | 476 | - | 476 |
| Mabuki | 572 | - | 572 | 633 | - | 633 | 715 | - | 715 |
| Mamaye | 337 | - | 337 | 306 | - | 306 | 429 | - | 429 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| Mbarika | 534 | - | 534 | 608 | - | 608 | 627 | - | 627 |
| Misasi | 668 | - | 668 | 543 | - | 543 | 758 | - | 758 |
| Misungwi | 1,093 | - | 1,093 | 1,125 | 44 | 1,169 | 1,249 | 46 | 1,295 |
| Mondo | 359 | - | 359 | 293 | - | 293 | 487 | - | 487 |
| Mwaniko | 260 | - | 260 | 238 | - | 238 | 333 | - | 333 |
| Nhundulu | 321 | - | 321 | 347 | - | 347 | 386 | - | 386 |
| Shilalo | 541 | - | 541 | 615 | - | 615 | 625 | - | 625 |
| Sumbugu | 507 | - | 507 | 450 | - | 450 | 579 | - | 579 |
| Ukiriguru | 369 | - | 369 | 380 | - | 380 | 363 | - | 363 |
| Usagara | 502 | 60 | 562 | 522 | 46 | 568 | 653 | 49 | 702 |
| Total | 12,254 | 86 | 12,340 | 12,025 | 114 | 12,139 | 14,355 | 111 | 14,466 |
| Percent | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

The enrolment into standard one, according to the education policy, though is for children aged seven years, it has been expanded to cover between 7 to 13 years due to culture and norms of the people of Tanzania. Table 5.27 shows that the proportion of children enrolled in standard one at the age of seven years in the last five years varies between 14.8 percent in 2013 and 26.4 percent in 2015, while pupils for eight and more years ranged from 9.0 percent in 2015 to 5.9 percent in 2012. Great achievement has been observed in standard one enrolment was caused by the community participation in school committees and through MEMM and MEMKWA which motivate parents in the district council to enroll their children as per policy instruction.

Table 5.27: Distribution of Standard I Enrolment by Age Group, Misungwi Council; 2011 - 2015

| Years | Seven Years | | Eight to Ten Years | | Total Enrolment | Enrolment Change | |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| 2011 | 6,839 | 17.7 | 3,825 | 8.1 | 10,664 | | |
| 2012 | 6,813 | 17.7 | 2,812 | 5.9 | 9,625 | -1,039 | -10.8 |
| 2013 | 5,704 | 14.8 | 4,501 | 9.5 | 10,205 | 580 | 5.7 |
| 2014 | 9,043 | 23.4 | 31,985 | 67.5 | 41,028 | 30,823 | 75.1 |
| 2015 | 10,173 | 26.4 | 4,249 | 9.0 | 14,422 | -26,606 | -184.5 |
| Total | 38,572 | 100 | 47,372 | 100 | 85,944 | 71,522 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Looking and sex difference, Table 5.28 shows that the proportion of girls enrolled standard one at age seven were more than boys in the specified period, while more boys were enrolled at age eight to ten years. The cumulative enrolment between 2011 and 2015 shows that out of 38,572 Standard One pupils aged seven years, 50.8 percent were girls, while only 38.6 percent of 62,833 pupils aged eight to 10 years were girls. One general observation from these data is that Misungwi district council had successively achieved the national objective of ensuring girls get equal opportunity as boys in standard one enrolment for the respective years (Table 5.28).

Table 5.28: Standard I Enrolment by Age and by Sex, Misungwi District Council, 2011 - 2015

| Years | Seven Years | | | Eight to Ten Years | | | Total Enrolment | | |
|-------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| | Boys | Percent Girls | Total | Boys | Percent Girls | Total | Boys | Percent Girls | Total |
| 2011 | 3,285 | 52.0 | 6,839 | 2,094 | 23.4 | 8,933 | 6,839 | 49.6 | 10,664 |
| 2012 | 3,360 | 50.7 | 6,813 | 1,668 | 19.7 | 8,481 | 6,813 | 47.8 | 9,625 |
| 2013 | 2,985 | 47.7 | 5,704 | 2,330 | 29.0 | 8,034 | 5,704 | 47.9 | 10,205 |
| 2014 | 4,355 | 51.8 | 9,043 | 15,793 | 63.6 | 24,836 | 9,043 | 50.9 | 41,028 |
| 2015 | 4,994 | 50.9 | 10,173 | 2,376 | 18.9 | 12,549 | 10,173 | 48.9 | 14,422 |
| Total | 18,979 | 50.8 | 38,572 | 24,261 | 38.6 | 62,833 | 38,572 | 49.7 | 85,944 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.29 portrays similar experience observed on standard one enrolment in Misungwi district council, total enrolment in public primary school for girls was slightly higher than boys in the specified years. Insignificant difference in the number of boys and girls enrolled was a result of the district's efforts to implement national objective of ensuring girls get equal opportunity as boys in primary school education. Table 5.29 further indicates that, besides achieving the national objective of equal opportunity for girls and boys, it has also manage to increase 272,388 pupils of total (STD I – VII) enrolment in the last five years.

Table 5.29: Total (STD I – VII) Enrolment of Public Primary Schools by Sex; Misungwi District Council, 2011 - 2015

| Year | Boys | | Girls | | Both Sexes | Enrolment Change | |
|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent |
| 2011 | 34,858 | 49.1 | 36,094 | 50.9 | 70,952 | | |
| 2012 | 33,090 | 49.3 | 34,095 | 50.7 | 67,185 | -3,767 | -5.6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|---------|------|
| 2013 | 32,662 | 48.8 | 34,262 | 51.2 | 66,924 | -261 | -0.4 |
| 2014 | 32,629 | 48.5 | 34,698 | 51.5 | 67,327 | 403 | 0.6 |
| 2015 | 33,482 | 48.8 | 35,174 | 51.2 | 68,656 | 1,329 | 1.9 |
| Total | 166,721 | 48.9 | 174,323 | 51.1 | 341,044 | 272,388 | |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Over the period of three years 2011, 2013 and 2015 the local councils of Misungwi district council implemented successfully the call of the government to increase enrolment in primary school. As Table 5.30 indicates, the enrolment decreased from 70,952 in 2011 to 66,924 in 2013 and then increased up to 68,656 in 2015. In regard to sex difference at ward level, Mondo, Kasololo, Mwaniko and Misungwi did well in 2011 as girl's enrolment accounted for 52.8 and were the highest among wards. Likewise, Kasololo ward did well in 2013 with 54.8 percent in girl's enrolment and again Isesa with girl's enrolment of 54.5 percent did well in 2015. Isenengeja ward had the least girl's enrolment in all three years with only 48.5 percent in 2011, 49.0 percent in 2013 and 48.5 percent in 2015.

Table 5.30: Total (STD I – VII) Enrolment of Public Primary Schools by Ward and Sex; Misungwi District Council, 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Boys | Percent Girls | Total | Boys | Percent Girls | Total | Boys | Percent Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 1,440 | 50.7 | 2,919 | 1,484 | 50.9 | 3,025 | 1,510 | 49.8 | 3,006 |
| Bulemeji | 959 | 50.9 | 1,954 | 889 | 51.5 | 1,832 | 984 | 50.4 | 1,984 |
| Busongo | 769 | 49.8 | 1,531 | 726 | 51.0 | 1,481 | 594 | 52.5 | 1,251 |
| Fella | 659 | 49.2 | 1,297 | 626 | 50.0 | 1,251 | 672 | 49.1 | 1,320 |
| Gulumungu | 1,201 | 48.4 | 2,326 | 1,139 | 49.6 | 2,262 | 1,175 | 50.7 | 2,382 |
| Idetemya | 1,529 | 50.8 | 3,108 | 1,498 | 51.8 | 3,111 | 1,637 | 51.4 | 3,371 |
| Igokelo | 1,467 | 52.1 | 3,061 | 1,551 | 52.1 | 3,236 | 1,678 | 51.7 | 3,471 |
| Ilujamate | 784 | 51.3 | 1,610 | 651 | 53.0 | 1,386 | 665 | 53.2 | 1,421 |
| Isenengeja | 783 | 48.5 | 1,520 | 905 | 49.0 | 1,774 | 803 | 48.5 | 1,558 |
| Isesa | 1,052 | 48.3 | 2,035 | 974 | 50.7 | 1,975 | 813 | 54.5 | 1,785 |
| Kanyebele | 1,641 | 51.0 | 3,350 | 1,593 | 51.2 | 3,265 | 1,715 | 50.3 | 3,451 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Kasololo | 2,436 | 52.7 | 5,148 | 1,037 | 54.8 | 2,292 | 1,024 | 54.0 | 2,224 |
| Kijima | 1,109 | 50.6 | 2,243 | 1,073 | 52.1 | 2,239 | 967 | 52.4 | 2,031 |
| Koromije | 1,421 | 50.1 | 2,848 | 1,388 | 49.7 | 2,762 | 1,517 | 48.8 | 2,962 |
| Lubili | 1,234 | 51.1 | 2,521 | 1,126 | 51.9 | 2,343 | 1,100 | 51.2 | 2,253 |
| Mabuki | 1,344 | 50.8 | 2,734 | 1,366 | 51.1 | 2,795 | 1,474 | 51.4 | 3,036 |
| Mamaye | 903 | 49.5 | 1,787 | 849 | 48.7 | 1,656 | 794 | 52.6 | 1,676 |
| Mbarika | 1,506 | 49.9 | 3,006 | 1,540 | 50.2 | 3,090 | 1,516 | 49.5 | 3,004 |
| Misasi | 1,894 | 50.4 | 3,821 | 1,804 | 50.9 | 3,673 | 1,847 | 50.9 | 3,765 |
| Misungwi | 2,471 | 52.1 | 5,156 | 2,645 | 51.0 | 5,401 | 2,908 | 51.5 | 5,997 |
| Mondo | 847 | 52.8 | 1,793 | 747 | 51.0 | 1,525 | 861 | 50.3 | 1,732 |
| Mwaniko | 746 | 52.2 | 1,562 | 647 | 52.3 | 1,355 | 633 | 51.8 | 1,312 |
| Nhundulu | 1,095 | 50.9 | 2,230 | 1,059 | 51.0 | 2,161 | 1,070 | 51.1 | 2,188 |
| Shilalo | 1,554 | 51.4 | 3,196 | 1,407 | 52.6 | 2,967 | 1,413 | 52.3 | 2,960 |
| Sumbugu | 1,436 | 50.9 | 2,924 | 1,293 | 51.8 | 2,681 | 1,334 | 51.5 | 2,751 |
| Ukiriguru | 1,109 | 51.7 | 2,297 | 1,119 | 50.6 | 2,265 | 1,101 | 51.4 | 2,266 |
| Usagara | 1,469 | 50.6 | 2,975 | 1,526 | 51.1 | 3,121 | 1,677 | 52.1 | 3,499 |
| Total | 34,858 | 50.9 | 70,952 | 32,662 | 51.2 | 66,924 | 33,482 | 51.2 | 68,656 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.2 Completion Rate of Primary School

The rate of completion of the primary education cycle in Misungwi district council, improved slightly due to the improvement of school environment such as provision of meals and parent's involvement through school committees. The completion rate is an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of pupils admitted in class one complete the primary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not.

Table 5.31 shows the performance of two cohorts. The average completion rate for cohort one was 69.3 percent (67.7 percent for boys and 70.7 percent for girls). This cohort was enrolled in 2008 and finished in 2014. The average completion for the second cohort was 76.2 percent (72.7 percent boys and 79.6 percent girls) and this cohort was enrolled in 2009 and finished in 2015. Looking at sex difference, there was an improvement in girls' retention than boys. In first cohort, completion rate for girls was 70.7 percent compared to 67.7 percent boys, while girls' retention in cohort two stood at 79.6 percent compared to 72.5 percent boys as indicated in Table 5.31.

Table 5.31: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2008 and Completed STD VII in 2014 and those Who Enrolled in 2009 and Completed STD VII in 2015; Misungwi District Council

| Sex | 2008 to 2014 | | | 2009 to 2015 | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Enrolled 2008 | Completed 2014 | Completion Rate | Enrolled 2009 | Completed 2015 | Completion Rate |
| Boys | 4213 | 2854 | 67.7 | 3945 | 2860 | 72.5 |
| Girls | 4656 | 3292 | 70.7 | 4303 | 3426 | 79.6 |
| Total | 8869 | 6146 | 69.3 | 8248 | 6286 | 76.2 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

At ward level, wards like Gulumungu, Igokelo and Ilujumate had insignificant differences in the proportion of boys and girls who completed primary school education cycle one. Ukiriguru ward (86.7 percent) had the highest rate of pupils who completed primary school education who enrolled in 2008 and complete 2014 cycle, while Isenengeja (50.2 percent) had the least (Table 5.32). Poor completion rate observed in some wards are due to the fact that most households living in those wards are livestock keepers who have no permanent residence leading to internal migration which cause pupils drop out.

Table 5.32: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2008 and Completed STD VII in 2014 by Council and by Sex, Misungwi District Council

| Ward | Enrolled 2008 | | | Completed 2014 | | | Completion Rates | | |
|------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 192 | 207 | 399 | 116 | 132 | 248 | 60.4 | 63.8 | 62.2 |
| Bulemeji | 106 | 189 | 295 | 98 | 137 | 235 | 92.5 | 72.5 | 79.7 |
| Busongo | 132 | 122 | 254 | 71 | 63 | 134 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 52.8 |
| Fella | 93 | 107 | 200 | 63 | 76 | 139 | 67.7 | 71.0 | 69.5 |
| Gulumungu | 165 | 148 | 313 | 120 | 109 | 229 | 72.7 | 73.6 | 73.2 |
| Idetemya | 180 | 210 | 390 | 151 | 171 | 322 | 83.9 | 81.4 | 82.6 |
| Igokelo | 155 | 149 | 304 | 112 | 109 | 221 | 72.3 | 73.2 | 72.7 |
| Ilujumate | 96 | 118 | 214 | 70 | 87 | 157 | 72.9 | 73.7 | 73.4 |
| Isenengeja | 107 | 112 | 219 | 57 | 53 | 110 | 53.3 | 47.3 | 50.2 |
| Isesa | 104 | 122 | 226 | 78 | 78 | 156 | 75.0 | 63.9 | 69.0 |
| Kanyebele | 132 | 187 | 319 | 102 | 159 | 261 | 77.3 | 85.0 | 81.8 |
| Kasololo | 128 | 176 | 304 | 99 | 150 | 249 | 77.3 | 85.2 | 81.9 |
| Kijima | 150 | 164 | 314 | 95 | 121 | 216 | 63.3 | 73.8 | 68.8 |
| Koromije | 187 | 171 | 358 | 128 | 136 | 264 | 68.4 | 79.5 | 73.7 |
| Lubili | 175 | 214 | 389 | 131 | 115 | 246 | 74.9 | 53.7 | 63.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mabuki | 167 | 197 | 364 | 86 | 121 | 207 | 51.5 | 61.4 | 56.9 |
| Mamaye | 123 | 152 | 275 | 98 | 124 | 222 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 80.7 |
| Mbarika | 220 | 233 | 453 | 107 | 147 | 254 | 48.6 | 63.1 | 56.1 |
| Misasi | 264 | 259 | 523 | 177 | 128 | 305 | 67.0 | 49.4 | 58.3 |
| Misungwi | 339 | 320 | 659 | 229 | 269 | 498 | 67.6 | 84.1 | 75.6 |
| Mondo | 106 | 134 | 240 | 63 | 85 | 148 | 59.4 | 63.4 | 61.7 |
| Mwaniko | 79 | 99 | 178 | 46 | 66 | 112 | 58.2 | 66.7 | 62.9 |
| Nhundulu | 121 | 117 | 238 | 91 | 99 | 190 | 75.2 | 84.6 | 79.8 |
| Shilalo | 180 | 229 | 409 | 106 | 128 | 234 | 58.9 | 55.9 | 57.2 |
| Sumbugu | 145 | 170 | 315 | 108 | 154 | 262 | 74.5 | 90.6 | 83.2 |
| Ukiriguru | 143 | 158 | 301 | 123 | 138 | 261 | 86.0 | 87.3 | 86.7 |
| Usagara | 224 | 192 | 416 | 129 | 137 | 266 | 57.6 | 71.4 | 63.9 |
| Total | 4213 | 4656 | 8869 | 2854 | 3292 | 6146 | 67.7 | 70.7 | 69.3 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Performance of primary schools in terms of completion rate was better in 2014 than 2015. Proportion of pupils who completed primary school education cycle in 2014 exceeded those of 2015 year. This was a 69.3 percent of 6,146 total pupils who completed primary education in 2014 compared with 76.2 percent of 6,286 pupils of 2015. Moreover, more girls (3,426) completed education cycle than boys in 2015. This indicates that school dropout problem was more serious for boys than for girls during that education cycle (table 2.33).

