

## ***Foreword***

The goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 are in line with United Nation's Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and are implemented through the National strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA. The major goals are to achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy. To monitor the progress in achieving these goals, there is need for timely and accurate data and information at all levels.

Problems especially in 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 so as 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 in to 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 can not be ignored.

Our efforts to meet both the new and old challenges are hampered by many factors including ill prepared rural development programmes followed by weak implementation, monitoring and supervision of these programmes. The shortcomings in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to the lack of reliable and adequate data and information on the rural development process. The availability of reliable, adequate and relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information at district level is a prerequisite for the success of the formulating,

planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes.

The publication of the District Socio-Economic Profile series by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and various District Executive Director's Offices should be viewed as a modest attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap at both regional and district levels.

District Profiles cover a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, socio-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure and the productive sectors. Such data have proved vital to many policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

This First Edition of the Iramba District Socio-Economic Profile has taken advantages of the experience gained in the various Socio Economic Profiles. It provides more valuable information to our clients. Constructive views and criticisms are still invited from readers to enable the profile to 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 staff of the Iramba District Executive Director's Office, Singida Regional Secretariat, the National Bureau of Statistics and all staffs who devoted their time to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

Linno P. Mwageni

District Executive Director

Iramba

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## **Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
A.R.I.	Acute Respiratory Infections
BCG	Baccillus Calmet Guérin (TB Vaccine)
BELS	Best Education and Life Skills
CARF	Community AIDS Response Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFR	Crude Fertility Rate
CFS	Child Friendly Schools
CMAC	Council Multisectoral AIDS Committee
CPR	Classroom Pupil Ratio
CSPD	Child Survival Protection and Development
DPR	Desk Pupil Ratio
DPT3/HB3	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose/ Haemoglobin level
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
Govt.	Government
Hfs	Health Facilities
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HHs	Households
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LSUs	Livestock Units
MMEM	Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Elimu ya Msingi
MEMKWA	Mpango wa Elimu Maalum kwa Watu wazima
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations

OPV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 3rd Doze
PID	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
PR	Pass Rate
SACAS	Savings and Credit Associations
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SACCOG	Savings and Credit Cooperative Group
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometre
SPR	School Pupils Ratio
TAHEAs	Tanzania Home Economics Associations
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TPR	Toilet Pupil Ratio /Teacher Pupil Ratio
TRCC	Teachers Resources Centre Coordinator
TSD	Teachers Service Department
TT2	Tetanus Toxoid 2 nd Doze
UN	United Nations
UTI	Urinary Track Infection
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHCs	Village Health Committees
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWCs	Village Water Committees
VWFs	Village Water Funds
WUGs	Water User Group

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People**

#### **1. An Overview**

This chapter gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones of Iramba District. Also, information about ethnic groups, migration, population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics are also given.

Iramba District Council is within Singida Region, Kiomboi is the district headquarters which is located 100 kilometers away from Singida Municipality which is also the Regional Administrative Headquarters.

It is one of the seven Local Government Authorities in the Region; others are Singida Municipal Council, Singida District Council, Manyoni District Council, Mkalama District Council, Itigi District Council and Ikungi District Council.

Iramba is centrally located on the mainland. It borders with Meatu Districts, to the North, Mkalama District to the East, Singida District to the South and Igunga Districts to the West. It is accessible from Singida District, Mkalama and Igunga through main road (Singida-Mwanza road) and accessible from Meatu through feeder roads.

#### **1.1 Geographical Location**

Iramba District lies between Latitudes 4° to 4°.3° S and Longitudes 34° to 35° E. Altitude ranges from 1,000 meters to 1,500 meters above the Sea level.

## 1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

The District has an area of 4571.4 square kilometers which is divided for its use as follows:-

- i) Arable land is 2025.13 square kilometers (44.3% of the total land) but land underutilization is between 867.99 to 1157.32 square kilometers (18.99 to 25.32% of the total land).
- ii) Grazing land has an area of 1950.62 square kilometers (42.7% of the total land/area)
- iii) Area with forest covers 103.31 square kilometers of land (2.26% of the total land).
- iv) Wood and reserve has an area of 322.28 square kilometers (7.05% of the total land)
- v) Area covered by rocks and water is 170.06 square kilometers (3.72% of the total land)

**Figure 1. Percentage distribution of land area and its use; Iramba District**

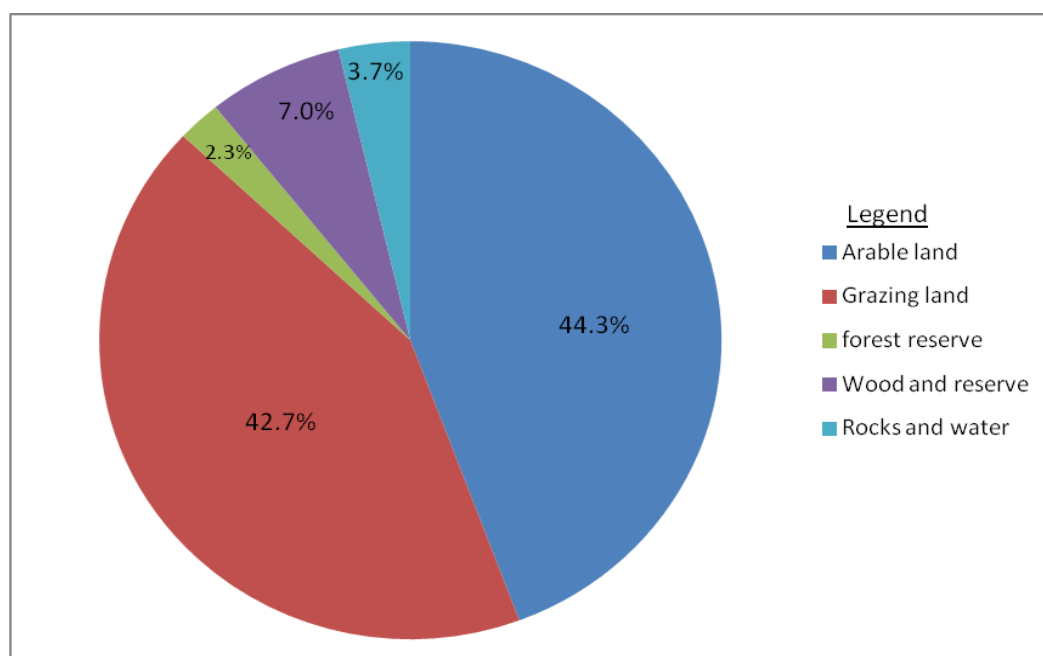


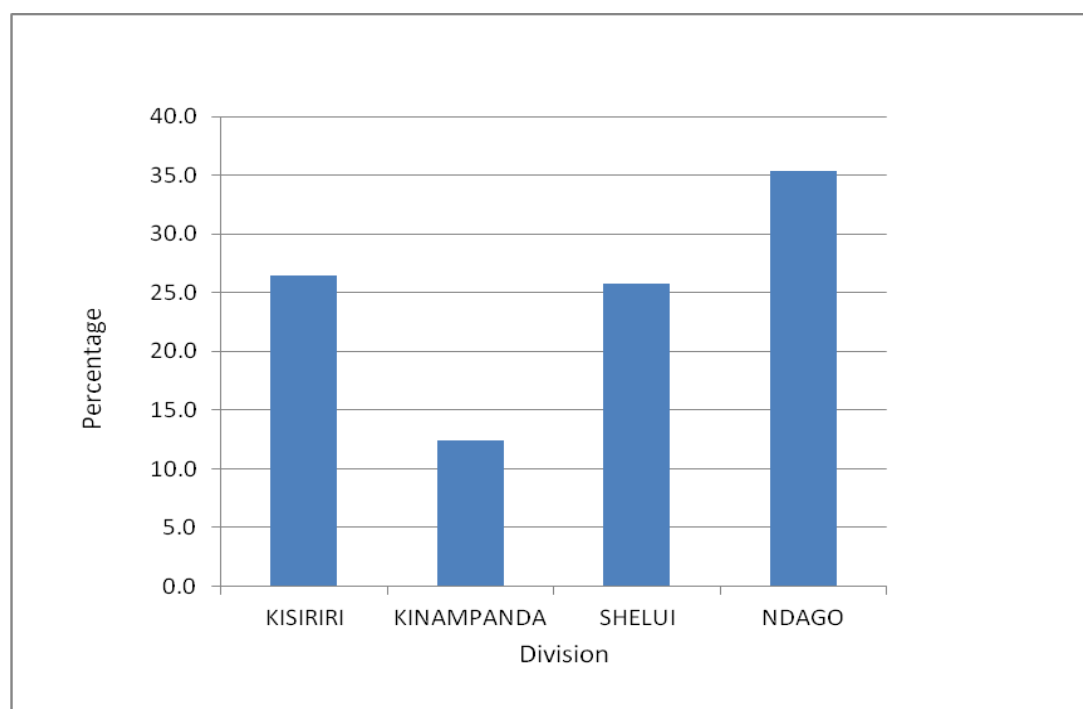
Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 show that distribution of the district area among the division and this is heavily infavour of Ndago (35.33 percent), Kisiriri (26.48 percent) followed by Shelui (25.82 percent) and Kinampanda (12.37 percent).

Table 1.1 Distribution of the District area among Divisions

DIVISIONS	LAND AREA	WATER AREA	TOTAL
KISIRIRI	1,190.50	20	1,210.50
KINAMPANDA	565.65	0	565.65
SHELUI	1,180.25	0	1,180.25
NDAGO	1,613.00	2	1,615.00
TOTAL	4,549.40	22	4,571.40

Source: Districts reports; 2015

Figure 1.1 Percentage Distribution of Land Area by Divisions, Iramba, 2015



Source: Districts reports; 2015

Administratively, According to the GN (2014 vol V) the Council is divided into 4 Divisions, 20 Wards, 70 Villages and 392 hamlets. However there are 78 villages, 8 villages were left for establishment of Kiomboi Township which has not yet materialized. There is only one election constituency in the District which is Iramba West. There are 27 Councilors where by 7 are women and 20 are men. In totality there are 1,920 Government employees working within the Council (Desemba 2015).

**Table 1.2. Land area and Administrative Units by Divisions, Iramba District 2015.**

DIVISIONS	AREA (SQ.K.M.)	ADMINISTRATIVE					
	LAND AREA	WATER AREA	TOTAL	WARD	AVERAGE (SQ KM) PER WARD	VILLAGE	STREET/ HAMLET S
KISIRIRI	1,190.50	20	1,210.50	5	242.1	11	106
KINAMPANDA	565.65	0	565.65	5	113.13	15	65
SHELUI	1,180.25	0	1,180.25	4	295.06	20	95
NDAGO	1,613.00	2	1,615.00	6	269.17	24	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,549.40</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4,571.40</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>392</b>

Source: Districts reports; 2015

Table 1.2 shows that the average land area per ward in Kisiriri was 242.1 sq. kms, ranging from 113.13 sq kms per ward in Kinampanda, 295.06 sq kms per ward in Shelui and 269.17 sq. kms in Ndago Division.

The average population per ward in Kisiriri is 10,811 people ranged from 16,169 people per ward in Shelui, 12,944 people per ward in Ndago and 7978 people per ward in Kinampanda. At village level, the average population was 4,914 people per village in Kisiriri ranged from 2,659 people per village in Kinampanda, 3,234 people per village in Shelui and 3,236 people per village in Ndago as indicated in table 1.3 below.

**Table 1.3: Distribution of Land Area and Population by Ward and Village; Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Land Area (sq. kms)	Population  2012 census	Wards			Villages		
			Number	Average Area per Ward	Average Population per Ward	Number	Average Area per Village	Average Population per Village
				(sq. kms)			(sq. kms)	
Kisiriri	1,190.50	54,053	5	238.10	10,811	11	108.23	4,914
Kinampanda	565.65	39,889	5	113.13	16,169	15	37.71	2,659
Shelui	1,180.25	64,675	4	295.06	12,944	20	59.01	3,234
Ndago	1,613.00	77,665	6	268.83	7,978	24	67.21	3,236
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,549.40</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>227.47</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64.99</b>	<b>3,375</b>

Source: PHC 2012 and Iramba District reports

### 1.3 Climate, Soil and Topography

#### 1.3.1 Climate

In regard to climate there are two key features which are temperature and rainfall. The District comprises of the semi- arid central zone of which experiences monomial rainfall and the rain season interrupted by two notable dry spells in mid- February and mid March. Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 850mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. There are two well defined seasons, the short rainy season during the months of December to March or sometimes goes to April and the long dry season from April to November.

The wetter areas in Iramba District are along the escarpment near Kiomboi in Iramba district where the long-term mean annual rainfall exceeds 850mm. The mean annual rainfall is in the range of 500mm to 850mm over large areas of Iramba district. On the western side of Shelui division lies the drier area in the District where the mean annual rainfall is less than 500mm.

The temperatures in the District vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Moreover,

temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to 35°C and chilly nights going down to 10°C.

Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being north-easterly during the months of November to March and south-easterly for the rest of the year (dry season). In May to October, the winds are usually dry and contribute to the semi-aridity of the District. The fact that maximum wind velocities coincide with the period of greatest water deficiency underlines the climatic impact of these winds on moisture losses and hence desertification.

### **1.3.2 Soil**

In Iramba District, there are two major superficial geological deposits. These are the alluvium, comprising sandy soil and clay scattered throughout the region and often cover very extensive areas of the Wembere steppe. They occur along water courses and in small and large drainage depressions. The central parts of these alluvial deposits commonly have a surface layer of black soil or “mbuga”. This clay is of high plasticity, having marked shrink/swell characteristics in response to changes in moisture content. Bordering the “mbuga” are sandy colloidal or slope wash materials formed from the surrounding basement rocks.

Concretionary banded limestone and less frequently silica are often developed below shallow “mbuga”. The thickness of these alluvial deposits is quite variable but alluvial deposits at depths of 100 meters have been observed by borehole drilling in the Wembere steppe. The second deposit is of the Cainozoic consisting of cemented sand, laterite and sandstone occupying only a very small proportion of the District. Soil is generally red brown with fairly high fertility status. They include Black soil, loam and sandy soil covering the whole District.



### **1.3.3 Topography**

Iramba District occupies the northern part of the central plateau which has elevations ranging from 1,000m to 1,500m above sea level. A prominent feature of the land escarpment in Iramba is the massive outcrops or rocky peaks (tors) of granite and metamorphic rocks. These outcrops, alternatively known as inselbergs, are remnants of ancient land surfaces which in the adjacent areas have been eroded to form an extensive gently undulating peneplain. The only permanent rivers in the District are Sibiti others are seasonal rivers.

### **1.4 Vegetation**

Iramba District is rich by having varieties of natural vegetation which are found in it. This include Miombo woodlands, Acacia woodland and grasslands. Bush or thickets found in uplands are the types of vegetation found in the District. There is also wetland vegetation which includes wooded grassland. Bush land vegetation is the most common vegetation in Iramba District.

### **1.5 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)**

Climatic conditions as well as geological features have been the base of identifying different agro-ecological zones in Iramba District. Basically the District has Two distinctive agro-ecological zones. The districts differ in their dominant vegetation as follows:

**Table 1.4: Dominant Vegetation in the Districts; Iramba District, 2015**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Dominant vegetation</b>
Ndulungu, Urughu, Mtekente, Mtoa, Shelui, Mgongo, Ntwike, Tulya and Kidaru).	Flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams.
Kisiriri, Oldkiomboi, Kiomboi, Kinampanda, Maluga, Ulemo, Mukulu, Ndago, Mbelekese, Kaselya and Kyengege.	A gently undulating plateau with isolated hills.

Source: Iramba District Council's Office –Land, Natural Resources and Environment Department, 2015

### **1.5.1 Zone I – The western low land and Wembere plateau zone**

The zone is characterized by moderately high rainfall in the region with annual mean precipitation ranging from 500mm to 850mm. The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. The zone covers the north western part of Iramba district. The plains include the Wembere, Sibiti, Lake Kitangiri and Shelui in Iramba district. The soils are deep dark brown silt loam; brown or reddish brown loamy sands. Crops grown are mainly maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, Sunflower, Cotton, Simsim and Cowpeas. Livestock keeping is largely practiced and oxenization is generally very popular. Fishing activities are confined to Lake Kitangiri. The zone is densely populated. This zone covers 9 wards of Ndulungu, Urughu, Mtekente, Mtoa, Shelui, Mgongo, Ntwike, Tulya and Kidaru.

### **1.5.2 Zone II – Central zone**

This zone enjoys the highest rainfall in the District with annual precipitation of from 500mm to 850mm. The area is characterized by a gently undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops and dissected by many streams in the north eastern Iramba district. It has deep dark brown or reddish brown loamy sands to dark grey or black cracking clays in valleys and depressions. The vegetation is a mixture of **acacia** bush land, and grassland of **brachystegia** woodlands. Crops grown here are mainly maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, Cowpeas, groundnuts, sunflower, Lentils and Onions. Oxenization is universally practiced. This is the most densely populated zone. This zone covers 11 wards of Kisiriri, Oldkiomboi, Kiomboi, Kinampanda, Maluga, Ulemo, Mukulu, Ndago, Mbelekesa, Kaselya and Kyengege.

## **1.6 Drainage System**

The basic drainage systems:-

- In Iramba district the Ndurumo, Mpura, Kisukwani, Kinkungu, Luzilukulu, Nzalala and Wembere rivers flow towards north and north-west into Lake Kitangiri and Eyasi basin.

## **1.7 Population**

### **1.7.1 Ethnic Groups**

The main indigenous ethnic groups are the Nyiramba and Sukuma. Others who form significant minorities are the Taturu and Barbaig. The Barbaig have advanced from living on herding and collecting honey and are now growers of maize, beans and sweet potatoes.

### **1.7.2 Population Size and Growth**

Like most District on Tanzania mainland, the population of Iramba District has experienced a significant change in population. Table 1.5 shows that the District had 236,282 people in 2012 compared to 367,036 inhabitants counted in the 2002 Population Census, resulting in a significant decrease of 130,754 people. The reason for the decrease is that the District has been divided into two Districts which is Iramba District Council and Mkalama District Council. In 2012 population and housing census, Iramba district represent 17.24% of the total population of Singida Region which was 1,370,637.

The projections for 2015 put the District population at 255,373 out of which, females accounted for 50.5 percent of the population.

Compared to other Ward in Iramba District 2012 PHC, Kiomboi where the District Headquarter is, appeared to be the 1<sup>st</sup> populous Ward followed by Mtoa and Ulemo. The least populous Ward in The District was Kyengege which took 3.3% of the Total Population in the District (Table 1.5).

**Table: 1.5. Distribution of Population and Projection by Ward; 2002 to 2015**

District/Ward	Population		Projection		
	2002	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Iramba</b>	<b>367,036</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>238,198</b>	<b>243,791</b>	<b>255,373</b>
Kisiriri	10,124	10,686	10,773	11,026	11,549
Kiomboi	22,155	25,375	25,581	26,181	27,425
Kidaru	10,413	9,727	9,806	10,036	10,513
Tulya	6,254	8,265	8,332	8,528	8,933
Kinampanda	13,654	14,870	14,991	15,343	16,071
Ulemo	14,671	17,174	17,313	17,720	18,562
Kyengege	7,997	7,845	7,909	8,094	8,479
Ndago	12,307	14,453	14,570	14,912	15,621
Urughu	11,451	13,380	13,488	13,805	14,461
Mtekente	16,256	16,973	17,111	17,512	18,344
Mbelekeke	10,241	12,678	12,781	13,081	13,702
Kaselya	16,555	9,801	9,880	10,112	10,593
Shelui	22,401	14,933	15,054	15,408	16,140
Ntwike	14,162	16,977	17,115	17,517	18,349
Mtoa	17,347	19,724	19,884	20,351	21,318
Ndulungu	-	10,380	10,464	10,710	11,219
Mgongo	-	13,041	13,147	13,455	14,095
Kinyangiri	19,187	-			
Iguguno	21,558	-			
Msingi	6,433	-			
Nduguti	15,921	-			
Ilunda	19,429	-			
Mwanga	21,420	-			
Gumanga	9,851	-			
Ibaga	10,648	-			
Mpambala	10,857	-			
Mwangeza	12,414	-			
Nkinto	13,330	-			

\*The wards population for 2013, 2014 and 2015 has been calculated depending on their percentage share on 2012 population

Source: The United Republic of Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2002, 2012 and Population Projections 2013, 2014,2015.

The region's 1988 population of 792,387 is expected to double by the year 2016 when about 28 years will have elapsed. The district's 1988 population of 290,334 is expected to double by the year 2024 when about 36 years will have elapsed

Table 1.6 shows that in 2002/2012 Iramba District have high growth rates compared to other districts in the Region. In 1988/2002 the growth rate for Iramba was 1.7% while growth rate of Singida region was 2.3 percent while it was 3.2 percent for the Tanzania Mainland.

**Table 1.6: Average Annual Rates of Population Increase for the Inter-censal Periods 1988-2002 and 2002-2012, by District.**

District	Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)		Difference in Annual Rates
	1988-2002	2002-2012	
Singida	2.3	2.3	-
Iramba	1.7	7.4	5.7
Singida	2.5	1.7	-0.8
Manyoni	3.0	3.7	0.7
Singida Municipal	2.5	2.7	0.2
Ikungi	-	2.6	2.60
Mkalama	-	-3.0	(3.00)

Source: Tanzania Population and Housing Census 1988, 2002, 2012 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report and Singida Region socio- economic profile.

Table 1.7 shows population size and the population growth rates in the district according to the 2002 and 2012 census. It may be noted that the population varied from 1967 Population census to 2012 population census. However the district's population of 2012 census decreases compared to 2002 census due to the reason that the district has been divided into two districts in 2012.

**Table 1.7: Population Size and Growth; Iramba district, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

District	Land Area (sq. kms)	2002 Census	2012 Pop. Census	Growth Rate (%)	
		Number	Number	1988 -2002	2002-2012
Iramba	7,878(2002) 4,549.4(2012)	367,036	236,282	1.7	7.4

\*Land area change after the district being divided in 2012

**Source:** Computed Data from 2002, 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Iramba Districts's population grew at an average of 1.7 percent per annum between 1988 and 2002. Between the years 2002 and 2012, the growth rate increased to 7.4 percent.

**Table 1.8: Annual Population Growth Rates; Singida Region, 1967/78 to 2002/2012.**

District	Percentage intercensal annual population growth			
	1967 --78	1978 -- 88	1988 -- 2002	2002 --2012
Iramba	2.5	1.8	1.7	7.4
<b>Singida Region</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Source:** Compiled from 1967 to 2012 population census reports

Moreover, Table 1.9 shows that population of Iramba District was expected to reach **255,373** by the year 2015 from 236,282 in 2012.

**Table 1.9: Population Distribution; Iramba district, 1988, 2002 and 2012 censuses and 2013, 2014 and 2015 Population projections**

District	Population and Housing Census			Population Projection		
	1988	2002	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iramba	290,334	367,036	236,282	238,198	243,791	255,373

**Source:** compiled from 1988, 2002,2012 census and Singida Regional Projections Report, 2015

Table 1.10 shows that Kiomboi ward where the Districts head quarter is, has the biggest share of the districts population in 2012, and has been on the increase from 6.0 percent in 2002 to 10.7 percent in 2012. Kyengege Ward has the lowest share of the district population in 2012 population and housing census.

**Table 1.10: Ward Percentage Share of District Population; Iramba District; 2002, and 2012.**

Ward	population		Percentage share of Ward population	
	2002	2012	2002	2012
Urughu	11,451	13,380	3.1	5.7
Mtekente	16,256	16,973	4.4	7.2
Mtoa	17,347	19,724	4.7	8.3
Mgongo	N/A	13,041	N/A	5.5
Shelui	22,401	14,933	6.1	6.3
Ntwike	14,162	16,977	3.9	7.2
Tulya	6,254	8,265	1.7	3.5
Kidaru	10,413	9,727	2.8	4.1
Kisiriri	10,124	10,686	2.8	4.5
Kiomboi	22,155	25,375	6.0	10.7
Kinampanda	13,654	14,870	3.7	6.3
Ulemo	14,671	17,174	4.0	7.3
Kyengege	7,997	7,845	2.2	3.3
Ndago	12,307	14,453	3.4	6.1
Mbelekeke	10,241	12,678	2.8	5.4
Kaselya	16,555	9,801	4.5	4.1
Ndulungu	N/A	10,380	N/A	4.4
Kinyangiri	19,187	N/A	5.2	N/A
Iguguno	21,558	N/A	5.9	N/A
Msingi	6,433	N/A	1.8	N/A
Nduguti	15,921	N/A	4.3	N/A
Ilunda	19,429	N/A	5.3	N/A
Mwanga	21,420	N/A	5.8	N/A
Gumanga	9,851	N/A	2.7	N/A
Ibaga	10,648	N/A	2.9	N/A
Mpambala	10,857	N/A	3.0	N/A
Mwangeza	12,414	N/A	3.4	N/A
Nkinto	13,330	N/A	3.6	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,036</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Population and Housing Census 2002, 2012.

Compared to other districts of Singida region, Iramba district is neither big in terms of land area or population. According to the 1988 census results, Iramba district was the leading district in Singida region in terms of population followed by Singida rural, Manyoni and Singida Municipal. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Iramba district was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Populous district in the region followed by Singida rural, Mkalama and Singida Municipal. The 1<sup>st</sup> populous district in the region was

Manyoni and the 2<sup>nd</sup> was Ikungi district. Table 1.11 shows that the share of the Districts Population on the Region.

**Table 1.11: Percentage Share of Iramba district on the Region's population; 1988, 2002, and 2012**

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		% share of the total population		
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988	2002	2012
Iramba	290,334	367,036	236,282	26.4	-35.6	36.64	33.8	17.2
Singida Rural	285,135	400,377	225,521	40.42	-43.7	35.98	36.8	16.5
Manyoni	135,390	204,482	296,763	51	45.1	17.09	18.8	21.7
Singida Municipal	81,528	114,853	150,379	40.9	30.9	10.29	10.6	11.0
Ikungi	N/A	N/A	272,959	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.9
Mkalama	N/A	N/A	188,733	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8
<b>TOTAL (Singida region)</b>	<b>792,387</b>	<b>1,086,748</b>	<b>1,370,637</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computed data from PHC 2002, 2012.

### 1.7.3 Population Density

Iramba District had an average population density of 52 persons per sq. km in 2012 and was considered to be moderately densely populated on Tanzania Mainland. In 1988 Iramba district with a population density of 37 persons per sq. km was the most densely populated district, followed by Singida Rural which had 24 persons per sq. km then Manyoni with 5 persons per sq. km. It is projected that by the year 2017 Iramba District will have a total population of about 267,507 and an average population density of 59 people per square kilometer. The District by its size is not considered to have land pressure.



**Table 1.12: Population Density by Division and Ranking, Iramba District; 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

Ward	Land Area Sq. kms.		2002		2012	
			Number	Rank	Number	Rank
	2002	2012				
KISIRIRI	1,190.5	1,190.5	41	6	45	4
KINAMPANDA	565.65	565.65	64	3	71	1
SHELUI	1,180.25	1,180.25	46	4	55	2
NDAGO	1,613.00	1,613.00	41	5	48	3
KINYANGIRI	632.85	-	75	1		
NDUGUTI	945.45	-	70	2		
KIRUMI	1,750.35	-	27	7		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>4,549.40</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>52</b>	

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census General Report and Population Projections 2016

In 2002 Kinyangiri appeared the most densely populated Division followed by Nduguti, Kinampanda, Shelui, Ndago, Kisiriri and the least populated division was Kirumi with only 27 persons per square kilometer. In 2012 Kinampanda appeared the most densely populated division followed by Shelui, Ndago and the least populated was Kisiriri.

#### 1.7.4 Population Trend

Table 1.13 shows that from 1988 to 2002 the district's population increases from 290,334 in 1988 to 367,036 in 2002. However, from 2012 to 2012 the district's population decreases to 236,282 due to the reason that The district has been divided and form two districts.

**Table 1.13: Population by District; Singida Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012**

District	Land Area (sq. kms)	Population Censuses			Population Increase: 1988 to 2002		Pop. Increase 2002- 2012	
		1988	2002	2012	Number	percent Difference	Number	Percent diff.
Iramba	7,878.0	290,334	367,036	236,282	76,702	26.4	(130,754)	-35.6

Source: Computed Data from 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

### 1.7.5 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a measure which shows the load the economically active population has in supporting the young and the old population who are considered to be dependents. The Age Dependency Ratio therefore compares the number of persons aged 0 – 14 years and those aged 65 years with the ones aged 15 – 64 years who are considered to be economically active. The Population and Housing census(1988) shows that Iramba had a total of 152,107 dependants compared to 137,967 who were economically active with the dependence ratio of 110. In 2002 Iramba had 192,960 dependants and 174,076 economically active with the dependence ratio of 111. However in 2012 the dependence ratio increase to 106 where by 121,389 persons were dependants and 114,893 were economically active. Table 1.14 shows that in 2012 Population and housing census, Urughu ward had the highest number of dependants followed by Ndulungu and Mbelekese. Tulya had the smallest ratio of 82 dependants per 100 active persons

Table 1.14: The Dependency Ratios by Ward; Iramba District, 2012

Ward	2012 Population		
	Number of		Dependency Ratio
	Depend ants	Econo mically Active	
Urughu	7,371	6,009	123
Mtekente	8,938	8,035	111
Mtoa	10,561	9,163	115
Mgongo	6,984	6,057	115
Shelui	7,427	7,506	99
Ntwike	8,779	8,198	107
Tulya	3,714	4,551	82
Kidaru	5,224	4,503	116
Kisiriri	5,564	5,122	109
Kiomboi	11,896	13,479	88
Kinampanda	7,445	7,425	100
Ulemo	8,408	8,766	96
Kyengege	4,122	3,723	111
Ndago	7,215	7,238	100
Mbelekese	6,857	5,821	118
Kaselya	5,247	4,554	115
Ndulungu	5,637	4,743	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,389</b>	<b>114,893</b>	<b>106</b>

Source: Computed Data from 2012 Population and housing Censuses Reports.

### 1.7.6 Population Distribution by Sex and Age

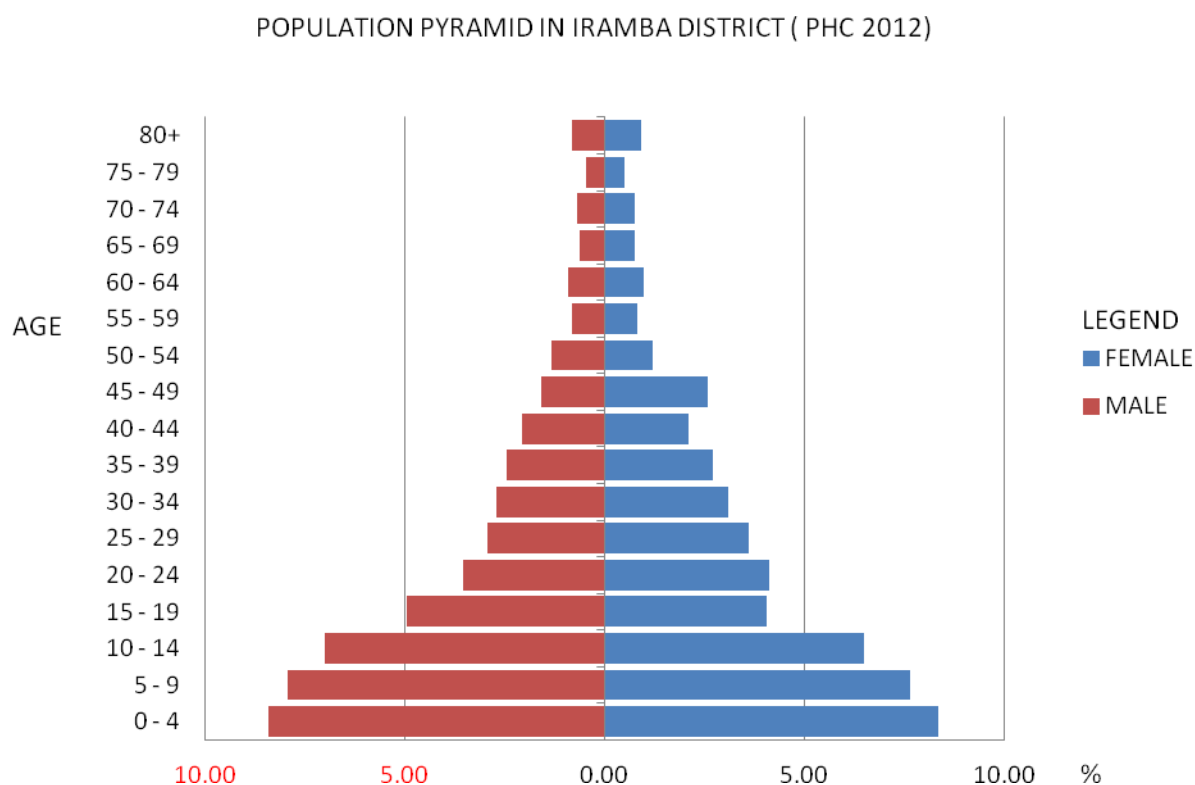
The 1978 population census results showed that females were more than males in Iramba District. For every 100 females there were 90 males. This also appeared in 1988 where the sex ratio was 93. However this female dominance was reflected in all Wards without exception. In 2012 Tulya had the highest sex ratio of 112. Table 1.15 shows that, females were more than males in 2012, for every 100 females there were 98 males (2012 housing and population census).

**Table 1.15: Population and Sex Ratio by Sex and Wards; Iramba District 2012**

Ward	2012		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Urughu	6,566	6,814	96
Mtekente	8,396	8,577	98
Mtoa	9,738	9,986	98
Mgongo	6,377	6,664	96
Shelui	7,417	7,516	99
Ntwike	8,461	8,516	99
Tulya	4,370	3,895	112
Kidaru	4,849	4,878	99
Kisiriri	5,294	5,392	98
Kiomboi	12,270	13,105	94
Kinampanda	7,308	7,562	97
Ulemo	8,407	8,767	96
Kyengege	3,902	3,943	99
Ndago	7,195	7,258	99
Mbelekese	6,364	6,314	101
Kaselya	4,849	4,952	98
Ndulungu	5,234	5,146	102
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116,997</b>	<b>119,285</b>	<b>98</b>

**Source:** Calculations based on data from the 2012 census

**Figure 1.2 Population Pyramid for Iramba District on 2012**



Source: NBS, the 2012 Village/Street Statistics Report for Singida Region, 2016

The 2012 population of Iramba district as depicted by its pyramid above, is considered to be a young population, made up of children under 18 years who were (62,670 males and 58,716 females) that is 51.37 percent of the total population, followed by the young persons aged between 18 – 29 years estimated to be 41,820 (19,667 males and 22,153 females) or 17.7 percent of total population. Persons aged 61 years and above were 15,498 (7,576 males and 7,922 females) or 6.56 percent of the total population. Table 1.16 shows the 2012 population of Iramba district distributed by broad age groups and sex.

