



The United Republic of Tanzania

IRINGA REGION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE 2015



November, 2016



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JOINTLY PREPARED BY:

National Bureau of Statistics and

Regional Commissioner's Office Iringa

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Foreword



The goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 are in line with United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are pursued through the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA II. 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 a need for timely, accurate data and information at all levels.

The Five Year Development Plan II (FYDP II), which covers the 2016/17 to 2020/21, is the principle and shared tool in the realization of these objectives, the theme of it is, nurturing Industrialization for economic transformation and human development with the main objective of enhancing the pace of progress towards the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. It acknowledges that economic transformation is not as the one of the events rather it is long term Endeavour, demanding a high level of policy consistency, hard work, commitment to tackle poverty, resolve institutional coordination failures and addressing challenges, preceding plans while also forging strong partnership and collaboration with other stakeholders of goodwill.

The other challenge which is common in several communities is attributed to inadequate or lack of nutritious food which often causes malnutrition among infants and children. This precarious situation is among the factor that leads to high infant and under five mortality rates. Another life threatening observation includes maternal mortality rates that are still high due to poor health services and long distances that expectant mothers have to travel in order to reach the nearest health facility. Moreover, unemployment and economic hardship is another problem that exacerbates migration of people (especially youth) to move from rural areas to urban areas searching for employment opportunities in order to satisfy their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Hence become the major cause of mushrooming of unplanned human settlements and overcrowded urban settings.

According to the findings obtained through administrative records in hospitals, sentinel monitoring stations and routine surveys, HIV/AIDS as a pandemic disease has been quite severe among the economically active population leaving in its wake and increasing number of orphans, broken families and much suffering. Together with environmental deterioration are the new problems which cannot be ignored.

Different effort have been taken to meet those challenges hampered by many factors including ill prepared rural development programs followed by weak implementation, monitoring and their supervision. The shortcomings in policy implementation, project identification, design and implementation due to the lack of reliable and adequate data or information about rural development process that have to be addressed. The availability of reliable, adequate and relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information at regional level is a prerequisite for the success of the formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of council's development programs.

The publication of Iringa Region Socio-Economic Profile series by the President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) has been accomplished in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and Iringa Regional Administration Management Team. Admittedly, this should be viewed as an encouraging attempt towards alleviating problems of data and information gap at regional level. The Regional Profile covers a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, social-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure, productive sectors and cross cutting issues. These statistics are vital to all policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

Iringa Region Socio-Economic Profile has been produced by sharing experience gained in the production of other region and district council socio-economic profiles in the country. The profile contains useful information for our customers, various stakeholders and development partners. In the above circumstances, constructive views and criticisms are therefore invited from various stakeholders to improve this profile for facilitating planning processes and proper implementation of development programmes at regional level. Last but not least,

I would like also to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, UNICEF for their financial support, contribution made by the Iringa Regional Administrative Secretary's Office, National Bureau of Statistics and other staff of Iringa Regional Office who devoted their time to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

Ayubu W.D

Regional Administrative Secretary

November, 2016

Summary of Key Indicators for Iringa Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census

Indicators	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	941,238	100.0	684,890	100.0	256,348	100.0
Male	452,052	48.0	329,740	48.1	122,312	47.7
Female	489,186	52.0	355,150	51.9	134,036	52.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)		1.2		0.1		4.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	129,120	13.7	97,360	14.2	31,760	12.4
Male	64,221	14.2	48,379	14.7	15,842	13.0
Female	64,899	13.3	48,981	13.8	15,918	11.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	394,917	42.0	304,177	44.4	90,740	35.4
Male	196,727	43.5	152,416	46.2	44,311	36.2
Female	198,190	40.5	151,761	42.7	46,429	34.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	455,641	48.4	345,651	50.5	109,990	42.9
Male	228,212	50.5	175,155	53.1	53,057	43.4
Female	227,429	46.5	170,496	48.0	56,933	42.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	59,445	6.3	48,571	7.1	10,874	4.2
Male	24,599	5.4	19,963	6.1	4,636	3.8
Female	34,846	7.1	28,608	8.1	6,238	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	41,699	4.4	34,502	5.0	7,197	2.8
Male	17,019	3.8	14,074	4.3	2,945	2.4
Female	24,680	5.0	20,428	5.8	4,252	3.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	220,776	100.0	159,618	72.3	61,158	27.7
Male Headed Households	140,241	63.5	101,037	63.3	39,204	64.1
Female Headed Households	80,535	36.5	58,581	36.7	21,954	35.9
Average Household Size[1]		4.2		4.2		4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male1		3.1		3.2		3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female1		6.0		6.0		5.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	255,217	48.1	190,113	50.9	65,104	41.4
Never Married	184,889	34.8	118,587	31.8	66,302	42.2
Living Together	55,867	10.5	38,547	10.3	17,320	11.0
Separated	5,534	1.0	4,074	1.1	1,460	0.9
Divorced	9,879	1.9	6,961	1.9	2,918	1.9
Widowed	19,299	3.6	15,197	4.1	4,102	2.6
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