Table 5.33: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2009 and Completed STD VII in 2015 by Council and by Sex, Misungwi District Council

| Ward | Enrolled 2009 | | | Completed 2015 | | | Completion Rates | | |
|------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 170 | 206 | 376 | 139 | 151 | 290 | 81.8 | 73.3 | 77.1 |
| Bulemeji | 106 | 116 | 222 | 78 | 99 | 177 | 73.6 | 85.3 | 79.7 |
| Busongo | 110 | 110 | 220 | 84 | 97 | 181 | 76.4 | 88.2 | 82.3 |
| Fella | 97 | 91 | 188 | 62 | 69 | 131 | 63.9 | 75.8 | 69.7 |
| Gulumungu | 113 | 116 | 229 | 89 | 104 | 193 | 78.8 | 89.7 | 84.3 |
| Idetemya | 198 | 211 | 409 | 166 | 190 | 356 | 83.8 | 90.0 | 87.0 |
| Igokelo | 193 | 196 | 389 | 129 | 166 | 295 | 66.8 | 84.7 | 75.8 |
| Ilujamate | 102 | 102 | 204 | 74 | 86 | 160 | 72.5 | 84.3 | 78.4 |
| Isenengeja | 93 | 101 | 194 | 59 | 88 | 147 | 63.4 | 87.1 | 75.8 |
| Isesa | 91 | 92 | 183 | 66 | 78 | 144 | 72.5 | 84.8 | 78.7 |
| Kanyebele | 190 | 190 | 380 | 120 | 168 | 288 | 63.2 | 88.4 | 75.8 |
| Kasololo | 102 | 152 | 254 | 93 | 129 | 222 | 91.2 | 84.9 | 87.4 |

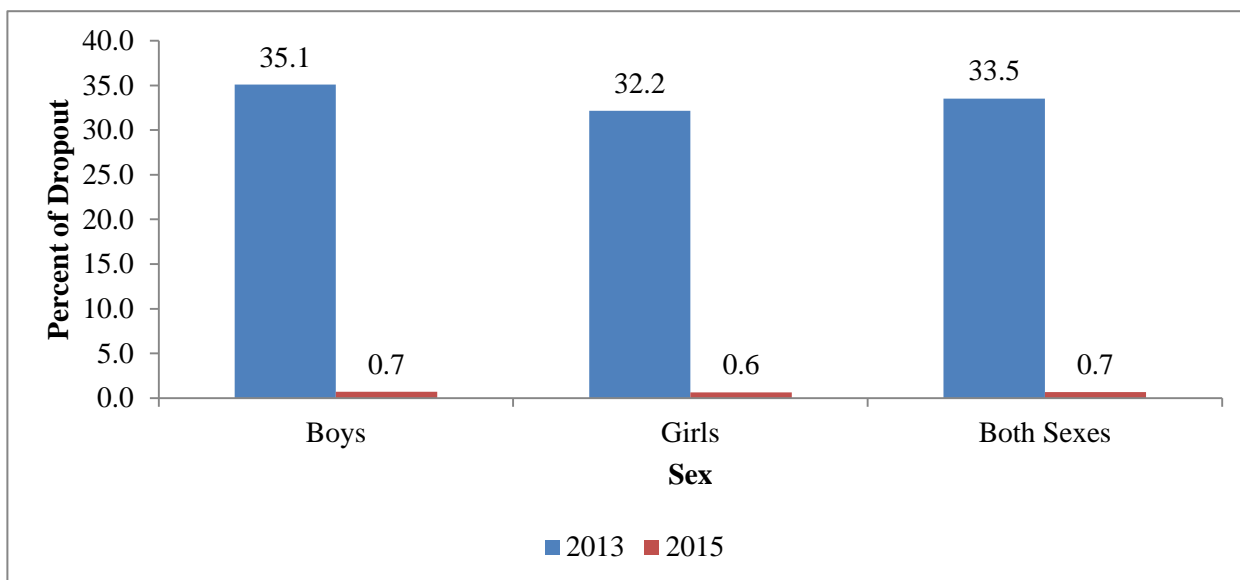
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kijima | 143 | 145 | 288 | 74 | 106 | 180 | 51.7 | 73.1 | 62.5 |
| Koromije | 187 | 171 | 358 | 115 | 139 | 254 | 61.5 | 81.3 | 70.9 |
| Lubili | 172 | 191 | 363 | 97 | 122 | 219 | 56.4 | 63.9 | 60.3 |
| Mabuki | 146 | 171 | 317 | 88 | 128 | 216 | 60.3 | 74.9 | 68.1 |
| Mamaye | 110 | 104 | 214 | 84 | 87 | 171 | 76.4 | 83.7 | 79.9 |
| Mbarika | 193 | 187 | 380 | 121 | 144 | 265 | 62.7 | 77.0 | 69.7 |
| Misasi | 227 | 254 | 481 | 173 | 190 | 363 | 76.2 | 74.8 | 75.5 |
| Misungwi | 255 | 289 | 544 | 241 | 258 | 499 | 94.5 | 89.3 | 91.7 |
| Mondo | 87 | 112 | 199 | 64 | 65 | 129 | 73.6 | 58.0 | 64.8 |
| Mwaniko | 58 | 79 | 137 | 47 | 63 | 110 | 81.0 | 79.7 | 80.3 |
| Nhundulu | 121 | 184 | 305 | 80 | 125 | 205 | 66.1 | 67.9 | 67.2 |
| Shilalo | 170 | 182 | 352 | 135 | 136 | 271 | 79.4 | 74.7 | 77.0 |
| Sumbugu | 158 | 179 | 337 | 118 | 129 | 247 | 74.7 | 72.1 | 73.3 |
| Ukiriguru | 156 | 163 | 319 | 125 | 147 | 272 | 80.1 | 90.2 | 85.3 |
| Usagara | 197 | 209 | 406 | 139 | 162 | 301 | 70.6 | 77.5 | 74.1 |
| Total | 3945 | 4303 | 8248 | 2860 | 3426 | 6286 | 72.5 | 79.6 | 76.2 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.3 Drop- out Rate in Primary Schools

Figure 5.7 portrays the situation of primary school pupil's dropout in two years, 2013 and 2015 in Misungwi district council. General observation from the information recorded is that proportion of drop out of primary schools' pupils has been decreasing in recent years. It decreases from 33.5 percent in 2013 to 0.7 percent in 2015. Dropout was so on for boys than girls; 35.1 percent dropout for boys compared to 32.2 percent girls in 2013, 0.7 percent boys against 0.6 percent girls in 2015 (Figure 5.7. This means that in each year there was a slight difference in number of boys and girls who dropped out from schools.

Figure 5.7: Percentage Drop Outs by Sex; Misungwi District Council; 2013 and 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.34 shows the out of the total 7,082 pupils enrolled into primary school education in 2015, 48 pupils (0.7 percent) failed to complete standard seven due to truancy, pregnancy, death or other reasons. Causing 0.4 percent of the total dropouts, truancy happened to be the most serious problem for primary school pupils in completing standard seven in Misungwi district council. Table 5.34 also shows that girls were the most affected (50.2 percent) than boys (49.8 percent).

Table 5.34: Primary School Drop Outs by Reasons and by Sex; Misungwi District Council; 2015

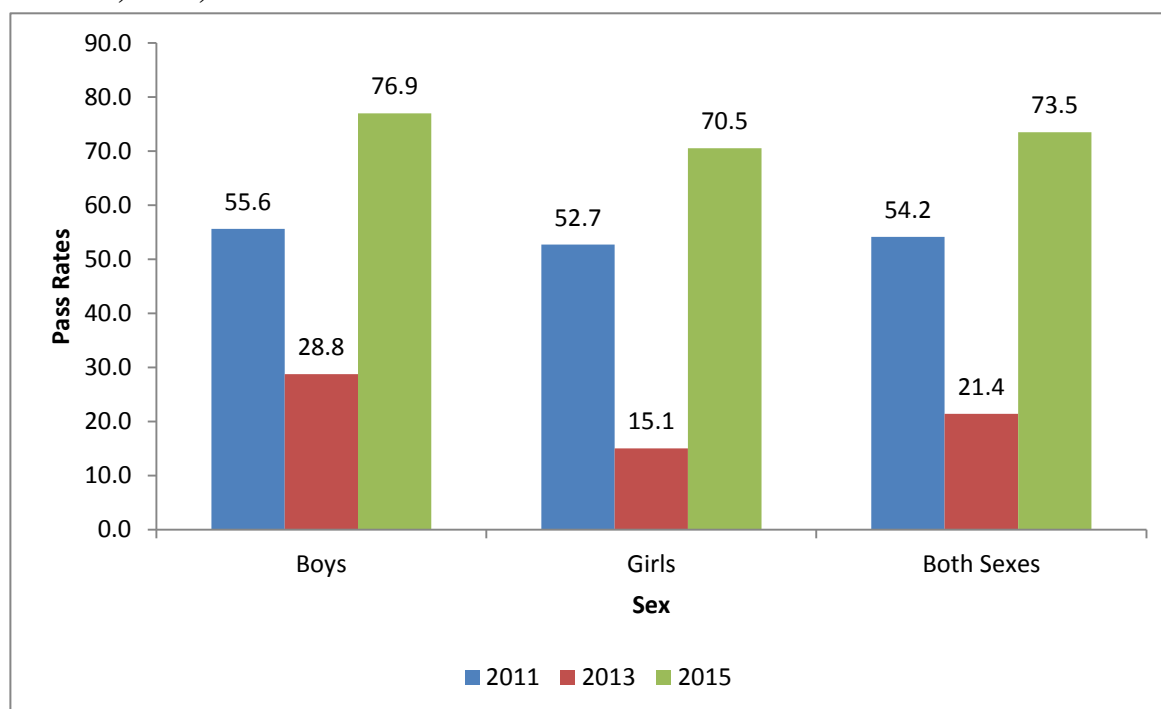
| Reason | Boys | | Girls | | Total | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Truancy | 18 | 60.0 | 12 | 40.0 | 30 | 0.4 |
| Pregnancy | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Death | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 50.0 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Other | 4 | 33.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Total dropouts | 25 | 52.1 | 23 | 47.9 | 48 | 0.7 |
| Total Enrolment | 3,530 | 49.8 | 3,552 | 50.2 | 7,082 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.4 Pass Rate in Primary schools

Pass rate refers to the percentage of pupils who passed standard seven examinations out of the total pupils who sat for the examinations. Figure 5.8 shows that pass rate for standard seven pupils was increasing though poor performance was observed in 2013. It decreased from 54.2 percent in 2011 to 21.4 percent in 2013, before rose significantly to 73.5 percent in 2015. One general observation from these data is that girls had lower pass rates than boys in all three years. The lower pass rate for girls is associated with the tendency of girls spending most of their time attending home affairs rather than engaging more in self- study.

Figure 5.8: Pass rates of Pupils Who Sat for STD VII Examinations, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

At ward level, Table 5.35 shows examination performance by ward in Misungwi district council. In 2011, Misungwi ward had the highest pass rate (69.0 percent) in the district council followed by Usagara (59.3 percent) and Idetemya (58.9 percent). Busongo ward had

the lowest pass rate (42.3 percent) followed by Mondo (46.1 percent). Looking at sex differences, Table 5.35 also shows that overall pass rate for girl was lower (52.7 percent) than boy (55.6 percent) in 2011. Similar trend was also observed in all wards, although there were differences in magnitudes and proportions between boys and girls (Table 5.35).

Table 5.35: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations, Misungwi District Council; 2011

| Ward | Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations | | | Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | | Percent of Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 140 | 181 | 321 | 81 | 107 | 188 | 57.9 | 59.1 | 58.6 |
| Bulemeji | 158 | 161 | 319 | 81 | 92 | 173 | 51.3 | 57.1 | 54.2 |
| Busongo | 52 | 71 | 123 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 38.5 | 45.1 | 42.3 |
| Fella | 99 | 86 | 185 | 56 | 50 | 106 | 56.6 | 58.1 | 57.3 |
| Gulumungu | 132 | 91 | 223 | 73 | 49 | 122 | 55.3 | 53.8 | 54.7 |
| Idetemya | 186 | 197 | 383 | 122 | 105 | 227 | 65.6 | 53.3 | 59.3 |
| Igokelo | 176 | 150 | 326 | 88 | 71 | 159 | 50.0 | 47.3 | 48.8 |
| Ilujamate | 72 | 68 | 140 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 48.6 | 48.5 | 48.6 |
| Isenengeja | 96 | 87 | 183 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 50.0 | 44.8 | 47.5 |
| Isesa | 78 | 56 | 134 | 39 | 26 | 65 | 50.0 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Kanyebele | 186 | 198 | 384 | 108 | 96 | 204 | 58.1 | 48.5 | 53.1 |
| Kasololo | 92 | 73 | 165 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 52.2 | 41.1 | 47.3 |
| Kijima | 136 | 112 | 248 | 78 | 68 | 146 | 57.4 | 60.7 | 58.9 |
| Koromije | 144 | 136 | 280 | 78 | 76 | 154 | 54.2 | 55.9 | 55.0 |
| Lubili | 102 | 127 | 229 | 52 | 63 | 115 | 51.0 | 49.6 | 50.2 |
| Mabuki | 151 | 182 | 333 | 74 | 90 | 164 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 49.2 |
| Mamaye | 136 | 150 | 286 | 71 | 70 | 141 | 52.2 | 46.7 | 49.3 |
| Mbarika | 142 | 136 | 278 | 77 | 61 | 138 | 54.2 | 44.9 | 49.6 |
| Misasi | 198 | 217 | 415 | 119 | 123 | 242 | 60.1 | 56.7 | 58.3 |
| Misungwi | 326 | 387 | 713 | 248 | 244 | 492 | 76.1 | 63.0 | 69.0 |
| Mondo | 121 | 96 | 217 | 57 | 43 | 100 | 47.1 | 44.8 | 46.1 |
| Mwaniko | 92 | 117 | 209 | 40 | 58 | 98 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 46.9 |
| Nhundulu | 96 | 72 | 168 | 45 | 39 | 84 | 46.9 | 54.2 | 50.0 |
| Shilalo | 186 | 169 | 355 | 93 | 81 | 174 | 50.0 | 47.9 | 49.0 |
| Sumbugu | 163 | 145 | 308 | 84 | 71 | 155 | 51.5 | 49.0 | 50.3 |
| Ukiriguru | 232 | 175 | 407 | 111 | 88 | 199 | 47.8 | 50.3 | 48.9 |
| Usagara | 247 | 221 | 468 | 164 | 130 | 294 | 66.4 | 58.8 | 62.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 3939 | 3861 | 7800 | 2190 | 2035 | 4225 | 55.6 | 52.7 | 54.2 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.36 shows trend of performance of primary schools examination in Misungwi district council in 2013. There was a variation of overall performance on the results of standard seven examinations among wards, ranged from 14.7 percent (Nhundulu ward) to 77.8 percent (Misungwi ward). Again boys' (55.7 percent) performances were higher than girls (34.9 percent) in all wards. These results portray the importance of launching a massive campaign on raising the importance of education for girls in the region in order to improve their performances. One general observation from these data is that the overall performance for 2013 was lower than it was in 2011.

Table 5.36: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations, Misungwi District Council; 2013

| Ward | Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations | | | Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | | Percent of Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 119 | 151 | 270 | 53 | 33 | 86 | 44.5 | 21.9 | 31.9 |
| Bulemeji | 78 | 99 | 177 | 58 | 20 | 78 | 74.4 | 20.2 | 44.1 |
| Busongo | 84 | 97 | 181 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 36.9 | 21.6 | 28.7 |
| Fella | 62 | 69 | 131 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 50.0 | 27.5 | 38.2 |
| Gulumungu | 89 | 104 | 193 | 61 | 47 | 108 | 68.5 | 45.2 | 56.0 |
| Idetemya | 166 | 190 | 356 | 89 | 46 | 135 | 53.6 | 24.2 | 37.9 |
| Igokelo | 129 | 166 | 295 | 93 | 100 | 193 | 72.1 | 60.2 | 65.4 |
| Ilujamate | 74 | 86 | 160 | 27 | 17 | 44 | 36.5 | 19.8 | 27.5 |
| Isenengeja | 59 | 88 | 147 | 32 | 23 | 55 | 54.2 | 26.1 | 37.4 |
| Isesa | 66 | 78 | 144 | 44 | 21 | 65 | 66.7 | 26.9 | 45.1 |
| Kanyebele | 120 | 168 | 288 | 59 | 49 | 108 | 49.2 | 29.2 | 37.5 |
| Kasololo | 93 | 129 | 222 | 33 | 32 | 65 | 35.5 | 24.8 | 29.3 |
| Kijima | 74 | 106 | 180 | 54 | 70 | 124 | 73.0 | 66.0 | 68.9 |
| Koromije | 115 | 139 | 254 | 54 | 44 | 98 | 47.0 | 31.7 | 38.6 |
| Lubili | 97 | 122 | 219 | 35 | 21 | 56 | 36.1 | 17.2 | 25.6 |
| Mabuki | 88 | 128 | 216 | 29 | 43 | 72 | 33.0 | 33.6 | 33.3 |
| Mamaye | 84 | 87 | 171 | 42 | 37 | 79 | 50.0 | 42.5 | 46.2 |
| Mbarika | 121 | 144 | 265 | 70 | 38 | 108 | 57.9 | 26.4 | 40.8 |
| Misasi | 173 | 190 | 363 | 96 | 86 | 182 | 55.5 | 45.3 | 50.1 |
| Misungwi | 241 | 258 | 499 | 210 | 178 | 388 | 87.1 | 69.0 | 77.8 |
| Mondo | 64 | 65 | 129 | 47 | 21 | 68 | 73.4 | 32.3 | 52.7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mwaniko | 47 | 63 | 110 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 59.6 | 19.0 | 36.4 |
| Nhundulu | 80 | 125 | 205 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 27.5 | 6.4 | 14.6 |
| Shilalo | 135 | 136 | 271 | 65 | 35 | 100 | 48.1 | 25.7 | 36.9 |
| Sumbugu | 118 | 129 | 247 | 66 | 57 | 123 | 55.9 | 44.2 | 49.8 |
| Ukiriguru | 125 | 145 | 270 | 54 | 33 | 87 | 43.2 | 22.8 | 32.2 |
| Usagara | 139 | 162 | 301 | 99 | 84 | 183 | 71.2 | 51.9 | 60.8 |
| Total | 2,840 | 3,424 | 6,264 | 1,582 | 1,195 | 2,777 | 55.7 | 34.9 | 44.3 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

In 2015, the district council made great achievement on standard seven examination performances. Table 5.37 shows that the overall performance was 62.7 percent of 7,785 examinees. Again similar performance differences between boys and girls observed; 68.5 percent boys compared to 57.7 percent for girls. With exception of Buhingo, Kijima, Misungwi, Mwaniko, Kasololo, and Sumbugu, rest of wards recorded higher performances for boys than girls (Table 5.37).

Table 5.37: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations | | | Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | | Percent of Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Buhingo | 117 | 133 | 250 | 63 | 90 | 153 | 53.8 | 67.7 | 61.2 |
| Bulemeji | 74 | 103 | 177 | 49 | 61 | 110 | 66.2 | 59.2 | 62.1 |
| Busongo | 87 | 95 | 182 | 42 | 40 | 82 | 48.3 | 42.1 | 45.1 |
| Fella | 65 | 68 | 133 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 52.3 | 32.4 | 42.1 |
| Gulumungu | 302 | 324 | 626 | 164 | 141 | 305 | 54.3 | 43.5 | 48.7 |
| Idetemya | 156 | 189 | 345 | 112 | 95 | 207 | 71.8 | 50.3 | 60.0 |
| Igokelo | 91 | 107 | 198 | 70 | 77 | 147 | 76.9 | 72.0 | 74.2 |
| Ilujamate | 57 | 62 | 119 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 47.4 | 25.8 | 36.1 |
| Isenengeja | 52 | 66 | 118 | 43 | 33 | 76 | 82.7 | 50.0 | 64.4 |
| Isesa | 177 | 227 | 404 | 93 | 93 | 186 | 52.5 | 41.0 | 46.0 |
| Kanyebele | 99 | 148 | 247 | 61 | 68 | 129 | 61.6 | 45.9 | 52.2 |
| Kasololo | 81 | 147 | 228 | 40 | 82 | 122 | 49.4 | 55.8 | 53.5 |
| Kijima | 72 | 95 | 167 | 58 | 85 | 143 | 80.6 | 89.5 | 85.6 |
| Koromije | 131 | 123 | 254 | 95 | 73 | 168 | 72.5 | 59.3 | 66.1 |
| Lubili | 80 | 129 | 209 | 52 | 65 | 117 | 65.0 | 50.4 | 56.0 |
| Mabuki | 80 | 118 | 198 | 60 | 63 | 123 | 75.0 | 53.4 | 62.1 |
| Mamaye | 349 | 341 | 690 | 243 | 193 | 436 | 69.6 | 56.6 | 63.2 |
| Mbarika | 129 | 129 | 258 | 97 | 74 | 171 | 75.2 | 57.4 | 66.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Misasi | 155 | 167 | 322 | 140 | 123 | 263 | 90.3 | 73.7 | 81.7 |
| Misungwi | 284 | 310 | 594 | 244 | 267 | 511 | 85.9 | 86.1 | 86.0 |
| Mondo | 66 | 105 | 171 | 48 | 65 | 113 | 72.7 | 61.9 | 66.1 |
| Mwaniko | 172 | 167 | 339 | 124 | 152 | 276 | 72.1 | 91.0 | 81.4 |
| Nhundulu | 197 | 219 | 416 | 132 | 101 | 233 | 67.0 | 46.1 | 56.0 |
| Shilalo | 115 | 160 | 275 | 62 | 67 | 129 | 53.9 | 41.9 | 46.9 |
| Sumbugu | 90 | 121 | 211 | 65 | 96 | 161 | 72.2 | 79.3 | 76.3 |
| Ukiriguru | 88 | 124 | 212 | 50 | 29 | 79 | 56.8 | 23.4 | 37.3 |
| Usagara | 214 | 228 | 442 | 184 | 155 | 339 | 86.0 | 68.0 | 76.7 |
| Total | 3,580 | 4,205 | 7,785 | 2,452 | 2,426 | 4,878 | 68.5 | 57.7 | 62.7 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.38 shows the ability of the district council to accommodate all pupils who passed standard VII examinations to the secondary education. It also reflects the capacity of secondary education provided in the district council. In a period of three years, 2011, 2013 and 2015 a total of 10,906 pupils were selected to join Form One, 85.8 percent of them joined Form One in the district council (Table 5.38). Number of pupils joined Form One decreased drastically from 3,714 in 2011 to 2,404 pupils in 2013, before again rose significantly to 3,234 in 2015.