**Table 1.16: Population by Broad Age Groups and by Sex; Iramba District, 2012**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	Percent of Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
0 – 17	62,670	51.63	58,716	48.37	121,386	51.37
18 – 29	19,667	47.03	22,153	52.97	41,820	17.70
30 – 44	17,236	48.10	18,596	51.90	35,832	15.16
45 – 60	9,848	45.29	11,898	54.71	21,746	9.20
61+	7,576	48.88	7,922	51.12	15,498	6.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,997</b>	<b>49.52</b>	<b>119,285</b>	<b>50.48</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census Report

### 1.7.7 Households and Household Size

Kyengege Ward had the least number of households perhaps due to its population size. With a population of 7,845 persons by the 2012 population and housing census, there were 1,538 households (5.1 house hold size), equivalent to 3.5 percent of the total 43,756 households of Iramba district. Urughu ward appeared to have the biggest house hold size compared to other ward in the district. it has 7.3 house hold size perhaps due to its ethnical group (pastoralists-sukuma tribe) found in that area. The smallest average household size of 4.5 was registered in Kiomboi Ward as Table 1.17 shows.

**Table 1.17: Households and Average Households Size by Ward; Iramba District, 2002 and 2012.**

Ward	2002 Census			2012 Census		
	Total Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Total Population	Number of Households	Average Household size
Urughu	11,451	2,262	5.1	13,380	1,833	7.3
Mtekente	16,256	3,261	5.0	16,973	2,611	6.5
Mtoa	17,347	3,063	5.7	19,724	3,233	6.1
Mgongo	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,041	2,006	6.5
Shelui	22,401	4,396	5.1	14,933	2,928	5.1
Ntwike	14,162	2,867	4.9	16,977	3,144	5.4
Tulya	6,254	1,328	4.7	8,265	1,621	5.1
Kidaru	10,413	1,787	5.8	9,727	1,569	6.2
Kisiriri	10,124	2,110	4.8	10,686	2,323	4.6
Kiomboi	22,155	4,763	4.7	25,375	5,639	4.5
Kinampanda	13,654	1,943	7.0	14,870	2,974	5.0
Ulemo	14,671	2,951	5.0	17,174	3,578	4.8
Kyengege	7,997	1,405	5.7	7,845	1,538	5.1
Ndago	12,307	2,563	4.8	14,453	2,950	4.9
Mbelekesese	10,241	2,184	4.7	12,678	2,264	5.6
Kaselya	16,555	3,657	4.5	9,801	1,750	5.6
Ndulungu	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,380	1,730	6
Kinyangiri	19,187	3,778	5.1	-	-	-
Iguguno	21,558	4,567	4.7	-	-	-
Msingi	6,433	1,449	4.4	-	-	-
Nduguti	15,921	3,124	5.1	-	-	-
Ilunda	19,429	3,675	5.3	-	-	-
Mwanga	21,420	3,569	6.0	-	-	-
Gumanga	9,851	2,016	4.9	-	-	-
Ibaga	10,648	2,220	4.8	-	-	-
Mpambala	10,857	1,988	5.5	-	-	-
Mwangeza	12,414	2,192	5.7	-	-	-
Nkinto	13,330	2,589	5.1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,036</b>	<b>71,707</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>43,691</b>	<b>5.4</b>

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

Table 1.17 also indicates the distribution of households and average household size for every ward of Iramba district based on the 2002 and 2012 censuses. In 2002 Kiomboi had the largest number of households (4,763) followed by Iguguno (4,567), Shelui (4,396) and Kaselya (3,657).

### 1.7.8 Rural and Urban population

Urban rural differentials are manifest in many population characteristics. According to the National bureau of statistics population census, of 1988 Iramba had only 10,114 persons live in urban area and that is only 3.5 percent of total population which was 290,334. In 2002 the number increased to 32,681 (8.9 percent) out of 367,036. Table 1.18 below shows the percentage of urbanization in 2012 which was more significant in Shelui ward 65.2 percent of its population is urbanized, followed by Kiomboi (22.9 percent) and Ndago (14.5 percent).

**Table 1.18: Urban Population and Percentage Change by Ward; Iramba District, 2012**

Ward	2012		
	Total population	Urban population	Percent urbanization
Urughu	13,380	-	-
Mtekente	16,973	-	-
Mtoa	19,724	-	-
Mgongo	13,041	-	-
Shelui	14,933	9,743	65.2
Ntwike	16,977	-	-
Tulya	8,265	-	-
Kidaru	9,727	-	-
Kisiriri	10,686	-	-
Kiomboi	25,375	5,804	22.9
Kinampanda	14,870	-	-
Ulemo	17,174	-	-
Kyengege	7,845	-	-
Ndago	14,453	2,090	14.5
Mbelekesa	12,678	-	-



Kaselya	9,801	-	-
Ndulungu	10,380	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,282</b>	<b>17,637</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Source: National Bureau of Statistics Population Census data 2012

### 1.7.9 Migration

Factors affecting change in the population of an area are births, deaths and migration. Migration is one of the most complex demographic variable. Like deaths it can occur at any time. Migration can affect the growth of population directly, and by influencing fertility and

mortality of the area of origin and destination. The measurement and analysis of migration are important in the preparation of population estimates and projections for a region. Furthermore, it is of particular significance for manpower and regional planning.

Iramba district is one of the district in the country that experience persistently negative net migration. There are several reasons that cause negative net migration in these District. Among them are lack of strong industrial and commercial base, large scale plantations, and non availability of social services including school facilities, health infrastructure and looking for greener pastures.

**Table 1.21: Migration and Net Migration; Iramba District, 2002 and 2012**

District	2002			2012		
	In migration	Out migration	Net migration	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Iramba	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census, Tanzania National Profile Volume V (A)

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **THE DISTRICT ECONOMY**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes the economy of Iramba district. The economic indicators used include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and main source of income for the residents of Iramba district. The non-income poverty indicators cover demographic characteristics, health, and education status, access to drinking water, food security and housing condition.

#### **2.1 District Gross Domestic Product**

Iramba district's economic performance continues to be dominated by agriculture followed by industries and services. In The estimated Annual Gross Domestic Product of Iramba District for the year 2014 was Tshs. **170,534,262,318** The annual GDP was estimated from the data collected from various District council departments and other Government Agencies.

##### **2.1.1 District Per Capita Income**

According to Singida Region GDP Report, 2008 it shows that Iramba district had the per capita GDP of Tshs 281,308 in 2001, 320,145 in 2005 and 349,727 in 2006. In 2010 Iramba had the Per capita GDP of 650,000 and in 2015 the Per capital GDP increases to 699,511.

Table 2.3 shows per capita income of the residents of Iramba in 2010 and 2014.

**Table 2. 3: District Per Capita Income at Current Market Prices and their Ranking for the Years 2012 and 2014**

District	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (TZS)		Change in Per Capita income	Percent Change in Per Capita Income
	2010	2014	2010-2014	2010-2014
Iramba	650,000	699,511	49,511	7.6

**\*The district GDP collected from secondary data from various departments and other agencies.**

## 2.2 Poverty Indicators

As stated earlier, besides GDP and per capita GDP, there are a number of indicators that reveal poverty levels in the district. These indicators include gini coefficient, poverty gap, percent of households below the basic needs poverty line, main source of cash income, food security, food consumption patterns, net enrolment, adult literacy rate, health indicators, and access to safe drinking water. They also include housing conditions in terms of types of toilets, roofing materials, and source of energy for lighting and source of energy for cooking.

### 2.3.1 Income Poverty Rate, Poverty Gap and Gini Coefficient

According to the 2011/2012 Tanzania Household Budget Survey Report, the number of poor per square kilometer in Council was 17. Regarding the poverty line, the report showed that 33.3% percent of Households live below basic needs poverty line and 11.3 live below food poverty line.

Regarding the Gini Coefficient Rate which measures the percent of uneven distribution of wealth/income, the results portrayed that Iramba District Council had a Gini coefficient of 0.29 percent and the Percent of Poverty Gap was 7.8.

**Selected Poverty Indicators in Iramba District Council; 2016**

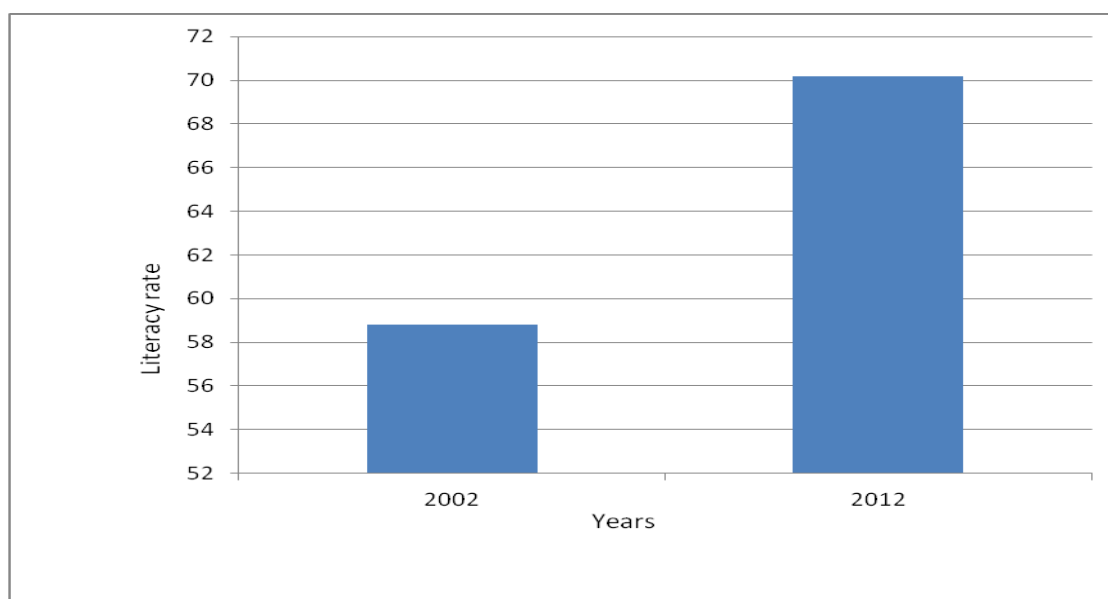
Percent of population live below basic needs Poverty Line	Percent of population below food poverty line	Percent of Poverty Gap	Gini Coefficient Rate	Number of Poor Per Sq. km
33.3	11.3	7.8	0.29	17

Source: Tanzania Household Budget Survey, 2012

## 2.2.2 Literacy Rate and Level of Education

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2012, Iramba district had a total literacy rate of 70.2 percent for both sexes that is 11.3 percent change compared to literate rate of 58.8 in 2002. The results also reveal that literacy rate was higher among males (66.8 percent) than among females (51.9 percent).

**Figure 1. Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above; Iramba District, 2002 and 2012 Census**



## 2.2.3 Access to Drinking Clean Water

Water is a crucial basic human need for survival. Its availability also enhances economic activities. This being the case, water from piped systems, tube well/boreholes, protected dug well, protected spring, car with small tank as well as bottled water are considered clean and safe water. From the 2012 Population and Housing Census results shown in Figure 2.1, the main source of drinking water in Iramba districts was surface water (river, dam, wells). About 35.6 percent of households used water from improved drinking water sources (piped water, public tap, bore hole, protected wells and springs). About 64 percent of the private households are using water from non- improved drinking water sources

**Table 2. 1: Percentage of Households with Their Main Source of Drinking Water; Iramba District, 2012 Census**

Region/ District	Main Source of Drinking Water							
	Improved Drinking Water Sources							
	Total	Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved
Singida	255,613	4.8	1.8	14.1	9.8	7.2	0.5	38.2
Iramba	43,196	6.4	1.2	15	9.7	3.1	0.2	35.6
Region/ District	Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam, lake etc)	Total Non-Improved
Singida	33.4	11.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	14.9	62
Iramba	25.8	8.9	0.8	0	0.2	0.1	28.8	64.6

**Source:** Singida Region basic demographic and socio economic profile, 2015

## 2.2.4 Types of Toilets

Sanitary conditions of any human settlement have a direct impact on the environment and on the health standards of the people who live in the neighbourhood. With respect to availability of toilets (Table 2.2), the 2012 Population and Housing Census reveals that in Iramba district large number of the households used non improved toilet facilities (88 percent), and about 12.1 percent used improved toilet facilities.

**Table 2.2 Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Iramba district 2012**

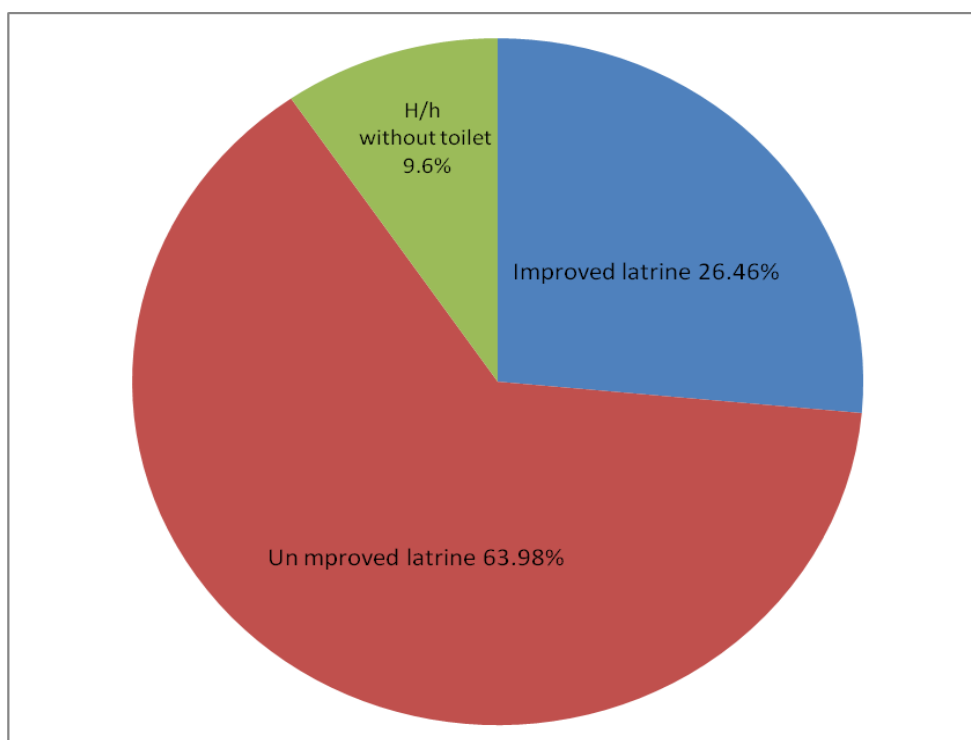
<b>Improved Toilet Facilities</b>									
Region/ District	Total	Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventila ted Improv ed Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washabl e Slab with Lid	Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Compo sting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improv ed
Region	255,613	0.5	1.9	2.6	0.5	3.4	5.3	0.2	<b>14.4</b>
Iramba	43,196	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	3.3	5.5	0.2	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Non - Improved Toilet Facilities</b>									
	Total	Flush/Pour water to Somewher e Else	Pit Latrine without Washabl e/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Ope n Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non- Improved		
Singida Region	255,613	0.5	36.2	39.2	0	9.8	<b>85.7</b>		
Iramba	43,196	0.5	40.9	38.2	0	8.4	<b>88</b>		

**Table 2.3 Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility in wards, Iramba district 2015**

Ward	household	population	improved latrine	%	unimproved latrine	%	household without toilet	%	hand washing facilities	%
urughu	2,374	14,931	896	37.74	1219	51.35	259	10.9	177	7.46
mtekente	3,286	18,864	611	18.59	1,707	51.95	968	29.5	211	6.42
Mtoa	3,237	17,404	879	27.15	2226	68.77	132	4.1	121	3.74
Mgongo	1,848	11,021	730	39.50	1043	56.44	75	4.1	333	18.02
Shelui	3,576	16,655	1128	31.54	2336	65.32	112	3.1	367	10.26
Ntwike	3,154	15,134	1100	34.88	1948	61.76	106	3.4	317	10.05
Tulya	1,667	7,846	451	27.05	1028	61.67	188	11.3	423	25.37
Kidaru	2,017	15,873	519	25.73	1285	63.71	213	10.6	212	10.51
Kisiriri	2,432	11,653	279	11.47	1837	75.53	316	13.0	297	12.21
New Kiomboi	4,517	16,785	1287	28.49	2877	63.69	353	7.8	238	5.27
Old Kiomboi	3,461	15,069	661	19.10	2388	69.00	412	11.9	198	5.72
Kinampanda	2,304	9,670	394	17.10	1565	67.93	345	15.0	111	4.82
Maluga	1,136	5,511	299	26.32	746	65.67	91	8.0	133	11.71
Ulemo	2,398	12,095	723	30.15	1489	62.09	186	7.8	358	14.93
Mkulu	1,356	7,746	395	29.13	866	63.86	95	7.0	106	7.82
Kyengege	1,707	11,339	556	32.57	1064	62.33	87	5.1	121	7.09
Ndago	3,467	14,792	877	25.30	2077	59.91	513	14.8	139	4.01
Mbelekese	2,969	12,060	507	17.08	2281	76.83	181	6.1	160	5.39
Kaselya	1,918	8,938	606	31.60	1185	61.78	127	6.6	88	4.59
Ndulungu	2,198	11,987	600	27.30	1475	67.11	123	5.6	178	8.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,022</b>	<b>255,373</b>	<b>13498</b>	<b>26.46</b>	<b>32,642</b>	<b>63.98</b>	<b>4882</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4288</b>	<b>8.40</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2015.

**Figure 2. 3: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Iramba District, 2015**



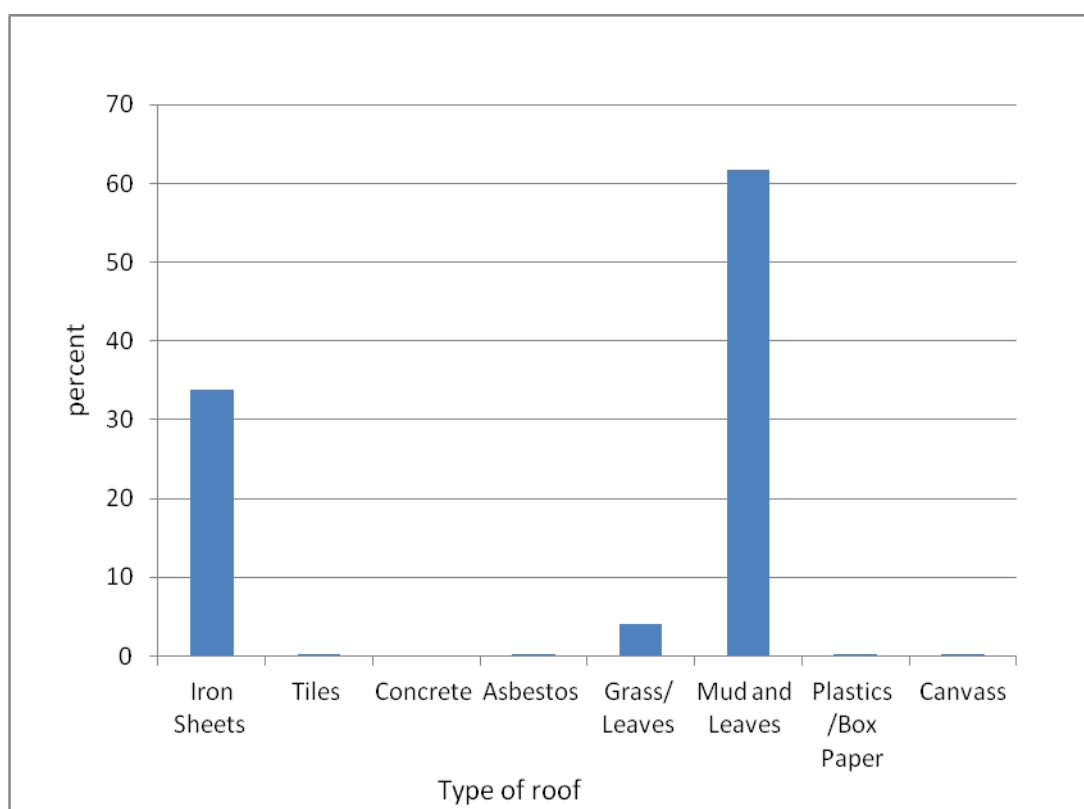
**Source:** Compiled data from District Executive Director's office, 2015

### 2.2.5 Roofing Materials

The 2012 Population and Housing Census showed that 61.8 percent of private households in Iramba district used mud and leaves as the main roofing material (Figure 2.3). However 33.8 of the private house hold used iron sheets as the main roofing material. This was followed by grass/leaves (4 percent) and canvas (0.3 percent). Asbestos, tiles and plastic/box (0.1 percent each). See figure below.

**Figure 2. 3: Percentage of Households by Type of Roofing Materials, Iramba District, 2012**



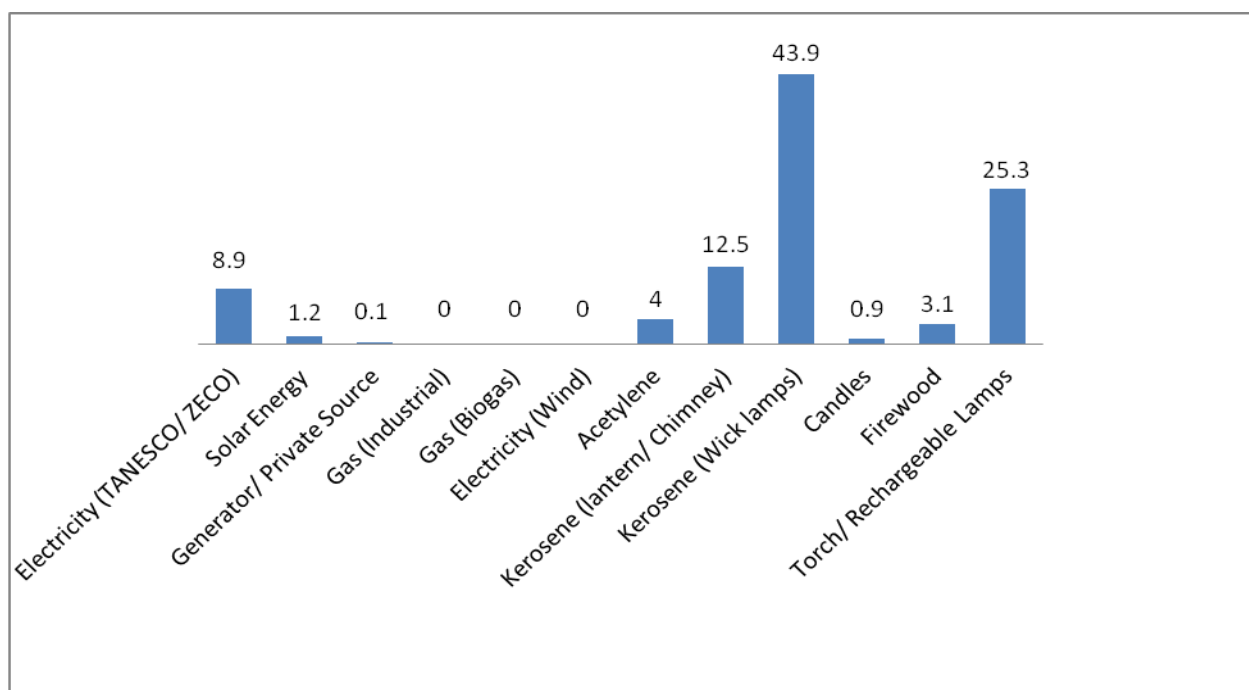


**Source:** Singida Region basic demographic and socio economic profile, 2016.

## 2.2.6 Source of Energy for Lighting

According to Figure 2.4, kerosene (wick/lamps) was the most common source of lighting energy in the District with 43.9 percent of the households using this source of energy. This was followed by Torch/rechargeable lamps (25.3 percent), kerosene (lantern/chimney) 12.5 percent, electricity Tanesco/ZECO(8.9 percent), acetylene gas (4 percent), firewood (3.1 percent), solar (1.2 percent), generator (0.1 percent), gas (industrial and biogas) and electricity (wind mill) (0 percent each). See the figure 2.4 below.

**Figure 2. 4: Percentage of Households by Type of source of Energy for Lighting, Iramba District, 2012**

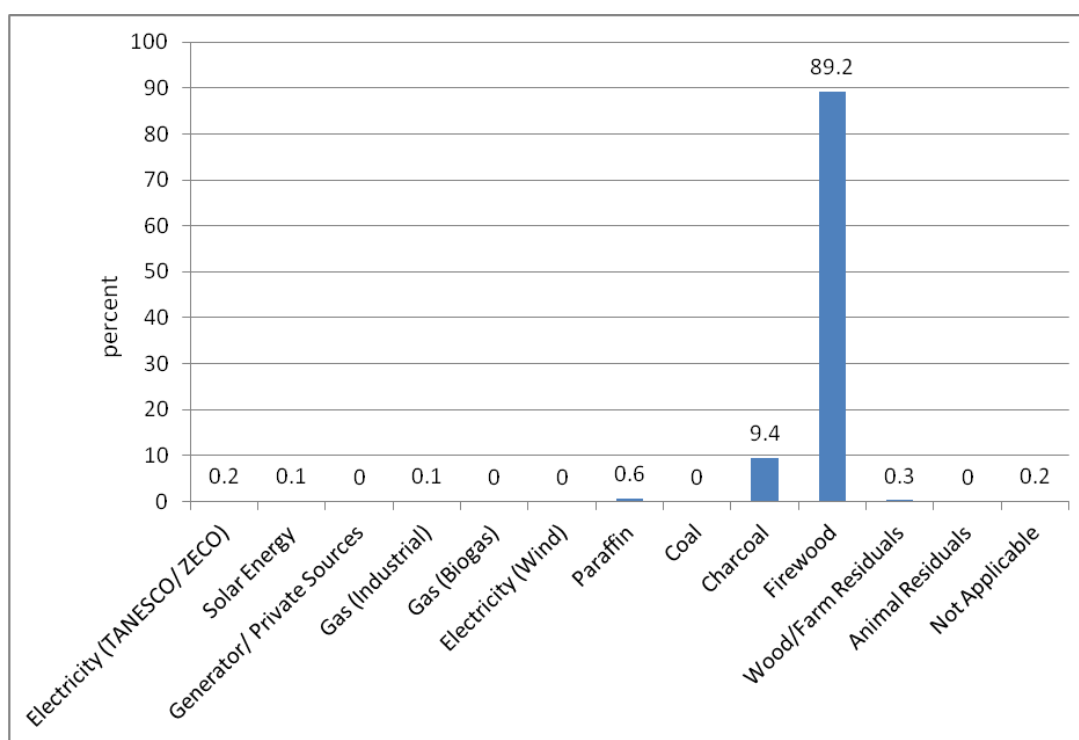


**Source:** Singida Region basic demographic and socio economic profile, 2016.

### 2.2.7 Source of Energy for Cooking

According to Figure 2.5, the main source of energy for cooking for most of the private households in Iramba District was firewood (89.2 percent ) followed by charcoal (9.4 percent ), paraffin (0.6 percent), wood(farm residual) 0.3 percent. The use of modern sources of energy electricity (0.2 percent), solar energy and gas (industrial) 0.1 percent each.

**Figure 1: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking in Iramba District, 2012**



**Source:** Singida Region basic demographic and socio economic profile, 2016.

## 2.3 Land Development

The main role of the Land Sector in Iramba District is to enable citizens to use their land as capital in the fight against poverty. To achieve this goal, Table 2.5 shows that 2,321 plots were surveyed and among them 5.6 percent (129 plots) had certificates.

**Table 2. 5: Total Number of Plots Surveyed in Iramba District up to 2015**

Division	Demand of Plots	No. of Plots Surveyed	Plots Allocated	Percent of plots allocated	Plots with Certificates	Percent of Plots with Certificates
Kisiriri	5,000	1252	1252	100%	94	7.5%
Shelui	1,500	494	494	100%	5	1%
Kinampanda	3,000	575	575	100%	30	5.23%
Ndago	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Source:** Iramba District Council, 2015

### 2.3.1 Village Land Planning in Rural Areas

In the planning of farms, grazing areas and human settlements in rural areas, the village is the starting point. Table 2.6 shows that out of 78 villages in Iramba District about 64.1% percent have been surveyed and one Village with Land Use Planning.

**Table 2.6: Village Land Use Planning in Rural Areas by Council, Iramba District, 2015**

<b>Dision</b>	<b>No. of Villages</b>	<b>No. of Villages already surveyed</b>	<b>% of Villages already surveyed</b>	<b>No. of Villages with Land Use Planning</b>	<b>% of Villages with Land Use Planning</b>
Kisiriri	19	13	68.42%	1	5.26%
Shelui	19	11	57.9%	-	-
Kinampanda	16	12	75%	-	-
Ndago	24	14	58.33%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.28%</b>

\*Number of Villages include the 8 villages of Kiomboi Township

**Source:** Iramba District Council, 2015

## CHAPTER THREE

### Productive Sectors

#### 3.0 Overview

Chapter four details the performance of main productive sectors in Iramba District. 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 Iramba economy and about 90 percent of its residents depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture contributes over 94 percent of the District's GDP and it is carried out in all wards of the district. 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

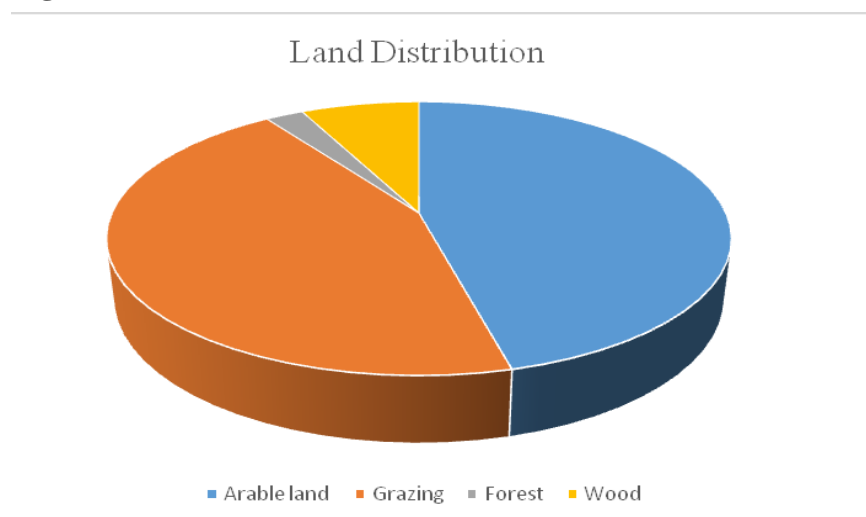
The land use planning shows that Iramba district has a total land area of 457,140 hectares, of which 202,513 hectares (44.3 percent) were classified as arable land and therefore suitable for crop farming. The remaining 254,627 hectares (55.7 percent) were considered to be used for other productive activities such as grazing, forest, wood and reserves and rocks and water (Table 3.1)

**Table 3.1: Distribution of Arable Land in the District; 2015/16**

District	Total Land Area (Ha)	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Percent of District Arable Land	Arable Land Under Crop Production	Percent of Arable Land Under Crop Production (Ha)
Iramba	457,140	202,513	44.3	196,934	97.2

Source: Compiled Data from DAICO's Office

**Figure 2: Distribution of Arable Land in the District; 2015/16**



Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office

### **3.1.2 Food Crops**

#### **3.1.2.1 Area Under Food Crops Cultivation**

The major food crops grown in the region include maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, paddy, sorghum, bulrush millet and cassava. Table 3.2 shows that maize is the main food crop grown in the district covers 38.8 percent of the cumulative annual average area under food crop cultivation, followed by sorghum (30.5 percent) and bulrush millet (11.7 percent). Other food crops with their percentage area under cultivation were sweet potatoes (10.8 percent), cassava (7.6 percent), beans (1.3 percent), paddy (0.8 percent), and cow peas (0.2 percent).

Table 3.2: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops; Iramba District, 2010/11 – 2014/15

Crop	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Maize	75,025	70,820	17,109	14,002.4	79,142.6	51,219.8
Beans	3,536	1,712	1,313	1,346	1,224	1,826.2
Sweet potatoes	10,312	18,220	17,486	14,002.4	14,627.3	14,929.54
Cow peas	230	425	154	174.6	175	231.72
Paddy	585	1400	897	1,188	1,679	1149.8
Sorghum	45,971	62,835	30,065	35,705.1	35,705	42,056.22
Bulrush millet	19,003	28,507	8,301	9,640.2	15,602	16,210.64
Cassava	12,705	10,240	15,666	1,580	12,252.1	10,488.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,367</b>	<b>194,159</b>	<b>90,991</b>	<b>77,639</b>	<b>160,407</b>	<b>138,112.5</b>
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Maize	44.8	36.5	18.8	18	49.3	38.8
Beans	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.3
Sweet potatoes	6.2	9.4	19.2	18	9.1	10.8
Cow peas	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Paddy	0.3	0.7	1	1.5	1	0.8
Sorghum	27.5	32.4	33	46	22.3	30.5
Bulrush millet	11.4	14.7	9.1	12.4	9.7	11.7
Cassava	7.6	5.3	17.2	2	7.6	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(i) Maize**

In terms of area under major food crop cultivation, maize outweighs other food crops by occupying (38.8 percent, Table 3.2a above) of the total land area under main food crops cultivation in the district. Table 3.2 shows cumulative annual average of 54,798.0 hectares (38.8 percent) had the largest area under maize cultivation over the specified period

**Table 3.2a: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Maize) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	75,025	70,820	17,109	14,002.4	79,142.6	51,219.8
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	44.8	36.5	18.8	18	49.3	38.8

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(ii) Sorghum**

Sorghum is the second major food crop in terms of the area under main food crops cultivation. It covers about 30.5 percent (Table 3.2) of the district total land area under major food crops. Table 3.2b shows that the district with cumulative annual average area of 42,056.22 hectares (29.8 percent) under sorghum cultivation.

**Table 3.2b: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Sorghum) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	45,971	62,835	30,065	35,705.1	35,705	42,056.22
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	27.5	32.4	33	46	22.3	30.5

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(iii) Bulrush millet**

According to Table 3.2, bulrush millet covered an annual average area of 16,210.64 hectares and ranked third among the major food crops in terms of area under cultivation. The crop had a percentage share of 11.7 (Table 3.2) of the District's total land area under major food crop cultivation. As Table 3.2c below shows, from 2010/11 to 2014/15.

**Table 3.2c: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Bulrush millet) in the District; 2010/11 – 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	19,003	28,507	8,301	9,640.2	15,602	16,210.64
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	11.4	14.7	9.1	12.4	9.7	11.7

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015



**(iv) Sweet potatoes**

With reference to Table 3.2d, Sweet Potatoes utilized 10.1 percent of the District's total land area under major food crops cultivated and ranked fourth after Bulrush millet (10.8 percent).