Tanzanians	940,288	99.9	684,468	99.9	255,820	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	950	0.1	422	0.1	528	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	107,661	11.7	35,912	5.3	71,749	29.1
Population with Birth Notification	35,334	3.8	25,790	3.8	9,544	3.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	64,281	14.3	47,618	13.9	16,664	15.5
Male	32,021	14.2	24,323	14.0	7,698	14.8
Female	32,260	14.4	23,295	13.8	8,966	16.0
Diaspora						
Total	3,362	0.4	976	0.1	2,386	1.0
Male	1,772	0.4	505	0.2	1,267	1.1
Female	1,590	0.3	471	0.1	1,119	0.9
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	625,879	78.9	430,033	74.4	195,846	91.1
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	434,427	81.9	287,817	77.1	146,610	93.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	167,494	84.7	117,988	82.1	49,506	91.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	314,756	80.0	222,579	76.8	92,177	88.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	166,575	90.7	128,256	89.4	38,319	95.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	200,965	109.4	154,828	107.9	46,137	114.8
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	321,302	100.0	215,996	100.0	105,306	100.0
Primary School	267,902	83.4	194,359	90.0	73,543	69.8
Training after Primary	2,397	0.7	1,446	0.7	951	0.9
Secondary School	41,347	12.9	17,352	8.0	23,995	22.8
Training after Secondary	2,946	0.9	1,238	0.6	1,708	1.6
University and Others	6,710	2.1	1,601	0.7	5,109	4.9
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	4,900	1.2	3,248	1.0	1,652	1.7
Professionals	6,030	1.5	2,127	0.7	3,903	4.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	14,004	3.4	7,797	2.5	6,207	6.3
Clerks	3,903	0.9	1,641	0.5	2,262	2.3
Small Business Managers	2,599	0.6	686	0.2	1,913	2.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	19,092	4.6	4,264	1.4	14,827	15.1
Street Vendors and Related Workers	9,356	2.3	2,389	0.8	6,968	7.1
Crafts and Related Workers	16,197	3.9	5,428	1.7	10,769	11.0
Farmers	287,141	69.7	255,232	81.3	31,909	32.6
Livestock Keepers	5,695	1.4	4,677	1.5	1,018	1.0
Fishermen	2,019	0.5	1,299	0.4	720	0.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,656	1.1	851	0.3	3,805	3.9
Elementary Occupations	23,801	5.8	15,063	4.8	8,738	8.9

Others	11,482	2.8	8,488	2.7	2,994	3.1
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	374	0.04	246	0.04	128	0.1
Seeing	20,961	2.3	17,255	2.6	3,706	1.5
Hearing	11,001	1.2	9,493	1.4	1,508	0.6
Walking	15,549	1.7	13,219	2.0	2,330	1.0
Remembering	10,797	1.2	9,255	1.4	1,542	0.6
Self-Care	7,985	0.9	6,749	1.0	1,236	0.5
Other Disability	4,702	0.5	4,034	0.6	668	0.3
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	169,519	76.8	139,314	87.3	30,205	49.4
Living without Paying any Rent	8,413	3.8	5,885	3.7	2,528	4.1
Rented Privately	34,735	15.7	9,524	6.0	25,212	41.2
Rented by Employer	1,329	0.6	641	0.4	688	1.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	977	0.4	499	0.3	478	0.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,209	2.4	3,498	2.2	1,711	2.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	594	0.3	258	0.2	337	0.6
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	760	0.3	364	0.2	396	0.6
Cement Bricks	4,856	2.2	1,205	0.8	3,651	6.0
Sundried Bricks	55,432	25.1	39,190	24.6	16,242	26.6
Baked Bricks	84,389	38.2	50,085	31.4	34,304	56.1
Timber	288	0.1	189	0.1	98	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	299	0.1	238	0.1	61	0.1
Poles and Mud	72,286	32.7	66,094	41.4	6,191	10.1
Grass	2,035	0.9	1,859	1.2	176	0.3
Tent	431	0.2	393	0.2	38	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	128,506	58.2	116,362	72.9	12,144	19.9
Non Earth	92,271	41.8	43,255	27.1	49,015	80.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	151,370	68.6	93,868	58.8	57,502	94.0
Grass/Leaves	53,510	24.2	51,273	32.1	2,273	3.7
Mud and Leaves	12,809	5.8	12,229	7.7	580	0.9
Others	3,087	1.4	2,248	1.4	840	1.4
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	143,467	65.0	117,267	73.5	26,198	42.8