Table 5.38 also shows that of the selected pupils, the proportions of boys were higher than girls in all respective years (Table 5.34). Among other factors, income poverty from which parents/guardians suffer, some pupils, although were selected to join form one, are forced by their parents/guardians to participate in income generating activities in order to raise income of their families.

Table 5.38: Number of Pupils Who Selected and Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Years | Pupils Selected to Join Form I | | | Pupils Joined Form I | | | Percent of Pupils Joined Form I | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes |
| 2011 | 2,089 | 1,934 | 4,023 | 1,906 | 1,808 | 3,714 | 91.2 | 93.5 | 92.3 |
| 2013 | 1,579 | 1,195 | 2,774 | 1,438 | 966 | 2,404 | 91.1 | 80.8 | 86.7 |
| 2015 | 1,991 | 2,118 | 4,109 | 1,663 | 1,571 | 3,234 | 83.5 | 74.2 | 78.7 |
| Total | 5,659 | 5,247 | 10,906 | 5,007 | 4,345 | 9,352 | 88.5 | 82.8 | 85.8 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

At ward level, Mbarika lead other wards since all pupils who were selected to join Form One were accommodated in their secondary schools in all referred years. Table 5.39 also shows that Fella, Idetemya, Kasololo and Usagara managed to accommodate all pupils into secondary schools in 2015, while Misungwi and Kanyelege had lowest absorption rates to accommodate selected pupils in their secondary schools. Initiatives are however needed to increase number of classrooms or build more secondary schools in order to provide chances for all selected pupils to joined Form One.

Table 5.39: Number of Pupils Who were Selected and Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi District Council, 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Pupils Selected to Join Form I | | | Pupils Joined Form I | | | Percent of Pupils Joined Form I | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
| Buhingo | 150 | 111 | 153 | 140 | 93 | 96 | 93.3 | 83.8 | 62.7 |
| Bulemeji | 237 | 109 | 108 | 210 | 85 | 90 | 88.6 | 78.0 | 83.3 |
| Busongo | 87 | 59 | 109 | 57 | 46 | 52 | 65.5 | 78.0 | 47.7 |
| Fella | 113 | 63 | 56 | 97 | 49 | 56 | 85.8 | 77.8 | 100.0 |
| Gulumungu | 85 | 63 | 113 | 107 | 46 | 57 | 125.9 | 73.0 | 50.4 |
| Idetemya | 172 | 143 | 207 | 169 | 127 | 207 | 98.3 | 88.8 | 100.0 |
| Igokelo | 240 | 138 | 147 | 210 | 111 | 105 | 87.5 | 80.4 | 71.4 |
| Ilujamate | 42 | 31 | 70 | 40 | 24 | 55 | 95.2 | 77.4 | 78.6 |
| Isenengeja | 81 | 48 | 92 | 69 | 45 | 55 | 85.2 | 93.8 | 59.8 |
| Isesa | 45 | 34 | 72 | 43 | 27 | 46 | 95.6 | 79.4 | 63.9 |
| Kanyelege | 164 | 107 | 149 | 156 | 87 | 59 | 95.1 | 81.3 | 39.6 |
| Kasololo | 183 | 49 | 120 | 168 | 43 | 120 | 91.8 | 87.8 | 100.0 |
| Kijima | 148 | 62 | 141 | 141 | 48 | 124 | 95.3 | 77.4 | 87.9 |
| Koromije | 116 | 107 | 142 | 121 | 92 | 97 | 104.3 | 86.0 | 68.3 |
| Lubili | 113 | 66 | 117 | 101 | 64 | 102 | 89.4 | 97.0 | 87.2 |
| Mabuki | 240 | 106 | 124 | 216 | 76 | 123 | 90.0 | 71.7 | 99.2 |
| Mamaye | 115 | 117 | 133 | 91 | 83 | 91 | 79.1 | 70.9 | 68.4 |
| Mbarika | 163 | 108 | 181 | 148 | 108 | 116 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 64.1 |
| Misasi | 240 | 180 | 263 | 219 | 167 | 238 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 90.5 |
| Misungwi | 240 | 331 | 490 | 224 | 330 | 386 | 93.3 | 99.7 | 78.8 |
| Mondo | 131 | 113 | 180 | 114 | 79 | 153 | 87.0 | 69.9 | 85.0 |
| Mwaniko | 118 | 66 | 158 | 138 | 127 | 128 | 116.9 | 192.4 | 81.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nhundulu | 78 | 52 | 89 | 75 | 30 | 69 | 96.2 | 57.7 | 77.5 |
| Shilalo | 123 | 83 | 125 | 109 | 62 | 97 | 88.6 | 74.7 | 77.6 |
| Sumbugu | 119 | 131 | 142 | 100 | 109 | 105 | 84.0 | 83.2 | 73.9 |
| Ukiriguru | 240 | 124 | 89 | 217 | 110 | 68 | 90.4 | 88.7 | 76.4 |
| Usagara | 240 | 173 | 339 | 234 | 136 | 339 | 97.5 | 78.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 4,023 | 2,774 | 4,109 | 3,714 | 2,404 | 3,234 | 92.3 | 86.7 | 78.7 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.5 Transition to Secondary Education

Transition rate refers to the proportion of pupils who graduated primary education joining secondary education. It also reflects the capacity of secondary education provided in the region or council. In all three years, a cumulative total of 19,341 pupils who completed primary education only 48.4 percent joined secondary education in public schools and the remaining 51.6 percent of children enter into labour market (Table 5.40). Table 5.40 also shows that children absorbed into secondary education in public schools were 47.6 percent of 7,800 pupils completed primary education in 2011, 39.1 percent from 6,143 graduates in 2013 and 59.9 percent out of 5,398 graduates in 2015. One general observation from these results is that district council should improve its transition rate in order to reduce number of children who entering labour market without having enough education.

Table 5.40: Number of Pupils Who Completed Primary Education and Joined Secondary Education in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Mwanza Region; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Years | Pupils Completed Primary Education | | | Pupils Joined Secondary Education | | | Transition Rates | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes | Boys | Girls | Both Sexes |
| 2011 | 3,939 | 3,861 | 7,800 | 1,906 | 1,808 | 3,714 | 48.4 | 46.8 | 47.6 |
| 2013 | 2,854 | 3,289 | 6,143 | 1,438 | 966 | 2,404 | 50.4 | 29.4 | 39.1 |
| 2015 | 2,477 | 2,921 | 5,398 | 1,663 | 1,571 | 3,234 | 67.1 | 53.8 | 59.9 |
| Total | 9,270 | 10,071 | 19,341 | 5,007 | 4,345 | 9,352 | 54.0 | 43.1 | 48.4 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.6 Primary schools Facilities

A teacher may be the single most important factor in the development of primary education. But after the teacher, primary school facilities are the most important factor. School facilities include but not confined to classrooms, toilet facilities, teachers' houses, desks, teachers' offices, and miscellaneous school furniture and water sources.

(i) Classrooms



According to education Policy, the use of each classroom in primary and secondary schools should follow the national standard of accommodating 45 pupils/students only. If it happens a classroom accommodates more than 45 pupils is an indication that there is a shortage of classrooms in that particular school.

Table 5.41 shows that Misungw district council had inadequate classrooms since most of schools failed to meet the requirement of pupils classroom ratio of one classroom per 45 pupils (CPR 1:45). At CPR of 1:91 in 2015, the region experienced a shortage of classrooms in primary schools which led to the demand of 8,078 classrooms.

Table 5.36 also shows that all councils of the region experienced shortages of classrooms because their classroom pupils' ratios were far above the national standard (CPR of 1:45). With a ratio of 106 pupils per classroom, Usagara ward had the largest classroom pupils ratio in the district council followed by Misungwi ward (CPR of 1:105), Mabuki and Kanyebele with CPR of 1:84 each. However, Misungwi, Misasi, Kanyebele and Shilalo wards had critical shortage number of classrooms of 87, 57, 55 and 43 respectively (Table 5.41). For improving learning environment in primary schools in the district council, more classrooms are therefore needed in primary schools to enable the pupils to sit more comfortably and enhance teaching effectiveness of the teachers.

Table 5.41: Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Total Pupils | Available Classrooms | Classroom Pupils Ratio | Required Classrooms | Deficit of Classrooms | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Buhingo | 6 | 3006 | 41 | 73.3 | 74 | 33 | 4.1 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 1984 | 30 | 66.1 | 51 | 21 | 2.6 |
| Busongo | 3 | 1251 | 22 | 56.9 | 43 | 21 | 2.6 |
| Fella | 3 | 1320 | 29 | 45.5 | 37 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 2382 | 38 | 62.7 | 72 | 34 | 4.2 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 3371 | 56 | 60.2 | 79 | 23 | 2.8 |
| Igokelo | 8 | 3471 | 58 | 59.8 | 97 | 39 | 4.8 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 1421 | 23 | 61.8 | 39 | 16 | 2.0 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 2188 | 30 | 72.9 | 39 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Isesa | 3 | 1785 | 25 | 71.4 | 44 | 19 | 2.3 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 3451 | 41 | 84.2 | 96 | 55 | 6.8 |
| Kasololo | 6 | 2224 | 40 | 55.6 | 67 | 27 | 3.3 |
| Kijima | 5 | 2031 | 32 | 63.5 | 54 | 22 | 2.7 |
| Koromije | 6 | 2962 | 43 | 68.9 | 82 | 39 | 4.8 |
| Lubili | 6 | 2253 | 39 | 57.8 | 67 | 28 | 3.5 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 3036 | 36 | 84.3 | 76 | 40 | 4.9 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 1676 | 30 | 55.9 | 51 | 21 | 2.6 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 3004 | 47 | 63.9 | 82 | 35 | 4.3 |
| Misasi | 8 | 3765 | 55 | 68.5 | 112 | 57 | 7.0 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 5997 | 57 | 105.2 | 144 | 87 | 10.7 |
| Mondo | 3 | 1732 | 36 | 48.1 | 43 | 7 | 0.9 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 1312 | 22 | 59.6 | 40 | 18 | 2.2 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 1558 | 24 | 64.9 | 47 | 23 | 2.8 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 2960 | 42 | 70.5 | 85 | 43 | 5.3 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 2751 | 52 | 52.9 | 79 | 27 | 3.3 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 2266 | 47 | 48.2 | 74 | 27 | 3.3 |
| Usagara | 6 | 3499 | 33 | 106.0 | 64 | 31 | 3.8 |
| Total | 138 | 68656 | 1028 | 66.8 | 1838 | 810 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Pit Latrine

All primary schools in the district council had 632 pit-latrine for boys and 506 for girls in 2015 (Table 5.43). Basing on the standard set by the Government of Tanzania, the standard pupils pit-

latrine ratio is 1:20 for girls and (1:25) for boys. Table 5.43 indicates that there was a serious shortage of pit-latrines in primary schools as one pit-latrane was used by 56 and 66 boys and girls pupils respectively in 2015. Nhundulu Mabuki ward experienced remarkable shortages of pit latrines for boys (CPR of 1:93, 1:87) and girls (CPR of 1:107, 1:98) respectively. The district council should make sure that wards follow ratios of Pit-latrane per girls and boys in order to provide environment and hygiene of pupils.

Table 5.43: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council, 2015

| Ward | Total Pupils | | Available Pit Latrine | | Hole Pupils Ratio | | Required Pit Latrines | | Deficit of Latrine | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Buhingo | 1496 | 1510 | 21 | 17 | 71 | 89 | 77 | 62 | 56 | 45 |
| Bulemeji | 1000 | 984 | 25 | 20 | 40 | 49 | 54 | 43 | 29 | 23 |
| Busongo | 657 | 594 | 14 | 12 | 47 | 50 | 39 | 32 | 25 | 20 |
| Fella | 648 | 672 | 20 | 16 | 32 | 42 | 31 | 25 | 11 | 9 |
| Gulumungu | 1207 | 1175 | 18 | 14 | 67 | 84 | 57 | 46 | 39 | 32 |
| Idetemya | 1734 | 1637 | 25 | 20 | 69 | 82 | 87 | 70 | 62 | 50 |
| Igokelo | 1793 | 1678 | 23 | 18 | 78 | 93 | 92 | 73 | 69 | 55 |
| Ilujamate | 756 | 665 | 17 | 13 | 44 | 51 | 39 | 32 | 22 | 19 |
| Isenengeja | 755 | 803 | 11 | 9 | 69 | 89 | 45 | 36 | 34 | 27 |
| Isesa | 972 | 813 | 15 | 12 | 65 | 68 | 47 | 37 | 32 | 25 |
| Kanyebele | 1736 | 1715 | 28 | 23 | 62 | 75 | 81 | 65 | 53 | 42 |
| Kasololo | 1200 | 1024 | 21 | 16 | 57 | 64 | 62 | 50 | 41 | 34 |
| Kijima | 1064 | 967 | 22 | 18 | 48 | 54 | 56 | 44 | 34 | 26 |
| Koromije | 1445 | 1517 | 30 | 24 | 48 | 63 | 81 | 64 | 51 | 40 |
| Lubili | 1153 | 1100 | 22 | 18 | 52 | 61 | 64 | 51 | 42 | 33 |
| Mabuki | 1562 | 1474 | 18 | 15 | 87 | 98 | 72 | 58 | 54 | 43 |
| Mamaye | 882 | 794 | 19 | 15 | 46 | 53 | 44 | 36 | 25 | 21 |
| Mbarika | 1488 | 1516 | 23 | 19 | 65 | 80 | 67 | 54 | 44 | 35 |
| Misasi | 1918 | 1847 | 48 | 39 | 40 | 47 | 100 | 80 | 52 | 41 |
| Misungwi | 3089 | 2908 | 42 | 34 | 74 | 86 | 134 | 107 | 92 | 73 |
| Mondo | 871 | 861 | 40 | 32 | 22 | 27 | 44 | 35 | 4 | 3 |
| Mwaniko | 679 | 633 | 12 | 10 | 57 | 63 | 38 | 31 | 26 | 21 |
| Nhundulu | 1118 | 1070 | 12 | 10 | 93 | 107 | 56 | 44 | 44 | 34 |
| Shilalo | 1547 | 1413 | 20 | 16 | 77 | 88 | 78 | 62 | 58 | 46 |
| Sumbugu | 1417 | 1334 | 29 | 23 | 49 | 58 | 76 | 60 | 47 | 37 |
| Ukiriguru | 1165 | 1101 | 29 | 23 | 40 | 48 | 63 | 51 | 34 | 28 |
| Usagara | 1822 | 1677 | 27 | 21 | 67 | 80 | 57 | 46 | 30 | 25 |
| Total | 35174 | 33482 | 632 | 506 | 56 | 66 | 1742 | 1393 | 1110 | 887 |

Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Staff Houses

Of the various teaching incentives, the provision of staff quarters is very crucial as it facilitates the retention of teachers and also promotes teaching morale. Table 5.44 reveals that Misungwi district council had a total of 377 teachers’ houses and if we consider the required official House Teacher Ratio (HTR) of 1:1, the district council had a remarkable shortage of 1,115 houses in 2015.

Table 5.44 also shows that there is no ward with a surplus of houses. It is important to note that all wards suffered from a critical shortage of houses ranging from 10 (Busongo ward) to 177 (Misungwi ward). With its urban nature and being the headquarters of the district council, Misungwi ward had biggest shortage in absolute numbers since most of the teachers prefer to work in this ward rather than other wards in the district council.

Table 5.44: Availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Teachers | Available Houses | House Teachers Ratio | Required Houses | Deficit of Houses | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Buhingo | 6 | 45 | 12 | 4 | 45 | 33 | 73.3 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 40 | 3 | 13 | 40 | 37 | 92.5 |
| Busongo | 3 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 25 | 10 | 40.0 |
| Fella | 3 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 40 | 35 | 87.5 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 42 | 18 | 2 | 42 | 24 | 57.1 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 90 | 11 | 8 | 90 | 79 | 87.8 |
| Igokelo | 8 | 86 | 22 | 4 | 86 | 64 | 74.4 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 22 | 14 | 63.6 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 11 | 42.3 |
| Isesa | 3 | 28 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 17 | 60.7 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 59 | 17 | 3 | 59 | 42 | 71.2 |
| Kasololo | 6 | 42 | 19 | 2 | 42 | 23 | 54.8 |
| Kijima | 5 | 36 | 14 | 3 | 36 | 22 | 61.1 |
| Koromije | 6 | 58 | 20 | 3 | 58 | 38 | 65.5 |
| Lubili | 6 | 48 | 23 | 2 | 48 | 25 | 52.1 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 49 | 11 | 4 | 49 | 38 | 77.6 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 26 | 10 | 3 | 26 | 16 | 61.5 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 39 | 19 | 2 | 39 | 20 | 51.3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Misasi | 8 | 83 | 13 | 6 | 83 | 70 | 84.3 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 201 | 24 | 8 | 201 | 177 | 88.1 |
| Mondo | 3 | 28 | 15 | 2 | 28 | 13 | 46.4 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 71.4 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 25 | 17 | 68.0 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 50 | 15 | 3 | 50 | 35 | 70.0 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 38 | 20 | 2 | 38 | 18 | 47.4 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 64 | 17 | 4 | 64 | 47 | 73.4 |
| Usagara | 6 | 181 | 6 | 30 | 181 | 175 | 96.7 |
| Total | 138 | 1492 | 377 | 4 | 1492 | 1115 | 74.7 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iv) Furniture(Desks)



The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favourable and conducive learning environment for the pupils. With 68,656 pupils registered in 2015, Misungwi district council needed about 34,597 desks so as to comply with the official Desk Pupils Ratio of 1:3. The district council, therefore, had acute shortage of 22,061 in 2015.