**Table 3.2d: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Sweet Potatoes) in the District; 2010/11–2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	10,312	18,220	17,486	14,002.4	14,627.3	14,929.54
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	6.2	9.4	19.2	18	9.1	10.8

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**3.1.2.2 Food Crop Production**

For the period of seven years (2010/11 to 2014/15), the region managed to harvest cumulative annual average of 181,276 tons of food crops as indicated in Table 3.3. The best year was 2011/12 with a total record of 328,275 tons of all crops produced in the District. This was an increase of about 55.5 percent over the cumulative annual average of 181,276 tons. The worst production of 112,641 tons happened in the season of 2010/11 which was below the annual average by 98,405.01 tons, equivalent to 46.6 percent below the annual average production.

**Table 3.3: Estimated Production of Major Food Crops (Tonnes) by Type; Iramba District, 2010/11– 2014/15**

Crop	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Maize	50,115	141,640	95,138	76,741	14,245.7	75575.94
Beans	1,808	908	449	594	237.6	799.32
Sweet potatoes	9,835	36,440	34,972	28,005	11,701.8	24190.76
Cow peas	115	213	77	69.8	35	105.46
Paddy	585	1820	4,698	3,160	671.6	2186.92
Sorghum	31,071	94,253	45,098	53,558	16067.3	48009.46
Bulrush millet	9,012	42,761	20,531	21,004	10063.2	20674.24
Cassava	10,100	10,240	16,602	1,928	9801.7	9734.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,641</b>	<b>328,275</b>	<b>217,565</b>	<b>185,060</b>	<b>62,824</b>	<b>181,276</b>
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Maize	44.5	43.1	43.7	41.5	22.7	41.7

Beans	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sweet potatoes	8.7	11.1	16.1	15.1	18.6	13.3
Cow peas	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1
Paddy	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.2
Sorghum	27.6	28.7	20.7	28.9	25.6	26.5
Bulrush millet	8	13	9.4	11.3	16	11.4
Cassava	9	3.1	7.6	1	15.6	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### (i) Maize

Table 3.3a shows the estimated production of Maize by district over the seven years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15. With cumulative annual average production 75,575.94 tons (41.7 percent of total District maize production), Maize happened to be the first major food crop grown in the District.

**Table 3.3a: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops (Maize) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tonnes)
Iramba	50,115	141,640	95,138	76,741	14245.7	75575.94
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	44.5	43.1	43.7	41.5	22.7	41.7

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### (ii) Sorghum

Sorghum with cumulative annual average production of 48,009.46 tons (Table 3.3 above), equivalent to 26.5 percent of the total District tonnage of food crop harvested, was the second major food crop grown in the District during the crop seasons of 2010/11 to 2014/15.

**Table 3.3b: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops (Sorghum) in the District; 2010/11 – 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Production (Tonnes)
Iramba	31,071	94,253	45,098	53,558	16067.3	48009.46
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	27.6	28.7	20.7	28.9	25.6	26.5

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### 3.1.3 Cash Crops

#### 3.1.3.1 Area Under Cash Crops Cultivation

Table 3.4 indicates that during the crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15 cash crops in the District covered an annual average area of 56,033 hectares which is equivalent to 27.7 percent of the District total arable land area of 202,513 hectares. However, types of soil, topography and weather caused the District depend on sun flower, cotton, groundnuts, onions, simsim and lentils as cash crops. Table 3.4 also indicates that hectorage under cash crops cultivation were dominated by sun flower (annual average of 40,331.14 hectares or 72 percent), ground nuts with 6,872.96 hectares (12.3 percent) was second, Onion with 4,435.1 hectares (7.9 percent) was third, Cotton with 2,875.6 hectares (5.1 percent) was fourth, Simsim 846.18 hectares (1.5 percent) occupied the fifth position and Lentils with 650.88 hectares (1.2 percent of District's area under cash crops).

**Table 3.4: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops; Iramba District, 2010/11– 2014/15**

Crop	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Cotton	1,200	4,039	3,107	2,432	3,600	2875.6
Groundnuts	7,890	8,207	5,660	6,304.5	6,303.3	6872.96
Onions	1,607	10,264	6,237	1914.4	2,153.1	4435.1
Simsim	384	585	2,237	494.9	530	846.18
Finger millet	-	-	-	106	-	21.2
Lentils	835	1,170	428	498.4	323	650.88
Sunflowers	62,787	69,940	32,862	35,125.4	941.3	40331.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,703</b>	<b>94,205</b>	<b>50,531</b>	<b>46,876</b>	<b>13,851</b>	<b>56,033</b>
<b>Percent of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Cotton	1.6	4.3	6.1	5.2	26	5.1
Groundnuts	10.6	8.7	11.2	13.4	45.5	12.3
Onions	2.2	10.9	12.3	4.1	15.5	7.9
Simsim	0.5	0.6	4.4	1.1	3.8	1.5
Finger millet	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Lentils	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.2
Sunflowers	84	74.2	65	74.9	6.8	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(i) Sun flower**

Sunflower managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 40,331.14 hectares equivalent to 72 percent (Table 3.4 above) of the district's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.4a shows that in the years under consideration.

**Table 3.4a: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Sunflower) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	62,787	69,940	32,862	35,125.4	941.3	40331.14
<b>Percentage of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	84	74.2	65	74.9	6.8	72

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(ii) Ground nuts**

With reference to Table 3.4b, Iramba district I the one district which used some of their arable land to grow ground nuts as cash crops. The respective percentage of the area under groundnuts cultivation for Iramba District 12.3%

**Table 3.4b: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Groundnuts) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	7,890	8,207	5,660	6,304.5	6,303.3	6872.96
<b>Percentage of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	10.6	8.7	11.2	13.4	45.5	12.3

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(iii) Onions**

It is the third cash crop in the District in terms of area under cultivation. Onions possessed 7.9 percent of the District's total land area under cash crops cultivation. Table 3.4c depicts that Onions was grown in the district.

**Table 3.4c: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Onion) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Area (Ha)
Iramba	1,607	10,264	6,237	1914.4	2,153.1	4435.1
<b>Percentage of the Total Area (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	2.2	10.9	12.3	4.1	15.5	7.9

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### 3.1.3.2 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 Iramba District fluctuated over the specified period as indicated in Table 3.5. Nevertheless, the District managed to harvest an annual average of 68,353 tons of all cash crops between 2010/11 and 2014/15 Sun flower was the dominant cash crop. It had an average annual production of 52,056.8 tons, equivalent to 76.2 percent of all cash crops produced in the District, Onions the second with 9,421 tons (13.8 percent), Ground nuts was the Third cash crop produced with an annual average of 4,463.98 tons (6.5 percent), cotton the fourth with 1,527.4 tons (2.2 percent), lentils with 625.08 tons (0.9 percent) was the fifth and simsim 246.5 tons (0.4 percent) the sixth.

**Table 3.5: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Cash Crops by Type; Iramba District, 2010/11 – 2014/15**

Crop	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Cotton	600	2,020	1,125	1,946	2880	1527.4
Ground nuts	5,490	8,207	6,237	6,304.5	1891	4463.98
Onions	3,214	20,528	8,946	7958	6459	9421
Simsim	304	292	283	247.5	106	246.5
Finger millet	-	-	-	62	-	12.4
Lentils	835	1,170	428	498.4	194	625.08
Sunflowers	52,640	104,910	49,293	52,688	753	52056.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>63083</b>	<b>137,127</b>	<b>66,312</b>	<b>69,341.7</b>	<b>11,349</b>	<b>68,353</b>
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Cotton	1	1.5	1.7	2.8	25.4	2.2
Ground nuts	8.7	6	9.4	9.1	16.7	6.5
Onions	5.1	15	13.5	11.5	56.9	13.8
Simsim	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4
Finger millet	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Lentils	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.9
Sunflowers	83.4	76.5	74.3	76	6.6	76.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(i) Sunflower**

Table 3.5a indicates estimated production of sun flower in the District. Sun flower was the chief cash crop in the District by having cumulative annual average production of 52,056.8 tons (76.2 percent) in the whole period under consideration.

**Table 3.5a: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Cash Crops (Sunflower) in the District;, 2010/11–2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Iramba	52,640	104,910	49,293	52,688	753	52056.8
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	83.4	76.5	74.3	76	6.6	76.2

**Source:** Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(ii) Onions**

Table 3.5b depicts that Iramba the one districts harvested an annual average of 9,421 tons (13.8 percent) in a period of seven years from 2010/11 to 2014/15. The best crop season was in 2011/12,

**Table 3.5b: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Cash Crops (Onions) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Iramba	3,214	20,528	8,946	7958	6459	9421
<b>Percentage of the Total Production (Annually)</b>						
Iramba	5.1	15	13.5	11.5	56.9	13.8

**Source:** Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

**(iii) Ground nuts**

From crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15, groundnuts production was the third in quantity after sunflower and onions. Table 3.5c gives the estimated production of groundnuts in tonnage in the district over the seven years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15.

In all seven years, Iramba is the main producer of onions by harvesting cumulative annual average of 4,463.98 tons (6.5 percent). Bumper harvest of 8,207 tons was observed during the season of 2011/12 while the worst harvest of 1891tons was observed during the season of 2014/15.

**Table 3.5c: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Cash Crops (Groundnuts) in the District; 2010/11–2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Iramba	5,490	8,207	6,237	6,304.5	1891	4463.98
<b>Percentage of the Total Production(Annually)</b>						
Iramba	8.7	6	9.4	9.1	16.7	6.5

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

#### (iv) Cotton

It was the fourth cash crop after groundnuts in terms of production in the district. According to Table 3.5d, cotton was mostly produced in Mtoa ward which accounted for 2.2 percent of all tonnage of cotton produced in the District, others are Shelui, Mgongo, Ntwike, Kidaru and Mtekente wards.

**Table 3.5d: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Cash Crops (Cotton) in the District; 2010/11– 2014/15**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual Average Production (Tone)
Iramba	600	2,020	1,125	1,946	2880	1527.4
<b>Percentage of the Total Production(Annually)</b>						
Iramba	1	1.5	1.7	2.8	25.4	2.2

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### 3.1.4 Crop Marketing

Table 3.6 shows an indicative estimated amount of cash crops marketed and revenue earned in 2014/15 in Iramba District. A total of 12,954,600 kilograms of cotton, lentils, paddy, sun flower, onions, simsim, groundnuts and Paddy were marketed in the region which earned a sum of Tshs. 18,402,160,000/=. Most of the revenue earned was due to onions which accounted for 52.6 percent of total revenue, followed by groundnuts, Cotton, Paddy, sunflower, Lentils, and Simsim.

**Table 3.6: Amount and Value of Cash Crops Purchased in the District; 2014/15**

Crop	Amount Purchased (Kgs)	Average Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings	Rank
Cotton	2,880,000	1000	2,880,000,000	15.7	3
Lentils	194,000	1500	291,000,000	1.6	6
Paddy	671,600	1600	1,074,560,000	5.8	4
Sunflower	753,000	700	527,100,000	2.9	5
Onions	6,459,000	1500	9,688,500,000	52.6	1
Simsim	106,000	1500	159,000,000	0.9	7
Groundnuts	1,891,000	2,000	3,782,000,000	20.6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,954,600</b>		<b>18,402,160,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

In 2014/15 Onions were the first growing cash crops in the District, Onions earned 52.6 percent of the District total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.6a below indicates that Iramba district which had the data of the amount of Onions sold.

**Table 3.6a: Amount of Onions Marketed and Revenue Earned in the District; 2014/15**

District	Amount Marketed (Kgs)	Percent Marketed	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings
Iramba	6,459,000	49.9	1,500	9,688,500,000	52.6

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

In 2014/15 groundnuts were the second growing cash crops in the District, groundnuts earned 20.6 percent of the District total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.6b below indicates that Iramba district which had the data of the amount of groundnuts sold.

**Table 3.6b: Amount of groundnuts Marketed and Revenue Earned in the District; 2014/15**

District	Amount Marketed (Kgs)	Percent Marketed	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings
Iramba	1,891,000	14.6	2000	3,782,000,000	20.6

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015



As it was shown in Table 3.6, cotton with 15.7 percent of earning in the District 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 2,880,000 kg of cotton to earn a sum of Tshs. 2,880,000,000. Iramba district was the first district in marketing of cotton by earning 15.7 percent of the District's revenue obtained from selling of that crop.

**Table 3.6c: Amount of Cotton Marketed and Revenue Earned in the District, 2014/15**

District	Amount Marketed (Kgs)	Percent Marketted	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings
Iramba	2,880,000	22.2	1000	2,880,000,000	15.7

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

In 2014/15 Paddy were the fourth growing cash crops in the District, Paddy earned 5.8 percent of the District total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.6d below indicates that Iramba district which had the data of the amount of paddy sold.

**Table 3.6d: Amount of paddy Marketed and Revenue Earned in the District; 2014/15**

District	Amount Marketed (Kgs)	Percent Marketed	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings
Iramba	671,600	5.2	1,600	1,074,560,000	5.8

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

In 2014/15 Sunflower were the fifth growing cash crops in the District, earned 2.9 percent of the District total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.6e below indicates that Iramba district which had the data of the amount of sunflower sold.

**Table 3.6e: Amount of Sunflower Marketed and Revenue Earned in the District 2014/15**

District	Amount Marketed (Kgs)	Percent Marketed	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Revenue Earned in Tshs	Percent Earnings
Iramba	753,000	5.8	700	527,100,000	2.9

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

### 3.1.5 Irrigation Development Programme in Iramba District

Iramba District has potential areas that can be utilized for irrigation purposes in order to improve crop production in the District. Identified potential irrigation areas to be developed in Iramba District shown in Table 3.7

**Table 3.7: Irrigation Development Areas in the District Up to 2015, Iramba District**

District	Ward	Village	Potential area for Irrigation (Ha)	Developed area (Ha)	Number of Households benefiting from Irrigation Infrastructures to date	Number of Households benefiting from Irrigation Infrastructures after completion of scheme construction
Iramba	Mtoa	Tyeme, Masagi	1177	177	300	1200
		Msai	800	0	0	800
	Urughu	Mlandala	1350	300	370	600
		Masimba	1470	750	500	1000
	Shelui	Wembere	2000	0	0	1500
	Mtekente	Ujungu	1200	0	0	700
<b>Total area</b>			<b>7997</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>5800</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office, 2015

#### 3.1.5.1 Traditional Irrigation

It is a local way system of irrigating commonly applied in small scale farming in the District. It is practiced along the rivers, lakes and dams available in some parts of the region. To mention the few, rivers like Ndurumo, Mpyula, Kisukwani, Kenkang'ombe and Wembere provide reliable water sources for traditional irrigation. According to Table 3.7.1

**Table 3.7.2: Traditional Irrigation Prospects in the District; 2013/14 – 2014/15**

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
		Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops
Iramba	7997	364	Paddy	387	Paddy	405	Paddy
		50	Vegetable	95	Vegetable	127	Vegetable

Source: Compiled Data from DAICO's Office 2015

### 3.1.5.2 Improved Irrigation

Most of agriculture households in Iramba District are small scale farmers who have inadequate resources to invest in improved irrigation which essentially needs both financial and material resources. Their financial incapability is evidenced by comparing the size of the area under improved irrigation with traditional one. In that case, Table 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 indicate that from 2012/13 to 2014/15.

**Table 3.7.2: Prospects for Improved Irrigation in the District; 2012/13 – 2014/15**

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
		Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops
Iramba	7997	750	Paddy	1580	Paddy	1777.5	Paddy
		5	vegetables	15	vegetables	40	vegetables

Source: Compiled Data from DAICO's Office

### 3.1.5.3 Modern Irrigation

In modern farming, the use of modern irrigation system is used as one of the possible way of improving crop yields. It involves the application of modern tools and technologies for irrigating large scale farming. This type of irrigation is capital intensive, which needs to invest in machinery, technologies as well as skilled labours. Availability of reliable and sufficient water sources is another important aspect for large scale farming.

Though Iramba District has some reliable water sources such as lakes and dams, the District has not yet started modern irrigation system. So far, the only achievement already made was allocating potential areas for modern irrigation in the District.

**Table 3.7.3: Prospects for Modern Irrigation in the Districts; 2012/13 – 2014/15**

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
		Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops
Iramba	7,997	1580	Paddy	1580	Paddy	1778	Paddy

Source: Compiled Data from the DAICO's Office 2015

### 3.1.6 Farm Implements

The use of modern agriculture equipments is of great importance for agriculture development in the country as it increases crop production, minimizes time spent as well as promote large scale farming. Table 3.8 indicates the demand, availability and deficit of agriculture equipments in Iramba District in 2015.

**Table 3.8: Types of Farm Implements Iramba District**

Type of Equipment	Actual Demand	Available	Deficit	%Deficit
Tractors	77	27	50	64.9
Ox-plough	35,500	10,569	24,931	70.2
Ox-carts	35,500	560	34,940	98.4
Magoye Ripper	35,500	20	35480	99.9
Planter	77	0	77	100.0
Power tiller	77	28	49	63.6
Oil Machine	77	37	40	51.9
Milling Machine	78	78	0	0.0
Hand hoe	71,000	43,000	28000	39.4
Sorghum thressure	20	6	14	70.0

Source: Compiled Data from DAICO's Office 2015

### 3.1.7 Status of Agricultural Personnel

The Agriculture sector still faces shortage of staff despite of being significantly contributing to the District economy. Table 3.9 shows that in 2016 the District had a total of 9 available agriculture officers and 36 field and assistant field officers.

**Table 3.9: Staff Establishment and Availability of Agriculture Personnel in the District; 2014/15**

Agricultural officers					Field Officers and Assistant Field Officers				
Type of Agricultural Officers	Actual Demand	Available		Deficit	Type of Field Officers and Assistant Field Officers	Actual Demand	Available		Deficit
		Male	Female				Male	Female	
Masters	-	2	1	-	Crop production Officer	78	24	13	41
1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	12	7	-	5	Irrigation Officer	5	2	-	3
Horticultural Officer	2	1	-	1	Land use Officer	1	-	-	1
Nutritional Officer	2	-	-	2	Horticultural Field Officer	3	2	-	1
					Plant Manager	1	-	-	1
					Agricultural Mechanics	2	1	-	1

Source: Compiled Data from DAICO's Office 2015

### 3.1.8 Investment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

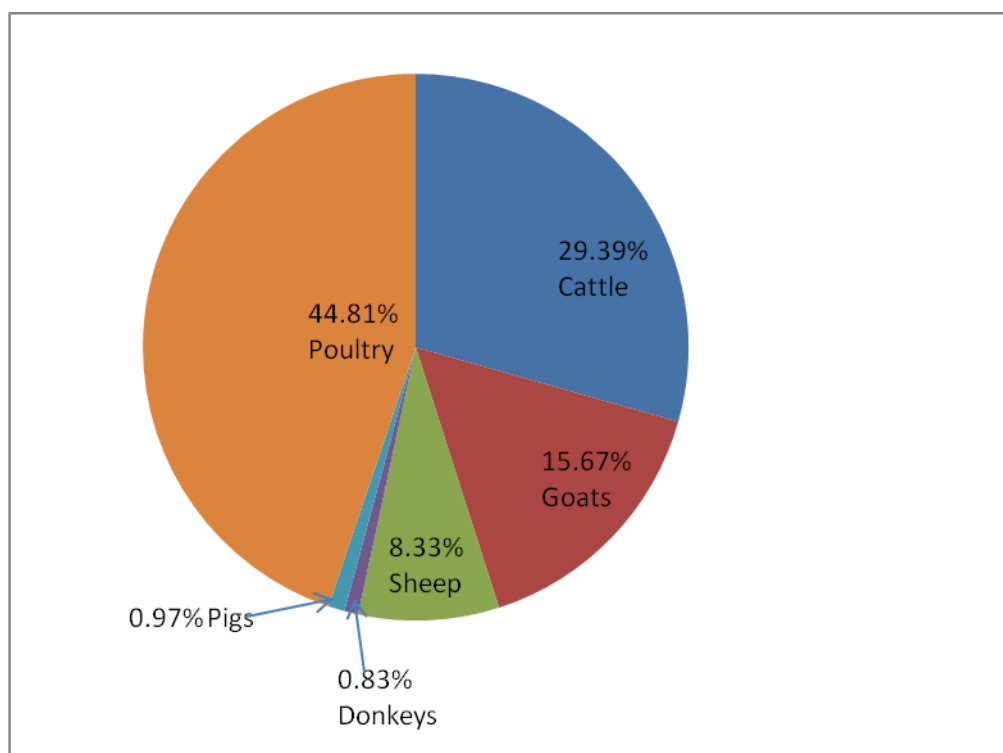
Potential areas for investment in Agriculture include:

- Oil seeds production and processing (sun flower),
- Supply of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, seeds at affordable prices etc.
- Supply of farm implements such as power tillers, tractors, hand hoes, ox-cats at affordable prices etc ,
- Agro- processing especially oil processing industries,
- Market research for agriculture products is needed to improve the economic status of Iramba residents and
- Introduction of alternative and diversified Bio-diesel crops through research which can attract the youth to grow as they are economical and have high value.
- Potential areas for irrigation

### Livestock Development

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity after agriculture. Table 3.11 shows that poultry was the dominant livestock accounted for 44.81 percent, followed by cattle (29.39 percent), goats (15.67 percent) and sheep (8.33 percent). Others include pig (0.97 percent) and donkey accounted for 0.83 percent of District total livestock. Generally, highest concentration of livestock was observed in Kiomboi Ward, the Ward found to possess 17.47 percent of the District total livestock. Old Kiomboi with 11.13 percent was the second Ward in number of livestock, Shelui was the third (6.45 percent) and Tulya Ward was the last (1.30 percent).

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Livestock Population; Iramba District, 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

**Table 3.11: Estimated Livestock Population by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Goats</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Donkeys</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Poultry</b>
Kiomboi	9229	8170	5135	835	850	84500
Kisiriri	7254	3045	3011	258	399	9681
Tulya	4021	1964	1102	164	229	615
Kidaru	8804	4800	2968	259	1419	11387
Kinampanda	5473	3744	2200	250	763	5876
Ulemo	5031	6381	994	366	372	11387
Kyengege	3772	2390	594	575	212	2636
Ndago	6549	3191	515	100	139	2800
Mbelekese	14680	6410	2932	205	487	13611
Kaselya	7048	4327	2373	79	10	8540
Ndulungu	10910	6350	4520	70	60	14810
Urughu	16986	9231	4707	96	45	6810
Mtekente	13690	6970	4407	80	-	7860
Shelui	13617	4935	3218	103	381	17910
Mgongo	13706	3781	2932	186	47	6897
Ntwike	8724	2903	1547	84	123	1606
Mukulu	5858	1539	714	509	74	4841
Maluga	6484	3368	1114	178	35	9766
Mtoa	15465	6315	3755	305	0	5500
Old Kiomboi	5668	7715	3112	459	368	51935
<b>Total</b>	<b>182969</b>	<b>97529</b>	<b>51850</b>	<b>5161</b>	<b>6013</b>	<b>278968</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>15.67</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>44.81</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Table 3.12 shows that indigenous cattle were the dominant type of livestock in Urughu Ward. They accounted for 9.28 percent of the District's total cattle population followed by improved dairy cattle (0.97 percent). Generally, more cattle were found to be concentrated in Urughu Ward at 9.28 percent of the District's total cattle population. Mtoa with 8.45 percent was the second Ward, Mbelekese Ward was the third (8.02 percent). Kyengege ward with 2.06 percent of the District's total indigenous cattle population in 2015.

In the case of improved dairy cattle, most of them were observed in Kaselya Ward. The Ward had 19.61 percent of the District's total improved dairy cattle population. Kiomboi ward the second (13.08 percent) where as Ulemo ward the third (12.83 percent) of the District's total improved dairy cattle population in 2015.

**Table 3.12: Distribution of Cattle Population by Type and Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Population of Cattle by Type							
	Indigen ous Cattle	Ward Percent age	Improv ed Dairy Cattle	Ward Percent age	Improv ed Beef Cattle	Ward Percent age	Ward Total	Percentage of the Ward Total
Kiomboi	9,175	3.81	54	13.08	-	-	9,229	3.82
Kisiriri	7,236	3.00	18	2.42	-	-	7,254	3.01
Tulya	4,021	1.67	-	-	-	-	4,021	1.67
Kidaru	8,804	3.65	-	-	-	-	8,804	3.65
<b>Kinampanda</b>	5,442	2.26	31	7.51	-	-	5,473	2.27
Ulemo	4,978	2.07	53	12.83	-	-	5,031	2.08
Kyengege	3,760	1.56	12	2.91	-	-	3,772	1.56
Ndago	6,528	2.71	21	5.08	-	-	6,549	2.71
Mbelekese	14,677	6.09	3	0.73	-	-	14,680	6.08
Kaselya	6,967	2.89	81	19.61	-	-	7,048	2.92



Ndulungu	10,876	4.51	34	8.23	-	-	10,910	4.52
Urughu	16,970	7.04	16	3.87	-	-	16,986	7.04
Mtekente	13,690	5.68	-	-	-	-	13,690	5.67
Shelui	13,613	5.65	4	0.97	-	-	13,617	5.64
Mgongo	13,702	5.69	4	0.97	-	-	13,706	5.68
Ntwike	8,724	3.62	-	-	-	-	8,724	3.61
Mukulu	5,824	2.42	34	8.23	-	-	5,858	2.43
Maluga	6,479	26.93	5	1.21	-	-	6,484	26.88
Mtoa	15,465	6.42	-	-	-	-	15,465	6.41
Old Kiomboi	5,617	2.33	51	12.35			5,668	2.35
<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>182,548</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	-	<b>182,969</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Various stakeholders in the country put more effort and emphasis on dairy cattle keeping rather than indigeneous cattle in order to increase milk production. Dairy cattle if well fed and taken care of, they can produce more milk than indigeneous cattle. Iramba District is among the Districts in the country which implement dairy cattle keeping. Table 3.13 pinpoint positive response shown by Iramba residents engaging in dairy cattle keeping. Dairy cattle owned by individuals outweighed those owned by organizations. Individual owners were 148 while only three groups/organizations involved in cattle keeping.

**Table 3.13: Distribution of Dairy Cattle by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Number of Cattle	Individual Owners		Organisation Owners	
		Number	Percentage of the Total	Number	Percentage of the Total
Kiomboi	54	17	11.49	3	100
Kisiriri	10	10	6.76	-	-
Tulya	-	-	-	-	-
Kidaru	-	-	-	-	-
Kinampanda	31	15	10.14	-	-
Ulemo	53	20	13.51	-	-
Kyengege	12	6	4.05	-	-
Ndago	21	8	5.41	-	-
Mbelekese	3	2	1.35	-	-
Kaselya	81	15	10.14	-	-
Ndulungu	34	17	11.49	-	-
Urughu	16	5	3.38	-	-
Mtekente	-	-	-	-	-
Shelui	4	2	1.35	-	-
Mgongo	4	3	2.03	-	-
Ntwike	-	-	-	-	-
Mukulu	34	10	6.76	-	-
Maluga	5	5	3.38	-	-
Mtoa	-	-	-	-	-
Old Kiomboi	51	13	8.78		
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Experience has shown that livestock keeping in Iramba District is to a large extent practiced traditionally and comprises entirely of indigenous cattle. However, in recent years the residents of Iramba District have developed an interest in dairy cattle keeping for the main purpose of increasing milk production to meet the demand.

**Table 3.14: Distribution of Large and Small Scale Farms of Dairy Cattle by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Large Scale Farms			Small Scale Farms	
	Name of Dairy Farm	Number of Dairy Cattle	Number of Owners	Number of Dairy Cattle	Number of Owners
Iramba	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Dairy goats keeping is not common in the District. As Table 3.15 depicts, there was a total of 20 dairy goats in the whole year of 2015. Kiomboi ward and Urughu ward were the two Wards which add significantly to the total number of dairy goats available in the District.

**Table 3.15: Distribution of Small Scale Farms of Dairy Goats by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Number of Dairy Goats	Number of Owners
Iramba	20	5

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 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. In many cases it overlaps arable land and areas for 'other use'.

Table 3.16 shows that in 2015 estimated grazing area in the District covered 8,652.304 hectares, equivalent to 7.7 percent of the District's total land area. The table also shows that there was shortage of grazing area in the District as only 28.7 percent of the District land suitable for grazing was utilized living 71.3 percent of the land either used for other economic activities or infected by tse tse fly. Ntwike and Mampanta Wards utilized 100 percent of their available land suitable for grazing.

Table 3.16 Estimated Areas Under Grazing by Ward; Iramba District, 2015

Ward	Land Suitable for Grazing (Ha)	Land Used for Grazing (Ha)	Percent of Grazing Area	Tsetse fly Infected Area (Ha)	Percent of Tse tse fly Infected Area
Ndago	1529.434	1529.434	18	-	-
Mgongo	405.756	405.756	5	-	-
Ndulungu	560.334	560.334	6	-	-
Mbelekese	605.324	605.324	7	-	-
Urughu	1303.929	1303.929	15	-	-
Ntwike	1762.123	1762.123	20	-	-
Mtoa	2175.391	2175.391	28	-	-
Kaselya	310.013	310.013	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8652.304</b>	<b>8652.304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 3.2.2 Livestock Infrastructure

Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in quality and quantity, and in some cases brings death to the animal affected. Table 3.17 indicates that out of 22 dips available in the District, 4 dips (4.76%) were in good condition and 18 dips (81.82 percent) need repair. Also the table reveals that the District had 6 not working veterinary centres, 5 crushes, 2 hides/skin sheds.

Table 3.17: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Ward; Iramba District, 2015

Ward	Dips		Veterinary Centres		Crushes	Hides/skin sheds	Abattoirs
	W	NW	W	NW			
Kisiriri	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Kidaru	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Kinampanda	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ndago	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mtoa	-	2	-	1		-	-
Mgongo	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Ulemo	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Kaselya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mtekente	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ntwike	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ndulungu	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Urughu	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maluga	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kyengege	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mbelekese	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shelui	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kiomboi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Old Kiomboi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mukulu	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

W: Working NW: Not working

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 3.2.3 Marketing Livestock and Their Products

Table 3.18 highlights the number and value of livestock marketed in Iramba District in 2015. A total of 333,556 livestock valued at Tshs. 15,674,890,000/= were marketed. Cattle at 5.82 percent were the main contributor to the District's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. Poultry was the second by contributing 19.07 percent, pigs ( 15.69 percent) the third, goats (8.25 percent) the fourth , sheeps with 3.70 percent contributed the least to the District's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. However, the average price per

livestock indicates that cattle had the highest value (Tshs.430,000), followed by pigs (Tshs. 140,000), goats (Tshs. 46,000), sheep (30,000) and poultry (12,000) respectively.

**Table 3.18: Marketed Livestock by Type (Official Markets) and Revenue Earned; Iramba District, 2015**

Livestock	Number of Livestock	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Cattle	19424	5.82	8,352,320,000	53.28	430,000
Goats	28,122	8.43	1,293,612,000	8.25	46,000
Sheep	19,355	5.80	580,650,000	3.70	30,000
Pigs	17,566	5.27	2,459,240,000	15.69	140,000
Poultry	249,089	74.68	2,989,068,000	19.07	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,556</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,674,890,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

#### (i) Cattle

Table 3.18a shows that in 2015, Cattle which was a predominant livestock in the District, was sold between Tshs. 430,000 as average price in Iramba district. The data also shows that Ulemo ward had marketed the most herds of cattle (42.10 percent) and earned 42.10 percent of total revenue obtained in the Ulemo markets, followed by Mbelekese ward (27.73 percent cattle) earned 27.73 percent, Mtekente ward was the third in number of cattle marketed ( 10.88 percent) and earned 10.88 percent. Kaselya Ward was the last with 9.61 percent of marketed cattle and earned 9.61 percent respectively.

**Table 3.18a: Number of Cattle Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Number	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Ulemo	8178	42.10	3,516,540,000	42.10	430,000
Kiomboi	1878	9.67	807,540,000	9.67	430,000
Mtekente	2114	10.88	909,020,000	10.88	430,000
Mbelekese(Usure)	5387	27.73	2,316,410,000	27.73	430,000
Kaselya	1867	9.61	802,810,000	9.61	430,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,352,320,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

## (ii) Poultry

In 2015 poultry was the first most important livestock in the District as they constituted 74.68 percent of the District's total livestock population of **333,556**. Table 3.18b indicates that total poultry sold in the District were 249,089 which earned a total sum of Tshs.2,989,068,000/= Shelui ward earned a largest share (11.12 percent) of the revenue obtained from marketed poultry. Urughu ward was the second with 10.08 percent, Ulemo ward the third ( 9.83 percent) and Mtekente Ward earned the least with 1.4 percent.

**Table 3.18b: Number of Poultry Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Iramba District, 2014/2015**

Ward	Number	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Kiomboi	16,168	6.49	194,016,000	6.49	12,000
Kisiriri	4,485	1.80	53,820,000	1.80	12,000
Tulya	4,186	1.68	50,232,000	1.68	12,000
Kidaru	17,476	7.02	209,712,000	7.02	12,000
Kinampanda	16,246	6.52	194,952,000	6.52	12,000
Ulemo	24,489	9.83	293,868,000	9.83	12,000
Kyengege	6,587	2.64	79,044,000	2.64	12,000
Ndago	7,135	2.86	85,620,000	2.86	12,000
Mbelekese	5,496	2.21	65,952,000	2.21	12,000
Kaselya	17,091	6.86	205,092,000	6.86	12,000
Ndulungu	15,688	6.30	188,256,000	6.30	12,000

Urughu	25,104	10.08	301,248,000	10.08	12,000
Mtekente	3,489	1.40	41,868,000	1.40	12,000
Shelui	27,691	11.12	332,292,000	11.12	12,000
Mgongo	6,235	2.50	74,820,000	2.50	12,000
Ntwike	7,693	3.09	92,316,000	3.09	12,000
Mukulu	4,052	1.63	48,624,000	1.63	12,000
Maluga	9,693	3.89	116,316,000	3.89	12,000
Mtoa	15,886	6.38	190,632,000	6.38	12,000
Old Kiomboi	14,199	5.70	170,388,000	5.70	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,089</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,989,068,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### (iii) Goats

Table 3.18c shows that in year 2015 goats in the District were sold between an average price of Tshs. 46,000. Ulemo ward marketed 33.14 percent of 9,320 goats sold in the District followed by Mbelekese ward 29.52 percent, Kiomboi ward (19.62 percent), Mtekente Ward 11.28 percent and Kaselya 6.44 percent respectively.

**Table 3.18c: Number of Goats Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Number	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Ulemo	9,320	33.14	428,720,000	33.14	46000
Kiomboi	5,518	19.62	253,828,000	19.62	46000
Mtekente	3,172	11.28	145,912,000	11.28	46000
Mbelekese(Usure)	8,302	29.52	381,892,000	29.52	46000
Kaselya	1,810	6.44	83,260,000	6.44	46000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,293,612,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### (iv) Pigs

Contrary to other livestock, the market of pigs is solely depends on a certain group of society due to the spiritual belief. Therefore, pig market is very selective and dynamic to the society. As Table 3.18d shows, in 2015 the District managed to sell only 17,566



to the official markets only, of which Kiomboi ward was the dominant Ward in number of pigs marketed as the Ward sold 29.82 percent of pigs to earn 29.82 percent (Tshs. 733,320,000). Kinampanda ward was the second by selling 29.04 percent to earn 29.04 percent (714,280,000Tshs. ). Ulemo ward was the third with 23.37 percent of pigs sold which enabled the Ward to earn Tshs. 574,700,000 (23.37 percent).Mtekente Ward was the last Ward in terms of the number of pigs sold as the Ward did not sell any pigs .