Electricity	42,820	19.4	11,677	7.3	31,142	50.9
Others	34,489	15.6	30,672	19.2	3,817	6.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	174,999	79.3	151,411	94.9	23,588	38.6
Charcoal	39,800	18.0	6,379	4.0	33,421	54.6
Kerosene	1,929	0.9	625	0.4	1,304	2.1
Electricity	3,071	1.4	632	0.4	2,438	4.0
Others	977	0.4	570	0.4	407	0.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	92,563	41.9	48,324	30.3	44,239	72.3
Other Protected Sources	34,241	15.5	23,605	14.8	10,636	17.4
Unprotected Sources	93,972	42.6	87,690	54.9	6,282	10.3
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	35,109	15.9	5,557	3.5	29,552	48.3
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	2,667	1.2	595	0.4	2,072	3.4
Pit Latrine	180,449	81.7	151,108	94.7	29,340	48.0
Others	307	0.1	260	0.2	48	0.1
No Facility	2,244	1.0	2,097	1.3	147	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	14,466	6.6	243	0.2	14,223	23.3
Burnt	33,104	15.0	21,313	13.4	11,792	19.3
Roadside Dumping	948	0.4	526	0.3	421	0.7
Burying/Pit	132,858	60.2	104,915	65.7	27,942	45.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	39,400	17.8	32,621	20.4	6,780	11.1
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	145,563	65.9	99,811	62.5	45,751	74.8
Mobile Phone	132,469	60.0	80,663	50.5	51,806	84.7
Hand Hoe	188,845	85.5	147,449	92.4	41,395	67.7
Television	29,543	13.4	6,081	3.8	23,461	38.4
Land or Farm	172,599	78.2	141,783	88.8	30,816	50.4
House	173,425	78.6	141,539	88.7	31,886	52.1
Bicycle	83,048	37.6	62,886	39.4	20,162	33.0
Motorcycle or Vesper	11,133	5.0	7,697	4.8	3,437	5.6
Power Tiller	1,990	0.9	1,420	0.9	571	0.9
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	17,729	8.0	11,458	7.2	6,271	10.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	5,390	2.4	2,552	1.6	2,838	4.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	77	0.03	42	0.03	35	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	2,504	1.1	1,112	0.7	1,392	2.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	8,563	3.9	4,041	2.5	4,522	7.4
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,378	0.6	539	0.3	839	1.4

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BCG	Bacillus Calmet Guerin (TB Vaccine)
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Plural Pneumonia
CFR	Crude Fertility Rate
CPR	Classroom Pupil Ratio
DPR	Desk Pupil Ratio
DPT3/HB3	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3 rd doze/ Haemoglobin Level
ECF	East Cost Fever
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NCD	New Castle Disease
OPV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 3 rd Doze
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
PR	Pass Rate
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km	Square Kilometre
STD VII	Standard Seven
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TPR	Toilet Pupil Ratio /Teacher Pupil Ratio

TT2	Tetanus Toxoid 2 nd doze
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHC	Village Health Committee
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWF	Village Water Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation
WUG	Water User Group

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CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 An Overview

Chapter one gives information on Iringa Region with respect to Land, Climate and Agro-ecological Zones. It also gives information on ethnic groups, migration, population distribution and size as well as other demographic characteristics.

The headquarters of Iringa region is easily accessible from all five council, Kilolo, Mufindi, Iringa District, Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town Council. It is located approximately at the centre of this region.

1.1 Geographical Location

Iringa Region is located in the southern highlands zone of Tanzania Mainland, below the equator and between latitudes $6^{\circ} 55'$ and $9^{\circ} 00'$. Longitudinally the region is situated between $33^{\circ} 45'$ and $36^{\circ} 55'$ east of Greenwich.

Geographically Iringa is in the southern highlands of Tanzania Mainland. It borders five regions namely Morogoro Region in the East, Njombe Region in the South, Dodoma and Singida Regions in the North and Mbeya Region in the West. Iringa region covers an area of 35,743 square kilometers. This region occupies about 4.1 percent of Mainland Tanzania total land area of 883,343 sq. km.



1.1.2 Land and Water Area

Iringa Region has a total surface area of 35,743 sq. km out of which 3,385 sq. km is covered by water surface. Table 1.1 shows that, the largest surface area is found in Iringa district Council (19,055 sq.km; 58.9 percent), followed by Kilolo district Council with 6,797 sq. km (21.0 percent) and Iringa Municipal Council has the smallest surface area of 330 sq.kms (1.0 percent). The Council with the largest proportion of water area is Iringa District with 40.2 percent (1,359 sq.km), followed by Kilolo with 31.8 percent (1,078 sq. km), Mufindi with 27.4 percent (929 sq.kms), Mafinga Town Council with 0.5 percent (17 sq km) and 0.1 percent (2 sq.km) in Iringa Municipal Council.