All wards experience shortages of desks, but Misungwi and Misasi were the most affected wards which shortages stood at 1,667 desks and 1566 desks respectively (Table 5.45).

Table 5.45: Availability of Desks in Public Primary Schools Ward, Misungwi; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Total Pupils | Available Desks | Desk Pupils Ratio | Required Desks | Deficit of Desks | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Buhingo | 6 | 3006 | 435 | 7 | 1306 | 871 | 66.7 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 1984 | 324 | 6 | 1239 | 915 | 73.8 |
| Busongo | 3 | 1251 | 216 | 6 | 656 | 440 | 67.1 |
| Fella | 3 | 1320 | 331 | 4 | 981 | 650 | 66.3 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 2382 | 360 | 7 | 1031 | 671 | 65.1 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 3371 | 707 | 5 | 1489 | 782 | 52.5 |
| Igokelo | 8 | 3471 | 807 | 4 | 1688 | 881 | 52.2 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 1421 | 279 | 5 | 684 | 405 | 59.2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Isenengeja | 3 | 2188 | 277 | 8 | 843 | 566 | 67.1 |
| Isesa | 3 | 1785 | 359 | 5 | 807 | 448 | 55.5 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 3451 | 569 | 6 | 1816 | 1247 | 68.7 |
| Kasololo | 6 | 2224 | 287 | 8 | 1275 | 988 | 77.5 |
| Kijima | 5 | 2031 | 353 | 6 | 1084 | 731 | 67.4 |
| Koromije | 6 | 2962 | 664 | 4 | 1511 | 847 | 56.1 |
| Lubili | 6 | 2253 | 462 | 5 | 1229 | 767 | 62.4 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 3036 | 413 | 7 | 1550 | 1137 | 73.4 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 1676 | 414 | 4 | 856 | 442 | 51.6 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 3004 | 468 | 6 | 1348 | 880 | 65.3 |
| Misasi | 8 | 3765 | 477 | 8 | 2043 | 1566 | 76.7 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 5997 | 883 | 7 | 2550 | 1667 | 65.4 |
| Mondo | 3 | 1732 | 746 | 2 | 1036 | 290 | 28.0 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 1312 | 138 | 10 | 597 | 459 | 76.9 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 1558 | 208 | 7 | 1099 | 891 | 81.1 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 2960 | 577 | 5 | 1480 | 903 | 61.0 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 2751 | 446 | 6 | 1426 | 980 | 68.7 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 2266 | 530 | 4 | 1195 | 665 | 55.6 |
| Usagara | 6 | 3499 | 806 | 4 | 1778 | 972 | 54.7 |
| Total | 138 | 68656 | 12536 | 5 | 34597 | 22061 | 63.8 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(v) Accessibility of Water



Misungwi has managed to supply water to some of its primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.46 shows that tap water was the major source of water supply in primary schools in Misungwi district council followed by water tanks and water well was the least common source water in primary schools in 2015. However, not all schools in the district council had water facilities in their compounds. The wards should consider accessibility of water supply in their primary schools as pre-condition of protecting waterborne diseases and influence reduction of pupil's drop out caused by deaths.

Table 5.46: Accessibility of Water in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council, 2013 and 2015

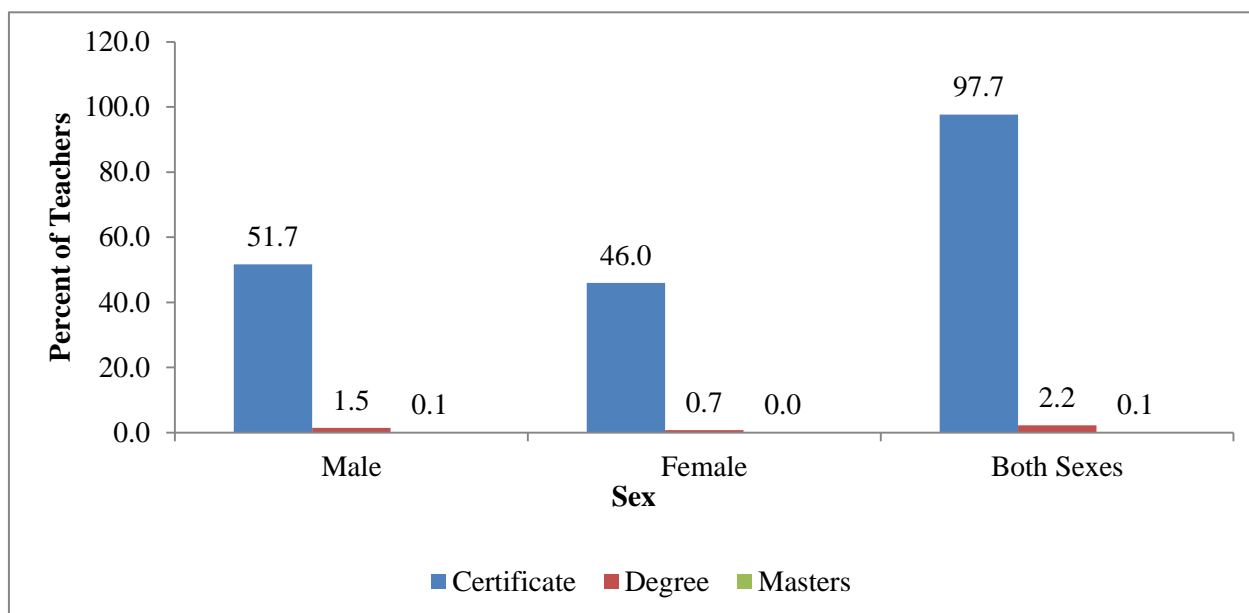
| Ward | Total No. of Schools | 2013 | | | Total No. of Schools | 2015 | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No. of Primary Schools with working | | | | No. of Primary Schools with working | | |
| | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water |
| Buhingo | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Busongo | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Gulumungu | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Isesa | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanyebele | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kijima | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mabuki | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Misungwi | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Mondo | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Usagara | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 137 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 138 | 23 | 6 | 5 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Figure 5.9 shows that out of 1,492 available primary school teachers in the district council, 97.7 percent (51.7 percent male and 46.0 percent female teachers) had a certificate qualification, 2.2 percent (1.5 percent male and 0.7 percent female) were degree holders and only 0.1 percent (0.1 percent male) had masters qualifications. General observation from these data is that, in 2015, the

proportion number of males in all levels of qualifications exceeded female teachers in the district council.

Figure 5.9: Availability of Public Primary School’s Teachers by Qualification and by Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

At ward level, primary schools in Misungwi was the most privileged as 10 out of 33 teachers with degree holders allocated in this ward, followed by Misasi (5), Usagara, Ukiriguru, Kanyebele and Koromije with 3 teachers each, Lubili, Kasololo, Sumbugu, Mondo, Isenengeja and Nhundulu with one teacher each. The rest of the ward were the most disadvantaged wards with no degree teachers (Table5.47).

Table 5.47: Availability of Public Primary School’s Teachers by Qualification by Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | Certificate | | | Degree | | | Masters | | | Total | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Buhingo | 30 | 15 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| Bulemeji | 15 | 25 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| Busongo | 23 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Fella | 26 | 14 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 40 |
| Gulumungu | 29 | 13 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 13 | 42 |
| Idetemya | 47 | 43 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 43 | 90 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Igokelo | 40 | 46 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 46 | 86 |
| Ilujamate | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Isenengeja | 16 | 9 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| Isesa | 21 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Kanyebele | 36 | 20 | 56 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 20 | 59 |
| Kasololo | 26 | 15 | 41 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 42 |
| Kijima | 25 | 11 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 11 | 36 |
| Koromije | 37 | 18 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 18 | 58 |
| Lubili | 39 | 8 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 48 |
| Mabuki | 28 | 21 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 21 | 49 |
| Mamaye | 19 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Mbarika | 28 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| Misasi | 38 | 40 | 78 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| Misungwi | 62 | 129 | 191 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 134 | 201 |
| Mondo | 13 | 14 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| Mwaniko | 14 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Nhundulu | 18 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Shilalo | 42 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 50 |
| Sumbugu | 25 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 12 | 38 |
| Ukiriguru | 18 | 43 | 61 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 45 | 64 |
| Usagara | 40 | 137 | 177 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 140 | 181 |
| Total | 771 | 686 | 1457 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 795 | 697 | 1492 |
| Percent | 51.7 | 46.0 | 97.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.7 Adult Education

Along with the expansion of primary and secondary education, the region has also expanded adult education using primary schools as centres with head teachers being in charge of adult education campaigns through MUKEJA and MEMKWA programs. Table 5.48 shows that in 2013 and 2015 the district council had 123 and 209 centres for MUKEJA programme respectively. Enrolment of MUKEJA and MEMKWA programs in 2013 were 2,325 and 4,446 respectively. However, in 2015 adult enrolments in the two programs decreased to 205 and 211. Lack of sensitization campaigns to adults is the reason for the decrease in the number of adults who joined such programs in 2015. Moreover, the ward should have regular sensitization campaigns for sustainability of the two programs.

Table 5.48: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | No. of Centres (MUKEJA) - ICBAE | | Centre Enrolment (MUKEJA) - ICBAE | | MEMKWA (Colbert) enrolment | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | 2013 | 2015 | 2013 | 2015 | 2013 | 2015 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 3 | 22 | 127 | 11 | 11 |
| Bulemeji | 3 | 12 | 91 | 253 | 18 | 4 |
| Busongo | 2 | 6 | 118 | 226 | 4 | 7 |
| Fella | 1 | 3 | 97 | 116 | 9 | 6 |
| Gulumungu | 3 | 5 | 113 | 195 | 0 | 11 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 9 | 7 |
| Igokelo | 28 | 40 | 120 | 248 | 0 | 18 |
| Ilujamate | 4 | 9 | 121 | 242 | 11 | 9 |
| Isenengeja | 2 | 2 | 147 | 248 | 10 | 4 |
| Isesa | 1 | 4 | 97 | 101 | 0 | 9 |
| Kanyebele | 3 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 9 |
| Kasololo | 7 | 9 | 188 | 217 | 6 | 7 |
| Kijima | 0 | 1 | 0 | 228 | 9 | 11 |
| Koromije | 6 | 11 | 124 | 364 | 6 | 9 |
| Lubili | 3 | 4 | 111 | 237 | 11 | 4 |
| Mabuki | 11 | 28 | 39 | 241 | 4 | 12 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 6 | 121 | 147 | 7 | 4 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 4 |
| Misasi | 2 | 2 | 113 | 113 | 7 | 6 |
| Misungwi | 11 | 19 | 36 | 39 | 9 | 9 |
| Mondo | 3 | 6 | 120 | 128 | 10 | 18 |
| Mwaniko | 3 | 3 | 19 | 135 | 9 | 7 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 4 | 0 | 147 | 7 | 4 |
| Shilalo | 9 | 9 | 262 | 262 | 7 | 4 |
| Sumbuğu | 4 | 4 | 36 | 36 | 8 | 7 |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 7 | 63 | 122 | 4 | 3 |
| Usagara | 5 | 7 | 137 | 219 | 11 | 7 |
| Total | 123 | 209 | 2325 | 4446 | 205 | 211 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.2.8 Special Education

The issue of disability of late has been gaining recognition worldwide. This is due to the fact that the level of disability appears to be on the increase in most societies. Hence, it is important to prepare programme for the disabled pupils to get special education according to their type of impairment. Table 5:48a shows that the number of pupils enrolled in special education had increased from 323 in 2013 to 387 in 2015. Most of pupils (54 in 2013 and 140 in 2015) were intellectual impaired followed by physical impaired and deaf (Table 5.48a). Furthermore, of the impaired pupils, girls outnumbered boys' pupils in 2015.

Table 5.48a: Number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment; Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Type of Impairment | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Visual Impaired | 43 | 24 | 67 | 32 | 21 | 53 |
| Deaf | 41 | 40 | 81 | 43 | 44 | 87 |
| Intellectual Impairment | 38 | 16 | 54 | 30 | 17 | 140 |
| Albinos | 21 | 24 | 45 | 37 | 44 | 81 |
| Physical Impairment | 51 | 25 | 76 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Other Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 194 | 129 | 323 | 154 | 140 | 387 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.5 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in Misungwi District Council improved very recent due to its historical context and the poor infrastructure. As a result, until 2011, the district council had only 22 public secondary schools. The number of secondary schools increased to 23 in 2013. In 2015 the number of secondary schools reached 27 out of that 23 were publically owned (Table 5.49). However, private sector contributed significantly since private secondary schools maintained the number from 2011 to 2015 with four schools.

Table 5.49: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward, Misungwi Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Misungwi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mondo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Usagara | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sumbuğu | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 4 | 26 | 23 | 4 | 27 | 23 | 4 | 27 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.50 shows that only Usagara division in Misungwi district council had at least a secondary school per ward. Usagara division had the highest ratio of secondary school per ward (1:1.8). The tremendous achievement reached by the District Council to the large extent was due to the government campaign of establishing at least a secondary school in each ward and community awareness on the need of having enough secondary facilities for their children (Table 5.50).

Table 5.50: Distribution of Secondary schools by Division, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Division | No. of Ward | No. of Villages/ Mitaa | No. of Schools | School Ward Ratio | Average No. of Villages/ Mitaa per School |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Inonelwa | 9 | 35 | 7 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| Misungwi | 8 | 38 | 7 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| Usagara | 5 | 22 | 9 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 18 | 4 | 0.8 | 4.5 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|----|---|-----|
| Total | 27 | 113 | 27 | 1 | 4.2 |
|-------|----|-----|----|---|-----|

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.3.1 Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students in Misungwi district council increased with the increase of school infrastructure constructed through community participation. Over the period given in Table 5.51, enrolments in secondary schools decreased by 16.0 percent from 3,573 students in 2011 to 3,080 students in 2015. General observation shown by these data is that, with exception of eight wards, rest of wards had decreased their enrolment with more so on at Bulemeji and Ukiriguru wards. Further Table 5.51 shows that enrolment at ward level fluctuated due to income poverty from which parents/guardians suffer, some students, although were selected to join form one, forced by their parents/guardians to participate in income generating activities in order to raise income of their families. This however, was the main reason for the decrease in pupils who joined form one in 2015 for the rural wards.

Table 5.51: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Ward and Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2011 and 2015

| Ward | 2011 | | | 2015 | | | Increase 2011 - 2015 | |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 113 | 111 | 224 | 197 | 189 | 386 | 162 | 42.0 |
| Buhingo | 69 | 71 | 140 | 49 | 47 | 96 | -44 | -45.8 |
| Bulemeji | 121 | 89 | 210 | 35 | 55 | 90 | -120 | -133.3 |
| Busongo | 76 | 88 | 164 | 65 | 44 | 109 | -55 | -50.5 |
| Igokelo | 101 | 109 | 210 | 57 | 48 | 105 | -105 | -100.0 |
| Idetemya | 107 | 62 | 169 | 112 | 95 | 207 | 38 | 18.4 |
| Ilujamate | 43 | 40 | 83 | 47 | 54 | 101 | 18 | 17.8 |
| Kijima | 44 | 97 | 141 | 55 | 69 | 124 | -17 | -13.7 |
| Kanyebele | 77 | 79 | 156 | 35 | 24 | 59 | -97 | -164.4 |
| Kasololo | 70 | 98 | 168 | 39 | 81 | 120 | -48 | -40.0 |
| Koromije | 133 | 76 | 209 | 109 | 79 | 188 | -21 | -11.2 |
| Lubili | 51 | 50 | 101 | 41 | 61 | 102 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Mabuki | 103 | 113 | 216 | 59 | 64 | 123 | -93 | -75.6 |
| Mbarika | 87 | 61 | 148 | 70 | 46 | 116 | -32 | -27.6 |
| Misasi | 111 | 108 | 219 | 129 | 109 | 238 | 19 | 8.0 |
| Mondo | 56 | 58 | 114 | 93 | 60 | 153 | 39 | 25.5 |
| Nhundulu | 95 | 49 | 144 | 69 | 39 | 108 | -36 | -33.3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fella | 52 | 45 | 97 | 34 | 22 | 56 | -41 | -73.2 |
| Ukirigulu | 105 | 112 | 217 | 34 | 24 | 58 | -159 | -274.1 |
| Usagara | 118 | 116 | 234 | 184 | 155 | 339 | 105 | 31.0 |
| Shilalo | 55 | 54 | 109 | 49 | 48 | 97 | -12 | -12.4 |
| Sumbugu | 57 | 43 | 100 | 39 | 66 | 105 | 5 | 4.8 |
| Total | 1,844 | 1,729 | 3,573 | 1,601 | 1,479 | 3,080 | -493 | -16.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Sex imbalance was observed in a specified period as more boys were enrolled than girls (Figure 5.10). Of the selected pupils, more boys (51.6 percent) than girls (48.4 percent) joined form one in 2011. Similar trend observed in 2013 and 2015 which was caused by, among other factors, poor performance in standard seven examinations and lack of awareness on the importance of education for girls children.

Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015



Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.52 shows the cohort of students who enrolled Form I in 2011 and completed secondary school education in 2014 by council and sex in Misungwi district council. In 2014, out of 3573 students who enrolled in 2011, only 966, equivalent to 27.0 percent completed form IV in 2014. More effort is needed to ensure that more boys and girls complete secondary education.

Table 5.52: Number of Students Registered in 2011 and Completed Form IV in 2014 by Ward and Sex in Public Secondary Schools, Msungwi District Council.

| Ward | Enrolled 2011 | | | Completed 2014 | | | Completion Rates | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Misungwi | 113 | 111 | 224 | 85 | 31 | 116 | 75.2 | 27.9 | 51.8 |
| Buhingo | 69 | 71 | 140 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 29.0 | 5.6 | 17.1 |
| Bulemeji | 121 | 89 | 210 | 34 | 13 | 47 | 28.1 | 14.6 | 22.4 |
| Busongo | 76 | 88 | 164 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 39.5 | 18.2 | 28.0 |
| Igokelo | 101 | 109 | 210 | 45 | 52 | 97 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 46.2 |
| Idetemya | 107 | 62 | 169 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 17.8 | 8.1 | 14.2 |
| Ilujamate | 43 | 40 | 83 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Kijima | 44 | 97 | 141 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 36.4 | 9.3 | 17.7 |
| Kanyebele | 77 | 79 | 156 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 36.4 | 19.0 | 27.6 |
| Kasololo | 70 | 98 | 168 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 18.6 | 3.1 | 9.5 |
| Koromije | 133 | 76 | 209 | 59 | 22 | 81 | 44.4 | 28.9 | 38.8 |
| Lubili | 51 | 50 | 101 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 47.1 | 42.0 | 44.6 |
| Mabuki | 103 | 113 | 216 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Mbarika | 87 | 61 | 148 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Misasi | 111 | 108 | 219 | 58 | 22 | 80 | 52.3 | 20.4 | 36.5 |
| Mondo | 56 | 58 | 114 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 39.3 | 8.6 | 23.7 |
| Nhundulu | 95 | 49 | 144 | 34 | 7 | 41 | 35.8 | 14.3 | 28.5 |
| Fella | 52 | 45 | 97 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 21.2 | 26.7 | 23.7 |
| Ukirigulu | 105 | 112 | 217 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 29.5 | 8.0 | 18.4 |
| Usagara | 118 | 116 | 234 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 34.7 | 17.2 | 26.1 |
| Shilalo | 55 | 54 | 109 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 27.3 | 20.4 | 23.9 |
| Sumbuğu | 57 | 43 | 100 | 30 | 5 | 35 | 52.6 | 11.6 | 35.0 |
| Total | 1844 | 1729 | 3573 | 652 | 314 | 966 | 35.4 | 18.2 | 27.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.53 shows the second cohort of students who were enrolled in 2012 and completed in 2015. Great achievement was done by the local government authorities to a large extent had improved the number of form IV leavers in the district council. The completion rate increased significantly from 27.0 percent in 2014 (cohort one) to 46.5 percent in 2015 (Table 5.53). At ward, similar experience

was observation among wards, although variations occurred between them. One general observation from Table 5.53 is that wards, including Misungwi, Misasi, Usagara and Igokelo had more students who completed Form IV than those enrolled in 2012. This was attributed by students transferred from other wards to their schools.