**Table 3.18d: Number of Pigs Marketed and Revenue Earned by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	Number	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Kiomboi	5238	29.82	733,320,000	29.82	140000
Tulya	112	0.64	15,680,000	0.64	140000
Kidaru	1218	6.93	170,520,000	6.93	140000
Kinampanda	5102	29.04	714,280,000	29.04	140000
Ulemo	4105	23.37	574,700,000	23.37	140000
Kyengege	715	4.07	100,100,000	4.07	140000
Ndago	512	2.91	71,680,000	2.91	140000
Mbelekese	103	0.59	14,420,000	0.59	140000
Kaselya	57	0.32	7,980,000	0.32	140000
Ndulungu	70	0.40	9,800,000	0.40	140000
Urughu	18	0.10	2,520,000	0.10	140000
Mtekente	0	0.00	0	0.00	140000
Shelui	7	0.04	980,000	0.04	140000
Mgongo	111	0.63	15,540,000	0.63	140000
Ntwike	105	0.60	14,700,000	0.60	140000
Mukulu	70	0.40	9,800,000	0.40	140000
Maluga	15	0.09	2,100,000	0.09	140000
Mtoa	8	0.05	1,120,000	0.05	140000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,539,720,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Iramba District, 2015

**(v) Sheep**

Table 3.18e highlights that in 2015 Ulemo ward with 43.12 percent of all sheep sold in the District led other Wards in the revenue earned (Tshs. 250,350,000). Mbelekese ward was the second with 34.71 percent of sheep sold valued at Tshs. 201,570,000. Kiomboi Ward was the third with 16.23 percent of sheep (Tshs. 94,230,000) while Kaselya ward was the last with 1.29 percent.

**Table 3.18e: Number of Sheep Marketed and Revenue Earned by Iramba Ward; 2015**

Wards	Number	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Ulemo	8345	43.12	250,350,000	43.12	30000
Kiomboi	3141	16.23	94,230,000	16.23	30000
Mtekente	900	4.65	27,000,000	4.65	30000
Mbelekese(Usure)	6719	34.71	201,570,000	34.71	30000
Kaselya	250	1.29	7,500,000	1.29	30000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,660,000</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

**(vi) Hides and Skins**

Marketing hides and skin of livestock have been facing number of problems in Iramba District as well as the country 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, the indicative data shown in Table 3.19 highlights the number of livestock hides and skins marketed by Ward in Iramba District between 2014 and 2015. Generally, there was an increasing trend of both units marketed and the revenue

obtained. The number of units marketed increased from 39,198 in 2014 to 43,882 in 2015. Also the value obtained increased from Tshs. 59,530,000 in 2014 to Tshs.66,750,000 in 2015. Goat skin being a dominant livestock product in both years were sold at an average price of Tshs. 1000 per unit 2015.

**Table 3.19: The Number of Livestock Hides and Skins Marketed by Type; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Item	2014			2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Unit	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price
Cattle Hides	5083	25,415,000	5000	5,717	28,585,000	5000
Goat Skins	31,865	31,865,000	1000	35,424	35,424,000	1000
Sheep Skins	2,250	2,250,000	1000	2741	2,741,000	1000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,198</b>	<b>59,530,000</b>		<b>43,882</b>	<b>66,750,000</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

**(a) Cattle Hides**

Table 3.19a shows that out of 5,083 and 5,717 cattle hides marketed in the District in 2014 and 2015 respectively. In 2014 Kiomboi was the dominant Ward marketed most of the cattle hides (1,095 pieces) which helped the Ward to led other Wards in revenue collected (Tshs. 5,475,000). Kiomboi Ward led other Wards in 2015 by selling 1,460 pieces of cattle hides to earn Tshs.7,300,000. Moreover, Ntwike ward by selling 70 pieces valued at Tshs. 350,000 in 2014 and 110 pieces valued at Tshs. 550,000 in 2015 made Mgongo Ward to be the last Ward in marketing of cattle hides and revenue earned.

**Table 3.19a: Number of Cattle Hides Marketed by Ward; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2014			2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Kiomboi	1,095	5,475,000	5,000	1,460	7,300,000	5,000
Old Kiomboi	362	1,810,000	5,000	301	1,505,000	5,000
Shelui	730	3,650,000	5,000	760	3,800,000	5,000
Kinampanda	368	1,840,000	5,000	297	1,485,000	5,000
Kyengege	183	915,000	5,000	201	1,005,000	5,000
Ndago	728	3,640,000	5,000	802	4,010,000	5,000
Mbelekese	220	1,100,000	5,000	231	1,155,500	5,000
Ulemo	1,025	5,125,000	5,000	1,108	5,540,000	5,000
Mukulu	107	535,000	5,000	187	935,000	5,000
Mgongo	98	490,000	5,000	110	550,000	5,000
Ntwike	70	350,000	5,000	148	740,000	5,000
Urughu	97	485,000	5,000	112	560,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5083</b>	<b>25,415,000</b>		<b>5,717</b>	<b>28,585,000</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### **(b) Goat Skins**

Table 3.19b shows that marketed goat skins increased from 31,865 in 2014 to 35,424 in 2015, but revenue increased from Tshs. 31,865,000 in 2014 to Tshs. 35,424,000 in 2015 respectively. In both years Ulemo Ward observed to be the main actor by selling 5,475 and 4,380 pieces of goats skin valued at Tshs.5,475,000 and Tshs.4,380,000. However, Mtoa ward was the last Ward in both years, 2014 and 2015 in terms of the number of goats skin sold and the value obtained. The Ward sold 144 and 160 pieces of goat's skin in 2014 and 2015 worthing Tshs. 144,000 and Tshs. 160,000 respectively.

**Table 3.19b: Number of Goat Skins Marketed by Ward; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2014			2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Kiomboi	1,825	1,825,000	1000	2,555	2,555,000	1000
Kisiriri	1,460	1,460,000	1000	2,190	2,190,000	1000
Tulya	2,555	2,555,000	1000	2,920	2,920,000	1000
Kidaru	2,190	2,190,000	1000	1,825	1,825,000	1000
Kinampanda	2,920	2,920,000	1000	4,380	4,380,000	1000
Ulemo	5,475	5,475,000	1000	4,380	4,380,000	1000
Kyengege	2,920	2,920,000	1000	2,555	2,555,000	1000
Ndago	1,460	1,460,000	1000	1,825	1,825,000	1000
Mbelekese	730	730,000	1000	1,095	1,095,000	1000
Kaselya	1,095	1,095,000	1000	1,460	1,460,000	1000
Ndulungu	730	730,000	1000	510	510,000	1000
Urughu	812	812,000	1000	797	797,000	1000
Mtekente	240	240,000	1000	280	280,000	1000
Shelui	2,920	2,920,000	1000	3,015	3,015,000	1000
Mgongo	1,825	1,825,000	1000	2,190	2,190,000	1000
Ntwike	1,095	1,095,000	1000	1,460	1,460,000	1000
Mukulu	730	730,000	1000	1,095	1,095,000	1000
Maluga	739	739,000	1000	732	732,000	1000
Mtoa	144	144,000	1000	160	160,000	1000
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,865</b>	<b>31,865,000</b>		<b>35,424</b>	<b>35,424,000</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### (c) Sheep Skins

According to Table 3.19c, number of sheep skins marketed increased by 491 pieces from 2,250 pieces in 2014 to 2,741 pierces in 2015. However, despite of the increase in number of the pieces sold, the revenue collected increased from Tshs. 1,919,500 in 2014 to Tshs. 2,342,500 in 2015 respectively. Kiomboi Ward which was the first Ward in marketing of goats skins, also happened to be the first in number of sheep skins marketed and revenue collected. The Ward sold 421 and 389 pieces of sheep skins in 2014 and 2015 to collect a sum total of Tshs. 421,000 and 389,000 in those years.

Moreover, Maluga ward was the last in the number of sheep skins marketed. The Ward sold 49 and 69 pieces of sheep skins in 2014 and 2015 valued at Tshs. 49,000 and Tshs. 69,000.

**Table 3.19c: Number of Sheep Skins Marketed by Ward; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2014			2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Kiomboi	421	421,000	1000	389	389,000	1000
Kisiriri	148	148,000	1000	211	211,000	1000
Tulya	102	102,000	1000	150	150,000	1000
Kidaru	79	79,000	1000	113	113,000	1000
Kinampanda	113	113,000	1000	128	128,000	1000
Ulemo	175	175,000	1000	193	193,000	1000
Kyengege	72	72,000	1000	98	98,000	1000
Ndago	105	105,000	1000	192	192,000	1000
Mbelekese	70	70,000	1000	92	92,000	1000
Kaselya	89	89,000	1000	128	128,000	1000
Ndulungu	88	88,000	1000	79	79,000	1000
Urughu	137	137,000	1000	152	152,000	1000
Mtekente	79	79,000	1000	88	88,000	1000
Shelui	111	111,000	1000	152	152,000	1000
Mgongo	189	189,000	1000	215	215,000	1000
Ntwike	68	68,000	1000	95	95,000	1000
Mukulu	57	57,000	1000	69	69,000	1000
Maluga	49	49,000	1000	92	92,000	1000
Mtoa	98	98,000	1000	105	105,000	1000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>		<b>2,741</b>	<b>2,741,000</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

#### (vii) Milk Production

Table 3.20 shows milk production in Iramba District increased from 44,200 litres in 2014 to 49,307 litres in 2015.

The increase in dairy cattle keeping in the District to a large extent has influenced the availability of milk from cattle as well as revenue earned from marketed milk. Indigenous cattle had the largest share of milk production. Dairy cattle were the second producer of milk. Dairy goats contributed the least number of litres to the District.

**Table 3.20: Number of Litres of Milk Marketed by Type; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Livestock	2014			2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Indigenous Cattle	42,469	1000	96.08	47,523	1000	96.38
Dairy Cattle	1,731	1000	3.92	1,784	1000	3.62
Dairy Goats	-	-		-		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,200</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>49,307</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

**(i) Indigenous Cattle**

Looking at milk produced by indigenous cattle and number of litres marketed at Ward level (Table 3.20.1), Urughu ward ranked number one in all two years, 2014 and 2015, followed by Kisiriri (the second) and Kyengege Ward was the last.

**Table 3.20.1: Number of Litres of Milk (from Indigenous Cattle) Marketed by Ward; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2014			2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Kiomboi	322	1000	0.76	415	1000	0.87
Kisiriri	6,213	1000	14.63	6,523	1000	13.73
Tulya	2,110	1000	4.97	3,220	1000	6.78
Kidaru	4,220	1000	9.94	3,872	1000	8.15
Kinampanda	1,720	1000	4.05	2,001	1000	4.21
Ulemo	2,003	1000	4.72	2,220	1000	4.67
Kyengege	4,323	1000	10.18	5,320	1000	11.19
Ndago	4,815	1000	11.34	4,541	1000	9.56

Mbelekese	1,320	1000	3.11	1,893	1000	3.98
Kaselya	705	1000	1.66	792	1000	1.67
Ndulungu	301	1000	0.71	391	1000	0.82
Urughu	9,120	1000	21.47	10,221	1000	21.51
Mtekente	327	1000	0.77	395	1000	0.83
Shelui	502	1000	1.18	713	1000	1.50
Mgongo	1,220	1000	2.87	1,310	1000	2.76
Ntwike	1,500	1000	3.53	1,723	1000	3.63
Mukulu	201	1000	0.47	218	1000	0.46
Maluga	173	1000	0.41	192	1000	0.40
Mtoa	1,374	1000	3.24	1,563	1000	3.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,469</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>47,523</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Office, Iramba District, 2015.

## (ii) Dairy Cattle

Table 3.20.2 reveals that Kinampanda Ward was number one Ward in milk production from dairy cattle in two years, 2014 and 2015. Kiomobi Ward ranked the second producer by producing 302 litres of milk in 2014 as well as 405 litres in 2015.

**Table 3.20.2: Number of Litres of Milk (from Dairy Cattle) Marketed by Ward; Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2014			2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Kiomboi	302	1000	17.45	405	1000	22.70
Kisiriri	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Tulya	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Kidaru	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Kinampanda	898	1000	51.88	700	1000	39.24
Ulemo	101	1000	5.83	123	1000	6.89
Kyengege	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Ndago	305	1000	17.62	420	1000	23.54
Mbelekese	20	1000	1.16	15	1000	0.84
Kaselya	105	1000	6.07	121	1000	6.78
Ndulungu	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Urughu	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Mtekente	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00



Shelui	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Mgongo	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Ntwike	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Mukulu	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Maluga	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
Mtoa	-	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1731</b>			<b>1784</b>		

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### (iii) Dairy Goat

**Table 3.20.3: Number of Litres of Milk (from Dairy Goat) Marketed by Ward, Iramba District, 2014 and 2015**

District	2014			2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Iramba	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Iramba District is one of the Districts in Tanzania which is well known for cattle keeping. Most of agriculture households in this District are also involved in animal keeping where cattle being the one. Milk being one of the important sources of protein to human being, the government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Livestock has been emphasizing dairy cattle keeping for more milk production in the country. As Table 3.21 indicates, Kinampanda ward from 2014 to 2015 showed good progress in milk production through dairy cattle. Dairy cattle produced 51.88 percent of district total, ranked first The table further shows that Ndago ward was number two producer of milk in 2014/2015 years by producing 17.62 percent of district total , Kiomboi ward the third by producing 17.45 of district total .

**Table 3.21: Production of Milk by Ward; Iramba District, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015**

Ward/Type of Livestock	Total Number of Liters of Milk				Total Value in T. Shs.			
	2010	2011	2012	Total	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Kiomboi</b>								
Indigenous cattle	288	301	295	<b>884</b>	313	322	415	1050
Diary Cattle	301	299	305	<b>905</b>	310	302	405	1017
Diary Goats								
<b>Kisiriri</b>								
Indigenous cattle	2,345	3,521	4,034	<b>9900</b>	5223	6,213	6523	<b>17959</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-				-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Tulya</b>								
Indigenous cattle	234	453	567	<b>1254</b>	345	2,110	3220	<b>5675</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	--		-	-	-	
<b>Kidaru</b>								
Indigenous cattle	1,456	1,768	3,561	<b>6785</b>	2,678	2,110	3872	8660
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Kinampanda</b>								
Indigenous cattle	867	912	760	<b>2539</b>	879	1,720	2001	<b>4600</b>
Diary Cattle	3368	4,282	597	<b>8247</b>	546	898	700	<b>2144</b>
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Ulemo</b>								
Indigenous cattle	3,434	4,089	3,467	<b>10,990</b>	-	2,003	2220	<b>4223</b>
Diary Cattle	68	82	67	<b>217</b>	110	101	123	<b>334</b>
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Kyengege</b>								
Indigenous cattle	6,743	5,690	2,345	<b>14778</b>	4,679	4,323	5320	<b>14322</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Ndago</b>								
Indigenous cattle	2,234	3,567	1,467	<b>7268</b>	-	4815	4541	<b>9356</b>
Diary Cattle	368	282	467	<b>1117</b>	-	305	420	<b>725</b>
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Mbelekeke</b>								

Indigenous cattle	7434	3,089	1467	<b>11,990</b>	-	1320	1895	<b>3215</b>
Diary Cattle	8	5	7	<b>20</b>	-	20	15	<b>35</b>
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Kaselya</b>								
Indigenous cattle	674	509	467	<b>1650</b>	-	705	792	<b>1497</b>
Diary Cattle	68	82	46	<b>196</b>	-	105	121	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Ndulungu</b>								
Indigenous cattle	434	389	267	<b>1090</b>	-	301	391	<b>692</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Urughu</b>								
Indigenous cattle	7,434	9,069	7,314	<b>23726</b>	-	9120	10221	<b>19341</b>
Diary Cattle		-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Mtekente</b>								
Indigenous cattle	434	313	467	<b>1214</b>	-	395	395	<b>790</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Shelui</b>								
Indigenous cattle	456	389	367	<b>1212</b>	-	502	713	<b>1215</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Mgongo</b>								
Indigenous cattle	1,643	1,309	1,407	<b>4359</b>	-	1220	1310	<b>2530</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Ntwike</b>								
Indigenous cattle	743	913	834	<b>2490</b>	-	1500	1723	<b>3223</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Mukulu</b>								
Indigenous cattle	144	189	134	<b>467</b>	-	201	218	<b>419</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	
<b>Maluga</b>								
Indigenous cattle	187	105	98	<b>390</b>	-	173	192	<b>365</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-		-	-	-	

<b>Mtoa</b>								
Indigenous cattle	2,456	1,907	1,206	<b>5569</b>	-	1374	1563	<b>2937</b>
Diary Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diary Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43821</b>	<b>43514</b>	<b>32013</b>	<b>119257</b>	<b>15083</b>	<b>42158</b>	<b>49309</b>	<b>106550</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Table 3.22.1 highlights a list of diseases which caused poor health and even deaths to cattle in Iramba District. Urughu Ward with a total of 2516 morbidity cases had the highest number of morbidity cases than any other Ward during the period of 2014 to 2015. Mtekente Ward was the second with 1074 cases, Kisiriri 79 cases, and Tulya had the least number number of morbidity cases 92 cases. In addition to that, most of the morbidity cases reported was caused by East Coast fever of which the diseases constituted 3,007 cases reported in the District. Cattle in Mbelekese Ward 445 cases were most affected by this disease. Despite of having the highest morbidity cases. Cattle deaths were critical in Mbelekese Ward as the Ward had 120 mortality cases. Urughu Ward was the second 93 cases, Kiomboi Ward the third 81 cases, and Tulya Ward had the least 5 cases. Remarkable cattle deaths were due to East Coast Fever of which the disease caused 95 mortality cases.

**Table 3.22.1: Four Major Cattle Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by Ward; Iramba District; 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Ward/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported				Mortality Cases reported			
	2013	2014	2015	Total	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Kiomboi</b>								
East Coast Fever	45	37	48	130	8	10	7	25
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	6	9	38	53
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	21	8	6	35	2	1	-	3
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	40	28	17	85	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Kisiriri</b>								
East Coast Fever	7	10	3	20	5	4	-	9
Anaplasmosis	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	13	10	28	51	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Tulya</b>								
East Coast Fever	7	3	3	13	1	1	1	3
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	28	12	36	76	-	-	3	3
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Kidaru</b>								
East Coast Fever	10	3	2	15	5	1	-	6
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	42	28	17	102	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Kinampanda</b>								
East Coast Fever	18	25	7	40	3	1	2	6
Anaplasmosis	2	10	6	18	-	2	-	2
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	22	37	45	104	2	5	3	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Ulemo</b>								
East Coast Fever	13	24	15	52	5	9	3	17
Anaplasmosis	-	20	18	38	-	3	4	7

Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	45	62	71	178	2	4	4	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Kyengege</b>								
East Coast Fever	15	10	4	29	6	1	-	7
Anaplasmosis	13	5	9	27	1	2	4	7
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	73	42	21	136	2	1	2	5
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Ndago</b>								
East Coast Fever	28	72	68	168	8	10	12	30
Anaplasmosis	77	82	101	260	5	7	13	25
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	28	12	61	101	-	1	1	2
Black Quarter	101	72	98	271	3	2	5	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Mbelekese</b>								
East Coast Fever	299	100	46	445	22	61	12	95
Anaplasmosis	294	71	18	383	8	2	5	15
Lumpy skin	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	39	-	39	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	18	72	97	187	5	3	2	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Kaselya</b>								
East Coast Fever	98	72	103	273	16	14	21	51
Anaplasmosis	21	17	32	70	-	-	-	-
Lumpy skin	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	40	11	22	72	4	2	2	8
Black Quarter	78	95	42	215	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Ndulungu</b>								
East Coast Fever	71	87	18	176	8	5	4	17
Anaplasmosis	77	110	123	310	6	5	7	18
Lumpy skin	12	17	21	50	-	3	-	3
Trypanosomiasis	27	8	32	67	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	17	48	87	152	2	3	7	12
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Urughu</b>								
East Coast Fever	108	143	98	349	16	17	20	53
Anaplasmosis	103	58	67	228	3	5	2	15
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trypanosomiasis	207	803	798	1808	8	7	15	30
Black Quarter	-	-	131	131	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>2516</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Mtekente</b>								
East Coast Fever	71	18	56	145	3	7	2	12
Anaplasmosis	42	57	96	195	4	6	3	13
Lumpy skin	1	10	4	15	1	-	-	1
Trypanosomiasis	77	96	57	230	2	1	-	3
Black Quarter	107	218	164	489	5	-	-	5
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Shelui</b>								
East Coast Fever	118	167	91	376	15	60	10	85
Anaplasmosis	61	78	-	139	2	1	-	3
Lumpy skin	28	42	-	70	6	4	-	10
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	162	-	21	183	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Mgongo</b>								
East Coast Fever	72	48	57	177	13	2	10	25
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumpy skin	162	117	41	320	1	6	-	7
Trypanosomiasis	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	78	112	79	269	7	-	-	7
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Ntwike</b>								
East Coast Fever	77	92	113	282	3	10	20	33
Anaplasmosis	60	53	41	154	3	2	2	7
Lumpy skin	27	12	-	39	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	77	82	91	250	1	2	-	3
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Mukulu</b>								
East Coast Fever	18	37	65	120	6	10	2	18
Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	27	9	42	78	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Maluga</b>								
East Coast Fever	61	79	13	153	13	12	2	27
Anaplasmosis	22	17	27	66	-	-	-	-
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Black Quarter	11	22	33	66	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Mtoa</b>								
East Coast Fever	18	7	9	34	3	2	2	7
Anaplasmosis	28	17	42	87	3	2	1	6
Lumpy skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trypanosomiasis	10	6	3	19	-	-	-	-
Black Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>

**Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015**

With reference to Table 3.22.2, eight diseases were revealed contributing to poor health and even deaths of goats in Iramba District in 2015. The diseases were Helminthiasis, Abscesses; Foot rot, worms, Anaplasmosis, Heart water, Mange, Pneumonia and East Coast Fever. A total of 1,588 morbidity and 104 mortality cases were reported in the District. The table further shows that, among all eight diseases, Helminthiasis caused much illness to goats than any other diseases, 69% of morbidity cases were due to this disease.

**Table 3.22.2: Three Major Goat Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by Ward; Iramba District; 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Ward/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				Percentage of the District Total
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of the District Total	2013	2014	2015	Total	
<b>Kiomboi</b>										
Helminthiasis	317	297	328	942	59.32	5	1	7	13	12.62
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot rot	203	12	5	220	13.85	-	-	-	-	-
Anaplasmosis	110	92	47	249	15.68	47	12	7	66	64.08
Heart water	-	11	-	11	0.69	-	-	-	-	-
Mange	1	-	-	1	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Shelui</b>				0					-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	-	2	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
Helminthiasis	9	20	30	59	3.72	2	4	6	12	11.65
Abscesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot rot	8	4	3	15	0.94	-	-	-	-	-



Anaplasmosis	2	8	3	13	0.82	5	2	4	11	10.68
Heart water	1	1	4	6	0.38	-	1	-	1	0.97
Mange	30	24	16	70	4.41	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Table 3.22.3 highlights that Helminthiasis, Abscesses; Foot rot, worms, Anaplasmosis, Heart water, RVF and Pneumonia were diseases which caused morbidity and mortality of sheep in the District in the period of 2013, 2014 and 2015. However, a total number of 1,909 morbidity and 653 mortality cases were reported. 60.61% of all morbidity cases reported were due to Helminthiasis and more than half (50.45%) of mortality cases were caused by worms. Kisiriri ward ranked first by having the highest number of morbidity cases caused by Helminthiasis (1,260 cases).

**Table 3.22.3: Three Major Sheep Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by Ward; Iramba District; 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Ward/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				Percentage of the Regional Total
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of the Regional Total	2013	2014	2015	Total	
<b>Ulemo</b>										
Helminthiasis	268	308	581	1157	60.61	11	6	10	27	4.13
Abscesses	9	13	5	27	1.41	-	-	-	-	-
Foot rot	33	24	19	76	3.98	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kyengege</b>										
Worms	29	31	46	106	5.55	126	114	96	336	51.45
Anaplasmosis	6	4	7	17	0.89	28	19	37	84	12.86
Heart water	10	6	21	37	1.94	36	15	42	93	14.24
<b>Ndago</b>										
Worms	-	24	160	184	9.64	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	2	1	11	0.58	2	-	-	2	0.31
Helminthiasis	40	31	47	118	6.18	4	6	9	19	2.91
Foot rot	7	6	9	22	1.15	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Kisiriri</b>										
Helminthiasis	30	39	28	97	5.08	15	5	1	21	3.22
Abscesses	2	1	-	3	0.16	-	-	-	-	-
Foot rot	4	13	8	25	1.31	0	1	2	3	0.46

Anaplasmosis	6	4	7	17	0.89	28	1	-	29	4.44
Heart water	-	2	1	3	0.16	36	-	-	36	5.51
Pneumonia	8		1	9	0.47	2	-	1	3	0.46
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

Apart from agriculture and livestock keeping, poultry keeping is another main economic activity done by the residents of Iramba District. Unfortunately, among many factors which affect poutry industry in the District, diseases associated to poutry happene to be the leading factors.

Table 3.22.4 shows that in three years period from 2013 to 2015, a total of 2,184 morbidity and 1,202 mortality cases concerning poultry were reported in Iramba District. Though Fowly cholera observed to have the largest number (773 cases, 35.4% of all reported morbidity cases), the number one killer disease for poutry in the District was New castle which caused 60.3% of all mortality cases reported. However, Fowly cholera with 184 mortality cases (15.3%) ranked second as a killer disease, coccidiosis the third (142 mortality cases, 11.8%), Fowly pox the fourth(119 mortality cases,9.9%) and Fowly typhoid killed the least with only 32 mortality cases reported, equivalent to 2.7% of all mortality cases reported in the District.

**Table 3.22.4: Three Major Poultry Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by Ward; Iramba District; 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Ward/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of the District Total	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of the District Total
<b>Kiomboi</b>										
New castle	177	161	219	557	2.34	145	84	109	338	2.94
Fowl Typhoid	15	26	14	55	0.23	7	19	3	29	0.25
Fowl pox	154	359	272	785	3.30	128	235	113	476	4.14
<b>Old Kiomboi</b>										
New castle	337	128	221	686	2.89	116	26	202	344	2.99
Cocidiosis	613	114	210	937	3.94	148	26	18	192	1.67
Fowly cholera	90	88	66	244	1.03	28	62	28	118	1.03
<b>Kyengege</b>										
New castle	807	918	762	2487	10.46	601	562	640	1803	15.67
Fowl pox	248	660	543	1451	6.10	113	107	203	423	3.68
Fowly cholera	20	-	15	35	0.15	10	-	3	13	0.11
<b>Ulemo</b>										
New castle	1128	237	2109	3474	14.61	892	103	1209	2204	19.16
Fowl pox	175	182	168	525	2.21	78	62	41	181	1.57
Fowly cholera	-	77	162	239	1.01	-	17	42	59	0.51
<b>Maluga</b>										
New castle	1281	1372	1095	3748	15.76	240	153	259	652	5.67
Fowl pox	345	172	168	685	2.88	77	62	41	180	1.56
Fowly cholera	117	201	124	442	1.86	72	15	47	134	1.16
<b>Ndago</b>										
New castle	1228	1137	1209	3574	15.03	713	1003	702	2418	21.02
Fowl pox	145	322	228	695	2.92	77	210	156	443	3.85
Fowly cholera	411	112	75	598	2.51	213	18	47	278	2.42
<b>Urughu</b>										
New castle	428	137	213	778	3.27	246	94	47	387	3.36
Fowl pox	445	102	58	605	2.54	310	62	41	413	3.59
Fowly cholera	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	
<b>Mtekente</b>										
New castle	180	373	409		4.05	90	58	213	361	3.14
Fowl pox	45	23	71		0.58	3	10	20	33	0.29
Fowly cholera	7	9	61		0.32	-	3	22	25	0.22
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8396</b>	<b>6910</b>	<b>8472</b>			<b>4307</b>	<b>2991</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>11504</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 3.2.4 Establishment and Personnel

Table 3.23 reflects availability of livestock personnel by Ward in Iramba District. Iramba had a critical shortage of staff than any other Ward. The Ward had a total deficit of 105 staff, both assistant officers in livestock sub sector in 2015.

**Table 3.23: Staff Establishment and Availability of Livestock Personnel by Ward; Iramba District; 2015**

Ward	Livestock Personnel					Field Officers and Assistant Field Officers				
	Type of Livestock Officer	Actual demand	Available		Deficit	Type of Field Officer and Assistant Field Officer	Actual Demand	Available		Deficit
			Male	Female				Male	Female	
Iramba	Livestock officer	5	5	-	-	Livestock field officer	25	22	5	105
<b>Total</b>		5	5	-	-		25	21	4	<b>105</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 3.2.5 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Subsector

Iramba District has inadequate livestock infrastructure that are working such as dips, health centres, water points, abattoirs etc. Therefore construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area of investing in livestock sub sector. Another area which highly needs investors is dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. Specifically, the District needs to look at the following possibilities:

- **Meat processing:** One modern abattoir is currently under construction in Iramba urban. There is a need for construction slaughter slab in other Wards which can help in producing quality meat.

- **Tanneries:** For adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export,
- **Chicken – Meat processing industry**  
In Tanzania, Iramba is very prominent in the production of traditional chicken. Chicken meat of this District is unique and has a palatable taste which attracts the market within and outside the District. Due to reliable source of chicken; the District is a good strategic area for investing in chicken-meat processing industry.
- **Animal feeds**  
Suppliment 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,
- **Animal services and pharmaceuticals:**  
Animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centres where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas,
- **Livestock Auctions:** There is a need for improvement of available auctions

### **3.3 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 the promoting climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of wood fuel, and industrial materials

### 3.3.1 Forestry

Table 3.24 presents forest reserves in Iramba district 55,394 hectares.

**Table 3.24: Forest Reserves by category District**

District Name	No. of Reserved Forests	Total Area (Ha.)	Encroached Area (Ha.)
Iramba	District forest reserve	30,369	-
	75 Village forest reserve	25,025	
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>55,394</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from the Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices.

Though the district is endowed with adequate forestry resources, but due to increasing human activities such as cutting trees for fire wood, charcoal, timber poles and agriculture activities, the district has taken necessary initiatives of tree planting in order to prevent critical deforestation that might happen in the near future. Table 3.25 indicates that in five years period from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 the District raised a total of 1,603,254 tree seedlings.

**Table 3.25: Tree Seedlings Raised by Institutions; Singida Region, 2010/2011-2014/2015**

District	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	Total
Iramba	406,040	254,346	298,457	357,000	287,411	1,603,254

Source: Compiled Data from the, Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices, 2015

### 3.3.2: Environmental Conservation

Table 3.26 shows the number of NGOs and Institutions 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, most of the NGO's have been involved in construction of water infrastructures as well as construction of health facilities in order to improve the socio well being of Iramba

district. Tree planting were also given priority as the table shows that the NGO so called TFS was keen in tree planting activities.

**Table 3.26: NGO's Involved in Environmental Conservation by District; Singida Region, 2015**

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of NGO's</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Iramba	SEMA	Construction of water infrastructure, Health facilities and extension services
	HAPA	Provision of Health facilities and construction of water tank
	WORLD VISION	Provision of Agriculture in puts implements extension services and construction of Health facilities, water wells and education infrastructure
	WATER AID	To support construction of Water infrastructure and rehabilitation
	N/S Cooperation	General environmental conservation

Source: Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors' Offices, Iramba district, 2015

Iramba is one of the Districts in Singida where only a small portion of their forest resources have been used to support the district economic development. Table 3.27 shows that for seven years, from 2010/11 to 2014/15 the district collected only a total sum of Tshs. 45,419,900 being an average of Tshs.9,083,980 per year.

**Table 3.27: Estimated Value (Tshs. '000') of Timber/Poles Harvested in Iramba District; 2010/2011 – 2014/2015**

<b>District Name</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Yearly Average</b>
Iramba	5231.3	7,982.0	9,631.2	11,793.4	10,782	<b>45,419.90</b>	<b>9,083.98</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices, 2015

The use of charcoal and firewood as the source of energy for cooking is very common to rural areas like Iramba district. Table 3.28 highlights estimated value of charcoal in the district for seven years period from 2010/11 to 2014/15. It is estimated that charcoal worth Tshs 67,686 was produced in the whole period of five years.

**Table 3.28: Estimated Value (Tshs. '000') of Charcoal in Iramba district, 2009/10 – 2016**

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Iramba	6198.5	14,855	17,162.0	15,095.5	14,375	67,686.00

**Source:** Compiled Data from the Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices 2015

### 3.3.3 Fishery

Due to limited number of water bodies like rivers, lakes and dams associated with unreliable rainfall in the District; fishing activities are mainly undertaken as small scale activities thus making insignificant contribution to the District economy. The main location of fishing activities in the District is lake Kitangiri in Iramba District. Table 3.29 shows fishery resource facilities and production for the period of 2014/2015. Tulya ward which performance of the sector was observed.

**Table 3.29: Fishery Resource Facilities and Production by Ward; Iramba District, 2015**

Ward	No. of Fishing licenses	No. of Fishermen	No. of Registered Fishing Vessels	Fish Production	
				Weight (Tons)	Value (TSHS)
Tulya	400	600	390	72	259,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>259,200,000</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015



From Table 3.30 Tulya was number one Ward in revenue collection from fishermen. The Ward collected 100% of the total District revenue collection from fishermen.

**Table 3.30: Revenue (Tshs) Collection from Fishermen by Ward; Iramba District, 2010/11-2014/15**

Ward	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	Ward percentage share of the District Total
Tulya	9,622,000	18,706,000	22,565,000	25,210,000	36,700,000	22,300,000	46,555,500	181,658,500	100
<b>Total</b>	9,622,000	18,706,000	22,565,000	25,210,000	36,700,000	22,300,000	46,555,500	181,658,500	100
<b>Percentage of the Total</b>	5	9	11	12	18	11	23	100	

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Livestock Development and Fisheries' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 3.3.4 Beekeeping

Table 3.31 indicates that in eight years period from 2011 to 2015, Iramba district had a total of 3,513 beehives of which 57.3% were traditional and 42.7% modern.

**Table 3.31: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives in Iramba district 2011 – 2015**

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of the Total
<b>Traditional</b>	1,832	1,800	1,829	1,838	2,013	10,302	57.3
Iramba							
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>2,013</b>		
<b>Modern</b>							
Iramba	1,280	1,365	1,410	1,440	1,500	6,995	42.7
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,500</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>3,513</b>	

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors' Offices, Iramba district, 2015

### 3.3.4.1 Beekeeping Products

Beekeeping in Iramba is mainly carried out traditionally. Table 3.32 indicates that the highest quantity of honey of 163,070 kilogram valued at Tshs. 1,630,700,000 was harvested in five years making an average of 32,614 kilograms per year.

**Table 3.32: Beekeeping Products Harvested and Value in Iramba District; 2011-2015**

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1.0 Honey (Kilograms)						
Iramba	31,120	31,650	32,390	32,780	35,130	163,070
Value (Tshs.000)	311,200	316,500	323,900	327,800	351,300	1,630,700,000
Iramba						
2.0 Beewax (Kgs)						
Iramba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value (Tshs.000)						

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors' Offices, Iramba district, 2016.

### 3.3.5 Tourism

Iramba district has many tourist attractions though most of them are not well known. However, it lacks well developed infrasture so as to bring the district within the current tourist circuits. The district is far from the coastal belt and northern tourist circuits. Nevertheless, construction of Dar es Salaam to Mwanza road as well as development of the central line corridor would be an added advantage in the development of tourism sector in the district. Table 3.33 gives the list of game reserves/plains available in the district.

**Table 3.33: Type and Area Occupied by Game Reserves in Iramba District; 2016**

District	Name of Game Reserve/Plains	Area Covered (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Iramba	Wembere plains	20,526
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,526</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors' Offices, Iramba district, 2016

Wildlife represents a most valuable resource in Tanzania from the point of view of being the country's major tourist attraction hence a major source of foreign exchange earnings. In order to protect the lives of wild animals in national parks and prevent the loss of revenue due to poaching, the government of Tanzania established Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) as the national organ responsible for maintaining security and preventing all illegal activities in National parks. Up to 2015 there was no poachers netted and revenue earned from hunting.

#### **3.3.5.1: 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.

Dar es Saalam to Mwanza road plays a key role in the eco-tourism development of the district. The road provides easy communication between the region 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. However, the main challenge which currently faces the district is the issue of accommodation. The few available accommodation facilities which range from hotels to guest houses are to a large extent located at the centre of the district. 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.

### 3.3.6 Status of Natural Resources Personnel

Table 3.35 highlights number of staff in forest sub-sector whom because of death, retirement, transfer or change of profession left the office in the district in 2016. By 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 Iramba one staff was transferred.

**Table 3.35: Attrition of all Forest Personnel in Iramba District as at 31 dec 2015**

District	Total all personnel as at 31.12.2015	Cause and Number of dropouts				
		Death	Retirement	Transfer	Change in profession	Total
Iramba	6	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices, 2016

As Table 3.36 shows, under natural resources sub sector, forest department has a total of 5 staffs while other department had no staffs.

**Table 3.36: Natural Resource Personnel in Iramba District 2016**

District	Forest		Beekeeping		Wildlife		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Iramba	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Compiled Data from the Iramba District Executive Directors' Offices, 2016

### 3.3.7 Investment Opportunities in Natural Resources

Due to the increasing demand of forest resources which leads to remarkable depletion of forest resources in the District, investment in this sector should be directed to reforestation activities such as tree planting.

## 3.4 Mining sector

Several minerals have been spotted in Iramba district. But mining as an economic activity in the district is still at its infancy mostly undertaken by small scale miners who use poor tools and technology. Geological studies carried out in the district have come up with deposit locations in various areas in the district as shown in Table 3.37.

By 2011, some 7 primary mining licences (PMLs) had been issued in the district. In 2014 only 1 primary mining licence have been issued.

As mentioned above and shown in Table 3.37, mining is still in small scale. Therefore the district invites large scale investors in mining with modern technology to explore and mine minerals in the district. The district expects the sector to be a more contributor in district economy. This sector will boost the income of the small scale miners and enable them to improve their socio-economic services.

**Table 3.37: Potential of Mining by Ward; Iramba District, 2011 and 2014**

Mineral s	Type of License 2011		Type of License 2014		Village	Owner with licences	Current situation	Distance from district HQ in(KM)
	PPLS	PMLS	PPLS	PMLS				
Zircon	-	1	-	-	Kipuma	Small scale miners	Active	70
Gold	-	3	-	-	Sekenke	Small scale miners	Active	50
	-	3	-	1	Nkonkilangi	Small scale miners	Active	52
	-	-	-	-	Misigiri	Small scale Miners	Active	19
Salt	-	-	-	-	Nkonkilangi	Small scale Miners	Active	52
Quartz	-	-	-	-	Kisana	Small scale miners	Not active	10
Total	-	7	-	1				

Source: Compiled data from mining zonal office; 2015

### 3.5.0 Industrial Production

#### 3.5.1 Introduction

Industries all over Tanzania as well as Singida region are known to play a major role in socio-economic development. This is also the case in Iramba district, where industries, mostly small scale contribute significantly to jobs creation, income generation and stimulation of growth in both urban and rural areas of the district.

### 3.5.2 Commerce and Manufacturing Industries

Most of the residents of the district are engaged in small and medium scale agriculture activities hence agro-processing industries are key to the development of the district. Table 3.38 gives a number of small and medium scale industries which were available in the district in 2009 and 2015. The table further shows that among the total of 352 industries which were available in the District in 2015, 287 industries (81.5% of the total industries) were agro-progressing and the remaining 30 industries (18.5%) were other types of industries. Construction of Dar es Salaam to Mwanza road has opened the door for both local and foreign investors to flow in the region and in the District as well. Nevertheless, the road provides the district with good link to commercial cities in Tanzania and other neighbouring countries such as Burundi and Rwanda.

**Table 3.38: Small and Medium Scale Industries by Activity in Iramba District, 2009 and 2015**

District	Type of Industries							Total
	Agro-processing Industries			Other Types of Industries				
	Oil processing	Milling machines	Carp entry	Bicycle repair	Welding	Tailoring	Chalk processing	
Iramba 2009	33	364	32	48	14	20	-	511
Iramba 2015	35	229	23	19	17	29	-	352

Source: Compiled Data from the District Executive Director Offices, Iramba, 2015

### 3.5.3 Investment Opportunities in Industrial Sector

One of the most important things which lead to development is Investment. Considering this the Council has more than 100 Ha which had been set aside for investment purpose in Kiomboi town. A lot of people engaging themselves in small and medium industries such as sun flower oil mills, milling machines etc. but as the level of technology increases we expect to have more and more investments especially in industrial sector. There are few small trading centres such as Shelui, Kiomboi, Ndago and Misigiri. Based on the data on crops produced in the District and existing potential for the production of even more crops is very high. Investment opportunities are specifically in the following:

### **3.5.3.1 Agro-processing industries especially in the following:**

- Oil milling industries- from sunflower, groundnuts and cotton,
- Human food processing industries- maize, sorghum and millet milling.
- Animal food processing industries-from maize waste products and from oil milling industries
- modern storage industries for Gold, and salt mining sites. The use of modern technology in extraction, processing, mixing of iodine for salt and labeling is essential

### **3.5.3.2 Livestock Products Processing Industries**

These include processing of livestock products such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Economic Infrastructure

#### 4.0 Introduction

Chapter four explains the existing economic infrastructure in Iramba District Council. It covers the road network development in terms of road classification, type of road surface and passability. Others include railway, air services, postal services including radio calls and television facilities. In the energy sector developments in regards to hydro-electricity, biogas, solar panel, fuel wood and fossil fuels are discussed.

Iramba District is among of seven district council of Singida Region, These district include Singida DC, Singida Municipal, Manyoni, Ikungi, Mkalama and Itigi. Landlocked countries of Burundi, Rwanda and even Uganda also depend to some extent on the efficiency of Singida's roads. However, despite this privilege the District does not have a well developed transport network system connected to these neighbor district. With the exception of Mkalama to Iramba and Iramba to Igunga which are built in tarmac road, all other roads connecting the District to neighboring District are not in good condition. The roads network for Iramba District council is about 586.014 km as indicated in Table 4.1.

#### 4.1 Road Network

Table 4.1 shows that the regional road is about 37.14 percent while district road constitute 47.72 percent and the remaining 15.14 percent is feeder road category. The district's total road network is 542.62 kilometers

**Table 4.1: Road Networks by Type and District; Singida Region, 2015**

District	Type (Km)			
	Trunk	Regional	District	Feeder
Iramba	-	201.52	258.95	82.15

**Source:** Iramba District Council Office 2015



### 4.1.1 Road Network Classification

Table 4.2 shows road classification in terms of type of its surface. The data reveals that 83 km are tarmac roads, equivalent to 15.3 percent of the District road network. The 100.450 km of gravel make up 18.5 percent and the remaining is earth roads which is 66.19 percent or 359.17 kms. Tarmac and gravel roads make up 33.8 percent and since there is a close affinity between road worthiness and tarmac/gravel surface it can generally be said that 33.8 percent of the District road network is passable throughout the year including the rain season.

**Table 4.2: Road Network Surface Condition; Iramba District Council, 2015**

District	Surface Condition (Km)			
	Tarmac	Grave	Earth	Total
Iramba	83.0	100.45	359.17	542.62

**Source:** Iramba District Council Office 2015

## 4.2 Railway Transport

In Iramba District there is no railway facilities.

## 4.3 Air Transport Facilities

There is only one airstrip which is located at Kinambeu village.

**Table 4.4: Air Services in Iramba District, 2015**

District	Air Services		
	No. of Airports	No. of Strips	No. of Passengers
Iramba	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-

**Source:** Iramba District Council Office 2015

## 4.4 Telecommunication Services

According to the 2005 Singida Socio-Economic Profile in 2003 there were 1,744 land based telephone lines throughout the region, as compared to the current 1,649 land lines telephones. The number of land lines telephones has been decreasing in the region due to the mushrooming of the internet and mobile phones services as the efficient way of

communication. Table 4.5 shows the distribution of telecommunication services in the District.

**Table 4.5: Telecommunications Services at Iramba District;**

District	No. of Tel. Lines (land lines)	No. of Television Stations	No. of Radio Stations	No. of Internet Centres	Mobile Phones Service providers	No. of Post Offices	No. of Sub-Post Offices
Iramba	41	-	-	7	6	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Source:** Iramba District Council Office 2016

## 4.5 Energy

### Source of energy for cooking

Iramba District council uses various sources of energy for lighting, cooking as well as for running machines. These sources include hydroelectricity, gas, paraffin, charcoal, firewood and others. The 2012 population and housing census results show that most of the private households are living in rural areas and their main source of energy for cooking was firewood (89.2 percent) followed by charcoal (9.4 percent ), paraffin (0.6 percent), wood(farm residual) 0.3 percent. The use of modern sources of energy are mainly in urban areas and it is account for Electricity (0.2 percent) , solar energy and gas (industrial) 0.1 percent each.

### Source of Energy for Lighting

According to the Population and Census survey 2012, kerosene (wick/lamps) was the most common source of lighting energy in the District with 43.9 percent of the households using this source of energy. This was followed by Torch/rechargeable lamps (25.3 percent), kerosene (lantern/chimney) 12.5 percent, electricity Tanesco/ZECO(8.9 percent), acetylene gas (4 percent), firewood (3.1 percent), solar (1.2 percent), generator (0.1 percent), gas (industrial and biogas) and electricity (wind mill) (0 percent each).

It is obvious that deforestation in Iramba District increasing very fast since firewood and charcoal are the main source of energy for cooking. These results indicate that more efforts have to be done to improve alternative energies other than charcoal and firewood for protection of forests as well as environment sustainability. The District should take necessary stapes to ensure data for energy are collected in order to get actual amount of energy used particularly for firewood and charcoal.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Social Services**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the status of social services available in Iramba District and cover health and education sectors' development in terms of existing facilities and improvement made in the provision of services. Moreover, water and sanitation services are also discussed.

#### **5.1 Health Sector**

The status of public health services in any District can be easily be visualized through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. This part of social services covers sector development in terms of health facilities available in the district, morbidity, mortality, and reportable communicable diseases. It also covers HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis, and mother and child health.

##### **5.1.1 Health Facilities**

Iramba District has managed to improve health facilities through Health Sector Reform Programme of which it's main focus:

- Encouraging private sector investment;
- Giving authority to Health facilities to run their own health activities;
- Giving priority to preventive services; and
- Encouraging community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing, establishment of community health funds in various villages and expanding the catchments area of the National Health Insurance Fund.

The development of the health sector in Iramba District to a large extent is influenced by public sector participations as indicated in Table 5.1. The 2015 data shows that, out of 41 health facilities 1 Hospitals, 3 Health centres and 37 Dispensaries (**31 public dispensaries, 6 FBO dispensaries**) which invested in the district, that is an indication the district lack of awareness of the need for health services and fully community participation.

**Table 5.1: Distribution and Ownership of Health Facilities; Iramba district, 2015**

District	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	(FBO)	Total
Kisiriri	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	1	11
Ndago	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	12
Kinampanda	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	10
Shelui	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Medical Officer Offices, 2015

Looking at the health facilities improvement done in Iramba District, Table 5.2 indicates the growth of 7.3 percent between 2010 and 2015. In 2010 the health infrastructure were 56 and dropped to 41 in 2015 due to division of the district 2013, nevertheless the health facilities in iramba district shows an increase of health centre from 2 in 2010 to 3 in 2015 and dispensaries raise to 37 in 2015 compared to 35 in 2011. however hospital number also affected by district division.

**Table 5.2: Distribution of Health Facilities; Iramba District, 2010 and 2015**

District	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change
Iramba	2	1	1	4	3	1	56	37	2

Source: Compiled Data from District Medical Officer Offices, 2015

### 5.1.1.1 Health Facility Ratios

Health sector development can also be evaluated by comparing health facility ratios. Table 5.3 shows that Iramba District needs to put more efforts to improve health infrastructure by encouraging community and private sector to increase their participation. The available data indicates that the district had an average one health facility per 120.3sq.Kms. In 2010/2011 which changed insignificantly to one health facility per 111.5 sq.kms. by 2014/2015.

**Table 5.3: The Number of Health Facilities in Relationship to Land Area by Division; Iramba District, 2010/2011 and 2014/2015**

District	Year 2010				Year 2015			
	Total Land Area (Sq.kms.)	Total Number of hfs	Average land Area in Sq.kms. Per hfs	Mean Average hfs per 100 Sq. kms.	Total Land Area (Sq.kms.)	Total Number of hfs	Average land Area in Sq.kms. Per hfs	Mean Average hfs per 100 Sq. kms.
KISIRIRI	1,210.50	11	110.05	0.9	1,210.50	11	110.0	0.9
KINAMPANDA	565.65	8	70.71	1.4	565.65	10	56.6	1.8
SHELUI	1,180.25	8	147.53	0.7	1,180.25	8	147.5	0.7
NDAGO	1,615.00	11	146.82	0.7	1,615.00	12	134.6	0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,571.40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4,571.40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Source:** Computed data from District Executive Offices, Iramba District., 2015

The average coverage of the population by health facilities in Iramba District was affected by high rate of population increase in the district by 2015. As a result, there was an increase of health infrastructure; the population covered was still low in 2015.

Table 5.4 shows that the district average has remained the same at 1.6 facilities per 10,000 people in 2010 and 2015, the average mean of population per facility has slightly increase from 6,217.95 in 2010 to 6,228.61 in 2015.

At division level, Table 5.4 also shows that Kisiriri division had the best population coverage in 2010 where the average was 2.04 facilities per 10,000 persons, followed by Kinampanda (2.01 facilities per 10,000 person), Ndago (1.7 facility per 10,000 person)

and the last was Shelui (1.03 facilities per 10,000 persons). In 2015 Kinampanda division had the best population coverage with 2.32 facilities per person, followed by Kisiriri (1.88 facilities per 10,000), Ndago (1.72 facilities per 10,000) and the last was Shelui (0.95 facility per 10,000 persons).

**Table 5.4: Number of Health Facilities in Relation to the Population by Division; Iramba district; 2010 and 2015**

Division	2010				2015			
	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
KISIRIRI	54,053	11	4,913.91	2.04	58,420	11	5,310.91	1.88
KINAMPANDA	39,889	8	4,986.13	2.01	43,112	10	4,311.20	2.32
SHELUI	77,665	8	9,708.13	1.03	83,940	8	10,492.5	0.95
NDAGO	64,675	11	5,879.55	1.7	69,902	12	5825.17	1.72
KINYANGIRI								
MKALAMA								
KIRUMI								
<b>TOTAL(District)</b>	452,268	56	6,217.95	1.608	255,373	41	6,228.61	1.605

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Directors' Office, Iramba District, 2015

### 5.1.1.2 Population per Doctor Ratio

The status of public health services in any district can also be easily visualised through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. Table 5.5 shows average population per doctor for the years 2010 and 2015. The average population per doctor was 64,609 in 2010 and decreased to 21,281 in year 2015.

**Table 5.5: The Number of Doctors and Average Population per Doctor; Iramba District, 2010 and 2015**

District	2010			2015		
	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Iramba	452,268	7	64,609	255,373	12	21,281

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Directors' Offices, Iramba District, 2015

### 5.1.1.3 Population per Hospital Bed Ratio

Table 5.6 shows average population per hospital and health centres bed, it shows that between 2010 and 2015 the number of beds was reduced as results of district division. Therefore the District had an increase population per beds from 1,159 beds in 2010 to 1,277 beds in 2015. There was an increase of population per bed from 2010 to 2015 after the district division 2013.

**Table 5.6: The Number of Hospital Beds and Average Population per Bed; Iramba District, 2010 and 2015**

Facility	2010			2015		
	Total Population	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed	Total Population	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed
Iramba	452,268	390	1,159	255,373	200	1,277

Note: Number of population per beds went high in 2015 following division of the district.

Source: Computed Data from District Medical's Office, Iramba District, 2015

### 5.1.1.4 Primary Health Facilities

As the available official health facilities were not enough to serve the ever growing population of the country, Iramba District has 3 established health centres in 3 wards Mgongo, Ndago and kyengege and 5 health centre under construction (Kaselya, Urughu, Mtekente, Shelui and Tyegelo). There are 37 Dispensaries in use and those under construction are 12 (Nsonga, Mugungia, Misuna, Makunda, Kisonga, Masagi, Msai, Kisimba, Kinambeu, Ulemo, Mingella and Galangala) facilities in villages. These centres are operated by Health workers with the assistance of Village Health Workers (VHWs) and Village Health Committees.

Table 5.7 also shows the average number of carders per village for each Health facility. In every health facility there is village health committee, as indicated in Table 5.7. However there bigger number of Village health committee compared to number of villages.



**Table 5.7: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Facilities by Ward and Village; Iramba District, 2015**

District	Number of Ward	Number of Village	Total VHWs	Ratio of VHWs per Village	Total VHCs	Ratio of VHCs per Village
Iramba	20	78	156	2.2	78	1

Source: District Executive Directors (District Medical Office – DHIS 2), Iramba District, 2015

### 5.1.1.5 Status of Health Personnel

In spite of the improvement made so far by the district in the provision of health facilities, the district has significant shortage of health personnel in all cadre particularly medical doctors, radiographers, chemists, assistant medical officers, dental surgeons, physiotherapists, etc. Also the available personnel are not evenly distributed in the district. Table 5.8 shows that there is 258 personnel in the Iramba district. Table 5.8 also reveals that the most dominant cadres are that of nurses (32.17%), nurse assistants (32.56%) and Clinical officers (3.1%), laboratory staff (7.75%), other medical cadres (13.18%), Rural Medical aids (3.88%) and medical doctors 1.16%, assistant medical officers 2.71%, health officers 1.94% and pharmacists 1.16%.

**Table 5.8: Type and Number of Medical Personnel; Iramba district, 2015**

Medical personnel	Iramba	%
Medical Doctors	3	1.2
Assistant medical officers	8	3.1
Assistant dental officer	1	0.4
Health Officers	5	1.9
Pharmacists	2	0.8
Nursing Officers	1	0.4
Clinical Officers	8	3.1
Nurses	83	32.2
Nursing Asst.	84	32.6
Laboratory staff	20	7.8
Rural Medical Aids.	10	3.9
Others Medical Cadres*	33	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Computed Data from District Medical's Office, Iramba District, 2015

Looking at the reasons for attrition of health personnel in the District, Table 5.9 shows that the situation was not bad since only 2 staff left the sector.

**Table 5.9: Causes of Attrition of Health Personnel by District; Iramba District, 2015.**

District	Total Personnel as at 01/01/2015	Cause and Number of dropouts					Total Personnel as at 31.12.2015
		Death	Retirement	Brain Drain	Other	Total	
Iramba	260	-	2	0	-	258	258

Source: Computed Data from District Medical's Office), Iramba district, 2015

## 5.1.2 Morbidity (Outpatients)

### 5.1.2.1 Morbidity

The health sector aims at solving the problems of morbidity or sicknesses along with mortality and these are the key targets of any health service development efforts. However, in order to take care of morbidity, the government has to have an inventory of these health problems. The inventory has shown that the ten most commonly reported causes of illnesses are those in Table 5.10.

**Table 5.10: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity in Iramba District; 2010, 2014 and 2015**

Rank	2010			2014			2015		
	Disease	160,227 Cases	Percent Share of Top Ten	Disease	Cases	Percent Share of Top Ten	Disease	Cases	Percent Share of Top Ten
1	Malaria	160,227	42.2	Malaria	49,430	27.00	Pneumonia	105,046	42.58
2	ARI	81,421	25.6	ARI	35,628	19.46	ARI	55,102	22.34
3	Diarrhoea	28,310	10.2	Pneumonia	29,202	15.95	Diarrhoea	24,137	9.78
4	pneumonia	27,720	5.4	Diarrhoea	20,934	11.44	Malaria	21,086	8.55
5	Eye Infection	11,112	4.1	Skin disease	15,019	8.20	Other diagnosis	13,750	5.57
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>308790</b>	<b>87.5</b>		150,213	82.06		219,121	<b>88.83</b>
6	Intestinal worms	10,874	3.6	Intestinal worms	12,158	6.64	Skin diseases	11,578	4.69

7	Skin infection	9977	3.5	Other diagnosis	6,210	3.39	Eye conditions	5,076	2.06
8	asthma	4,881	3.1	Eye conditions	5,067	2.77	Intestinal worms	4,777	1.94
9	Ear Infection	4,454	1.2	Anaemia	4,918	2.69	Emergency surgical condition	4,546	1.84
10	UTI	3,300	1.1	Ear condition	4,483	2.45	Ear condition	1,581	0.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,605</b>	100		<b>183,049</b>	<b>100</b>		246,679	<b>100.0</b>

Source: District Medical's Office, Iramba District 2010, 2014 and 2015

In Iramba district though there were slight changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share as indicated in Table 5.10. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in Iramba district. Data of 2010 show that Malaria was a predominant disease with a total of 160,227 out patients followed by ARI 81,421 and Diarrhoea ranked third with a total of 28,310 patients. The forth and fifth causes were pneumonia 27,720 and eye infection with a total of 11,112 as indicated in Table 5.11.

Malaria ranked number one disease which causes morbidity in Iramba for year 2010 with a total of 160,227 followed by ARI with a total of 81,421 out patient and the third was diarrhea diseases with a total of 28,310 patients. The forth and fifth causes were Pneumonia and eye diseases with a total of 27,720 and 11,112 out patients respectively. For year 2015 Pneumonia was a predominant disease with a total of 105,046 out patients, followed by ARI 55,102 and Diarrhoea ranked third with a total of 24,137 patients. The forth and fifth causes were Malaria and other diagnosis with a total of 21,086 and 13,750 out patients

### 5.1.3 Mortality

The mortality data can be traced through observing the death records of in – patients at hospital and those dying at home. Poor management of village/mtaa registers has

resulted in the dependence of death records of in-patients to give as indicative causes of mortality in the country.

Looking at the number of deaths, Table 5.11 indicates that the first five causes of mortality in Iramba district for 2010 (ranked in order of magnitude) are: Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, anemia, HIV/AIDs. In 2015 the death toll occurs for those who were suffering from: Pneumonia, Other diagnosis, Malaria severe, Diarrhoea Diseases and normal delivery. Out of 2,993 patients admitted in Iramba district, 184 died equivalent to 6.15 percent of all in patients in 2010. The number reduced to 112 (1.04 percent) out of 10,781 patients recorded in 2015 as indicated in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 also shows that the first five most commonly reported causes of deaths were accounted for 91 percent out of 2,269 cases in 2010 and 87.5 percent out of 10,781 reported cases in 2015.

**Table 5.11: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality in Iramba District, 2010 and 2015**

Rank	2010				2015			
	Disease	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Percent Share of Top Ten	Disease	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Percent Share of Top Ten
1	Malaria	2,410	121	32.07	Pneumonia	225	30	26.8
2	Pneumonia	455	26	21.20	Other diagnosis	1,830	30	26.8
3	Anaemia	220	18	12.50	Malaria severe	240	17	15.2
4	HIV/AIDs	158	31	10.87	Diarrhoea diseases	175	14	12.5
5	Diarrhoea	92	14	9.24	Normal delivery	6,850	7	6.3
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>91.0</b>		<b>9320</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>87.5</b>
6	Malnutrition	12	2	5.98	Tuber closis	134	7	6.3
7	Others	4,475	30	3.26	ARI	91	3	2.7
8					Emergence surgical condition	703	2	1.8
9					Fracture	112	2	1.8
10					Malaria uncomplicated	421	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>32</b>			<b>10781</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

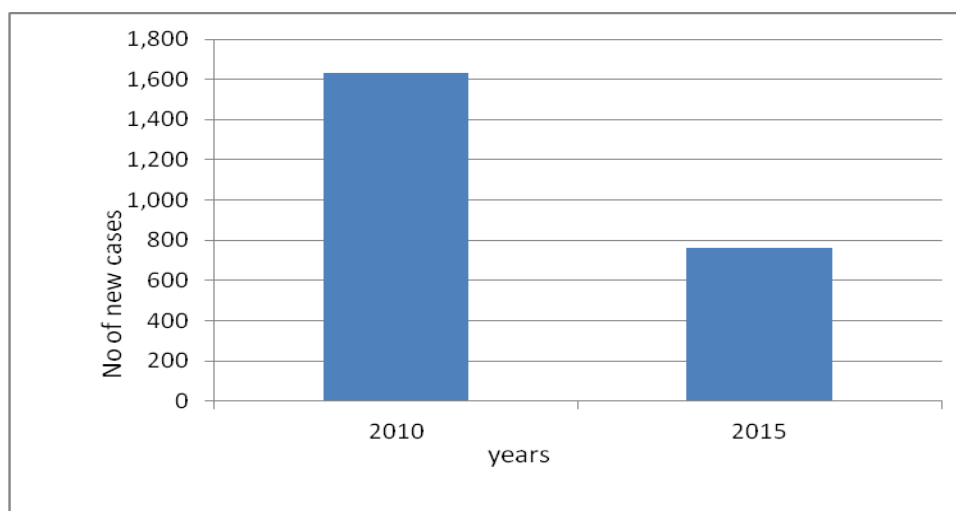
Source: District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Iramba District, 2015

#### **5.1.4 HIV/AIDS Infections**

The recent health problem of HIV/AIDS is the single most important threat to the morbidity and survival of the human race. In the context of the country AIDS has now caught up with malaria and tuberculosis as the greatest causes of death among in-patients. The big problems of malaria and tuberculosis are virtually static while that of HIV/AIDS is on the upsurge. Hence, the assessment of HIV/AIDS prevalence along with its control is the single greatest challenge to the health delivery system in the district, region and country at large.

Though it is not known when the first HIV/AIDS case was diagnosed, the available data indicates that HIV/AIDS cases in Iramba District were reported in 1986. Since then, the number of new AIDS cases being reported each year has been on the increase with no sign of stagnating or reversal. The MTUHA reports reveals that the numbers of reported new AIDS cases were 1,630 in 2010 and 761 in 2015. The number of new HIV cases decreased from 1,630 in 2010 to 761 in 2015 as indicated in Figure 5.1

**Figure 5.1 New HIV Cases in Iramba district; 2010 and 2015**



Source: District Medical Office, Iramba District, 2015

Regarding the number of new HIV/AIDS cases at Iramba district it reaches the highest growth level in new cases in 2015, and the percentage increased from 2.4 percent in 2010 to 4.6 percent in 2015. as indicated in Table 5.12.

**Table 5.12: The Rate of New AIDS Cases in the Population; Iramba District, 2010 and 2015**

District	2010			2015			Percent Change 2010/2015
	Population (screened)	No. of New Cases	percentage	Population (screened)	No. of New Cases	percentage	
Iramba	67,726	1,630	2.4	16,393	761	4.6	2.2

Source: District Medical Office 2010 & 2015

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 the country are testing family blood donors, prevalence among VCT volunteers and expected mothers participating in the PMTCT service.

The national campaign launched by President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete has made massive screening of volunteers possible in Iramba district in 2010 and 2015. Table 5.13 reveals that in 2010 alone, a total of 67,726 volunteers of both sex were screened, of which males were 23,655 (35%) and females were accounted for 44,071 (65%). The results show that in Iramba women are affected than men. As HIV positive with the rate of infection of 2.2 % for men and 2.5% for women.

**Table 5.13: The Rate of New AIDS Cases in the Population; Iramba District, 2010**

District	2010								
	Screened Persons			HIV Positive			Percent HIV Positive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Iramba	23,655	44,071	67,726	522	1,108	1,630	2.2	2.5	2.35

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

Similar situation was observed in 2015. Table 5.14 shows HIV/AIDS prevalence among sex in Iramba District for those who voluntarily screened indicate screen decrease compared with the year 2010. Table 5.14 also shows that the number of screened persons was 16,393 in 2015 from 2010, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates for both sex raised to 4.6 percent in 2015 from 2.35% in 2010. The results also show that more men affected than women were HIV positive with the rate of infection of 4.8 % in 2015 compared to women who have 4.5%

**Table 5.14: The Rate of New AIDS Cases in the Population; Iramba District, 2015**

District	2015								
	Screened Persons			HIV Positive			Percent HIV Positive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Iramba	6,053	10,340	16,393	298	463	761	4.8	4.5	4.6

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

#### **5.1.4.1 The Impact of HIV/AIDS**

The socio-economic assessment of Iramba District can not be discussed without addressing the extreme challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS and the effect of efforts so far made by various local and international organisations in combating the epidemic. HIV/AIDS is highlighted in this document, because it is a major health problem and a leading cause of mortality since its advent at the end of 1986. The other reason for addressing the epidemic stems from the role it plays in improving families and generating widows, orphans and vulnerable children due to the loss of bread-winners in their families.

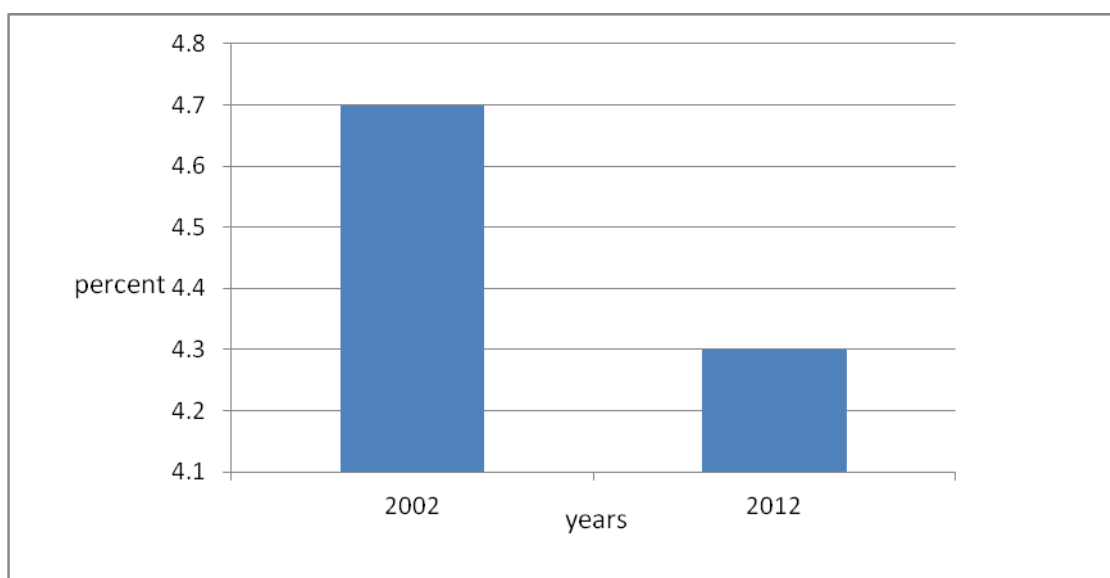
The epidemic is a serious threat to the district's social and economic development and has a serious and direct implications on the social services. In the absence of a cure, the devastating impact of the epidemic is incomprehensible. It has been established that poverty significantly influences the spread of HIV/AIDS, which ultimately leads to a loss of economically active segments of the society, leading to a reduction in income.

The human capital loss has serious social and economic impacts in all sectors of the economy and at all levels. All too often, the high cost of care and burials falls on to the already overburdened households, leaving orphans and dependents, as well as vulnerability to HIV infection.

**(i) The Increase of Widows**

One of the indication of a high prevalence rate in the district is the increasing number of widows. Unfortunately, the district do not have current information about percentage of widows and their characteristics. The data gathered in 2012 population census shows that the number of widows increased from 9,681 (4.7%) in 2002 to 10,160 (4.3) in 2012.

**Figure 5.4 Percentage of the Widowed; Iramba District, 2002 and 2012**



Source: Computed Data from 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses Reports



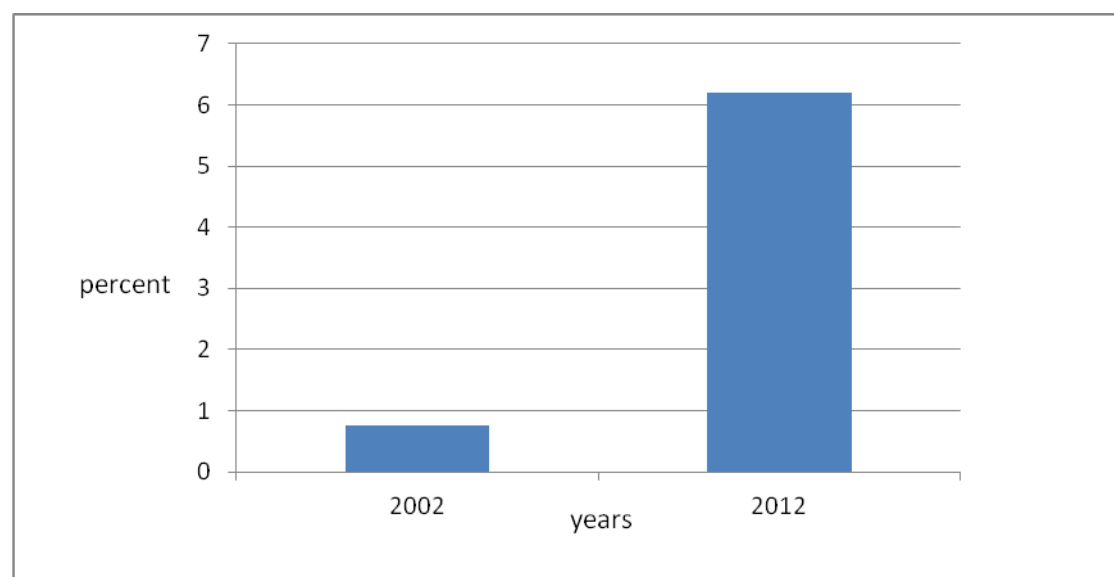
**Table 5.15: Population 10 Years and Above and Widowhood Status; Iramba District and 2002, 2012**

District	2002			2012			Change	
	Population	Widow	Percent	Population	Widow	Percent	Widow	Percent
Iramba	205,988	9,681	4.7	236,282	10,160	4.3	479	0.2

Source: URT, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census

**(ii) The Increase of Orphaned Children**

Lack of data on status of orphanhood in the region as well as district level, has created a problem of not understanding the trend and level of orphanhood, street children and lack of assistance to vulnerable children. Nevertheless, orphans are classified as persons whose both parents, mother and father are dead. According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census data, 0.75 percent of children aged 0 – 17 years were classified as orphans in Iramba while in 2012 Population and housing census data shows that 1 percent of children aged 0-17 years were classified as orphans.