Table 5.53: Number of Students Registered in 2012 and Completed Form IV in 2015 by Ward and Sex in Public Secondary Schools, Msungwi District Council.

| Ward | Enrolled 2012 | | | Completed 2015 | | | Completion Rates | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Misungwi | 113 | 111 | 224 | 106 | 101 | 207 | 93.8 | 91.0 | 92.4 |
| Buhingo | 69 | 71 | 140 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 34.8 | 33.8 | 34.3 |
| Bulemeji | 121 | 89 | 210 | 41 | 48 | 89 | 33.9 | 53.9 | 42.4 |
| Busongo | 76 | 88 | 164 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 39.5 | 18.2 | 28.0 |
| Igokelo | 101 | 109 | 210 | 69 | 42 | 111 | 68.3 | 38.5 | 52.9 |
| Idetemya | 107 | 62 | 169 | 58 | 39 | 97 | 54.2 | 62.9 | 57.4 |
| Ilujamate | 43 | 40 | 83 | 33 | 10 | 43 | 76.7 | 25.0 | 51.8 |
| Kijima | 44 | 97 | 141 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 38.6 | 18.6 | 24.8 |
| Kanyebele | 77 | 79 | 156 | 38 | 50 | 88 | 49.4 | 63.3 | 56.4 |
| Kasololo | 70 | 98 | 168 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 34.3 | 18.4 | 25.0 |
| Koromije | 133 | 76 | 209 | 59 | 45 | 104 | 44.4 | 59.2 | 49.8 |
| Lubili | 51 | 50 | 101 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 43.1 | 30.0 | 36.6 |
| Mabuki | 103 | 113 | 216 | 39 | 45 | 84 | 37.9 | 39.8 | 38.9 |
| Mbarika | 87 | 61 | 148 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.5 |
| Misasi | 111 | 108 | 219 | 67 | 84 | 151 | 60.4 | 77.8 | 68.9 |
| Mondo | 56 | 58 | 114 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 37.5 | 29.3 | 33.3 |
| Nhundulu | 95 | 49 | 144 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 29.5 | 44.9 | 34.7 |
| Fella | 52 | 45 | 97 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 42.3 |
| Ukirigulu | 105 | 112 | 217 | 43 | 45 | 88 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 |
| Usagara | 118 | 116 | 234 | 57 | 72 | 129 | 48.3 | 62.1 | 55.1 |
| Shilalo | 55 | 54 | 109 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 38.2 | 25.9 | 32.1 |
| Sumbuğu | 57 | 43 | 100 | 32 | 16 | 48 | 56.1 | 37.2 | 48.0 |
| Total | 1844 | 1729 | 3573 | 880 | 782 | 1662 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 46.5 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.3.2 Pass Rates

Table 5.54 shows students' performance in form IV examinations in public secondary schools. Pass rate in form IV examinations is divided into divisions with division I being the highest pass. Pass rate reflects the quality of secondary education provided in the district council. Generally the

performances of Form IV examinations in Misungwi district council for 2011, 2013 and 2015 were not good. There were only 93.0 percent of boy students and 7.0 girl students who attained division One (I), only 91.7 percent of boy students and 8.3 percent girl students who attained division II. Unfortunately, 58.6 percent of students (39.0 percent of boys and 19.2 percent of girls) failed completely. The District Authority should take this performance matter seriously.

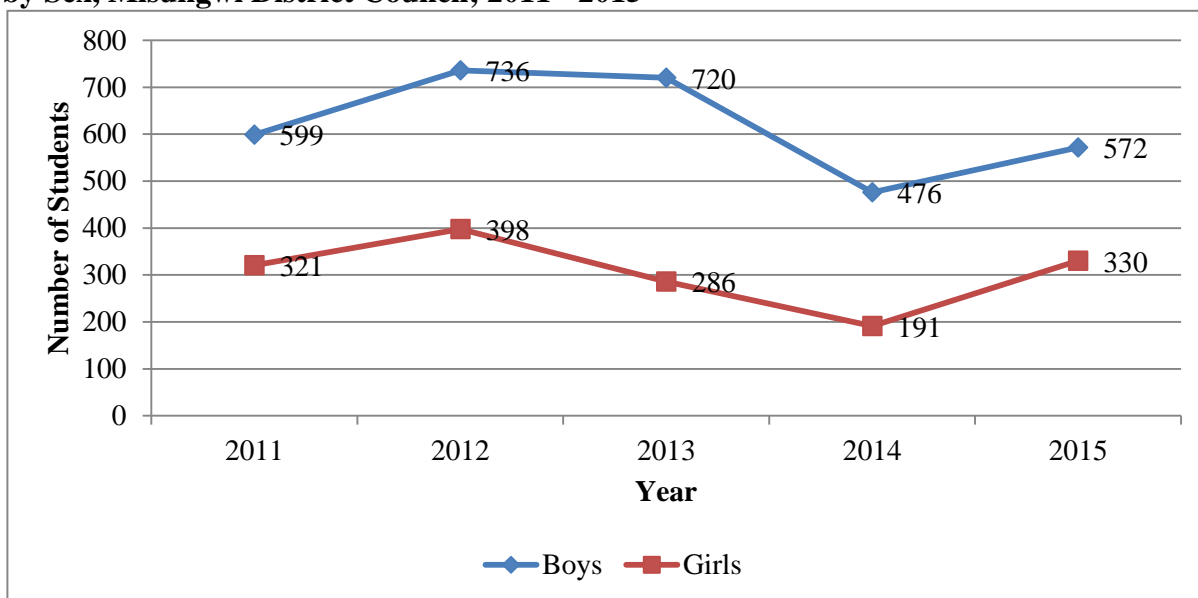
Table 5.54: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

| Division | 2011 | | | 2013 | | | 2015 | | | Total | | Percent | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Total |
| I | 5 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 40 | 3 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 1.5 |
| II | 33 | 8 | 41 | 102 | 5 | 107 | 75 | 6 | 81 | 210 | 19 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| III | 164 | 41 | 205 | 198 | 53 | 251 | 101 | 54 | 155 | 463 | 148 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 21.6 |
| IV | 397 | 272 | 669 | 401 | 226 | 627 | 380 | 269 | 649 | 1178 | 767 | 60.6 | 39.4 | 68.8 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 599 | 321 | 920 | 720 | 286 | 1006 | 572 | 330 | 902 | 1891 | 937 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Looking at sex, Figure 5.11 shows that boys' students performed better than girls in all referred period, 599 and 572 boys in 2011 and 2015 compared with 321 and 330 girls respectively. One general observation from these data is that girl's performance had improved in recent years and managed to narrow the gap with boy's performance. For example, the performance gap between sexes had been narrowed in 2015 (572 boys against 330 girls) than it was in 2011 (Figure 5.11). However, more strategies are needed to be formulated in order to improve more girls' performance in the district council. These strategies include construction of dormitories for girls, provision of food and other performance incentives for girls' students.

Figure 5.11: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Misungwi District Council; 2011 - 2015



Source: District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.3.3 Form V Enrolment

The enrolment of students in high schools in Misungwi district council increased with the increase of school infrastructure constructed through people’s participation due to parents’ awareness of the importance of education to their children. Enrolment of girls in high schools was only in Misungwi ward with 67 students in 2011 and 91 students in 2015.

The number of students who completed high school education in Misungwi district council with only girls’ enrolment in 2015 was 64. The completion of secondary education, the situation in this case is a bit good. Overall, the number of form VI leavers has been increasing year after year in the district council.

5.2.3.4 Form VI Pass Rate

Student’s performance in Form VI examinations in Misungwi council was good since all examinees were passed in 2015. Unlike form IV examinations performance, performance in Misungwi council for Form VI examinations over the period of 2015 is encouraging. Out of 64 girl students who did examinations in 2015, all girls pass their examinations results. About 2 girl students’ attained

division I, 19 students attained division II, 37 students attained division III and 6 students attained division IV.

5.2.3.5 Special Education

The issue of disability of late has been gaining recognition worldwide. This is due to the fact that the level of disability appears to be on the increase in most societies. Hence, it is important to prepare programme for the disabled pupils to get special education according to their type of impairment. Table 5:55 shows that the number of pupils enrolled in special education had decreased from 14 in 2013 to 9 in 2015. Most of pupils (13 in 2013 and 6 in 2015) were physical impaired followed by deaf (Table 5.55). Furthermore, of the impaired pupils, girls outnumbered boys' pupils in 2013.

Table 5.55: Number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment; Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Type of Impairment | 2013 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Visual Impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deaf | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Intellectual Impairment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Albinos | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Physical Impairment | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Other Impairment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 10 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 9 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.3.5 Secondary school Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities for the secondary school system in Mwanza region are yet to attain the standards set by the educational authorities. Besides the capability of students themselves, lack of school facilities play significant role in improving quality of education in any region. The most common facilities that play major role on improving the quality of education include classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, desks and teachers, availability of electricity and clean and safe water.

(i) Teachers

Expansion of secondary education has a direct related to the increase in the number of teaching staff. This is very crucial for the sustainable improvement of education quality. Table 5.56 shows distribution of teachers in each ward of Misungwi district council in 2015. In 2015 Misungwi district council had a total of 546 teachers distributed in 23 public secondary schools. This gives an average School Teachers Ratio of 1:24 At ward level, Ukiriguru, Usagara, Misungwi, Idetemya, Igokelo, Misasi, Bulemeji and Mabuki wards had secondary schools had more than 24 teachers per school. The rest had few teachers which causes shortage in the district council. According to the acceptable teacher student's ratio of 1:45, Misungwi district council had excess of 74 (Table 5.56).

Table 5.56: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Teachers | School Teachers Ratio | Required Teachers | Deficit of Teachers | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 73 | 37 | 70 | -3 | -4.3 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 29 | 29 | 18 | -11 | -61.1 |
| Busongo | 1 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 5 | 22.7 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 32 | 32 | 26 | -6 | -23.1 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 32 | 32 | 23 | -9 | -39.1 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kijima | 1 | 17 | 17 | 16 | -1 | -6.3 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 18 | 18 | 16 | -2 | -12.5 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 15 | 15 | 14 | -1 | -7.1 |
| Koromije | 1 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 10 | 32.3 |
| Lubili | 1 | 16 | 16 | 15 | -1 | -6.7 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 28 | 28 | 16 | -12 | -75.0 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 19 | 19 | 18 | -1 | -5.6 |
| Misasi | 1 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 11.1 |
| Mondo | 1 | 18 | 18 | 16 | -2 | -12.5 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 17 | 17 | 14 | -3 | -21.4 |
| Fella | 1 | 17 | 17 | 11 | -6 | -54.5 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 42 | 42 | 14 | -28 | -200.0 |
| Usagara | 1 | 42 | 42 | 36 | -6 | -16.7 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 15 | 15 | 14 | -1 | -7.1 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 5.9 |

TOTAL 23 546 24 472 -74 -15.7

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Table 5.57a shows that, out of 546 Public Secondary school teachers available in Misungwi district council by 2015, 36.8 percent were diploma holders, 60.7 percent degree holders and only 2.6 percent were masters' holders. At ward level, secondary schools in Misungwi was the most privileged as 48 and 5 teachers were degree and masters holders respectively, followed by Ukiriguru (28 degree and 3 masters) and Usagara (28 degree and 1 masters). One general observation from these data is that the district council has more qualified teachers because over 60 percent have degree and above and those with diploma.

Table 5.57a: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Diploma | | | Degree | | | Masters and Others | | | Total Teachers | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Misungwi | 12 | 8 | 20 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 43 | 30 | 73 |
| Buhingo | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| Busongo | 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Idetemya | 3 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Igokelo | 7 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| Ilujamate | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Kijima | 10 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Kanyebele | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Kasololo | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Koromije | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| Lubili | 7 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Mabuki | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Misasi | 7 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| Mondo | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Nhundulu | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Fella | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Ukirigulu | 6 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| Usagara | 6 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 20 | 42 |
| Shilalo | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| Sumbugu | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 130 | 70 | 200 | 208 | 122 | 330 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 349 | 195 | 544 |
| Percent | 23.9 | 12.9 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 22.4 | 60.7 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

Campaigns for increasing the number of Science Teachers in Misungwi district council should be enhanced by the District Authority, since among 546 available teachers; only 104 are Science teachers and the rest of them are arts' teachers. Kasololo ward was the most affected with only 2 teachers whom they taught science subjects. The most privileged council was Misungwi (15), followed by Usagara (10) and Misasi (8) as shown in Table 57b.

Table 5.57b: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Available Science Teachers | | | Required Teachers | Available Arts Teachers | | | Required Teachers |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Misungwi | 11 | 4 | 15 | 33 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 37 |
| Buhingo | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Bulemeji | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 9 |
| Busongo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 11 |
| Idetemya | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 14 |
| Igokelo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 12 |
| Ilujamate | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| Kijima | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| Kanyebele | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| Kasololo | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 7 |
| Koromije | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 16 |
| Lubili | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 9 |
| Mbarika | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| Misasi | 8 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 19 |
| Mondo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 9 |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 7 |
| Fella | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 7 |
| Ukirigulu | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 8 |
| Usagara | 6 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 19 |
| Shilalo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 7 |
| Sumbugu | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| Total | 81 | 23 | 104 | 220 | 269 | 173 | 442 | 252 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ii) Administration blocks

Administration blocks are important facilities for provision of enabling environment to the teachers to provide quality education. Therefore inadequacy of administration blocks is a one among challenges that needed to be resolved by the district authority. Table 5.58 shows that the district had very few public secondary schools with administration blocks, only 82.6 percent. Out of 23 public secondary schools, only 19 schools had administration blocks in 2015. Bulemeji, Misasi and Fella wards were the most affected with no administration blocks followed by Misungwi (1) (Table 5.58).

Table 5.58: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Administration Block | Percent of Schools with Admin Block | Required Teachers | Deficit of Admin. | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 1 | 50 | 70 | 69 | 98.6 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 15 | 14 | 93.3 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 100.0 |
| Busongo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 22 | 21 | 95.5 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 1 | 100 | 26 | 25 | 96.2 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 23 | 22 | 95.7 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 1 | 100 | 15 | 14 | 93.3 |
| Kijima | 1 | 1 | 100 | 16 | 15 | 93.8 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 1 | 100 | 16 | 15 | 93.8 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 14 | 13 | 92.9 |
| Koromije | 1 | 1 | 100 | 31 | 30 | 96.8 |
| Lubili | 1 | 1 | 100 | 15 | 14 | 93.3 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 1 | 100 | 16 | 15 | 93.8 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 1 | 100 | 18 | 17 | 94.4 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 100.0 |
| Mondo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 16 | 15 | 93.8 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 1 | 100 | 14 | 13 | 92.9 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 100.0 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 1 | 100 | 14 | 13 | 92.9 |
| Usagara | 1 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 35 | 97.2 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 1 | 100 | 14 | 13 | 92.9 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 1 | 100 | 17 | 16 | 94.1 |
| Total | 23 | 19 | 82.6 | 472 | 453 | 96.0 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iii) Teachers' Houses

Besides the shortage of teachers, the District also experienced a shortage of staff quarters in all wards. Table 5.59 shows that, the District House Teachers Ratio was 1:6. The required staff quarters were 603. Therefore, the District experienced a shortage of 515 houses or six time the available houses. Table 5.58 also shows that though all wards experienced shortage of staff quarters, Misungwi was the most affected ward followed by Usagara and Idetemya (Table 5.59).

The District Authority together with individual local government authorities 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 effort should also be directed towards building staff houses together with other facilities.

Table 5.59: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Teachers | Available Houses | House Teachers Ratio | Required Houses | Deficit of Teachers' Houses | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 73 | 4 | 18 | 73 | 69 | 94.5 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 86.7 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 29 | 2 | 15 | 29 | 27 | 93.1 |
| Busongo | 1 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 70.6 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 32 | 19 | 2 | 57 | 38 | 66.7 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 32 | 1 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 96.9 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 86.7 |
| Kijima | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 94.1 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 83.3 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 80.0 |
| Koromije | 1 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 17 | 81.0 |
| Lubili | 1 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 62.5 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 28 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 96.4 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 13 | 68.4 |
| Misasi | 1 | 32 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 29 | 90.6 |
| Mondo | 1 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 94.4 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 70.6 |
| Fella | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 94.1 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 42 | 5 | 8 | 42 | 37 | 88.1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Usagara | 4 | 42 | 8 | 5 | 74 | 66 | 89.2 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 80.0 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 81.3 |
| Total | 27 | 546 | 88 | 6 | 603 | 515 | 85.4 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(iv) Classrooms



Table 5.60 shows that the required number of classrooms at the district council had 4.9 percent deficit in 2015. Table 5.60 also shows that, the classroom student's ratio, according to the available classrooms and students was 1:42. The observation from this ratio is that there more students in a classroom than the acceptable number of 40 students per class approved by education authorities. At ward level, all wards (with an exception of Ukiriguru, Mbarika, Fella, Mabuki, Usagarallujamate and Nhundulu) registered shortages ranging from 3.7 percent to 37.5 percent. Buhingo and Kanyebele were the most affected with shortages of 37.5 percent each. Idetemya ward had lowest shortage of 3.7 percent of the required number of classrooms in 2015.