**Figure 5.5 Percentage of Orphans; Iramba district, 2002 and 2012**

Source: URT, The 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census [District Profile Reports (Vol.IV)]

Comparing sexes, in 2015 the incidence of orphanhood was equal between boys and girls (6.2 percent).

**Table 5.16: Number of Orphans; iramba district, 2002**

Years	Children 0 - 17 Years	Boys			Girls			Both Sexes	
		No.	Orphan	Percent	No.	Orphan	Percent	Total	Percent Orphans
2002	195,794	100,507	854	0.85	95,287	638	0.67	1,493	0.75
2012	119,530	61,698	3,825	6.2	57,832	3,586	6.2	7,411	6.2

Source: URT, The 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census [District Profile Reports (Vol.IV)]

### 5.1.5 Malaria Prevalence

Though Malaria is not associated directly with HIV/AIDS, the number of deaths caused by Malaria has been increasing since the outbreak of HIV/AIDS in the district but to from 2004 due to voucher scheme program for under five and pregnant mothers, 2009 under five distribution of bed net (under five campaign), 2010 sleeping spaces programs and house hold distribution of bed net (replacement campaign) the prevalence rate of Malaria has been declined. Table 5.16 shows that out of 1,063 patients admitted in the district, 59 or 5.6 percent died in 2010. In 2014, 35 (17.59 percent) out of 731 in patients died and 22(4.05 percent) out of 1,539 patients admitted, died in 2015.

Data also reveals adverse impact of malaria in terms of people who died because of it. The first incident shows that the number of admitted persons due to malaria has decreased from 1,063 in 2010 but increased to 1,539 in 2015. However, the rate of deaths caused by Malaria has increased from 5.6 percent in 2010 to 17.59 percent in 2014 and decrease to 4.05 percent in 2015.

**Table 5.17: Malaria Cases (In Patients Only) and Deaths Caused by Malaria by iramba District;, 2010, and 2015.**

District	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
Iramba	1,063	59	5.6	1,539	22	4.05

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

### 5.1.6 Pneumonia Prevalence

The socio-cultural conditions of Iramba people and the weather of the district to a large extent have influence on the spread of pneumonia disease in the district. Table 5.18 shows that pneumonia, like other related diseases has been increased by the impact of HIV/AIDS. Out of 635 admitted in the district 39 or 6.14 % died of pneumonia in 2010. In 2015 the death rate decreased to 5.03 and the number dropped to 398 inpatients cases in 2015. as indicated in Table 5.18.

**Table 5.18: Pneumonia Cases (In Patients Only) and Deaths Caused by Pneumonia by District; Iramba district 2010 and 2015.**

District	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
Iramba	455	26	5.7	398	20	5.03

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

### 5.1.7 Diarrhoea Prevalence

Diarrhoea is a known disease in Iramba district, but very few morbidity cases were reported before the outbreak of HIV/AIDS. The available data indicate that the number of new diarrhoea cases has increased in the last decade along with the spread of HIV/AIDS. As stated above, diarrhoea is among the five most killer diseases in the district.

Table 5.19 shows the trend of diarrhoea cases in Iramba district have significantly increased from 262 in 2010 and decreases to 281 in 2015. In 2010 death rate was 8.78 percent and decreases to 4.98 in 2015

**Table 5.19: Diarrhoea Cases by Sex and by iramba districtDistrict; 2010 and 2015**

District	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
Iramba	92	12	13	281	14	4.98

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

### 5.1.8 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 in the district. Besides vaccination programme, children are also weighed to reveal the prevalence of 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.

Table 5.20 shows that in 2010, the district has 0.07 % of severe malnutrition. The rate increased to 0.9% in 2015 as indicated in Table 5.20.

**Table 5.20: Percentage of Severe Malnutrition for Children Under One Year; Iramba district, 2010, and 2015**

Ward	2010		2015	
	Total Weighed	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Percent of Severely Underweight
Iramba	16019	0.07	9927.	0.9

Source: District executive Director (District Medical Office – MTUHA/DHIS2), 2015

#### 5.1.8.1 Mother and Child Health Care

The quality of a society can be assessed by the levels of infant and child mortality. According to the 2002 census data, infant and child mortalities are declining steadily in Singida region. Protection of expectant/lactating mothers and children from measles, tuberculosis, etc through immunization programme (IVD) supported by WHO has to a large extent reduced the risk of their being infected.

Iramba district has been supporting the Mother and Child Health Programme in order to reduce deaths of expectant mothers and their infants through. Immunization campaigns and reproductive health programmes, Table 5.22. Data shows that maternal mortality has been the same 2010, to 2015. as indicated in Table 5.22.

**Table 5.22: Trends in Maternal Mortality Rate and Average Annual Rate of Reduction; Iramba district, 2010 to 2015**

District	Maternal death per year						Average Maternal death of Reduction in 2010 and 2015	Percent Change 2010 - 2015
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Iramba	8	7	7	7	8	7	0	0

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

Although the District had the massive coverage of routine immunization due to mobile clinic and outreach services done in the district. Table 5.23 reveals that in 2010 a total of 11,509 or 65% of targeted expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2 in the district. However in 2014, a total of 9978 or 113% In 2015 the 8,648 targeted pregnant women and 10,621 vaccinated or 122.8 % with TT2.

**Table 5.23: Percentage of Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 iramba District; 2010, 2014 and 2015**

District	2010			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,260	11,509	65	8847	9978	113	8,648	10,621	122.8

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

The trend of DTP-HB-Hib3 vaccination for children under one year shows an increase in the number of children vaccinated between 2010 and 2015. In Iramba District the percentage of targeted children under one vaccinated in 2010 (97%), 2014(99.5%) and 2015 (113.4%) respectively. as indicated in Table 5.24.

**Table 5.24: Percentage of Children under One Year Vaccinated DTP-HB-HiB3 (Pentavalent3); Iramba District, 2010, 2014 and 2015**

District	2010			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,260	15,764	97	8847	8807	99.5	8648	9807	113.4

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

There has been a steady growth in the number of children under one year who have received BCG vaccination in the district. The number of vaccinated children in 2010 were 18,193 or 112%, In 2014 were 11,341 or 128%, and 2015 were 15574 or 180% as indicated in Table 5.25

**Table 5.25: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated BCG; Iramba District, 2010, 2014 and 2015**

District	2010			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,260	18193	112	8847	11341	128	8648	15574	180

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

The coverage of the district's under one year children by OPV3 vaccination was 51percent in 2010 (102%) in 2014 and (98%) in 2015 (114%) of the targeted children. The vaccinated children maintained to above 100% of targeted children in 2010 to 2015. as indicated in Table 5.26

**Table 5.26: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated by OPV3; Iramba district, 2010, 2014 and 2015**

District	2010			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,260	16567	102	8847	8696	98	8648	9871	114

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

Measles vaccination to under one year children in Iramba district, like in other district in the country, was performed to protect them against measles. The district coverage in 2010 was 106% however the coverage for 2014 was (112%) and in 2015 it was 116% of the targeted children. As indicated in Table 5.27.

**Table 5.27: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated Against Measles; Iramba District, 2010, 2014 and 2015**

District	2010			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,260	17,243	106	8,847	9,946	112	8,648	9,996	116

Source: Reproductive and Child Health Reports (Iramba District Medical office/ DHIS2), 2015

### 5.1.9 Investment Opportunities in the Health Sub-Sector.

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as Pneumonia, Malaria, Diarrhoea, HIVAIDS, ARI e.t.c and shortage of workers and drugs. Investment is needed in the construction of more health facilities, availability of instruments/drugs and training of health/medical personnel.

## 5.2 The Education Sector

### 5.2.0 An Overview

Education sector covers pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education which includes vocational education, colleges and higher learning institutions. Therefore, the development of the sector in Iramba DC involves improving in all the above mentioned areas.

#### 5.2.1 Pre-Primary Education

The condition set by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training that enrolment in primary education should be for those who would have graduated from pre-primary education has influenced the expansion of nursery schools in Iramba DC (Table 5.28). In 2011 the district had only 168 pre-primary classes. The number decreased significantly to 95 in 2015 due to division of district (Iramba & Mkalama) which is an decrease of 43.7 percent between 2011 and 2015.

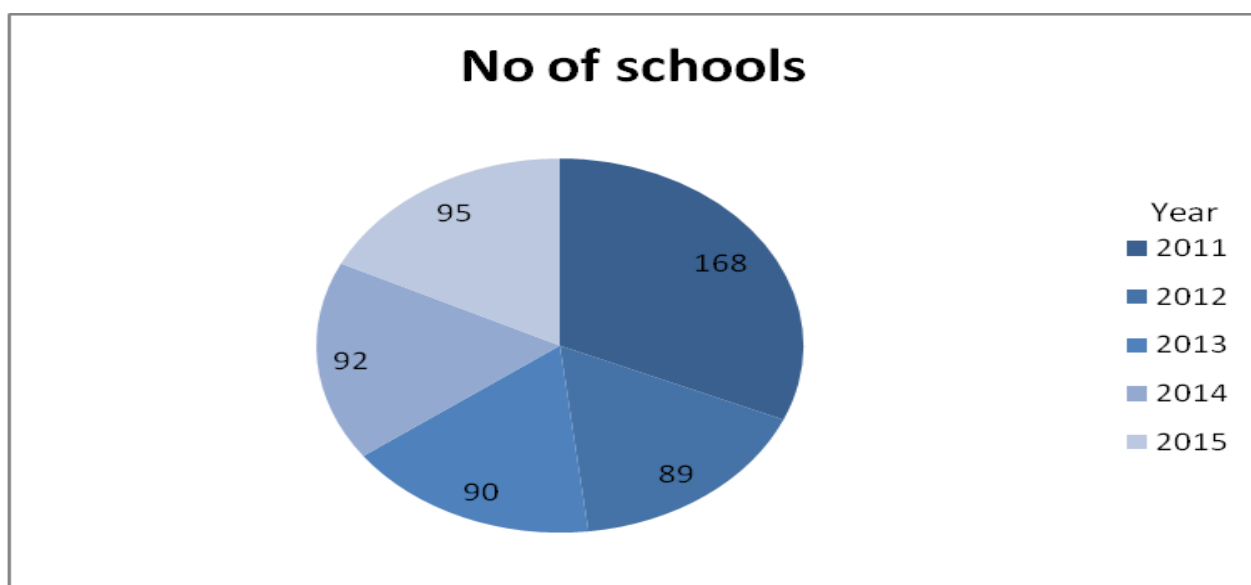
**Table 5.28: Number of Pre-Primary Schools by Iramba DC, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Ward	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			Decrease 2011 - 2015	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Number	Percentage
KIOMBOI	12	0	12	12	0	12	12	1	13	6	1	7	6	1	7	-5	-41.7
OLD KIOMBOI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	50
KISIRIRI	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	100
TULYA	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	100
KIDARU	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	5	0	4	0	100
KINAMPANDA	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	6	0	8	0	100
MUKULU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	37.5
KYENGEGE	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	100
ULEMO	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	6	0	6	6	0	6	-2	-25
NDAGO	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	100
MBELEKESE	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	100
KASELYA	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	0	100
NDULUNGU	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4	1	33.3
MTEKENTE	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	100
URUGHU	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	100
SHELUI	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	100
NTWIKE	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	100
MGONGO	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	100
MTOA	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	7	0	6	0	100
MALUGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	25
MSINGI	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINYANGIRI	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIKHONDA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IBAGA	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NKINTO	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATONGO	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MPAMBALA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MWANGEZA	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NDUGUTI	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIGANGA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MWANGA	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILUNDA	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUMANGA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IGUGUNO	11	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-97</b>



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

**Figure 5.6: Number of Pre-Primary Schools by District; Iramba DC, 2011, 2012 , 2013 2014 and 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

At ward level, Table 5.28a shows that Kiomboi , Old Kiomboi , Kinampanda, Ulemo , Urughu and Shelui wards had better proportion of schools per ward being 6 schools respectively. Maluga ward reported the smallest number of schools per ward. It had an average of 2 school per ward. Table 5.28a , Iramba DC had at least 1 school per village which makes it difficult for children of age 4 – 6 years to walk long distances in order to attend school .

**Table 5.28a: Number of Pre-Primary Schools, by Wards and Villages ; Iramba District, 2015**

District	Number of Wards	Number of Schools per Ward	Number of Villages	Schools	Ward School Ratio	Village School Ratio
Iramba	Kiomboi	5	-	6	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Old Kiomboi	5	-	6	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Kisiriri	5	4	4	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Tulya	5	3	3	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Kidaru	5	4	5	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Kinampanda	5	6	6	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Mukulu	5	3	3	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Kyengege	5	3	3	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Ulemo	5	3	6	1:5	1:2
Iramba	Ndago	5	4	5	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Mbelekese	5	4	4	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Kaselya	5	3	4	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Ndulungu	5	3	4	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Mtekente	5	4	5	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Urughu	5	4	6	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Shelui	5	5	6	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Ntwike	5	5	5	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Mgongo	5	4	4	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Mtoa	5	6	7	1:5	1:1
Iramba	Maluga	5	2	2	1:5	1:1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>94</b>		

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

Total enrolment in pre-primary schools has been fluctuated over the years as indicated in Table 5.29. The Table shows that enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased from 12,744 pupils in 2011 to 8,759 in 2015 which made a difference of 3,985 pupils caused by division of District (Iramba & Mkalama) .

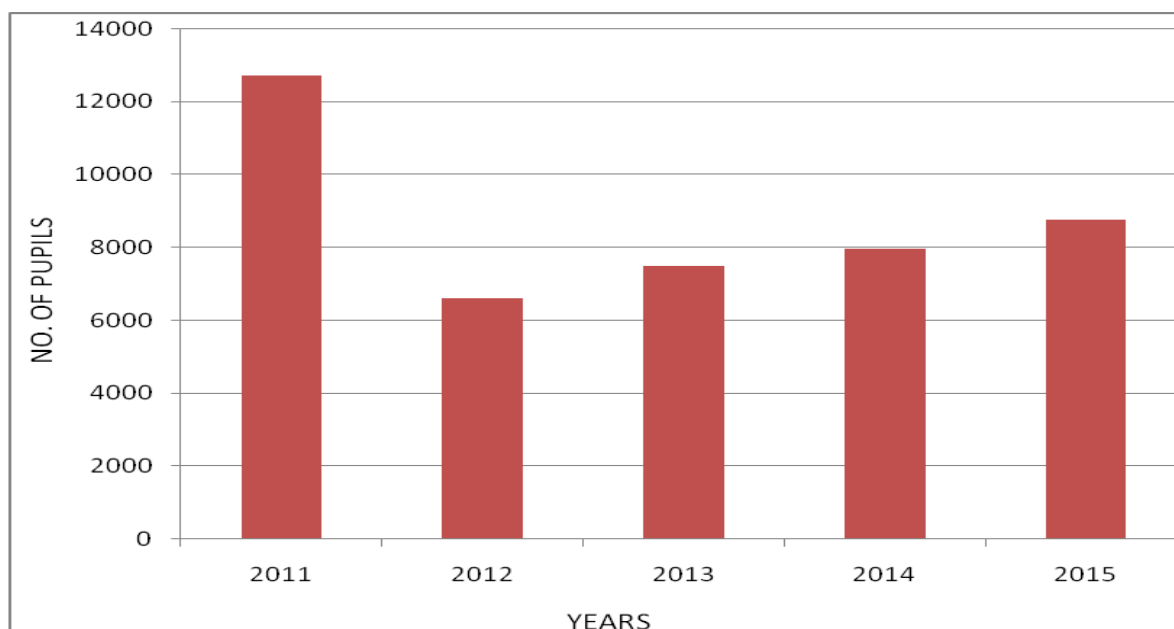
Table 5.29: Total Enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools, Iramba DC , 2011, 2012 , 2013 , 2014 and 2015

District	Ward	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			Increase 2011 - 2015	
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Number	Percent
Iramba	Kiomboi	747	0	747	813	0	813	732	35	767	842	43	885	895	117	1012	265	26
Iramba	Old Kiomboi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	494	494	100
Iramba	Kisiriri	392	0	392	575	0	575	483	0	483	441	0	441	517	0	517	125	24
Iramba	Tulya	214	0	214	208	0	208	225	0	225	258	0	258	272	0	272	58	21
Iramba	Kidaru	258	0	258	276	0	276	380	0	380	360	0	360	492	0	492	234	48
Iramba	Kinampanda	688	0	688	767	0	767	718	0	718	613	0	613	691	0	691	3	0
Iramba	Mukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	272	272	100
Iramba	Kyengege	175	0	175	192	0	192	206	0	206	229	0	229	267	0	267	92	34
Iramba	Ulemo	575	0	575	568	0	568	575	0	575	750	0	750	429	0	429	-146	-34
Iramba	Ndago	475	0	475	572	0	572	499	0	499	591	0	591	569	0	569	94	17
Iramba	Mbelekese	440	0	440	525	0	525	507	0	507	438	0	438	642	0	642	202	31
Iramba	Kaselya	227	0	227	85	0	0	295	0	295	295	0	295	334	0	334	107	32
Iramba	Ndulungu	218	0	218	277	0	277	478	0	478	459	0	459	374	0	374	156	42
Iramba	Mtekente	294	0	294	330	0	330	280	0	280	272	0	272	183	0	183	-111	-61
Iramba	Urughu	302	0	302	266	0	266	252	0	252	330	0	330	322	0	322	20	6
Iramba	Shelui	292	0	292	273	0	273	476	0	476	406	0	406	441	0	441	149	34
Iramba	Ntwike	532	0	532	349	0	349	439	0	439	477	0	477	360	0	360	-172	-48
Iramba	Mgongo	299	0	299	163	0	0	401	0	401	423	0	423	404	0	404	105	26
Iramba	Mtoa	567	0	567	636	0	636	531	0	531	743	0	743	684	0	684	117	17
Iramba	Maluga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Msingi	330	0	330	173	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Kinyangiri	585	0	585	259	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Kikhonda	194	0	194	165	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Ibaga	539	0	539	363	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Nkinto	357	0	357	264	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Matongo	140	0	140	82	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Mpambala	258	0	258	283	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Mwangeza	500	0	500	253	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Nduguti	287	0	287	101	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Miganga	243	0	243	255	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mkalama	Mwanga	723	0	723	459	0	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Ilunda	758	0	758	542	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Gumanga	424	0	424	360	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	Iguguno	665	46	711	730	0	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	<b>12698</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12744</b>	6627	<b>0</b>	<b>10916</b>	<b>7477</b>	35	<b>7512</b>	<b>7927</b>	<b>43</b>	7970	<b>8642</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8759</b>	-3939	<b>-31</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

**Figure 5.7 Total Enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools; Iramba DC , 2011, 2012 , 2013 , 2014 nd 2015**



**Note:** 1 = year 2011; 2 = year 2012 , 2013 , 2014 and 3 = year 2015

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

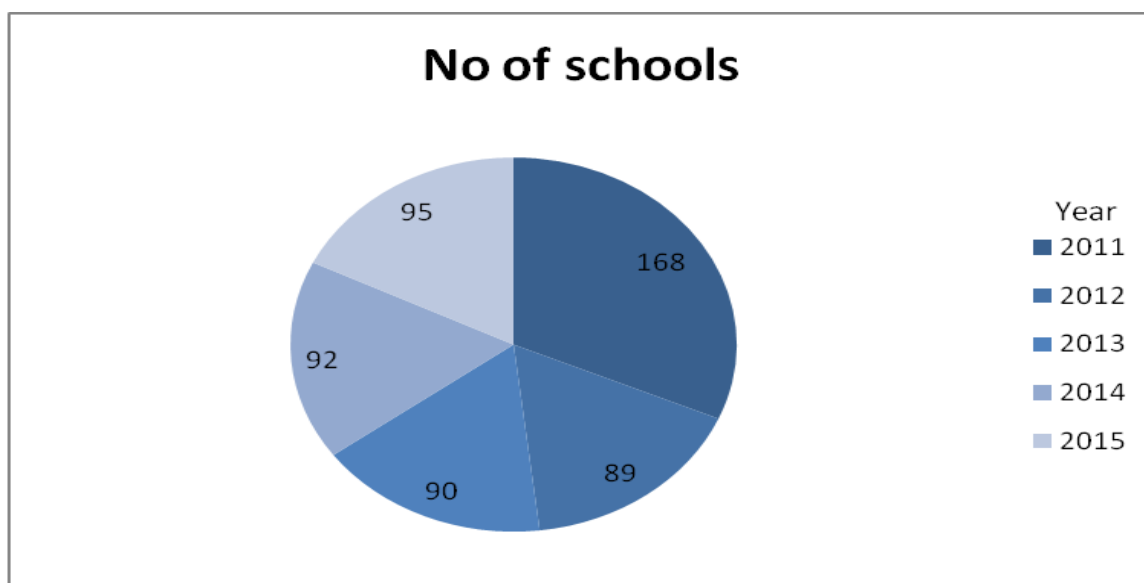
Table 5.29a shows that at District level the number of pupils per school was about 12,744 pupils in 2011. At district level, the number of pupils per school varied significantly among wards in Iramba district . Ilunda ward had the largest number of pupils (758), followed by Kiomboi ward (747) pupils . On the other hand Matongo ward had the smallest number of pupils ( 140 ) .

**Table 5.29a: Number of Pupils per School, by Village and District; Iramba DC, 2015**

District	Number of Ward	Number of Village and Street	Number of Schools	2015			
				Pupils	Pupils Ward Ratio	Pupils Village Ratio	Pupils School Ratio
Iramba	20	70	95	8,759	1:438	1:125	1:93

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC 2015

**Figure 5.8 Development of Primary Education in Iramba DC, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

### 5.2.2 Primary Education

In 2011 the District had 168 schools which decreased to 95 in 2015 , decrease of 43.5 percent compared to 2015. Among other factors, lack of private sector participation has slowed the development of primary education in the district.

### 5.2.2.1 Coverage of Education System

Table 5.30 looks the average number of schools per ward and village as well as density of schools in terms of the number of schools per 100 sq. kms. The average number of schools per ward was 5 and the density was 2.1 school per 100 sq. kms.

**Table 5.30: Average Number of Schools per Ward, Village and Area of 100 sq. kms for Each District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Land Area (Sq.kms.)	Wards	No. of Villages	No. of Schools 2015	Average Schools Per		No. of Schools per 100 Sq. kms.
					Ward	Village	
Iramba	4571.4	20	70	94	5	1	2

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

### 5.2.2.2 Primary School Enrolment Ratios

Community participation through PEDP and COBET has managed to motivate parents in the district to enroll their children and thus improve the enrolment rate of Iramba DC. This improvement can be seen through changes of net enrolment rates, gross enrolment rates, reduction of drop out of pupils, availability of education facilities and performance of pupils in general.

The enrolment into standard one, according to the education policy, though is for children aged six years, it has been expanded to cover children between 7 and 13 years due to culture and norms of the people of Tanzania. Table 5.31 shows that between 2013 and 2015 the District decreased standard one enrolment by -0.6 .

Table 5.31: Standard I Enrolment by District; Iramba DC, 2011, 2012 , 2013 , 2014 and 2015

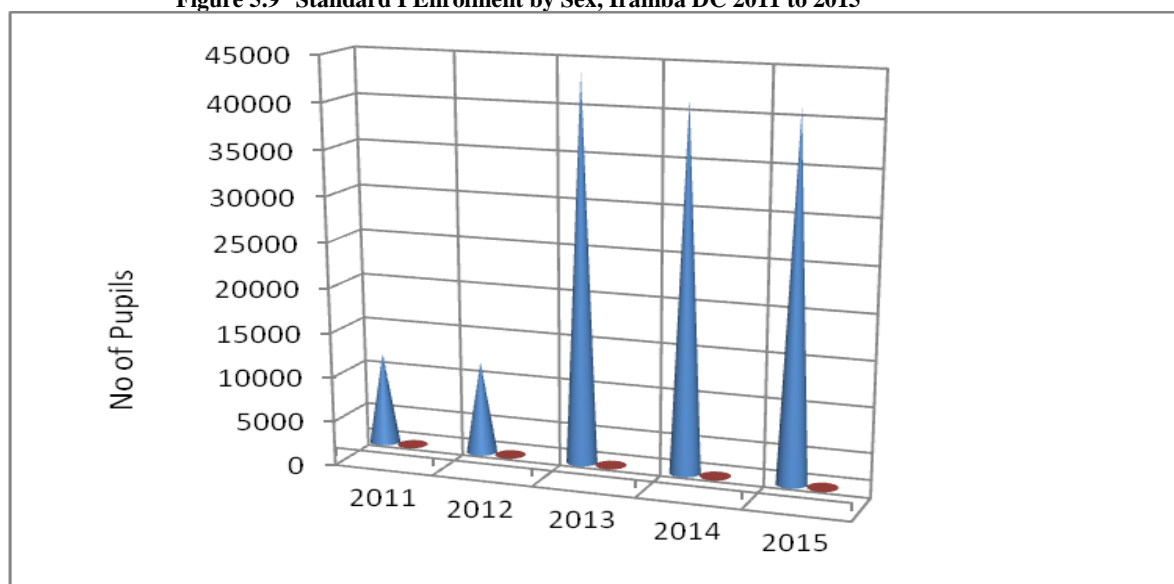
Ward	Pupils Enrolment															Percent decrease between 2011 and 2015
	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
KIOMBOI	371	359	730	379	345	724	2539	2455	4994	2416	2388	4804	1273	1372	2645	48
OLD KIOMBOI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1056	1073	2129	0
KISIRIRI	189	160	349	151	183	334	1166	1154	2320	1156	1152	2308	1079	1114	2193	8
TULYA	98	107	205	110	102	212	724	737	1461	690	694	1384	692	719	1411	5
KIDARU	121	97	218	130	111	241	821	796	1617	787	745	1532	794	788	1582	7
KINAMPANDA	236	251	487	260	236	496	1620	1527	3147	1512	1475	2987	1579	1571	3150	4
MUKULU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	506	1008	0
KYENGEGE	136	119	255	127	150	277	846	919	1765	847	921	1768	828	911	1739	-6
ULEMO	287	251	538	260	227	487	1723	1715	3438	1619	1606	3225	1088	1171	2259	36
NDAGO	212	195	407	226	209	435	1391	1302	2693	1360	1301	2661	1345	1372	2717	0
MBELEKESE	173	171	344	192	180	372	1190	1193	2383	988	1090	2078	1011	1074	2085	17
KASELYA	164	150	314	182	176	358	1022	1033	2055	1006	974	1980	977	1050	2027	0
NDULUNGU	148	126	274	131	109	240	771	754	1525	797	870	1667	931	879	1810	-11
MTEKENTE	211	186	397	171	182	353	1237	1183	2420	1058	1060	2118	1031	1055	2086	25
URUGHU	195	168	363	222	232	454	1156	1084	2240	1103	1099	2202	1060	1039	2099	9
SHELUI	256	237	493	244	262	506	1647	1645	3292	1506	1562	3068	1462	1479	2941	12
NTWIKE	237	218	455	227	210	437	1576	1618	3194	1288	1349	2637	1285	1425	2710	10
MGONGO	123	141	264	132	134	266	864	935	1799	782	896	1678	728	842	1570	17
MTOA	264	255	519	323	298	621	1837	1694	3531	1782	1710	3492	1645	1556	3201	12
MALUGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSINGI	109	96	205	112	86	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
KINYANGIRI	228	204	432	198	198	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
KIKHONDA	102	89	191	102	99	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
IBAGA	235	184	419	247	225	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
NKINTO	166	131	297	172	152	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
MATONGO	89	98	187	104	107	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
MPAMBALA	141	153	294	159	136	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
MWANGEZA	237	280	517	265	291	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
NDUGUTI	94	107	201	125	80	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

MIGANGA	128	132	260	135	117	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
MWANGA	418	379	797	372	370	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
ILUNDA	338	348	686	337	337	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
GUMANGA	200	163	363	224	193	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
IGUGUNO	372	273	645	378	339	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>6278</b>	<b>5828</b>	<b>12106</b>	<b>6397</b>	<b>6076</b>	<b>12173</b>	<b>22130</b>	<b>21744</b>	<b>43874</b>	<b>20697</b>	<b>20892</b>	<b>41589</b>	<b>20366</b>	<b>20996</b>	<b>41362</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

Looking on sex difference, Iramba DC shows that gap of enrolment among sexes over past four years as indicated in Figure 5.9. Boys enrolment decreased at increasing rate, while girl enrolment increased at increasing rates. In 2011, boys enrolment was 50.2 percent reduced to 49 percent in 2015. While girls enrolment rose from 49.8 percent in 2011 to 51 percent in 2015 .

**Figure 5.9 Standard I Enrolment by Sex, Iramba DC 2011 to 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015



Judging from the information presented in Table 5.31, Iramba DC has done well in ensuring that girls and boys get equal opportunities in getting primary school education. Though there are variations among wards, total enrolment shows that in 2011 more boys (50.2 percent) were in primary schools than girls (49.8 percent).

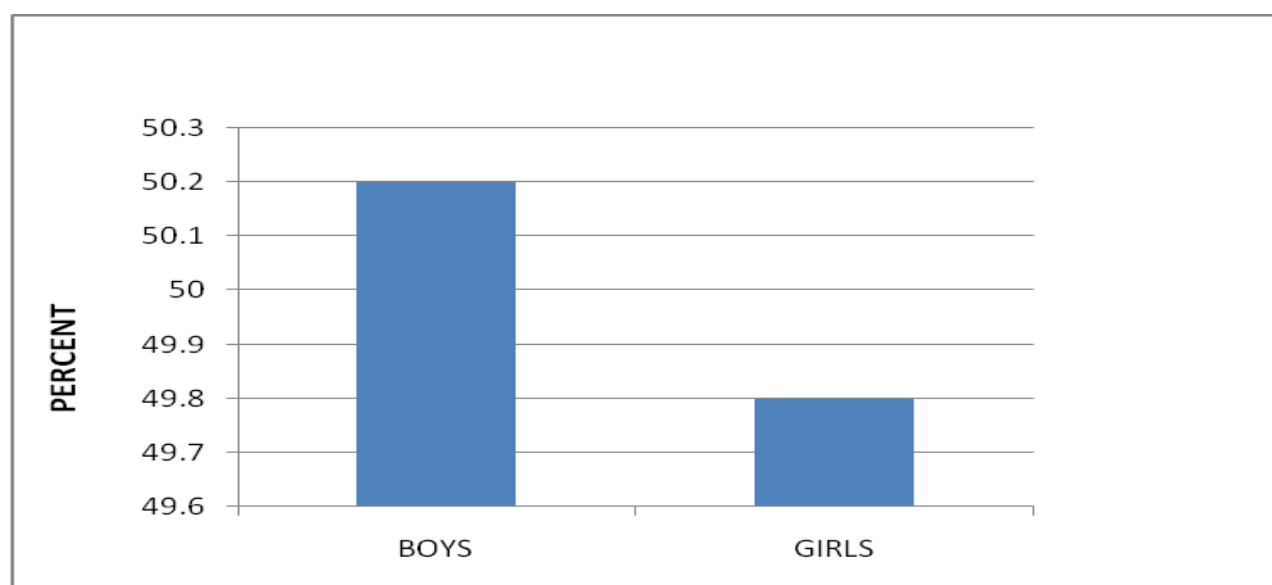
**Table 5.31a: Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex and District; Iramba DC, 2011**

Ward	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Percent Girls	Total
KIOMBOI	2583	51	2521	49	5104
OLD KIOMBOI	0	0	0	0	0
KISIRIRI	1249	52	1132	48	2381
TULYA	740	50	746	50	1486
KIDARU	859	50	845	50	1704
KINAMPANDA	1660	51	1605	49	3265
MUKULU	0	0	0	0	0
KYENGEKE	808	49	837	51	1645
ULEMO	1765	50	1789	50	3554
NDAGO	1390	51	1327	49	2717
MBELEKESE	1297	52	1204	48	2501
KASELYA	1052	52	976	48	2028
NDULUNGU	817	50	821	50	1638
MTEKENTE	1429	51	1349	49	2778
URUGHU	1197	52	1108	48	2305
SHELUI	1685	51	1642	49	3327
NTWIKE	1509	50	1512	50	3021
MGONGO	944	50	954	50	1898
MTOA	1853	51	1777	49	3630
MALUGA	0	0	0	0	0
MSINGI	711	50	701	50	1412
KINYANGIRI	1529	51	1584	49	3113
KIKHONDA	670	53	741	47	1411
IBAGA	1407	49	1368	51	2775
NKITO	1158	48	1085	52	2243
MATONGO	598	53	676	47	1274

MPAMBALA	1057	51	1089	49	2146
MWANGEZA	1646	52	1749	48	3395
NDUGUTI	857	50	872	50	1729
MIGANGA	967	51	1004	49	1971
MWANGA	2547	51	2633	49	5180
ILUNDA	2216	51	2288	49	4504
GUMANGA	1260	50	1263	50	2523
IGUGUNO	2496	50	2502	50	4998
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41956</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>41700</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>83656</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2011

**Figure 5.10 Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex and District, Iramba DC , 2011**



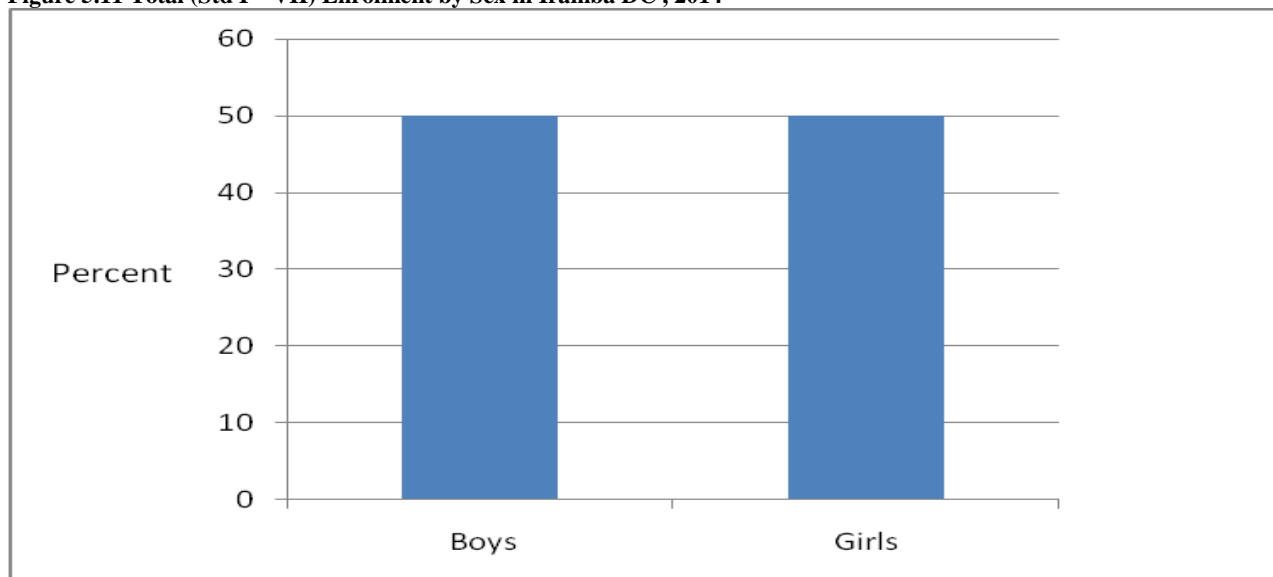
Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2011

The best performance was in 2015, whereby the enrolment situation was improved by reducing enrolment disparities among boys and girls in the District when 51 percent of total enrolment was made up of girls in 2015 compared to 49.8 percent for girls in 2011..

**Table 5.31b: Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex and District; Iramba DC , 2014**

<b>Warda</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Percent Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Percent Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
KIOMBOI	2416	50	2388	50	4804
OLD KIOMBOI	0	0	0	0	0
KISIRIRI	1156	50	1152	50	2308
TULYA	690	50	694	50	1384
KIDARU	787	51	745	49	1532
KINAMPANDA	1512	51	1475	49	2987
MUKULU	0	0	0	0	0
KYENGEGE	847	48	921	52	1768
ULEMO	1619	50	1606	50	3225
NDAGO	1360	51	1301	49	2661
MBELEKESE	988	48	1090	52	2078
KASELYA	1006	51	974	49	1980
NDULUNGU	797	48	870	52	1667
MTEKENTE	1058	50	1060	50	2118
URUGHU	1103	50	1099	50	2202
SHELUI	1506	49	1562	51	3068
NTWIKE	1288	49	1349	51	2637
MGONGO	782	47	896	53	1678
MTOA	1782	51	1710	49	3492
MALUGA	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20697</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20892</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41589</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2014

**Figure 5.11 Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex in Iramba DC , 2014**


Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

Similar situation was observed in 2014, though there was a slight improvement in the District . The disparities reduced to 50 percent for boys against 50 percent for girls compared to 2015.

**Table 5.31c: Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex and District; Iramba DC , 2015**

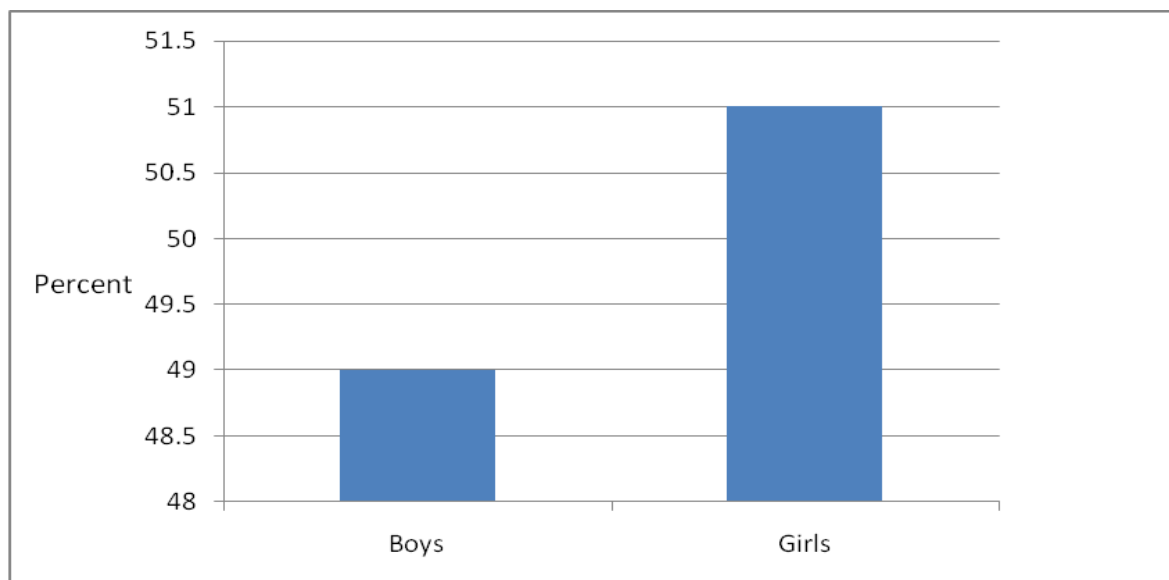
Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

Warda	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Percent Girls	Total
KIOMBOI	1273	48	1372	52	2645
OLD KIOMBOI	1056	50	1073	50	2129
KISIRIRI	1079	49	1114	51	2193
TULYA	692	49	719	51	1411
KIDARU	794	50	788	50	1582
KINAMPANDA	1579	50	1571	50	3150
MUKULU	502	50	506	50	1008
KYENGEGE	828	48	911	52	1739
ULEMO	1088	48	1171	52	2259
NDAGO	1345	50	1372	50	2717
MBELEKESE	1011	48	1074	52	2085
KASELYA	977	48	1050	52	2027
NDULUNGU	931	51	879	49	1810
MTEKENTE	1031	49	1055	51	2086

URUGHU	1060	51	1039	49	2099
SHELUI	1462	50	1479	50	2941
NTWIKE	1285	47	1425	53	2710
MGONGO	728	46	842	54	1570
MTOA	1645	51	1556	49	3201
MALUGA	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20366	49	20996	51	41362

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.12: Total (Std I – VII) Enrolment by Sex; Iramba DC, 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC, 2015

### 5.2.2.3 Completion Rate

The rate of completion of the primary education cycle in Iramba DC , decrease due to the poor school environment such as no provision of meals , awareness of the rural community and schools' infrastructure. 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 5.32 shows the performance of two cohorts. The average completion rate for cohort one was **90** percent for pupils (90 percent for boys and 94 percent for

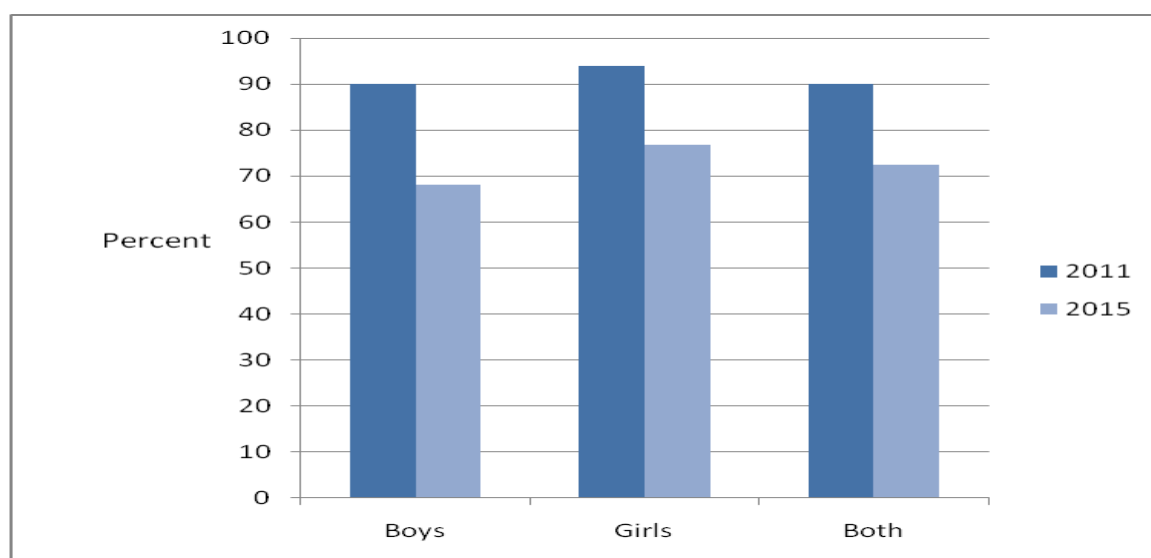
girls). This cohort was enrolled in 2005 and finished in 2011 . The average completion for the second cohort was 72.5 percent (68.2 percent boys and 76.8 percent girls) and this cohort enrolled in 2009 and finished in 2015. Sex – wise, there was an improvement in girls’ retention than boys. In first cohort, completion rate for girls was 94 percent compared to 90 percent boys, while girls’ retention in cohort two decrease at 76.8 percent girls compared to 68.2 percent boys as indicated in Table 5.32.

**Table 5.32: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2005 and Completed STD VII in 2011 and those Who Enrolled in 2009 and Completed STD VII in 2015; Iramba DC .**

Sex	2005 to 2011			2009 to 2015		
	Enrolled 2005	Completed 2011	Completion Rate	Enrolled 2009	Completed 2015	Completion Rate
Boys	6,404	5484	90	2918	1992	68.2
Girls	6,364	5982	94	3005	2306	76.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>11466</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5923</b>	<b>4298</b>	<b>72.5</b>

Source: District Executive Director (Primary Education Department), Iramba DC 2015

**Figure 5.13: Rates of Completion of Primary Education; Iramba DC , 2011 and 2015**



Source: District Executive Director (Primary Education Department), Iramba DC 2015

#### 5.2.2.4 Drop out Rate

Table 5.33 indicates the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school drop outs. In 2011 the total drop out was 253 pupils, for whom the main reason was truancy (199 pupils) followed by death (27 pupils) and other reasons (21 pupils) .

In 2015 the number of drop outs decrease to 250 pupils with the main reason being truancy (172 pupils) , Other reasons and deaths remained insignificant accounting for 0.4 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

**Table 5.33: Drop Outs by Sex and Reason; Iramba DC; 2011 and 2015**

Reason	2005 - 2011			2009 - 2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	117	82	199	95	87	172
Pregnancy	0	6	6	0	0	0
Death	12	15	27	10	8	18
Others	13	8	21	27	33	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>250</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

#### (i) Truancy

Of the reasons of drop outs, truancy was a major reason in all districts of Iramba District . Data shows that out of the 253 (Table 5.33a) drop outs occurring in 2011, 199 drop outs were due to truancy, as well as 2015 whereby drop out was 250 pupils truancy were 172 pupils .

**Table 5.33a: Drop Outs Due to Truancy by Sex; Iramba DC; 2011 and 2015**

District	2011				2015			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
Iramba	117	82	199	0.4	95	87	172	0.4

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**(ii) Pregnancy**

Though the pregnancy was insignificant compared to truancy, Table 5.33b indicates that it was the fourth reason for drop outs in Iramba DC. In 2011, Iramba DC had total number of 6 drop outs due to pregnancy, but they decreased to 0 in 2015.

**Table 5.33b: Drop Outs Due to Pregnancy; Iramba DC , 2011 , 2013 , 2014 and 2015**

District	2011	2013	Percent Change 2011 - 2013	2014	Percent Change 2014 - 2015	2015	Percent Changes 2011 – 2015
Iramba	6	4	2	1	1	0	0

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**(iii) Deaths**

School Drop outs due to deaths were significant in all two years , districts the pupils' death decreased from 27 in 2011 to 18 in 2015 .

**Table 5.33c: Drop Outs Due to Deaths by Sex and District; Singida Region; 2004, 2007 and 2009**

District	2011	2011				2015			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
Iramba	27	12	15	27	0.06	10	8	18	0.16

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**(iv) Other Reasons**

Other reasons in the context of Iramba DC include mobility of parents, particularly Barbaig, Hardzabe and Sukuma tribes, distance to school facility and awareness of the rural community. The problem of drop outs due to the above reasons were significant in the District as indicated in Table 5.33d though the number increased from 21 in 2011 to 60 in 2015

**Table 5.33d: Drop Outs Due to Other Reasons by Sex, Iramba DC, 2011 and 2015**

District	2011	2013				2015			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
Iramba	21	13	8	21	0.05	27	33	60	0.15

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015



### 5.2.2.5 Pass Rate (PR)

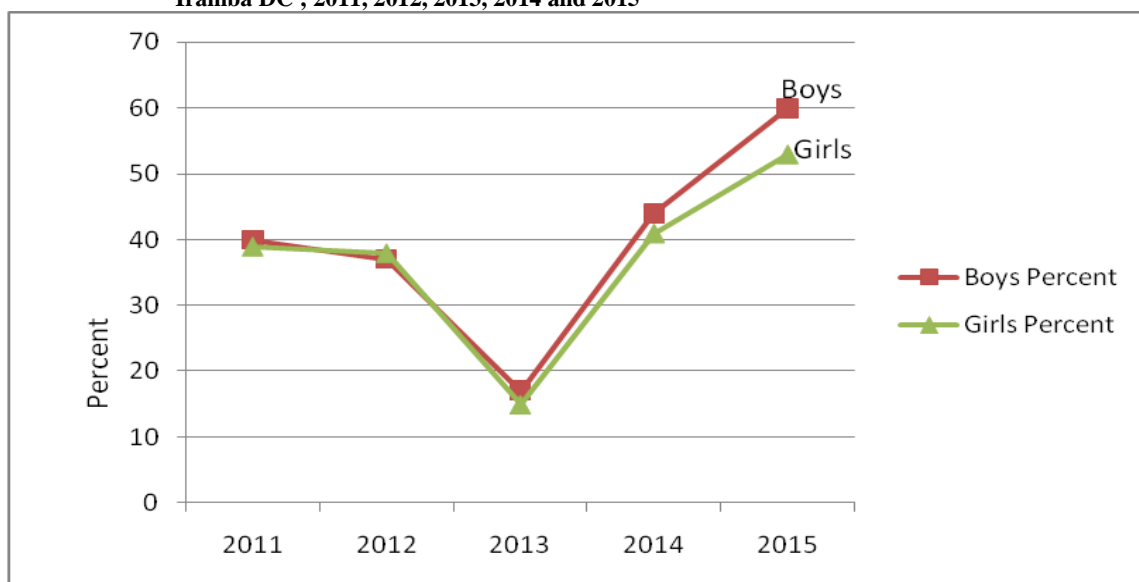
For Standard VII pupils, the rate of passing the standard VII examinations and being selected to join Form I reflect the quality of primary education provided in the District. Though the District had managed to increase the enrolment rate in secondary schools tremendously from 2011, comparing the number of pupils who joined secondary schools among sexes, Table 5.34 indicates that the gap between boys and girls joining public secondary schools had been widening. The rates of selected boys dropped from 40 percent in 2011 to 37 percent in 2012 and further decreased to 17 percent in year 2013. On the other hand, the selection rates for girls increased from 39 percent to 38 percent and dropped further to 15 percent in 2012 and 2013 , respectively.

**Table 5.34: Number of Students Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools; Iramba DC , 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015**

Year	Student Selected				Total	Increase in Selection
	Boys		Girls			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
2011	2200	40	2342	39	4542	0
2012	2033	37	2032	38	4065	-477
2013	858	17	772	15	1630	-2435
2014	963	44	997	41	1960	330
2015	1199	60	2211	53	2410	450

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.14: Percent of Students Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Sex; Iramba DC ; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

In 2011, out of 5, 484 boys who sat Standard VII examination, 2,200 or 40.1 percent were selected to join Form I in public secondary schools. For girls, a total of 5,982 or 39.2 percent of the 2,342 who sat examinations were selected (Table 5.35).

**Table 5.35: Number of Students Who Sat for Std VII Examination in 2015 and Those Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Pupils Sat for Std VII Examination			Pupils Joined Form I			Percent of Selected Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iramba	1992	2306	4298	1199	2211	2410	60	53	113

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

### 5.2.2.6 Primary School Facilities

For any school to function properly, certain basic facilities should be provided by educational authorities at either local or national level. The most common

facilities are classrooms, toilets, staff houses, teachers, furniture, libraries, bookstores, textbooks, etc. Other provisions include meals, medical care, finance, etc.

Table 5.36 shows that Iramba DC still has the deficit of primary school facilities as it was in 2011. Though the District still has deficits, significant reduction was observed in the same of toilets from 57 percent in 2011 to 46 percent in 2015. Nevertheless, the District was still suffering from shortages of desks, teachers' houses and teacher's offices due to tremendous increase in teachers through PEDP and CORBET programs.

**Table 5.36: Status of Primary School Facilities; Iramba DC , 2011 and 2015**

Facility	2013				2015			
	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Classrooms	2,094	1,151	943	45	1,108	625	483	43.6
Desks	23,432	21,037	2,395	13	14,581	10,210	4,371	30
Toilets	3,706	1,859	1,847	50	1,989	1,082	907	46
Teacher's Houses	2,095	556	1,539	73	969	295	674	70
Teacher's Offices	240	176	64	27	264	190	74	28

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

#### (i) Classrooms

Iramba DC has still in problems for classrooms, up to 2015 the classrooms managed to accommodate at per average of 80 pupils .

**Table 5.36a: Availability of Classrooms in Primary Schools by District , Iramba DC , 2015**

District	No. of Schools 2015	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Iramba	94	50,008	625	1:80	1,108	483	43.6

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**(ii) Primary Schools**

Shortages of primary schools in Iramba DC is considered to be a cronic problem even before independency. This problem is more affected with high fertility rate among families of Iramba DC residents. Table 5.36b shows that Iramba DC had 94 primary schools which accommodated 50,008 pupils, at an average of 532 pupils per school or SPR of 1:532 . Based, on the same data, the Iramba DC had no deficit of schools.

**Table 5.36b: Availability of Primary Schools by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	No. of Schools 2015	Total Pupils	School Pupils Ratio (SPR)	Required Schools	Deficit of Schools	
					Number	Percent
Iramba	94	50,008	1:532	71	0	100

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**(iii) School Pit Latrines**

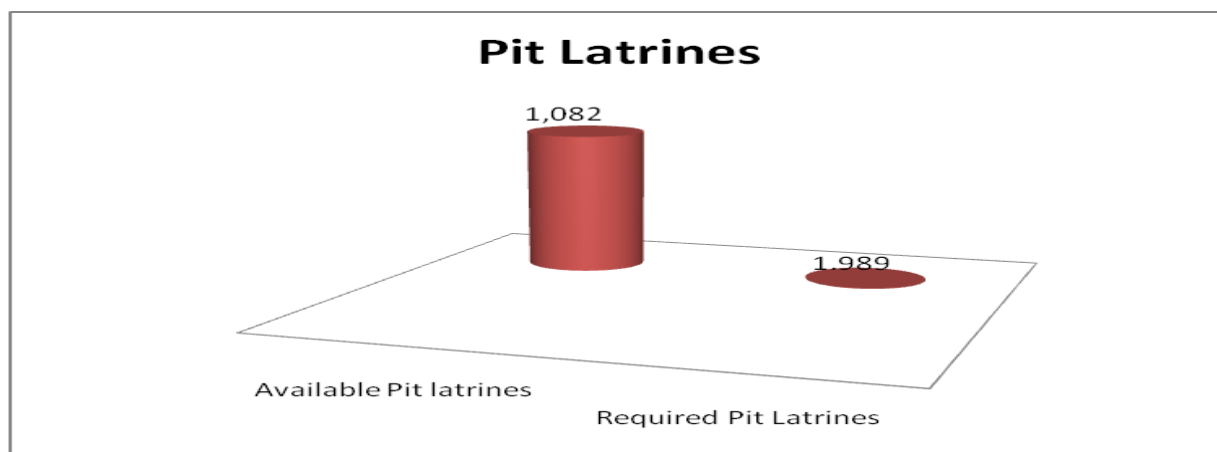
The official requirement in regards to school pit latrines is that, each toilet/hole should service 20 girls pupils and 25 boys pupils i.e. a toilet girl pupils' ratio of 1:20 and 1:25 boy pupils' ratio. Table 5.36c shows that Iramba DC had a total of 1,082 school pit latrines for 50,008 pupils, and therefore a pit latrines Pupil Ratio of 1:46. Given the total enrolment in 2015 and the recommended TPR, the Iramba DC had a total shortage of 907 pit latrines or 52 percent deficit.

**Table 5.36c: Availability of Toilets in Primary Schools by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Total Pupils	Available Toilet	Toilet Pupils Ratio	Required Toilet	Deficit of Toilet	
					Number	Percent
Iramba	50,008	1,082	1:46	1,989	907	52

+: Based of TPR of 1:24

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.15: Availability of Toilets in Primary Schools by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

#### (iv) Staff Quarters

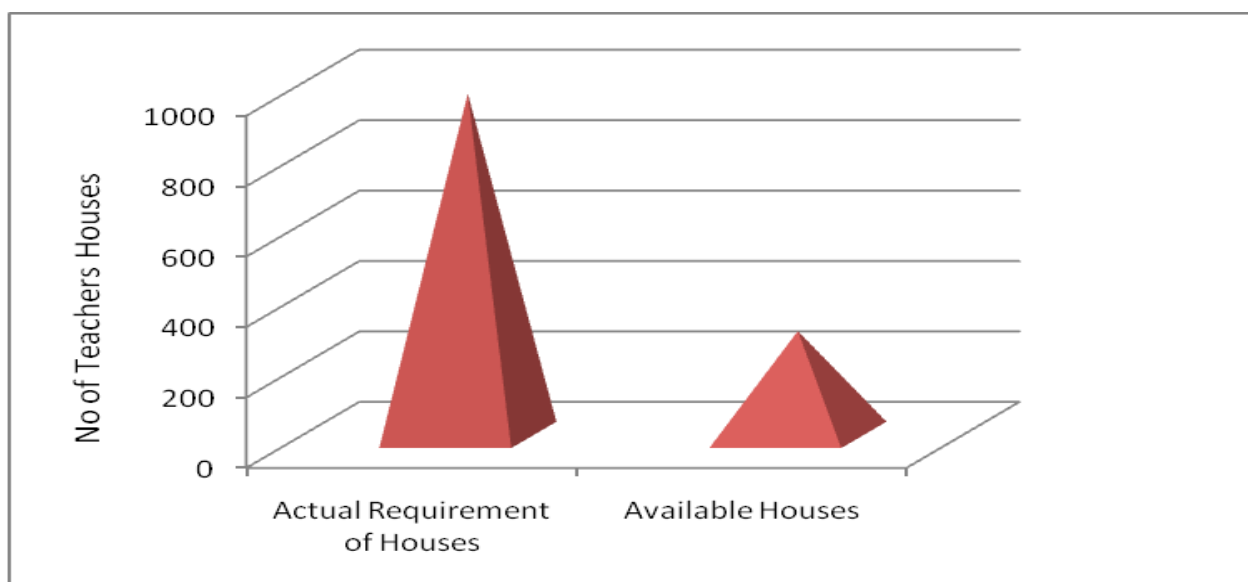
Of the various teaching incentives, the provision of staff quarters, is very crucial as it facilitates the retention of teachers and promotes teaching practice. Table 5.36d shows that Iramba DC had a total of 295 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 969 houses. If we look at the official House Teacher Ratio of 1:1 and the number of pupils enrolled in 2015, the required number of houses was supposed to be 1,250 , which lead to a deficit of 76 percent.

**Table 5.36d: Availability of Teachers' Houses by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Number of Available Teachers	Estimated Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses		Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No.	Percent		
Iramba	990	1,365	969	295	674	70	1:2	1.4

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.16: Availability of Teachers' Houses; Iramba DC , 2015**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

#### (v) Furniture: Desks

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favorable and conducive learning environment for the pupils. With 41362 pupils registered in 2015, Iramba DC needed at least 13895 desks so as to comply with the official Desk Pupils Ratio of 1:3. The Iramba DC, therefore, has a shortage of 2429 desks or 17 percent of deficit.

**Table 5.36e: Availability of Desks in Primary Schools by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit of Desks		Deficit Based on DPR	Percent of Deficit Based on DPR
					No.	Percent		
Iramba	50,008	10,210	1:5	14,581	4371	30	1:2	0.3

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.17: Availability of Desks in Primary Schools; Iramba DC, 2015**

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC;2015

#### (vi) Teachers

Table 5.36f shows that with a total of 50,008 pupils in 2015 and a recommended Teacher Pupils Ratio of 1:40, the district had a shortage of 347 or 25 percent of teachers in 2015. However, according to the Iramba DC estimates, the Iramba DC had a shortage of 347 teachers..

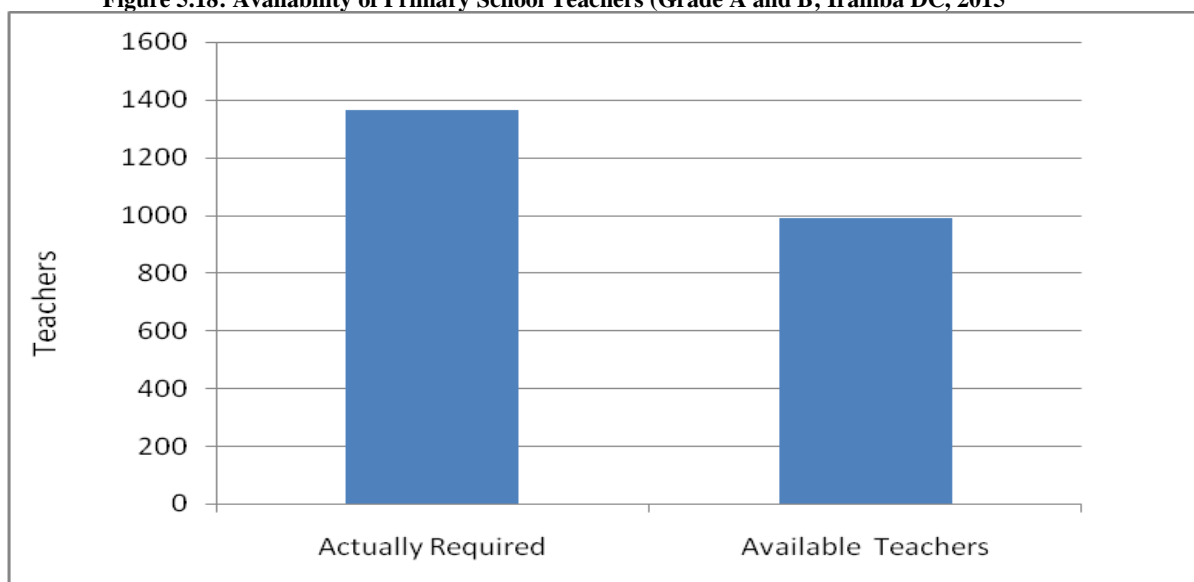
Moreover, the shortage becomes more severe when academic qualifications are taken into account. The report from the department of education in Iramba DC shows that out of 1018 available teachers, 1011 have secondary education and attended teacher's education and are categorised as Grade A teacher and 719 Grade B after attended in-service training courses, while only 7 have primary school and are categorised as Grade C.

**Table 5.36f: Availability of Primary School's Teachers (Grade A and B) by District; Iramba DC , 2015**

District	Total Pupils	Actually Required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Percent of Deficit	Deficit Based on TPR	Percent Deficit Based on TPR	Teacher Pupils Ratio
Iramba	50,008	1365	990	375	28	1:51	0.3	1:51

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), ; Iramba DC , 2015

**Figure 5.18: Availability of Primary School Teachers (Grade A and B; Iramba DC, 2015)**



Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba DC , 2015

### 5.2.3 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in Iramba district has passed through different challenges due to its historical context and the poor nature of the economy. The number of secondary schools increased since 1990s and then reached 9 in 2000.

By the end of 2009 the number of public schools increased tremendously to 39 due to the government campaign of establishing at least a secondary school in each ward. All wards succeeded in building secondary schools under that theme as indicated in Table 5.37.



Table 5.37: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership in Iramba district 2010, 2013 and 2015

Division	School	2010		2013		2015		Total 2010 – 2015		Increase Between 2010 – 2015	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kisiriri	Kidaru	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Kisiriri	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Kiomboi	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
	Old Kiomboi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Tulya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Ulemo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Kyengege	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Mukulu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Maluga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Ndago	Kaselya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Mbelekese	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Mtekente	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Ndago	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Urughu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Ndulungu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Shelui	Mgongo	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Mtoa	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Ntwike	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Shelui	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Kirumi	Matongo	1	0	0	0						
	Mwangeza	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nkinto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ibaga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mpambala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kinyangiri	Iguguno	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Msingi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kinyangiri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nduguti	Nduguti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ilunda	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mwanga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gumanga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miganga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Grant Total</b>	39	2	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS, 2010

### 5.2.3.1 Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students in Iramba district increases with the increase of school infrastructures constructed through people's participation and parents' awareness of the importance of education to their children. Table 5.38 shows that student's enrolment has been varying between 2010 and 2015, but the highest enrollment was noticed in 2010.

Comparing the enrolment boys and girls, boy students were more than girl students in public secondary schools, in 2010. However girls were more than boys in 2013 and 2015. Table 5.38 shows that the boy enrolment rate in 2010 was higher (54 percent) compared to 46 percent for girl students. The percentage of selected boys dropped slightly to 49 percent in 2013 and it was also 49 percent in 2013 and 2015. Contrary to public secondary schools, girls' enrolment in private secondary schools was higher than boys in all three years that is 2010, 2013 and 2015.

**Table 5.38: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex and School Ownership; Iramba district 2010, 2013 and 2015**

Year	Public					Private				
	Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase
	No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.		
2010	8,850	54	6779	15,629	43	55	50	132	187	
2013	3416	49	3486	6,902	-8.5	0	0	23	23	187.5
2015	3004	49	3132	6,136	7	15	23	49	64	27

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, 2010

At district level, Iramba district enrolled more boys (55 percent) than girls in 2010, but the percent dropped to 49 in 2013 and in 2015, as seen in table 5.39.

**Table 5.39: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex and School Ownership; Iramba District 2010, 2013 and 2015**

Division	Ward	School	2010				2013				2015			
			Boys		Girls	Total	Boys		Girls	Total	Boys		Girls	Total
			No.	Percent	No.		No.	Percent	No.		No.	Percent	No.	
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	96	64	55	151	61	64.2	34	95	72	72	28	100
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	284	59	196	480	154	55	126	280	87	45.3	105	192
		Kisana	30	67	15	45	71	47.3	79	150	34	35.4	62	96
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	418	51	397	815	360	45.2	437	797	453	62.3	274	727
		New Kiomboi	94	59	66	160	199	59.6	135	334	165	49.1	171	336
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	370	56	296	666	230	48.9	240	470	230	49.4	236	466
	Tulya	Tulya	143	66	75	218	75	56.4	58	133	77	67	38	115
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1435</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>2032</b>
Kinampana	Kinampana	Tumaini	-	-	480	480	0	0	382	382	0	0	535	535
		Kinampana	469	376	394	863	252	51.1	241	493	209	50.6	204	413
	Ulemo	Kizaga	296	48.1	319	615	296	48.5	314	610	174	51.6	163	337
	Kyengege	Kyengege	231	54.1	196	427	147	44.7	182	329	127	52.9	113	240
	Mukulu	Mukulu	31	43.7	40	71	119	48.8	125	244	78	42.9	104	182
	Maluga	-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1027</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>2456</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>1707</b>

Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	230	62	140	370	169	53.7	146	315	136	49.6	138	274
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	160	61	104	264	162	52.9	144	306	154	50	154	308
	Mtekente	Mtekente	197	70	83	280	79	60.8	51	130	72	61.5	45	117
	Ndago	Ndago	243	57	187	430	132	49.1	137	269	77	41.4	109	186
		Ushora	86	53	75	161	140	47.8	153	293	123	41.7	172	295
	Urughu	Urughu	145	67	71	216	99	60	66	165	71	51.4	67	138
	Ndulungu	-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1061</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1318</b>
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	92	55	76	168	89	55.6	71	160	93	54.7	77	170
	Mtoa	Mtoa	164	70	69	233	120	68.6	55	175	111	61	71	182
	Ntwike	Ntwike	171	62.9	101	272	133	60.5	87	220	147	68.1	69	216
	Shelui	Shelui	387	60.2	256	643	329	59.6	223	552	314	61.4	197	511
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>814</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>814</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1079</b>
Kirumi	Matongo	Isanzu	12	30	28	40	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Mwangeza	Mwangeza	178	75	58	236	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Nkinto	Nkinto	236	68	113	349	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Ibaga	Ibaga	174	56	135	309	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Mpambala	Chemchem	122	57	93	215	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>722</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
Kinyangiri	Kinyangiri	Kinyangiri	352	59	247	599	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Iguguno	Iguguno	400	51	390	790	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
		Tumuli	202	59	139	341	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Msingi	Jorma	210	68	99	309	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1164</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
Nduguti	Nduguti	Nduguti	233	57	173	406	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Ilunda	Gunda	339	53	304	643	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
		GraceMesack	94	48	102	196	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
		Kinampundu	34	41	49	83	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Mwanga	Selenge	284	57	213	497	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

		Seth benjamin	130	44	165	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miganga	Miganga	63	49	65	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gumanga	Gumanga	405	52	380	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total			882	24	823	3687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total			7805	55	6444	14249	3416	49.5	3486	6902	3004	49	3132	6136

kisiriri	Kiomboi	Ruruma	7	27	19	26	-	-	23	23	33	37.1	56	89
Nduguti	Ilunda	Iambi	48	45	58	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Private			55	42	77	132	0	0	23	23	33	37.08	56	89

Source: | Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), T.S.S, 2010

By 2015, the district had managed to establish 22 secondary schools, in which a total of 6,136 students (boys 3004 and girls 3132) were enrolled. Since education is a basic tool for the development of a society, the District Authority should make sure that the remaining wards complete their secondary school infrastructures. Also, more efforts are needed to ensure that more high schools are built so that all those who are graduating from ordinary level are enrolled in high schools.

### 5.2.3.2 Quantity and State of School Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities for the secondary school system in Iramba district given in Table 5.40 are below the standards set by the educational authorities. The most common facilities are classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, desks, dining halls and teachers' offices. However, the following discussion only aims at indicating quantitative adequacy of the facilities in the district.

Table 5.40 shows that Iramba district has reduced deficit of secondary school facilities in 2015. Though the district still has deficits, significant efforts have

been made in increasing the availability of desks, schools and classrooms, Nevertheless, the district is still suffering from shortages of teachers, staff quarters, students' toilets, dormitories, libraries, laboratories and desks due to tremendous increase in enrolment of pupils through SEDP.

**Table 5.40: Status of Secondary School Facilities in Iramba district, 2015**

Facility	2015			
	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Schools	24	22	2	8
Classrooms	352	206	146	41
Desks	6136	7272	+1138	19
Dormitories	10	5	5	50
Library	22	6	16	73
Dinning Hall	22	4	18	82
Laboratories	66	59	7	11
Toilets	339	270	69	20
Teacher's Houses	314	90	224	71
Teacher's Offices	22	8	14	64

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015

### (i) Teachers

Expansion of secondary education should always go hand in hand with the increase in the number of teaching staff. By the end of 2015, Iramba district had a total of 314 teachers distributed in 22 public secondary schools. This gave an average School Teachers Ratio of 1:14 as seen in table 1.14a.