Table 5.47: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Total Pupils | Available Classrooms | Classroom Pupils Ratio | Required Classrooms | Deficit of Classrooms | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | No. | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 1398 | 23 | 61 | 35 | 12 | 34.3 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 307 | 5 | 61 | 8 | 3 | 37.5 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 354 | 8 | 44 | 9 | 1 | 11.1 |
| Busongo | 1 | 435 | 10 | 44 | 11 | 1 | 9.1 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 1083 | 26 | 42 | 27 | 1 | 3.7 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 468 | 9 | 52 | 12 | 3 | 25.0 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 302 | 9 | 34 | 8 | -1 | -12.5 |
| Kijima | 1 | 329 | 6 | 55 | 8 | 2 | 25.0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Kanyelele | 1 | 321 | 5 | 64 | 8 | 3 | 37.5 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 283 | 7 | 40 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Koromije | 1 | 624 | 15 | 42 | 16 | 1 | 6.3 |
| Lubili | 1 | 293 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 14.3 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 329 | 10 | 33 | 8 | -2 | -25.0 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 361 | 14 | 26 | 9 | -5 | -55.6 |
| Misasi | 1 | 722 | 15 | 48 | 18 | 3 | 16.7 |
| Mondo | 1 | 323 | 6 | 54 | 8 | 2 | 25.0 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 274 | 8 | 34 | 7 | -1 | -14.3 |
| Fella | 1 | 163 | 7 | 23 | 4 | -3 | -75.0 |
| Ukiriguru | 1 | 289 | 16 | 18 | 7 | -9 | -128.6 |
| Usagara | 4 | 1377 | 36 | 38 | 34 | -2 | -5.9 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 272 | 5 | 54 | 7 | 2 | 28.6 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 336 | 7 | 48 | 8 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Total | 27 | 10643 | 253 | 42 | 266 | 13 | 4.9 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(v) Toilets

All public secondary schools in the district had a total of 326 pit latrines (142 for boys and 184 girls) in 2015 (Table 5.61). Basing on the standard set by the education authorities, the standard pupils pit latrine ratio is 1:20 for girls and (1:25) for boys .Table 5.61 indicates that there was a serious shortage of pit latrines in secondary schools as it was for primary schools with one pit latrine was used by 36 boys and 30 girls students in 2015. Table 5.61 also shows that Ilujamate, Kasololo, Mbarika,Usagara and Sumbugu had enough toilets in 2015. Koromije was the most affected followed by Misungwi and Misasi wards.

Table 5.61: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Misungwi Council 2015

| Ward | Total Pupils | | Available Pit Latrine | | Hole Pupils Ratio | | Required Pit Latrines | | Deficit of Latrine (No.) | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Misungwi | 653 | 745 | 15 | 13 | 44 | 57 | 26 | 37 | 11 | 24 |
| Buhingo | 148 | 159 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Bulemeji | 196 | 158 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Busongo | 234 | 201 | 6 | 3 | 39 | 67 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Idetemya | 236 | 847 | 2 | 41 | 118 | 21 | 9 | 42 | 7 | 1 |
| Igokelo | 235 | 233 | 4 | 8 | 59 | 29 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| Ilujamate | 174 | 128 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 6 | -1 | -2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kijima | 163 | 166 | 3 | 3 | 54 | 55 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Kanyebele | 167 | 154 | 4 | 4 | 42 | 39 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Kasololo | 99 | 184 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 4 | 9 | -5 | 0 |
| Koromije | 369 | 255 | 2 | 3 | 185 | 85 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| Lubili | 142 | 151 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 50 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Mabuki | 166 | 163 | 4 | 4 | 42 | 41 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Mbarika | 208 | 153 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 38 | 8 | 8 | -4 | 4 |
| Misasi | 400 | 322 | 5 | 5 | 80 | 64 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 11 |
| Mondo | 175 | 148 | 2 | 2 | 88 | 74 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Nhundulu | 155 | 119 | 2 | 2 | 78 | 60 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Fella | 87 | 76 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 38 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Ukirigulu | 152 | 137 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 69 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Usagara | 708 | 669 | 34 | 46 | 21 | 15 | 28 | 33 | -6 | -13 |
| Shilalo | 132 | 140 | 4 | 4 | 33 | 35 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Sumbuğu | 174 | 162 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 20 | 7 | 8 | -1 | 0 |
| Total | 5173 | 5470 | 142 | 184 | 36 | 30 | 207 | 274 | 65 | 90 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(vi) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in schools is essential due to the geographical location of wards in and distribution of human settlements Misungwi district council. The availability of dormitories can help students solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs, pregnancies and truancy. Unfortunately, all wards had shortage of dormitories with an exception of Idetemya at the end of 2015. This implies that all students are attending day school or are renting to near school.

In ranking of wards in terms of the level of deficit, Misungwi ranked first since shortage of dormitory was at the highest (3 dormitories) in the District (Table 5.62). Lack of dormitories especially in rural areas has causes the increase of dropout rate and poor examination performances in the district.

Table 5.62: Availability of dormitories/hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Dormitories | School Dormitories Ratio | Required Dormitories | Deficit of Dormitory | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 3 | 75 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 15 | 7.5 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Mondo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Usagara | 4 | 10 | 2.5 | 12 | 2 | 16.7 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Total | 27 | 26 | 1.0 | 69 | 43 | 62.3 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(vii) Libraries

The library facility is considered essential but not crucial for the development of knowledge and skills of a student. According to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school should have a library to enable students borrow and use supplementary books besides textbooks. Table 5.63 shows that no public secondary schools had library facility in the district. Furthermore all wards had no libraries at the end of 2015. This implies that no supplementary books were available for renting to students in other councils.

There is no excuse in this regard since it is pre-request for secondary school education system in the District. So it is important for the local authorities to include the provision of libraries in their school development plans in the near future (Table 5.63)

Table 5.63: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Libraries | Percent of Schools with Libraries | Required Libraries | Deficit of Libraries | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mondo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Usagara | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(viii) Furniture (Tables and Chairs)

Table 5.64 shows that the district had an excess of 162 tables and 162 chairs out of the required 10,643 tables and chairs each. The ratios computed in Table 5.64 give an indication of excess of furniture since facility student ratio was 1:1 for both table and chair in 2015. At ward level, General observation from these data is that there was an excess of furniture in most of schools except

schools from few wards as shown in table 5.64 The critical shortages were in Shilalo (131 tables and chairs each) and Misasi (1,18 tables and chairs each) as shown in Table 5.64.

Table 5.64: Availability of Tables and chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Students | Available | | Facility Pupils Ratio | | Required | | Deficit of | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs | Tables | Chairs |
| Misungwi | 1398 | 1338 | 1338 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1398 | 1398 | 60 | 60 |
| Buhingo | 307 | 295 | 295 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 307 | 307 | 12 | 12 |
| Bulemeji | 354 | 450 | 450 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 354 | 354 | -96 | -96 |
| Busongo | 435 | 664 | 664 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 435 | 435 | -229 | -229 |
| Idetemya | 1083 | 1131 | 1131 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1083 | 1083 | -48 | -48 |
| Igokelo | 468 | 439 | 439 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 468 | 468 | 29 | 29 |
| Ilujamate | 302 | 253 | 253 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 302 | 302 | 49 | 49 |
| Kijima | 329 | 216 | 216 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 329 | 329 | 113 | 113 |
| Kanyebele | 321 | 503 | 503 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 321 | 321 | -182 | -182 |
| Kasololo | 283 | 283 | 283 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 283 | 283 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 624 | 624 | 624 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 624 | 624 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 293 | 253 | 253 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 293 | 293 | 40 | 40 |
| Mabuki | 329 | 446 | 446 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 329 | 329 | -117 | -117 |
| Mbarika | 361 | 361 | 361 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 361 | 361 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 722 | 604 | 604 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 722 | 722 | 118 | 118 |
| Mondo | 323 | 323 | 323 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 323 | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 274 | 274 | 274 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 274 | 274 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 163 | 210 | 210 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 163 | 163 | -47 | -47 |
| Ukirigulu | 289 | 468 | 468 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 289 | 289 | -179 | -179 |
| Usagara | 1377 | 1278 | 1278 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1377 | 1377 | 99 | 99 |
| Shilalo | 272 | 141 | 141 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 272 | 272 | 131 | 131 |
| Sumbugu | 336 | 251 | 251 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 336 | 336 | 85 | 85 |
| TOTAL | 10643 | 10805 | 10805 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10643 | 10643 | -162 | -162 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(ix) Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students taking science subjects. The specifications set by the government is that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. In 2015, Misungwi district council had a total of 14 laboratories in 27 the public

secondary schools compared to the required 93, resulted to significant shortage of 84.9 percent. This implies that few practical exercises for science subjects done in most of secondary schools in the district (Table 5.65). At ward level, all wards had shortage of laboratories ranging from 2 (Igokelo) to 6 (Idetemya) laboratories (Table 5.65).

The observed situation is probably due to the fact that the District is in the transition period of building secondary education system. But it is important for the local authorities to include the provision of laboratories in their school development plans for the future.

Table 5.65: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Available Laboratories | Laboratory Schools Ratio | Required Laboratories | Deficit of Laboratories | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 66.7 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Mondo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Usagara | 4 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 25 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Total | 27 | 14 | 0.518519 | 93 | 79 | 84.9 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(x) **Electricity**

Table 5.66 shows various sources of electricity used in secondary schools in Misungwi district council at the end of 2015. About 100 percent of 100 schools had electricity facility and Tanesco continued to be the main supplier of electricity in 27 secondary schools in the district. Solar energy was the second source of Electricity, used by 5 schools and others including generators covered only 10 schools. One general observation from these data is that the availability of national grid managed by TANESCO has enabled significant number of public secondary schools to have electricity facility in all wards of Misungwi district council.

Table 5.66: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | No. of Schools | Source of Electricity | | | | | Total Schools With Electricity | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | National Grid | Biogas | Solar | Generator | Others | No. | Percent |
| Misungwi | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Koromije | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Misasi | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Mondo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Ukiriguru | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Usagara | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Total | 27 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 27 | 100 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

(xi) Water

Availability of adequate supply of clean and safe potable water for the secondary school students is of utmost importance for their health. In 2013, Table 5.62 shows that Misungwi district council had managed to establish water sources in 6 out of 27 secondary schools. Out of those schools, 2 schools used water tanks, 1 water wells and 3 tape water. In 2015, number of schools getting water source was 27 out of 27 secondary schools and tape water continued to be the main source of water (27 schools) followed by water tanks (1) and water wells continues to be the least used by only 1 school (Table 5.67). At ward level, variations observed in the use of water sources to their secondary schools. One general observation portrayed by these data is that most of rural wards use water tanks and the urban wards use piped water as their main sources of water supply to their schools (Table 5.67).

Table 5.67: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | Total No. of Schools | 2013 | | | Total No. of Schools | 2015 | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No. of Schools with working | | | | No. of Schools with working | | |
| | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water | | Water Tanks | Water wells | Tape water |
| Misungwi | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Busongo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Idetemya | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kijima | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kasololo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mabuki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Misasi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mondo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nhundulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ukirigulu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Usagara | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sumbugu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 27 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 27 |

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Misungwi DC, 2016

5.2.5 Vocational Training School/Centre

Misungwi district council is not well endowed with vocational training schools. Until 2015, the district had only two vocational training centres, located in Misungwi ward (Livestock training centre) and Ukiriguru ward (Agriculture training centre). The courses offered include agriculture and animal husbandry.

5.2.6 Policy Implication on Education Sector

Although there is recognizable development in both primary and secondary education, policy intervention need to take place to alleviate the few challenges observed. The District need to put more effort in construction of girls' dormitories which will help to prevent or reduce girls' dropout due to pregnancy and also increasing pass rate for girls pupils/students. In addition to that, the on-going programme of constructing laboratories in secondary schools should be accomplished in order to provide opportunity of conducting practical of science subjects and school feeding programme is of paramount important for learning improvement in primary schools.

Since both primary and secondary schools in the District have a critical 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 per one student respectively.

Most of primary and secondary schools in Misungwi district council have no access to clean and safe water. Therefore, initiatives are needed to supply the schools with clean and safe water through tap water or construction of boreholes. Rain water harvest technology can also

help to alleviate the water shortage problem. Moreover, if not all, boarding schools should be supplied with electricity to enhance learning environment.

5.2.7 Investment Opportunities in Education.

The challenges facing the development of education sector include; inadequacy of pre-primary 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 the supply of textbooks, laboratory equipment and materials and building materials is needed.

5.3 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

5.3.0 Water Supply



Water Supply and Sanitation Sector cover rural and urban water supply in terms of water sources, schemes and technology used to supply water. Besides that, staffing situation is also highlighted especially the work of the districts' water and sanitation engineers/technicians in providing sustainable water and sanitation services. Sustainable access to clean and safe water is

essential for reducing poverty and health problems. The largest use of water is for domestic purpose but due to the increase economic activities and delivery of social services both of which utilize water in one way or another, supply of water has become a burden which the government cannot meet without participation of the private sector. Hence the Government is encouraging private investment in the water sector.

5.3.1 Rural Water Supply

The Water policy requires every person to get water within short distance and source of water being improved ones, such as piped water, protected boreholes, dug wells and springs. The 2012 Population and Housing Census shows that almost 57 percent of households have access clean and safe drinking water from improved sources in Mwanza region. The region, therefore mainly uses different type of water sources shallow wells, bore holes, charcoal dams and surface water such as springs, lake, river and rain water harvesting.

Table 5.56 shows that in 2015 the main source of water for the rural population in Misungwi DC was the shallow well (70.7 percent) followed by bore hole (13.8 percent), rain water (8.1 percent), Piped scheme (4.2 percent), Charcoal dams (1.9 percent), dams (0.9 percent), river and Lake were (0.2 percent) each. However, Shallow wells and Boreholes were the most common sources of water for the largest population of Misungwi DC.

Table 5.56: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Water Source | Working | Percent Working | Not Working | Percent Not Working | Total | Percent Source |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| Charcoal | 9 | 90 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Spring | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shallow wells | 247 | 66.0 | 127 | 34.0 | 374 | 70.7 |
| Rain Water Harvesting | 43 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 8.1 |
| Bore Holes | 64 | 87.7 | 9 | 12.3 | 73 | 13.8 |
| Piped Scheme | 17 | 77.3 | 5 | 22.7 | 22 | 4.2 |
| | Permanent | Percent | Season | Percent | | |
| River water | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Lake | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Dam | 4 | 80 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Total | 385 | 72.8 | 144 | 27.2 | 529 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016



place

In order to make sure that there is a fairly sufficient supply of water to the rural residents of Misungwi DC; different types of water technologies are used. Table 5.57 shows that hand pump is the leading technology used in the district with 95.6 percent of working sources followed by diesel pump by 2.7 percent, electrical pump by 1.2 percent, wind mill and gravity piped by 0.2 percent each. Electrical pump water delivery technology is used more in urban areas while hand pump is of more rural

Table 5.57: Number and Type of Water Delivery Technology Used in Rural Water Schemes, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Technology | Working | Percent Working | Not Working | Percent Not Working | Total | Percent Source |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| Wind Mill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Electrical Pump | 4 | 80 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1.2 |
| Diesel Pump | 6 | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 11 | 2.7 |
| Hand Pump | 273 | 69.6 | 119 | 30.4 | 392 | 95.6 |
| Gravity Piped | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 284 | 69.3 | 126 | 30.7 | 410 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

However, there is a great achievement in provision of safe drinking water in Mwanza region compared to 2002. Overall, 35 percent of private households in Mwanza Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 compared to 20 percent in 2002. The proportion of rural households increased from 5.1 percent in 2002 to 8.9 percent in 2012.

Misungwi DC was one of the victims to this achievement of safe drinking water though the target has not yet reach as only 44.3 percent of the total population is served with clean water. The percentage of people getting clean water differs from ward to another. People of Fella ward are very fortunate as the ward has reached the target of each household to get clean water 100 percent. Gulumungu ward had being the last out of all ward in provision of clean water as only population of 250 out 11,638 is served with clean water (Table 5.58).

Table 5.58: Rural Population Served with Clean Water by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Rural Population | Population Served with Clean Water | Percentage Population Served with Clean Water |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Kijima | 12,034 | 2,750 | 22.9 |
| Shilalo | 13,205 | 5,575 | 42.2 |
| Buhingo | 13,871 | 2,500 | 18.0 |
| Bulemeji | 9,387 | 1,000 | 10.7 |
| Busongo | 9,022 | 2,000 | 22.2 |
| Fella | 5,908 | 5,908 | 90.0 |
| Gulumungu | 11,638 | 250 | 2.1 |
| Idetemya | 15,387 | 13,000 | 84.5 |
| Isesa | 7,579 | 3,644 | 48.1 |
| Kanyelege | 14,371 | 3,750 | 26.1 |
| Kasololo | 15,896 | 11,922 | 75.0 |
| Koromije | 13,686 | 5,250 | 38.4 |
| Lubili | 5,572 | 1,500 | 26.9 |
| Mabuki | 16,314 | 10,750 | 65.9 |
| Mamaye | 8,789 | 1,500 | 17.1 |
| Misasi | 16,574 | 10,816 | 65.3 |
| Mbarika | 15,216 | 2,750 | 18.1 |
| Misungwi | 30,728 | 18,759 | 42.0 |
| Mwaniko | 8,144 | 4,000 | 49.1 |
| Mondo | 9,451 | 6,000 | 63.5 |
| Igokelo | 18,305 | 10,750 | 58.7 |
| Ukiriguru | 10,271 | 1,500 | 14.6 |
| Nhundulu | 20,236 | 7,355 | 36.3 |
| Isenengeja | 5,691 | 2,000 | 35.1 |
| Sumbugu | 14,100 | 2,250 | 16.0 |
| Usagara | 15,037 | 4,250 | 28.3 |
| Total | 336,412 | 141,729 | 44.3 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

The 2015 Ex-post evaluation report of Japanese Grant Aid project for rural water supply in Mwanza region among other results, shows that there was poor collection of user fees because users were extremely reluctant to pay in cash the use of water, as a result most of the shallow wells and springs has been used free of charge. However, the management of water schemes in rural areas is the responsibility of village/mtaa water user groups (WUGs).

Misungwi DC had managed to establish 364 water user groups with 247 being active groups and 117 inactive groups. Misungwi DC has being one of the councils with no records of collection fees among water user groups in 2015. Also the council seem to have no any operation and maintenance accounts in all of her wards. (Table 5.59)

Table 5.59: Number of Water User Groups (WUGs) and Operation and Maintenance Accounts (O&M) by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Groups | WUGs | | O & M | | Total Funds Tshs as per 31/12/2015 | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | Active | Inactive | Operate | Dormant | | |
| Kijima | 9 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Shilalo | 2 | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Buhingo | 16 | 4 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Bulemeji | 7 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Busongo | 7 | 7 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Fella | 44 | 0 | 44 | - | - | - | - |
| Gulumungu | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Idetemya | 20 | 20 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Isesa | 20 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Kanyebele | 15 | 15 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Kasololo | 31 | 31 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Koromije | 9 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Lubili | 2 | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Mabuki | 27 | 15 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Mamaye | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Misasi | 17 | 10 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Mbarika | 15 | 5 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Misungwi | 29 | 25 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Mwaniko | 13 | 13 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Mondo | 10 | 10 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Igokelo | 17 | 17 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Ukiriguru | 15 | 15 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Nhundulu | 6 | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Isenengeja | 2 | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Sumbugu | 13 | 13 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Usagara | 13 | 13 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 364 | 247 | 117 | - | - | - | - |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

Table 5.60 shows that Misungwi DC had managed to establish water committees and water user's groups by 2015. A total number of WUG or VWF members were 1056 whereas men's participation was equal to the females' participation which is 528 members to both sexes. In 2015, a total of TZs. 5,143,000/= were collected from water use fee by these groups in Misungwi DC. Nhundulu ward had collected a largest amount among all of (TZs. 1,234,000) of water fee, followed by Mamaye ward (TZs. 1,160,000). Isesa ward had lowest collection of TZs. 282,000.

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

| Ward | Village | Village Water Committees Members | | | Village Water fund (vwf)/water users Group (WUG) | Total funds in Tshs. |
|------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|--|----------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total member | | |
| Kijima | 4 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - | - |
| Shilalo | 5 | 12 | 12 | 24 | - | - |
| Buhingo | 4 | 18 | 18 | 36 | - | - |
| Bulemeji | 3 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 1 | 687,000 |
| Busongo | 3 | 12 | 12 | 24 | - | - |
| Fella | 3 | 18 | 18 | 36 | - | - |
| Gulumungu | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | - | - |
| Idetemya | 6 | 30 | 30 | 60 | - | - |
| Isesa | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 282,000 |
| Kanyelele | 5 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - | - |
| Kasololo | 4 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - | - |
| Koromije | 5 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - | - |
| Lubili | 3 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 780,000 |
| Mabuki | 6 | 36 | 36 | 72 | - | - |
| Mamaye | 4 | 12 | 12 | 24 | - | - |
| Misasi | 4 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 2 | 1,160,000 |
| Mbarika | 5 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - | - |
| Misungwi | 7 | 42 | 42 | 84 | - | - |
| Mwaniko | 2 | 12 | 12 | 24 | - | - |
| Mondo | 3 | 18 | 18 | 36 | - | - |
| Igokelo | 6 | 36 | 36 | 72 | - | - |
| Ukiriguru | 5 | 30 | 30 | 60 | - | - |
| Nhundulu | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1,234,000 |
| Isenengeja | 3 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 1,000,000 |
| Sumbu | 5 | 18 | 18 | 36 | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| Usagara | 5 | 30 | 30 | 60 | - | - |
| Total | 110 | 528 | 528 | 1056 | 7 | 5,143,000 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

5.3.2 Urban Water Supply

Urban water supply in Misungwi DC is still under construction of its facilities. Though its wards develop and maintain rural water supply even at their headquarters. The 2012 Population and Housing Census shows that access of safe and clean drinking water in Mwanza region is higher (85.6 percent) in urban areas than rural areas (38.6 percent).

Out of 26 wards Misungwi DC has two wards which are in urban areas and benefits from urban water supply, these are Misungwi ward and Igokelo. Most of the people use shallow wells (74.8 percent) followed by bore holes 8.7 percent, Springs 4.9 percent, rain water tanks 3.9 percent, Piped schemes and dams covered 2.9 percent each, charcoal dams and lake covered 1 percent each .(Table 5.61)

Table 5.61: Number and Type of Urban Water Sources by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Water Source | Working | Percent Working | Not Working | Percent Working | Not Working | Total | Percent Source |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| Charcoal dams | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 1.0 |
| Spring | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Shallow wells | 52 | 67.5 | 25 | 32.5 | | 77 | 74.8 |
| Bore Holes | 6 | 66.7 | 3 | 33.3 | | 9 | 8.7 |
| Rain water tank | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 3.9 |
| Piped Scheme | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 2.9 |
| | Permanent | Percent Permanent | Seasonal | Percent Seasonal | | | |
| River | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 1.0 |
| Dam | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 2.9 |
| Total | 75 | 72.8 | 28 | 27.2 | | 103 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

Looking on technology used to ensure sufficient water supply in urban areas, the existing water sources in the region were mostly use (89.6 percent) hand pump machines followed by diesel pump (6 percent) and electrical pump 4.5 percent. The urban wards do not apply the technology of wind mill pump nor gravity piped. Despite of this, the most interesting finding is their strategy to reach the efficiency of Misungwi DC in maintenance of its water sources and technology since 86.6 percent which is more than half percent of these water facilities were working very well in 2015 (Table 5.62).

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction

Chapter Four explains the existing economic infrastructure in Misungwi district council. It covers the road network development in terms of road classification, type of road surface and pass ability. It also covers railways, postal services and other means of telecommunications such as mobile phones. In the energy sector developments in regards to hydro-electricity, biogas, solar energy, fuel wood and fossil fuels are discussed.

4.1 Road network



The economic infrastructure of Misungwi District is still underdeveloped. All roads are under the supervision of district council covers 924 kms. Feeder roads have a network of 406.1 kms about 44 percent, regional road about 18.2 percent and total length of 167.84 kms. Also District road covers about 32.1 percent with length of 297.06 kms and Trunk roads 5.7 percent with total length of 53 kms (Table 4.1).

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

| Types of roads | Length in km | Percent |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Trunk | 53 | 5.7 |
| Regional | 167.84 | 18.2 |
| District/Urban | 297.06 | 32.1 |
| Feeder | 406.1 | 44.0 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, 2016

4.1.1 Road Passability

Roadworthiness during the rainy season measures the effectiveness of the road network. Misungwi is still struggling to have good roads since only (5.7 percent) of its total road

networks are tarmac which are passable throughout the year even during rainy season. This is patent in Table 4.2 as 53 km (5.7 percent) are passable throughout the year and 454.1 km (49.1 percent) are passable roads in greater part of the year in Misungwi DC while (45.1 percent) covers the area which is not passable most of the year.

Table 4.2: Condition of Road Network by ward, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Condition of Roads | Length in km | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Passable throughout the year | 53 | 5.7 |
| Passable greater part of the year | 454.1 | 49.1 |
| Not passable most of the year | 416.9 | 45.1 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, 2016

4.1.2 Road network classification

Out of 924 kilometers road network of Misungwi DC only 53 kilometers (5.7 percent of the road network) is tarmac. The 335.6 km (36.3 percent) are gravel road and the remaining 535



km (57.9 percent) are earth roads. Tarmac and gravel roads make up only 42 percent of the network henceforth there is a close affinity between road worthiness and tarmac/gravel surfaces, it can generally be said that a lot of road networks are covered with earth roads for 57.9 percent of the region's road network which are passable throughout the year.

(Table 4.3)

Table 4.3: Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface by ward; Misungwi; 2015

| Types of surface | Length in km | Percent |
|------------------|--------------|---------|
| Tarmac | 53 | 5.7 |
| Gravel | 335.6 | 36.3 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Earth | 535.4 | 57.9 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

Source: *Compiled data from district executive director's office, 2016*

4.5 Telecommunication Services

Misungwi DC enjoys internet and telephone services (both cellular phone and land line based telephone services) and postal services. The council is very fortunate as has access to enough number of radios and television stations transmitting from Jembe FM, Radio Free Africa, Radio one, Clouds Fm, EA Fm, Metro Fm, HHC Alive Fm, Passion Fm, Kiss Fm. Famous Tanzania local television channels are Star Tv, Radio Maria, Independent Television (ITV), Channel Ten, Clouds TV, Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC), TV 1 can also be accessed. The council had only 1 sub-post office and neither had number of internet cafes nor post offices.



However, land lines provided by TTCL, the district has a very good network for private mobile phones, including Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel, Halotel and TTCL Mobile. Halotel has the highest average coverage in the council (90 percent) followed by Tigo (50 percent) and Airtel (41.2 percent). Despite the good network for private mobile phones some mobile companies including TTCL mobile, Vodacom and zantel were not able to specify their coverage rates.

4.4 Energy Sector Development

Energy is a requirement for proper functioning of nearly all sectors in the economy. It is an essential service whose availability and quality determines success or failure of development activities. As such, the importance of energy as a sector in the council economy cannot be over-emphasized. The main sources of energy in Misungwi DC are electricity, gas, paraffin, solar, firewood and charcoal. But electricity is commonly used in urban and rural areas.

4.5 Electricity

Electricity as energy is very important and much needed for economic development and where it is lacking, it becomes very difficult to engage in meaningful industrial development. TANESCO has been the sole supplier of electricity in the council though not in every hamlet/mtaa; and even in the hamlet/mtaa with electricity not all households use it. A plan is underway to expand the coverage in more wards and hamlets with the help of Rural Energy Agency (REA). Table 4.4 shows number of institution, domestic and commercial customers of electricity, for instance the council seem to have no number of institution customers nor commercial customers for the three years. Although, domestic customers seem to increase from 422 customers in 2011 to 757 in 2015 (45 percent) of the total customers in three years.

Table 4.4: Number of Customers using/connected to Electricity; Misungwi council; 2011 – 2015

| Year | No. of Customers | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------|------------------|------------|
| | Institution | Domestic | Percent coverage | Commercial |
| 2011 | 0 | 422 | 25.1 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 502 | 29.9 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 757 | 45.0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 1681 | 100 | 0 |

Source: TANESCO

4.5.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The 2012 population and housing census collected information on households' main source of energy for cooking. The information serene indicates the access and availability of sources of energy for cooking in Misungwi DC. Results show total number of 53,560 households use different sources of energy for cooking. Most of the private households use firewood as source of energy for cooking (86.6 percent), followed by charcoal (11.8 percent). Paraffin and other sources of energy accounted 0.6 percent each. Electricity and gas accounted for about 0.2 percent each. No household used solar as source of energy for cooking in 2015. (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5: Number of Private Households by Main Sources of Energy for cooking; Misungwi Council; 2012 Census

| Council | Electricity | Paraffin | Gas | Fire wood | Char coal | Solar | Others | Total |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Misungwi | 107 | 321 | 107 | 46,383 | 6320 | 0 | 321 | 53,560 |
| Percent | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 86.6 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100 |

Source: NBS Census Report, 2012

4.6 Agricultural Productivity Road Network

Agricultural productivity road network give indication of intensity of road network into agriculture development by establishing tonnage of crops per kilometre. Misungwi DC had agricultural production of total tonnes 40,918.68 in the 2014/15 in which food crops covered 32,601.02 tonnes and 8,317.66 tonnes were covered by cash crops. However the production covered 14,252.41Tonnes/Km for both food and cash crops production.

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

| Technology | Working | Percent Working | Not Working | Percent Not Working | Total | Percent Source |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Electrical Pump | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Diesel Pump | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 4 | 6.0 |
| Hand Pump | 52 | 86.7 | 8 | 13.3 | 60 | 89.6 |
| Total | 58 | 86.6 | 9 | 13.4 | 67 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

Nonetheless, Mwanza region has done a great achievement in provision of safe drinking water in recent years compared to 2002. The 2012 population census report show that overall, 35 percent of private households in Mwanza Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 compared to 20 percent in 2002. Access to piped water in urban areas increased from 62.2 in 2002 to 75.5 percent in 2012.

It is obvious the number of urbanites getting clean and safe water in Misungwi DC has increased to some extent than it was in 2012 due the initiatives and efforts made by international organizations and religions institutions. Results shows that the target has not yet been reached since out of

estimated demand water of 4,565 in cubic Meters per day only 600m³ is supplied to the community and make the reach of 38 percent of population served with clean water in Misungwi and Igokelo ward.

5.3.3 Sanitation

Misungwi DC does not have good waste disposal system; therefore there are no proper ways of disposing solid and water waste. Very few households have septic tanks and the most common way of disposing human waste is through pit latrines. Moreover, with lack of cesspool emptier and inadequate solid waste dump trucks, over flooding sewage and uncollected garbage pollute the environment.



Table 5.64 shows the status of sanitation in the council at the end of 2015. However, 77.2 percent of the total households in Misungwi DC had toilets and 22.8 percent without toilets out of 58,045 households. Sumbugu ward did a great work as 91.2 percent of its houses had toilets. Despite that more than half of the households in Misungwi DC had toilets but yet some wards such as Igokelo ward 69.9 percent and Misungwi ward 60 percent of their households had no toilets. These results

show more awareness is needed to these households for the maintainance of good environment and prevention of diseases outbreak.

Table 5.64: Total Number of Households with Toilet Facilities by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Total number of households | Total number of households with toilets | % of households with toilets | Total number of households without toilets | % of households without toilets |
|------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Kijima | 1,842 | 1,592 | 86.4 | 250 | 13.6 |
| Shilalo | 2,091 | 1,669 | 79.8 | 422 | 20.2 |
| Buhingo | 2,193 | 1885 | 86.0 | 308 | 14.0 |
| Bulemeji | 1,530 | 1,319 | 86.2 | 211 | 13.8 |
| Busongo | 1,512 | 1,109 | 73.3 | 403 | 26.7 |
| Fella | 1,012 | 801 | 79.2 | 211 | 20.8 |
| Gulumungu | 1,685 | 1,474 | 87.5 | 211 | 12.5 |
| Idetemya | 3,399 | 2977 | 87.6 | 422 | 12.4 |
| Isesa | 1,624 | 1,413 | 87.0 | 211 | 13.0 |
| Kanyelele | 2,299 | 2088 | 90.8 | 211 | 9.2 |
| Kasololo | 2,231 | 2020 | 90.5 | 211 | 9.5 |
| Koromije | 2,076 | 1853 | 89.3 | 223 | 10.7 |
| Lubili | 1,761 | 1,339 | 76.0 | 422 | 24.0 |
| Mabuki | 3,153 | 2,731 | 86.6 | 422 | 13.4 |
| Mamaye | 1,249 | 998 | 79.9 | 251 | 20.1 |
| Misasi | 3,371 | 3160 | 93.7 | 211 | 6.3 |
| Mbarika | 2,345 | 2034 | 86.7 | 311 | 13.3 |
| Misungwi | 7,000 | 2800 | 40.0 | 4,200 | 60.0 |
| Mwaniko | 1,020 | 809 | 79.3 | 211 | 20.7 |
| Mondo | 1,277 | 1066 | 83.5 | 211 | 16.5 |
| Igokelo | 3075 | 925 | 30.1 | 2,150 | 69.9 |
| Ukiriguru | 1,860 | 1,561 | 83.9 | 299 | 16.1 |
| Nhundulu | 1,678 | 1256 | 74.9 | 422 | 25.1 |
| Isenengeja | 1,190 | 979 | 82.3 | 211 | 17.7 |
| Sumbugu | 2,402 | 2191 | 91.2 | 211 | 8.8 |
| Usagara | 3,170 | 2,748 | 86.7 | 422 | 13.3 |
| Total | 58,045 | 44,797 | 77.2 | 13,248 | 22.8 |

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, *Water Supply and Sanitation Department*, 2016

5.3.4 Water Supply Personnel

According to the setup, all personnel for the water sector are located at the district headquarters. In 2015 the Misungwi DC had total of 14 water supply personnel. The personnel consisted of 1 engineer, 4 technicians, 4 plumbers, 2 pump attendants and 3 pump mechanics. At council level, water supply personnel distributed unevenly based on the existing category and type of water supply. According to the records provided by local authorities the council is still lacking enough water supply personnel.

5.3.5 Policy Implication on Water sector

Poor accessibility of clean and safe water is a very common problem in Misungwi DC. Lack of reliable and enough permanent water sources can be believed to be the corner stone of the problem. To alleviate the situation, extensive research is needed to make sure the problem is alleviated by investing heavily to tap lake water or by drilling boreholes and tapping rain water harvesting.

5.3.6 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Misungwi DC is endowed with various types of water sources. However, the council has very few piped water sources. In this regard, investment is needed in the supply of pipes, drilling, charcoal dam 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 and more campaign should be done in order each household in each ward to have toilet, for better maintenance of environment and disease deterrence.

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.1 Introduction

This chapter explains other development issues including gender development such as day care centres, number of most vulnerable children, women and youth economic groups, cooperative development (SACCOS), other cooperative activities, women's participation in managerial, political, professional and technical fields as well as crime statistics.

6.2 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment aims at ensuring that all sexes, particularly women, fully participate in policy and decision making processes and in all aspects of economic, socio-cultural and political life. Various measures had already been taken to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities and thus waste them more time to be used in the above mentioned activities. These measures include the use of family planning, opening and operating of day care centres, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOS, CBOs and other cooperative activities. These initiatives are also implemented in Misungwi district.

6.3 Day Care Centres

Day care centres enables mothers to participate in various economic activities which contribute to the socio economic growth of the District.



Day care centres are for children aged 3 to 4 years.

These are young ones who are not yet qualified to attend pre-primary education. Misungwi DC had 5 day care centres in 2013 with 147 pupils. Due to society's awareness on the importance of these day care centres

increased to 9 centres and 329 pupils in 2015.

The council is fortunate of having only five wards with day care centres in Usagara, Buhingo, Misasi, Kijima and Misungwi wards. With Usagara ward being the leading ward containing with 3 centres with 64 pupils, the increase in number of day centres from 2013 to

2015 still there is a need of more day care centres to be established in the wards with no day care centres.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Day Care Centers by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | 2015 | | Change of pupils | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Number of Centres | Number of pupils | Number of Centres | Number of pupils | Number | Percent |
| Busongo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buhingo | 1 | 26 | 1 | 44 | 18 | 9.9 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isesa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulumungu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanyelege | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mwaniko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 1 | 32 | 2 | 85 | 53 | 29.1 |
| Kijima | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 22.0 |
| Sumbugu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Usagara | 1 | 32 | 3 | 64 | 32 | 17.6 |
| Idetemya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukiriguru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamaye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulemeji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misungwi | 2 | 57 | 2 | 96 | 39 | 21.4 |
| Total | 5 | 147 | 9 | 329 | 182 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.4 Vulnerability

Vulnerability refers to exposure to contingencies and stress and difficult in coping with them. It is the result of not only individual mishap, but also the social condition which follow from systematic differences in the flow of resources and opportunities which themselves influences capabilities. However, all children and especially young children are vulnerable simply because of their ages depend on others to provide for their basic needs.

Increasing physical and mental maturity usually leads to growing capability for self-provisioning, but during the period of childhood and adolescence, children and young people require special care and support. While many children in Tanzania are cared for and protected by their families and communities, many are not so fortunate. Aspects of child vulnerability include: Child mortality and malnutrition; Children in household headed by children or household with elderly adults only; Orphan hood and HIV/AIDS; Education and child labour; and gender violence,

Various research findings indicate that, orphaned children are poorer than children who are not orphaned. Table 6.2 shows the situation of most vulnerable children aged 0 – 17, categorized as orphans and non-orphans in Misungwi DC. Results show that there is high percentage of most vulnerable children who are orphans in all wards as compared to most vulnerable children who are non-orphans. Table 6.2 shows, the council had 7,412 non orphans compared to 4,978 orphans categorized as the most vulnerable children. The table also shows that out of 4,978 orphans, girls’ orphans were more (55.3 percent) than boys (44.7 percent) which is more than half of the population, henceforth special care is needed for girls who are most vulnerable than boys.