**Table 1.14a Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Students	Required Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers		School Teachers Ratio
						Number	Percent	
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	100	21	10	11	52.4	10
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	192	15	12	3	20	16
		Kisana	96	22	14	8	36.4	7

	Kiomboi	Lulumba	727	40	27	13	32.5	27
		New Kiomboi	336	22	15	7	31.8	22.4
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	466	30	18	12	40	26
	Tulya	Tulya	115	17	11	6	35.3	10
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2032</b>	167	107	60	35.9	19
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	535	35	23	12	34.3	23
		Kinampanda	413	20	16	4	20	25.8125
	Ulemo	Kizaga	337	32	15	17	53.125	22
	Kyengege	Kyengege	240	36	14	22	61.1	17
	Mukulu	Mukulu	182	20	11	9	45	17
	Maluga	0				0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1707</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>22</b>
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	274	18	8	10	55.6	34.25
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	308	23	14	9	39.1	22
	Mtekente	Mtekente	117	15	14	1	6.7	8
	Ndago	Ndago	186	23	17	6	26.1	11
		Ushora	295	18	13	5	27.8	23
	Urughu	Urughu	138	15	12	3	20	11.5
	Ndulungu	0				0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1318</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>78</b>	34	30.4	17
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	170	23	15	8	34.8	11
	Mtoa	Mtoa	182	11	8	3	27.3	22.75
	Ntwike	Ntwike	216	11	7	4	36.4	31
	Shelui	Shelui	511	25	20	5	20	25.55
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>50</b>	20	28.6	21.58
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>178</b>	36.2	19.5

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015

## (ii) Staff Quarters

Besides the shortage of teachers, the district also experienced a shortage of staff quarters in all wards. Table 5.41b shows that, the District School Houses Ratio was 1:4

**Table 5.41b Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of School	Number of Houses			% deficit	School Houses Ratio
				Required	Available	Deficit		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	8	5	3	37.5	1:2
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	10	3	7	70	1:3
		Kisana	1	14	1	13	93	1:14
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	32	12	20	62.5	1:3
		New Kiomboi	1	15	0	15	100	1:15
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	1	20	6	14	70	1:3
	Tulya	Tulya	1	11	2	9	82	1:5
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1:4</b>
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	30	12	18	60	1:3
		Kinampanda	1	20	1	19	95	1:20
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	35	1	34	97	1:35
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	16	2	14	87.5	1:8
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	12	1	11	92	1:12
	Maluga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1:7</b>
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	16	3	13	81.25	1:5
	Mbelekesse	Mbelekesse	1	24	5	19	79	1:5
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	14	4	10	71	1:4
	Ndago	Ndago	1	15	9	6	40	1:2
		Ushora	1	16	1	15	93.75	1:16
	Urughu	Urughu	1	12	4	8	67	1:3
	Ndulungu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1:4</b>
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	12	2	10	83	1:6
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	11	3	8	72.7	1:4
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	10	4	6	60	1:3
	Shelui	Shelui	1	20	9	11	55	1:2
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>1:3</b>
	<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>1:4</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015



**(iii) Classrooms**

Table 5.41c shows that of the required number of classrooms the district had 41 percent deficit in 2015

**Table 5.41c: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools Iramba District,2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of School	No. of Students	Number of Classroom			Percent Deficit	School Classrooms Ratio
					Required	Available	Deficit		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	100	16	10	6	37.5	10
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	192	16	8	8	50	24
		Kisana	1	96	16	4	12	75	24
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	727	16	15	1	6.25	48
		New Kiomboi	1	336	16	7	9	56.25	48
		Old Kiomboi	1				8	50	56
		Kinambeu	1	446	16	8			
	Tulya	Tulya	1	115	16	4	12	75	29
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		7	<b>2012</b>	112	56	56	50	36
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	535			6	37.5	53.5
		Kinampanda	1	413	16	10	6	37.5	41.3
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	337	16	14	2	12.5	24
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	240	16	10	6	37.5	24
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	182	16	5	11	68.75	36.4
	Maluga	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		5	<b>1707</b>			31	38.75	35
					80	49			
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	274	16	10	6	37.5	27
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	308	16	10	6	37.5	30.8
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	117	16	8	8	50	15
	Ndago	Ndago	1	186	16	14	2	12.5	13.285714
		Ushora	1	293	16	6	10	62.5	49
	Urughu	Urughu	1	138	16	10	6	37.5	13.8
	Ndulungu	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		6	<b>1316</b>	96	58	38	39.6	23
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	170	16	7	9	56.25	24
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	182	16	8	8	50	22.75
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	216	16	12	4	25	18

	Shelui	Shelui	1	511	16	16	0	0	32
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	4	<b>1079</b>	64	43	21	32.8	25
	<b>Grant Total</b>		22	6114	352	206	146	41.5	29.679612

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015

#### (iv) Toilets

The official requirement in regards to school toilets is that, each toilet/hole should service 24 girl students and 25 boy students i.e. a toilet girl students' ratio of 1:24 and 1:25 boy pupils' ratio. Table 5.45d shows that Iramba district had a total of 270 school toilets for 6136 students, and therefore a Toilet Students Ratio of 1:23. Given the total enrolment in 2015 and the recommended TPR, the district had a total shortage of 69 toilets or 20 percent deficit.

**Table 5.45e: Availability of Toilets in Public Secondary Schools by District; Iramba district, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Students	Number of Toilets			Percent Deficit	Students Toilet Ratio
				Required	Available	Deficit		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	100	6	6	0	0	16.7
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	192	16	12	4	25	16
		Kisana	96	11	8	3	27.3	12
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	727	36	18	18	50	40.4
		New Kiomboi	336	17	8	9	52.9	42
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	466	23	15	8	34.8	31.1
	Tulya	Tulya	115	13	8	5	38.5	14.4
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2032</b>	122	75	47	38.5	27.1
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	535	35	35	0	0	15.3
		Kinampanda	413	18	10	8	44.4	41.3
	Ulemo	Kizaga	337	23	12	11	47.8	28.1
	Kyengege	Kyengege	240	10	8	2	20	30
	Mukulu	Mukulu	182	10	10	0	0	18.2
	Maluga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1707</b>	96	75	21	21.88	22.76

Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	274	12	20	-8	-66.7	13.7
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	308	16	16	0	0	19.25
	Mtekente	Mtekente	117	10	8	2	20	14.625
	Ndago	Ndago	186	10	24	-14	-140	7.75
		Ushora	295	12	10	2	16.7	29.5
	Urughu	Urughu	138	10	8	2	20	17.25
	Ndulungu	0				0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1318</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	170	10	8	2	20	21.25
	Mtoa	Mtoa	182	10	8	2	20	22.75
	Ntwike	Ntwike	216	10	10	0	0	21.6
	Shelui	Shelui	511	21	8	13	61.9	63.9
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>31.7</b>
	<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>6136</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Source: Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015

#### (v) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in rural areas is very essential due to the geographic nature of Iramba district and distribution of human settlements. The availability of dormitories will help students to solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs, pregnancies and truancy. Table 5.41e reveals the shortage of 5 (50 percent) dormitories in the district by year 2015.

**Table 5.41e Availability of Dormitories in Public Secondary Schools Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Schools	Number of Domitories			Percent of Deficit	Rank
				Required	Available	Deficit		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	0	0	0	0	
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	0	0	0	0	
		Kisana	1	0	0	0	0	
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	5	2	3	60	2
		New Kiomboi	1	0	0	0	0	
	Old	Kinambeu	1	0	0	0	0	

	Kiomboi							
	Tulya	Tulya	1	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	5	3	2	40	1
		Kinampanda	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	0	0	0	0	
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	0	0	0	0	
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	0	0	0	0	
	Maluga	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	0	0	0	0	
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	0	0	0	0	
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ndago	Ndago	1	0	0	0	0	
		Ushora	1	0	0	0	0	
	Urughu	Urughu	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ndulungu	0		0	0	0	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	0	0	0	0	
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	0	0	0	0	
	Shelui	Shelui	1	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba, District 2015

#### (vi) Libraries

The library facility is considered as an essential but not a crucial facility 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 5.41f shows that out of 22 secondary schools in Iramba district only 6 schools had library facility in 2015

The observed situation is probably due to the fact that most of the wards are in the transition period of building secondary education system.

**Table 5.41f: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by District; Iramba district, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Schools	Number of Libraries			Percent of Deficit	Rank
				Required	Available	Deficit		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	1	0	1	100	2
		Kisana	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	1	1	0	0	1
		New Kiomboi	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	1	1	1	0	0	1
	Tulya	Tulya	1	1		1	100	2
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71.4</b>	
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	1	1	-	-	
		Kinampanda	1	1	1	0	0	1
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	1	1	0	0	1
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Maluga	0	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Ndago	Ndago	1	1	0	1	100	2
		Ushora	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Urughu	Urughu	1	1	0	1	100	2
	Ndulungu	0		1	0	1	100	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	1		1	100	
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	1		1	100	
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	1		1	100	
	Shelui	Shelui	1	1	1	-	-	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>70.0</b>	

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS 2015

### (vii) Desks

The official requirement in regards to desks is that, each desk should accommodate a student with a ratio of 1:1. Table 5.41g, shows the extra desks in all schools. By the end of 2015, the district had 1,138 extra desks (19 percent) out of the required 6136.

**Table 5.41: Availability of Desks in Public Secondary Schools, Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Schools	No. of Students	Number of Tables		Deficit		Deficit Based on DSR	Percent of Deficit Based on DSR
					Required	Available	No.	Percent		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	100	100	160	(60)	(60)		
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	192	192	356	(164)	(85)		
		Kisana	1	96	96	112	(16)	(17)		
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	727	727	659	68	9		
		New Kiomboi	1	336	336	318	18	5		
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	1	466	466	559	(93)	(20)		
	Tulya	Tulya	1	115	115	260	(145)	(126)		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		7	2032	2032	2424	(392)	(19)		
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	535	535	425	110	21		
		Kinampanda	1	413	413	416	(3)	(1)		
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	337	337	558	(221)	(66)		
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	240	240	443	(203)	(85)		
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	182	182	188	(6)	(3)		
	Maluga	0		0			-	#DIV/0!		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		5	1707	1707	2030	(323)	(19)		
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	274	274	376	(102)	(37)		
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	308	308	316	(8)	(3)		

	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	117	117	203	(86)	(74)		
	Ndago	Ndago	1	186	186	400	(214)	(115)		
		Ushora	1	295	295	260	35	12		
	Urughu	Urughu	1	138	138	200	(62)	(45)		
	Ndulungu	0					-	-		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		6	<b>1318</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>(437)</b>	(33)		
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	170	170	250	(80)	(47)		
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	182	182	182	-	-		
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	216	216	238	(22)	(10)		
	Shelui	Shelui	1	511	511	395	116	23		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	4	<b>1079</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>14</b>	1		
	<b>Grant Total</b>		22	<b>6136</b>	<b>6136</b>	<b>7274</b>	<b>(1,138)</b>	(19)		

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS, 2015

Table 5.41g-2: Availability of Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

Division	Ward	School	No. of Schools	No. of Students	Number of chairs		Deficit		Deficit Based on DSR	Percent of Deficit Based on DSR
					Required	Available	No.	Percent		
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	100	100	160	(60)	(60)		
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	192	192	356	(164)	(85)		
		Kisana	1	96	96	112	(16)	(17)		
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	727	727	559	168	23		
		New Kiomboi	1	336	336	325	11	3		
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	1	466	466	559	(93)	(20)		
	Tulya	Tulya	1	115	115	260	(145)	(126)		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		7	2032	2032	2331	(299)	(15)		
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	535	535	353	182	34		
		Kinampanda	1	413	413	416	(3)	(1)		
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	337	337	548	(211)	(63)		
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	240	240	443	(203)	(85)		
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	182	182	188	(6)	(3)		
	Maluga	0		0			-	#DIV/0!		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		5	1707	1707	1948	(241)	(14)		
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	274	274	376	(102)	(37)		
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	308	308	316	(8)	(3)		
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	117	117	158	(41)	(35)		
	Ndago	Ndago	1	186	186	400				



							(214)	(115)		
		Ushora	1	295	295	267	28	9		
	Urughu	Urughu	1	138	138	200	(62)	(45)		
	Ndulungu	0					-	-		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		6	1318	1318	1717	(399)	(30)		
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	170	170	240	(70)	(41)		
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	182	182	216	(34)	(19)		
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	216	238	238	-	-		
	Shelui	Shelui	1	511	511	429	82	16		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	4	1079	1101	1123	(22)	(2)		
	<b>Grant Total</b>		22	6136	6158	7119	(961)	(16)		

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS, 2015

#### (viii) Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students majoring in science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. Table 5.41h shows that the district has only 7 operating laboratories. 52 laboratories buildings lack furniture, apparatus and chemicals. 7 laboratories construction are at finishing stage.

**Table 5.41h: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools Iramba District, 2015**

Division	Ward	School	No. of Schools	Number of Labs		Deficit	
				Required	Available	Number	Percent
Kisiriri	Kidaru	Kidaru	1	3	3	0	0
	Kisiriri	Kisiriri	1	3	3	0	0
		Kisana	1	3	0	3	100
	Kiomboi	Lulumba	1	3	3	0	0
		New Kiomboi	1	3	3	0	0
	Old Kiomboi	Kinambeu	1	3	3	0	0
	Tulya	Tulya	1	3	3	0	0

	<b>Sub-Total</b>		7	21	18	3	14.3
Kinampanda	Kinampanda	Tumaini	1	3	2	1	33.3
		Kinampanda	1	3	3	0	0
	Ulemo	Kizaga	1	3	3	0	0
	Kyengege	Kyengege	1	3	3	0	0
	Mukulu	Mukulu	1	3	0	3	100
	Maluga	0	0	0		0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		5	15	11	4	26.7
Ndago	Kaselya	Kaselya	1	3	3	0	0
	Mbelekese	Mbelekese	1	3	3	0	0
	Mtekente	Mtekente	1	3	3	0	0
	Ndago	Ndago	1	3	3	0	0
		Ushora	1	3	3	0	0
	Urughu	Urughu	1	3	3	0	0
	Ndulungu	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		6	18	18	0	0
Shelui	Mgongo	Mgongo	1	3	3	0	0
	Mtoa	Mtoa	1	3	3	0	0
	Ntwike	Ntwike	1	3	3	0	0
	Shelui	Shelui	1	3	3	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	4	12	12	0	0
	<b>Grant Total</b>		22	66	59	7	10.61

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Iramba district, TSS, 2015

## 5.2.4 Colleges and Vocation Training Schools

Iramba district is not well endowed with colleges and vocational training schools. Until 2015, the district had only one college, namely, Kinampanda Teacher's Training College (Primary Education).

## 5.2.5 Investment Opportunities in Education.

The challenges facing the development of education sector including 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**

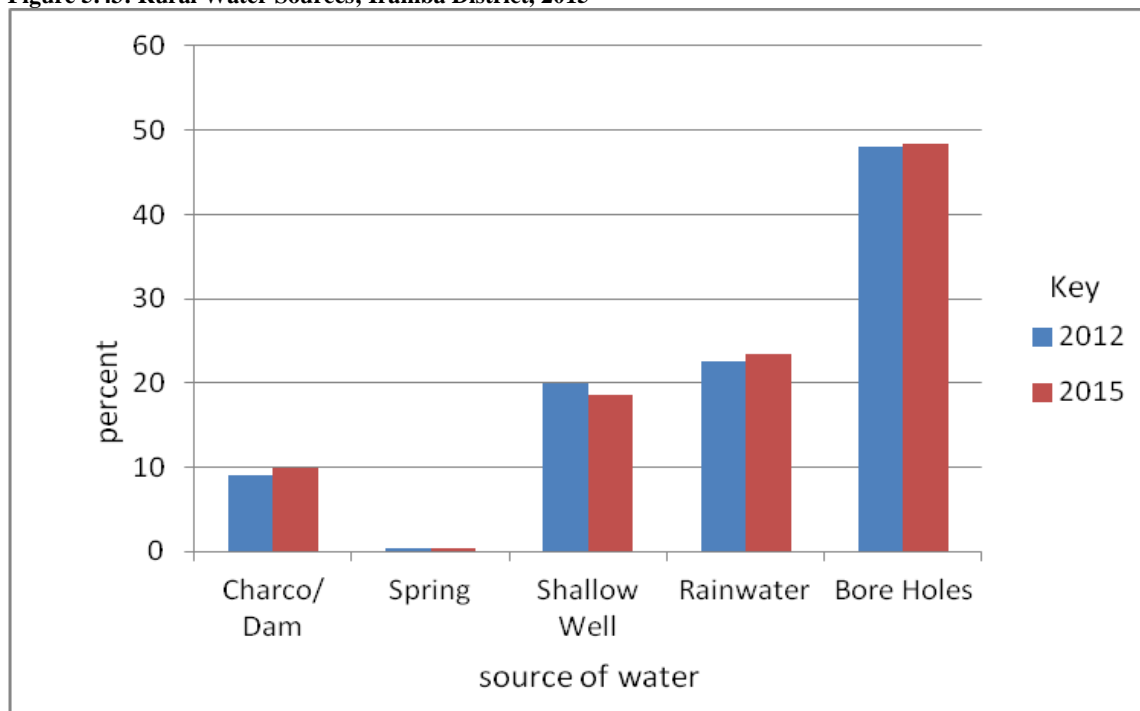
#### **5.3.1 Rural Water Supply**

Owing to the topographic nature and climate of Iramba district, Bore holes are the major source of water supply, they accounted for 48 percent in 2012 while 48.36 percent in 2015, followed by rain water ( 22.55 in 2012 while 23.36 percent in 2015) shallow wells (20 in 2012 while 18.09 percent in 2015), charcoal/ dam(9.09 in 2012 while 10 percent in 2015),however spring water was appeared to be the last where in 2012 it was 0.36 while in 2015 it was 0.33 percent.

**Table 5.43: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources in Iramba District; from 2012 to 2015**

<b>District District</b>	<b>Charco/ Dam</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>Shallow Well</b>	<b>Rainwater</b>	<b>Bore Holes</b>	<b>Lake Water</b>	<b>Ox-bows</b>	<b>Total</b>
2012	25	1	55	62	132	-	-	275
2015	30	1	55	71	147	-	-	304

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (water Department), 2015

**Figure 5.43: Rural Water Sources; Iramba District, 2015**

In Iramba District there are about five technologies used to supply water in rural areas however gravity piped system is not applicable due to the use of under ground water sources. Here below there is a table showing a number and Type of Technologies Used in Rural Water Supply from 2012 to 2015

**Table.5.44** Number and Type of Technologies Used in Rural Water Supply, Iramba District 2015

District	Type of Technology						Total Harvesting
	Wind Mill	Electricity Pump	Diesel Pump	Hand Pump	Gravity Piped	Rain Water harvesting	
Iramba 2011	5	8	6	113	-	62	194
Iramba 2015	-	5	10	136	-	71	222

**Source:** Compiled Data from District Executive and Municipal Director's Office (water Department),

Table 5.45 shows the percentage of the rural population by district, who were being served with clean water over three years, 2011, 2012 and 2015. Through government initiatives and efforts made by other development partners, including religious institutions. The percentage of rural population served with clean water increased from 36 percent in 2011 to 39.4 percent in 2012 and reached 49 percent in 2015.

**Table 5.45: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water In Iramba District, 2011, 2012 and 2015**

District	2011			2012			2015		
	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered
Iramba	447,790	161,204	36	220,660	86,940	39.4	239,351	117,281	49

Source: District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department)

The water department in the District, according to the water policy, is carried out by Village Water Committees (VWCs). Table 5.46 shows that all villages in Iramba district had managed to establish Village Water Committees, though few of them were inactive by the end of 2015. Nevertheless, 25 out of 68 villages were efficiently operated their village water funds' accounts as indicated in Table 5.46.

Table 5.46 also shows that Village Water Committees in Iramba District had collected a total amount of Tshs 61,405,550.21 by the end of July 2016.

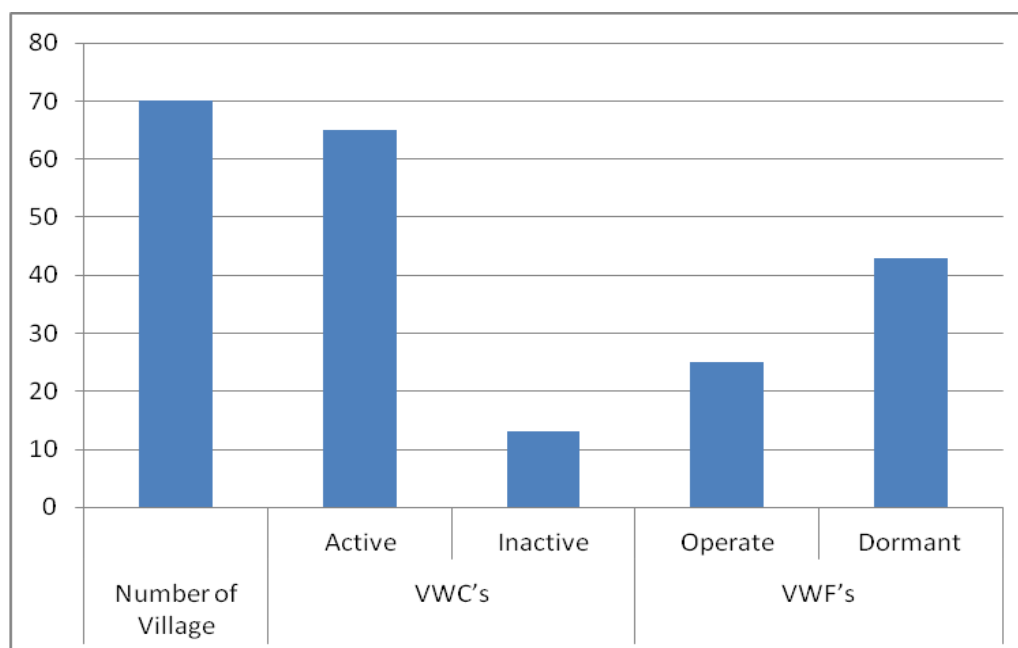
**Table 5.46: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWFs in Iramba District, up to 08.07 2015**

District	Number of Village	VWC's			VWF's			Total Funds (TShs) as per 08/07/2016
		Active	Inactive	Total	Operate	Dormant	Total	
Iramba	70	65	13	78	25	43	68	61,405,550.21

\* VWCs = Village Water Committees, VWFs = Village Water Funds

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department),

**Figure 5.24: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWFs in Iramba district 2015**



### 5.3.2 Urban Water Supply

The urban population of Iramba District is supplied by bore holes systems followed by shallow wells where both of them are located in Kiomboi Ward. Rain water is mostly used in wet season however other sources include lake water and ox-bows are not commonly utilised.

**Table 5.47: Number and Type of Water Sources in Kiomboi Urban 2012,2015**

Iramba District	Charco/ Dam	Spring	Shallow Well	Rain Water	Bore Holes	River Water	Lake Water	Ox-bows
2012	-	-	2	5	9	-	-	-
2015	-	-	3	7	9	-	-	-

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Iramba District, 2015

Based on Table 5.48, information from the District Water Engineer Office reveals that from 2012 up to 2015 electricity pumps were commonly used to supply urban water in the district accounted for 41.66 percent of all technologies, followed by Diesel pump 25 percent, hand pump 25 percent and Wind mill 8.33 percent. However Diesel pump for water supply scheme serves large number of people compared to hand pump in spite of being the same in percentage composition.

**Table 5.48: Number and Type of Technologies Used in Kiomboi Urban Water Supply in 2012, 2015.**

Iramba District	Type of Technology					
	Wind Mill	Electricity Pump	Diesel Pump	Hand Pump	Gravity Piped	Total
2012	1	3	2	7	-	13
2015	1	5	3	3	-	12

Source: Compiled Data from District Water Engineer Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department),

Table 5.49 reveals that, there was an acute shortage of water supply for Kiomboi urban in Iramba District. High growth of urban had influence water supply to drop from 35 percent in 2011 to 55 percent in 2013 and further decreased to 51 percent in 2015 since because the population was rapidly increased while water sources were not increased.

The mentioned capacity of water supply is not enough and leads to acute shortage of water which will no doubt persist due to rapid urbanisation. As proposed earlier, the District Authority has ensured that short and long term plans for urban water supply are on the process of implementation.

**Table 5.49: Percentage of Urban Population Served with Clean Water In Kiomboi Iramba-District, 2011, 2013 and 2015**

District	2011			2013			2015		
	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered
Iramba	12,700	4,445	35	15,662	8,592	55	16,022	8,331	51

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department).

### 5.3.3 Sanitation

Iramba district does not have a wastewater disposal system. Very few households have septic tanks and the most common way of disposing human waste is through traditional pit latrines (Table 5.50).

Moreover, with the lack of cesspit emptiers and solid waste dump trucks, overflowing sewage and uncollected garbage pollutes the environment. Mechanical emptying is rarely done. At the same time, diarrhoea and water born diseases are rampant in the district due to uncollected animal dung and improper covering of human faeces during the rainy seasons.

**Table 5.50: Availability of Toilet Facilities by District; Singida Region, 2002 and 2009**

2002			2009			2015		
Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility	Estimated Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility	Estimated Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility
72,178	69,291	96	73,730	67,094	91	51,052	46,140	90.4

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Singida region, 2008

Absence of modern technology of solid waste management in the district has been attributed to poor utilization of technology of sewerage and sanitation as indicated in Table 5.51. Data shows that the most common toilet facilities used by majority of households in Iramba district are unimproved pit latrine 63.98 percent, Improved Latrine and those without toilets accounted for 26.46 percent and 9.6 percent respectively. The least Ward with high percentage of households using unimproved pit latrine were Mbelekese (76.83 percent), followed by Kisiriri (75.53 percent) and Mtekente had highest percentage of households without toilet facilities, accounted for 29.5 percent as indicated in Table 5.51.



**Table 5.51: Number and Type of Basic Sanitation Facilities; Iramba District, 2015**

District	Households with Type of Sanitation		Number of Households Without Toilet	Total Households
	Improved Latrine	Uncovered /Traditional Pit Latrine		
Iramba	26,46	63,98	9,6	51,022

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Iramba District

#### **5.3.4 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply**

In Iramba District piped water from bore holes is mostly used. Although the district has made some efforts in providing safe and clean water to its urban population, this is not the case in the rural areas. Investment is needed in regard to the supply of pipes, drilling and pumping equipment and the increase of the capacity of water storage.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Other Development Issues**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

Chapter six discusses other development issues including gender empowerment such as day care centres, women's economic groups and women's participation in policy and decision making. Other issues discussed in this chapter include youth development, Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Faith Based Organization (FBOs), Cooperatives and Non Government Organisation (NGOs). The chapter also discusses investment opportunities in development of Savings and Credit Association in a region.

#### **6.1 Gender Empowerment**

Gender empowerment aims at ensuring that the disadvantaged group particularly women, are fully participate in the policy and decision-making process and in all aspects of economic, social-cultural and politics. Various measures have been put in place to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities and allow them more time to participate in development activities. These measures include the use of family planning, opening and operating day care centres, establishment of women's economic groups, participation in SACCOS and other cooperative activities.

Traditional customs such as the custom of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) still exist in some parts of the District and are still being practiced. The response of the government and enlightened civil society has been trying to mainstream women protection in development agenda. This has called for the emancipation and empowerment of women through the legal window and the alternatives of public education and the broaching gender issues in forum at all levels of society.

### 6.1.2 Child Care Centres

Child Care Centres have become an important service in various parts of the District council. This is due to the fact that, keeping children at day care centre is a part of giving women chances to participate fully in economic activities, it also allows children to join pre-primary which is a prerequisite for joining primary school. Table below shows the number of day care centres and number of children in each centre enrolled for the year 2011-2016 which hundred percent is owned by religious institutions.

**Table 6.1 child care centre in Iramba District 2011-2015**

S/N	Center name	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total
		Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Amani – Ruruma KKKT	21	24	23	26	26	27	22	24	25	41	259
2	St. Anitha (RC) Kiomboi	26	36	20	18	15	33	33	29	35	40	285
3	ELCT St. George Parish Kiomboi			23	22	30	37	22	34	21	16	205
4	Notre Dame school	-	-	-	-	6	9	5	6	3	12	41
5	EAGT Kiomboi vision school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	82	151
6	TAG Kiomboi student center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	67	119
7	KKKT shelui student center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	37	102
8	FPCT Shelui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	52	109
9	Agape shule ya Awali (TAG Ulemo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	35	58
10	Shiloh Student center TAG Kinampanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	54	114
	Grand total	47	60	66	66	77	106	82	93	410	436	1443

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2016

### 6.1.3 Women Economic Groups

The 2012 Population and Housing Census results show that the male population was the total population is 236,282 in which male 116,997 and female was 119,285 in Iramba District. These results show that the number of females exceeds that of males. In order to respond to the requirements of women emancipation in society, women economic groups have been established to cater for to-day's women emerging requirements. Table below shows number of women economic groups in Iramba District Council.

SN	Ward	No. of groups	Total members	No of groups loaned	Total loaned Tsh	Total recovery loans	Total loaned by NGOs	Total recovery loans by NGOS
1	New Kiomboi	17	391	-	-	-	-	-
2	Old Kiomboi	4	92	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kisiriri	18	414	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kidaru	2	45	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tulya	2	47	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kinampanda	5	145	-	-	-	-	-
7	Maluga	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kyengege	11	313	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mukulu	1	28	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ulemo	13	374	-	-	-	-	-
11	Shelui	8	184	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mgongo	8	180	-	-	-	-	-
13	Mtoa	3	70	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ntwike	1	15	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ndago	2	58	-	-	-	-	-
16	Mbelekese	2	56	-	-	-	-	-
17	Urughu	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kaselya	13	148	-	-	-	-	-
19	Ndulungu	5	57	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mtekente	4	45	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2016

### 6.1.4 Women Participation in Decision Making

Among the goals and targets of National vision 2025 and Millennium Development (MDGs) are to empower women by involving them in various levels of decision making. Table below illustrates the steps that are being taken to involve women in various positions to emancipate themselves from their present position to a much higher position in society by participating in all spheres in the society.

Level	Managerial		Professional/ technicians		Politics (Mps, councilors)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District	2	0	14	3	1	0
Division	3	0	0	0	0	7
Ward	16	4	0	0	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2016

### 6.2 Youth Development

Youth is another group which organises and form groups for the purpose of social economic development. It is from these groups that credits facilities become easier in such a way that the formed groups loaned money for the purpose of economic development. Table below shows number of active youth economic groups by Division.

SN	Ward	No. of group s	Total membe rs	No of groups loaned	Total loaned Tsh	Total recovery loans	Total loaned by NGOs	Total recovery loans by NGOS
1	New Kiomboi	81	1,443	-	-	-	-	-
2	Old Kiomboi	30	524	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kisiriri	46	797	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kidaru	11	194	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tulya	9	163	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kinampanda	17	290	-	-	-	-	-

7	Maluga	4	68	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kyengege	9	155	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mukulu	12	204	-	-	-	-	-
10	Ulemo	36	613	-	-	-	-	-
11	Shelui	29	700	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mgongo	13	316	-	-	-	-	-
13	Mtoa	19	456	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ntwike	20	483	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ndago	24	505	-	-	-	-	-
16	Mbelekeke	14	294	-	-	-	-	-
17	Urughu	1	15	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kaselya	12	252	-	-	-	-	-
19	Ndulungu	10	210	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mtekente	8	168	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>7,850</b>	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2016

### **6.3 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS)**

Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS) in the District contribute significantly to development especially for low income groups and individuals. SACCOSS members have access to financial resources because financial institutions in Tanzania prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOSS. In Iramba District, from 2011 to 2015 there are numbers of SACCOSS in the Ward, Division or District level of operation. Table 6.5 shows the registered SACCOSS in Iramba District from 2011 - 2015. However In the year 2013 the District have been divided in to two districts which is Mkalama and Iramba. The table shows that up-to-date there are 22 registered SACCOSS. The total funds include total shares, savings and deposits.

**Table 6.5: Registered SACCOSS by Iramba District, from 2011-2015**

Year	No. of SACCOSS (registered)	Total Membership		Total Funds SACCOSS A/C as at 2011 to 2015	Total loaned to members (Tshs)	Total recovered loans by members (Tshs)
		Male	Female			
2011	27	2,042	3,317	431,281,606	755,500,000	675,645,300
2012	30	2596	2307	545,724,706	977,265,000	545,875,800
2013	30	2596	2307	545,972,800	707,925,100	652,515,700
2014	20	1506	1509	544,990,072	196,500,000	152,781,500
2015	22	1383	1,472	539,003,775	184,404,000	135,516,500

Source: Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2015

#### **6.4 Community Based Organizations (CBOs)**

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are small groups within the societies formed with the same aim of social economic development. Currently in secondary data of the District there is no record of CBOs.

#### **6.5 Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)**

Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) are small formed groups based on religions. Currently in secondary data of the District there is no record of FBOs.

#### **6.6 Cooperatives**

Iramba district have got various Cooperatives as follows; Consumers, Marketing (AMCOS and WUA), Mining, Fishing and SACCOS. Table 6.8 below shows these various types of cooperatives by numbers from 2011 to 2015.

Table 6.8: Other Registered Cooperatives Iramba District, from 2011-2015

Year	Consumer Cooperative		Service Cooperative		Marketing Cooperative		Others (Not SACCOS)	
	Number	Member	Number	Member	Number	Member	Number	Member
2011	1	128	-	-	13	1415	4	99
2012	1	128			25	2023	4	99
2013	1	128-	-	-	25	2023	4	99
2014	1	128	-	-	17	1388	4	65
2015	1	128	-	-	17	1,388	4	65

Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2015

## 6.7 Non Government Organizations (NGOs)

Iramba District council has 8 active NGOs with 330,809 numbers of beneficiaries. NGOs in Iramba district are mostly engaged in awareness creation, consultation, water services, education, health and HIV/AIDS prevention

S N	Name of organization	No of beneficiaries	Type of programmes/activities
1	World Vision Tanzania (Kisiriri & Kinampanda ADP)	-	-Supporting construction schools and water infrastructure -Supporting vulnerable groups -Awareness creation on social issues
2	Health Action Promotion Association (HAPA)	329,779	Dealing with water and health infrastructures
3	Tumaini Group	-	Supporting vulnerable children HIV/AIDS awareness campaign
4	Iramba Help Older People Economic Association (IRAHOPEGA)	120	Lobbying and advocacy for elderly people Elderly economic empowerment
5	Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA)	-	Water survey Renovation and rehabilitation of water infrastructures Dealing with hygiene and sanitation in schools



6	Iramba Agricultural Inputs and Implements Alliance (IRAGIIMA)	70	Agricultural inputs for peasants
7	Tunajali	-	-Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS -Dealing with Home Based care (HBC) for people living with HIV/AIDS
8	HELVETAS	840	Training peasant groups on fruits processing Awareness creation for community to form saving and credit groups (VICOBA)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>330,809</b>	<b>-</b>

**Source:** Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Cooperative Development), 2016