Table 6.2: Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Ward, Misungwi District Council; 2015

| Ward | Total Children | Most Vulnerable Children | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Orphans | Non Orphans |

| | Aged 0-17 | No. of Girls | Girls Percent | No. of Boys | Total | No. of Girls | Girls Percent | No. of Boys | Total |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Misungwi | 170 | 81 | 48 | 89 | 170 | 143 | 51 | 137 | 280 |
| Mabuki | 152 | 79 | 52 | 73 | 152 | 135 | 50 | 137 | 272 |
| Mwaniko | 110 | 57 | 52 | 53 | 110 | 112 | 50 | 110 | 222 |
| Mondo | 98 | 45 | 46 | 53 | 98 | 152 | 51 | 146 | 298 |
| Misasi | 210 | 102 | 49 | 108 | 210 | 162 | 49 | 168 | 330 |
| Ukiriguru | 190 | 98 | 52 | 92 | 190 | 161 | 50 | 159 | 320 |
| Usagara | 226 | 110 | 49 | 116 | 226 | 163 | 50 | 162 | 325 |
| Fella | 120 | 62 | 52 | 58 | 120 | 120 | 49 | 124 | 244 |
| Idetemya | 125 | 65 | 52 | 60 | 125 | 120 | 51 | 117 | 237 |
| Koromije | 142 | 74 | 52 | 68 | 142 | 155 | 50 | 152 | 307 |
| Igokelo | 132 | 64 | 51 | 62 | 126 | 171 | 51 | 167 | 338 |
| Mamaye | 150 | 51 | 53 | 46 | 97 | 151 | 50 | 147 | 298 |
| Kanyelege | 192 | 94 | 49 | 98 | 192 | 153 | 50 | 155 | 308 |
| Sumbuğu | 196 | 102 | 52 | 94 | 196 | 155 | 51 | 151 | 306 |
| Kasololo | 182 | 93 | 51 | 89 | 182 | 116 | 50 | 114 | 230 |
| Mbarika | 298 | 152 | 51 | 146 | 298 | 162 | 50 | 159 | 321 |
| Lubili | 211 | 107 | 51 | 104 | 211 | 118 | 49 | 122 | 240 |
| Nhundulu | 201 | 103 | 51 | 98 | 201 | 132 | 51 | 128 | 260 |
| Busongo | 200 | 102 | 51 | 98 | 200 | 119 | 51 | 115 | 234 |
| Kijima | 112 | 58 | 51 | 54 | 112 | 136 | 51 | 132 | 268 |
| Shilalo | 115 | 56 | 49 | 59 | 115 | 66 | 52 | 60 | 126 |
| Isesa | 292 | 149 | 51 | 143 | 292 | 156 | 50 | 154 | 310 |
| Ilujamate | 172 | 153 | 51 | 148 | 301 | 171 | 50 | 169 | 340 |
| Buhingo | 210 | 62 | 48 | 66 | 128 | 121 | 50 | 119 | 240 |
| Bulemeji | 275 | 275 | 136 | 49 | 324 | 150 | 51 | 145 | 295 |
| Isenengeja | 233 | 233 | 118 | 51 | 284 | 117 | 50 | 115 | 232 |
| Gulumungu | 124 | 124 | 64 | 52 | 176 | 115 | 50 | 116 | 231 |
| Total | 4,838 | 2,751 | 55.3 | 2,227 | 4,978 | 3,732 | 50.4 | 3,680 | 7,412 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.5 Women Groups

The establishment of women groups for economic emancipation also provides fora for women solidarity and the discussion of gender issues which affect the development of women. In long run society has to accord women their rightful role as independent and equal decision maker.

In order to help the development of women every district council has established a Women Development Fund to finance women economic groups. However this will be a catalyst to the growth of economy in the council. In 2013, 3 socio-economic groups were given loans amounting to Tshs. 1,500,000/=. The Women groups situated in 5 wards increased to 12 groups in 2015 with loan amount of Tzs. 21,000,000/=.

The table below shows loan distribution to women economic groups from the year 2013 – 2015

Table 6.3: Number of Women Economic Groups by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Total no. of Registered Groups | Total Members | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Loaned Tshs | Total no. of Groups | Total Members | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Loaned Tshs. |
| Misungwi | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 6,500,000 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mwaniko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukiriguru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2,000,000 |
| Usagara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idetemya | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6,500,000 |
| Koromije | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 0 | 12 | 1 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamaye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 61 | 1 | 4,000,000 |
| Kanyelege | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbuğu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------------|
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Busongo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kijima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isesa | 0 | 35 | 2 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 2,000,000 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buhingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulemeji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulumungu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 116 | 3 | 1,500,000 | 12 | 266 | 8 | 21,000,000 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.5.1 Women Participation in Decision Making

Among the goals and targets of National Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to empower women by involving them in decision making at various levels. This goal has not yet reached in Misungwi DC since men are still dominating all levels of decision making compared to women. Only 23.7 percent of 38 political posts, including district Commissioners, members of parliament and councillors were held by women and 11.4 percent of 140 managerial posts available in the council were held by women (Table 6.4). However, the council has managed to close the existed gap between men and women to the professional and technical posts. Out of existing 1,985 technicians and professionals posts in the region, 48.7 percent were held by women. More efforts are needed to motivate women to join in the political and managerial levels in order to attain equal opportunities between men and women as stipulated in the SDGs.

At ward level, similar observation was also experienced although there are some variations in the participation in all three areas. Nhundulu, Isenengeja, Misasi, Gulumungu, Mbarika, Mamaye, Usagara and Fella wards had the best ratio between men (50 percent) and women (50 percent) in the political post despite of the low response to these posts. Awareness of Women Empowerment is still needed in this district to acquire the 50:50 SDGs - 2030. (Table 6.4)

Table 6.4: Participation in Managerial, Political, Professional and Technical Personnel by gender and by Ward; Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Managerial | | | Professionals/ Technicians | | | Politicians (MPs, DC, Councillors) | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Nhundulu | 4 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 28.9 | 31 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Isenengeja | 4 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 32.5 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Misasi | 5 | 0 | 5 | 46 | 52.1 | 51 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Busongo | 4 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 21.1 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gulumungu | 5 | 0 | 5 | 37 | 32.7 | 42 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Shilalo | 6 | 0 | 6 | 51 | 19.0 | 57 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Buhingo | 5 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 31.0 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kasololo | 6 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 41.5 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kijima | 5 | 0 | 5 | 33 | 32.7 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ilujamate | 3 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 24.2 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Isesa | 4 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 31.0 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mbarika | 6 | 0 | 6 | 39 | 25.0 | 45 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Sumbugu | 6 | 0 | 6 | 32 | 37.3 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lubili | 4 | 0 | 4 | 49 | 19.7 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Misungwi | 0 | 100 | 8 | 95 | 71.0 | 103 | 3 | 25 | 4 |
| Mabuki | 6 | 14.3 | 7 | 32 | 48.4 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Koromije | 5 | 16.7 | 6 | 46 | 36.1 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mamaye | 4 | 20 | 5 | 29 | 44.2 | 34 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Igokelo | 6 | 14.3 | 7 | 46 | 53.5 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mwaniko | 4 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 33.3 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mondo | 3 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 48.6 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kanyebele | 6 | 0 | 6 | 45 | 40.8 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Usagara | 6 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 76.5 | 52 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Fella | 3 | 25 | 4 | 35 | 34.0 | 39 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Ukiriguru | 4 | 33.3 | 6 | 24 | 69.6 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bulemeji | 4 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 58.2 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Idetemya | 6 | 14.3 | 7 | 56 | 47.7 | 63 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Total | 124 | 16 | 140 | 1018 | 967 | 1985 | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| Percent | 88.6 | 11.4 | 100 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 100 | 76.3 | 23.7 | 100 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.5.2 Youth Economic Groups

Youth is an economic group which most communities pay attention to its needs. Youths in Misungwi DC are mainly involved in small scale activities like plumbing, fishing, driving bodaboda, sand mining, rock quarrying and small businesses. Self-employment needs some preparation and some capital input.

Table 6.5 shows the number of economic groups for youths, membership and the amount of money loaned to these groups. The table also shows the council had 37 groups in 2013, which drop to 32 groups in 2015. Members also decreased from 390 in 2013 to 284 in 2015. Despite the decrease in number of groups and members the amount of money loaned to these groups increased from Tzs. 4,500,000/= in 2013 to Tzs. 23,000,000/= in 2015.

However, Misungwi DC has to encourage this youth group to form more economic groups as they can develop their potential and contribute to the district economy and eradicate poverty.

Table 6.5: Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by Ward, Misungwi Council; 2013 and 2015

| Ward | 2013 | | | | | | 2015 | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|----|-----|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----|----|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total no. of registered groups | Total members | | | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned(Tshs) | Total no. of Groups | Total members | | | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned(Tshs) |
| | | M | F | T | | | | M | F | T | | |
| Misungwi | 15 | 127 | 44 | 171 | 7 | 4,000,000 | 6 | 40 | 16 | 56 | 3 | 16,500,000 |
| Isesa | 5 | 50 | 20 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 1 | 3,000,000 |
| Mbarika | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Misasi | 4 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 3 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mondo | 4 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 6 | 34 | 1 | 1,500,000 |
| Gulumungu | 3 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mabuki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 2,000,000 |
| Mwaniko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukiriguru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Usagara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Fella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 41 | 21 | 62 | 6 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Idetemya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koromije | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Igokelo | 2 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamaye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanyejele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbugu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Busongo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kijima | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilujamate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buhingo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulemeji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 286 | 104 | 390 | 8 | 4,500,000 | 32 | 183 | 101 | 284 | 12 | 23,000,000 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.6 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS)



The existence of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in the region is among the factors contributing to development especially for low income families and individuals. SACCO's members have access to financial resources because financial institutions in Tanzania prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOS.

In Misungwi DC, most of the ward has number of SACCOS as people in the district had positively responded to the call to form of this cooperative group. Table 6.6 shows the distribution of SACCOS in Misungwi DC by ward. It also shows number of active and dormant groups, funds, number of members in the wards of Misungwi DC by sex as well as the amounts loaned to members.

In the year 2015 a total of 90 SACCOS were registered in Misungwi DC (24 active, 66 dormant). The total numbers of members in 2015 were 6,394 members (4,034 males, 2,360 females). Total value of shares owned by all members was Tzs. 183,397,182, while a total amount of Tzs. 1,729,900,200 were loaned to members in 2015. Table 6.6 also shows that 51 percent of loaned money (Tzs. 882,790,000) was recovered by the end of the year 2015. This shows that loan recovery was good in the council and this assuring the sustainability of their economic activities. At ward level, Lubili ward and Ukiriguru had the highest rate of loan recovery of 84.3 percent and 83.8 percent including the agreed interests respectively. Bulemeji ward had the lowest loan recovery of 36.4 percent out of the total money loaned.

Table 6.6: Active SACCOS by Ward, Misungwi 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 | Total loans recovered | Percent Recovered |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Active | Dormant | Male | Female | | | | |
| Misungwi | 6 | 14 | 1406 | 897 | 90,369,922 | 1,590,000,000 | 780,749,100 | 49.1 |
| Igokelo | 1 | 4 | 155 | 98 | 8,100,000 | 10,000,000 | 5,480,000 | 54.8 |
| Usagara | 2 | 5 | 346 | 164 | 11,001,560 | 8,700,200 | 3,980,000 | 45.7 |
| Idetemya | 0 | 2 | 111 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ukiriguru | 1 | 8 | 303 | 194 | 28,400,000 | 66,800,000 | 56,000,900 | 83.8 |
| Bulemeji | 1 | 3 | 191 | 90 | 1,800,000 | 2,500,000 | 910,000 | 36.4 |
| Kanyebele | 1 | 0 | 65 | 18 | 2,400,000 | 5,600,000 | 3,200,000 | 57.1 |
| Koromije | 1 | 0 | 60 | 14 | 3,125,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,100,000 | 45.8 |
| Mamaye | 1 | 0 | 49 | 30 | 3,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 2,100,000 | 46.7 |
| Mondo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mwaniko | 0 | 1 | 70 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mabuki | 2 | 4 | 141 | 82 | 4,900,700 | 3,000,000 | 1,700,000 | 56.7 |
| Misasi | 1 | 2 | 152 | 109 | 3,100,000 | 6,400,000 | 4,300,000 | 67.2 |
| Kijima | 1 | 2 | 100 | 36 | 3,600,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,000,000 | 71.4 |
| Buhingo | 0 | 12 | 239 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Busongo | 0 | 1 | 60 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shilalo | 1 | 0 | 55 | 37 | 2,900,000 | 6,000,000 | 4,600,000 | 76.7 |
| Gulumungu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isesa | 0 | 1 | 65 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ilujamate | 1 | 2 | 154 | 87 | 2,400,000 | 1,600,000 | 870,000 | 54.4 |
| Mbarika | 2 | 0 | 111 | 121 | 7,100,000 | 5,600,000 | 4,000,000 | 71.4 |
| Fella | 1 | 0 | 58 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubili | 1 | 0 | 32 | 25 | 11,200,000 | 14,000,000 | 11,800,000 | 84.3 |
| Nhundulu | 0 | 2 | 62 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isenengeja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sumbugu | 0 | 2 | 37 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasololo | 0 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 24 | 66 | 4034 | 2360 | 183,397,182 | 1,729,900,200 | 882,790,000 | 51 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.7 VICOBA

VICOBA, like any other micro-finance is suitable and effective in catalyzing developmental initiatives and that quite often they have proved to be sustainable when introduced into communities , towards improving well-being of low income earners. In Misungwi DC, VICOBA has been formed only three wards which are Usagara ward, Idetemya ward and Igokelo ward with total members of 218 from both genders in 201. Usagara ward is the leading with 6 with 154 members were by 75 were males and 79 females.Igokelo ward with 2 VICOBA's with 30 members 13 males and 17 females.Lastly, Idetemya with 1 VICOBA and total member of 34, 18 males and 16 females VICOBA's. Participation is largely by females in the council with 112 members (51.4 percent) against 106 males (48.6 percent).Other wards should be motivated to establish number of VICOBA's as they help people in the council to secure loans for different economic activities and projects. It can also be said that VICOBA's help the people in the councils to alleviate poverty.

6.8 Financial Institutions



A number of financial institutions are operating in Misungwi DC. There were 2 financial institutions that were providing financial services in the district in 2015 which are NMB and CRDB. This is an indication the council is in need of more financial institutions as there is an increase of number of formal and informal small scale businesses.

6.9 CRIME STATISTICS

6.9.1 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. Misungwi DC like other councils in the country also experiences an increase in crime as well as erosion of morals.

6.9.2 Crime Statistics

A total of 944 crime cases were reported in Misungwi DC at the end of 2015. The most common crime was property crime with 53 percent of reported cases; violent crimes reported were 46 percent and drug crime accounted for 1.1 percent of the reported cases. Of the total 118 persons jailed 61 (51.7 percent) were jailed due to property crimes, 50 persons (42.4 percent) due to violent crimes and 7 persons (5.9 percent) were jailed due drug crime cases.

6.9.3 Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda)

BodaBoda business like any other informal sector activities contributes a significant role in



reducing the rate of youth unemployment as well as reducing income poverty. As noted in nearly every mtaa/street corner in Misungwi DC, the number of Boda Boda riders has skyrocketed in recent years, making it one of the fastest growing businesses in Tanzania. This influx has caused some Mwanza residents to wonder if the Boda

market has reached a saturation point in which the supply of riders outpaces passenger demand. Despite the swelling number of riders, most people acknowledge that the Boda Boda business is still fairly profitable.

Most riders in Misungwi DC can take home at least Tshs13, 000 per day and Shs 380,000 per month as profit, while hardworking, drivers can earn even more. “It depends on how hardworking rider since bodaboda business is all about hunting. Hardworking riders that find passengers who pay more than they should can earn up to Shs100, 000 per day. Table 6.10 shows the number of Bodaboda operators in Misungwi DC where by Misungwi ward has the maximum number with 43 bodaboda operators in 2015 followed by Idetemya with 24 and Misasi with 23 while Isengeneja ward had few numbers of 10 bodaboda operators compared to other wards. Hence, awareness and support should be given to some groups of youths especially in rural wards about self employment.

Table 6.7: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Ward/Business centre, Misungwi Council; 2015

| Ward | Number of Bodaboda operators | Estimated earned per operator in a month (Tshs) | Income Bodaboda |
|------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Misungwi | 43 | | 450,000 |
| Misasi | 23 | | 450,000 |
| Usagara | 21 | | 450,000 |
| Nhundulu | 12 | | 360,000 |
| Isengeneja | 10 | | 360,000 |
| Busongo | 12 | | 360,000 |
| Gulumungu | 13 | | 360,000 |
| Shilalo | 14 | | 360,000 |
| Buhingo | 16 | | 360,000 |
| Kasololo | 15 | | 300,000 |
| Kijima | 16 | | 300,000 |
| Ilujamate | 14 | | 360,000 |
| Isesa | 15 | | 360,000 |
| Mbarika | 16 | | 360,000 |
| Sumbugu | 15 | | 360,000 |
| Lubili | 19 | | 450,000 |
| Mabuki | 17 | | 360,000 |
| Koromije | 18 | | 450,000 |
| Mamaye | 13 | | 360,000 |
| Igokelo | 14 | | 450,000 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Mwaniko | 12 | 360,000 |
| Mondo | 15 | 360,000 |
| Kanyejelele | 16 | 360,000 |
| Fella | 13 | 360,000 |
| Ukiriguru | 15 | 450,000 |
| Bulemeji | 19 | 360,000 |
| Idetemya | 24 | 450,000 |
| Total | 450 | Average; 382,222 |

Source: Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2016

6.9.4 Accidents

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are one of the major causes of injuries, deaths and disabilities in fact it has a great impact on the disability-adjusted life years (DALYS) as a result it is now a public health problem particularly in developing countries. Tanzania is one among developing countries which is highly affected: 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 behaviour 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 Misungwi DC the number of motor vehicle and motor cycle has drastically increased while the roads condition is still unchanged. Several accidents were reported in 2015 in the council. Out of reported 14 accidents occurred in Misungwi DC 42.9 percent were caused by motor vehicle only, whereas only 2 of the victims got injured, followed by motor vehicle versus motorcycles (28.6 percent) where by 3 of the victims died, motor cycles only (14.3 percent) with 2 victims who got injured while motor vehicles and Motor cycles versus

pedestrian had 14.3 percent of total accidents who were neither died victims nor injured as occurred in 2015

6.9.5 Theft Cases

A total of 20 theft cases were reported in Misungwi DC (Officer Command District) in 2015. Livestock theft happened to be the most common theft cases in 2015 with 1 case of stolen vehicle. Also 3 suspected thieves were found guilty and jailed in various prisons of Misungwi DC in 2015. Again these thieves who found guilty was caused by Livestock theft. No data for reported thieves of motor cycles, motor vehicles nor bicycles were provided.

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Misungwi District Council

Vision

“The vision of Misungwi District Council is to have good livelihood to its people by ensuring sustainable socio-economic services and good governance”.

Mission

“The Mission of Misungwi District Council is to ensure the community and all stakeholders participate in provision of sustainable socio-economic services using the available resources and enabling environment including good governance”