Table1. 1: Land and Water Area in Square Kilometers (Sq. Km) by Council, Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Land Area	Water Area	Surface Area	Percent of land Area	Percent of Water Area
Iringa Dc	19,055	1,359	20,414	58.9	40.2
Mufindi	5,241	929	6,170	16.2	27.4
Mafinga TC	936	17	953	2.9	0.5
Iringa MC	330	2	331	1.0	0.1
Kilolo	6,797	1,078	7,875	21.0	31.8
Total	32,358	3,385	35,743	100.0	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa, 2015

1.1.3 Administrative Units

Administratively, Iringa Region is divided into five Council namely Iringa, Mufindi, Kilolo, Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town Council. The region is also divided into three districts; Kilolo, Mufindi and Iringa district.

Table 1.2 shows that the region has 15 divisions, 106 wards, 359 villages, 1,867 hamlets and 222 *Mitaa*. Iringa District Council has the largest number of divisions (6), wards (28), villages (133) as well as hamlets (747). On the other hand Iringa Municipal has the smallest number of

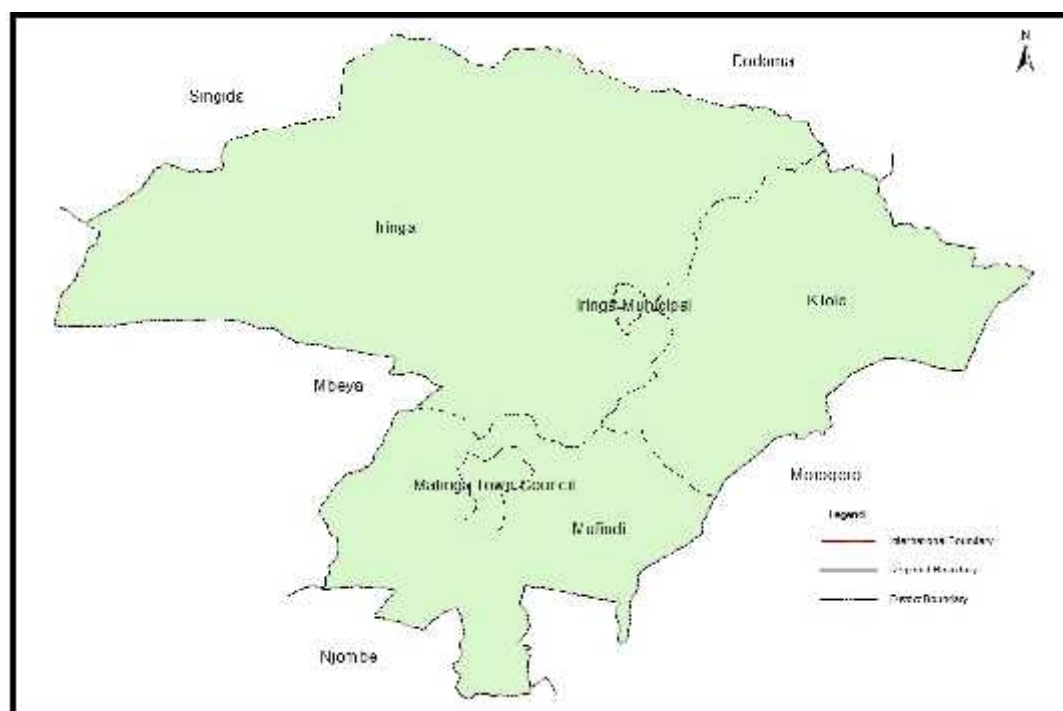
division (1), ward (18) and 192 streets. Administrative units of other councils are presented in Table 1.2.

Table1. 2: Number of Administrative Units Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Division	Number of Ward	Number of Villages	Number of Mitaa	Number of Hamlets
Iringa Dc	6	28	133	-	747
Mufindi	5	27	121	-	572
Mafinga TC	-	9	11	30	49
Iringa MC	1	18	-	192	-
Kilolo	3	24	94	-	499
Total	15	106	359	222	1,867

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa 2015

Map 1. 2: Administrative Boundaries Iringa Region 2015



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.3 Climate, Soil and Topography

1.3.1 Climate

Temperature and rainfall are two key features that show the climate of Iringa Region. The region along with Njombe and Mbeya regions form what is called the Southern Highlands as distinct from the Northern Highlands of Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions in the far north of Tanzania. The Southern Highlands experience long rainfall and short dry seasons which more often are cool with fairly moderate winds. Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 1,600mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. There is one rather well defined rainy season starting from November to May followed by a dry and cold season which lasts from June to September.

Altitude, topography and vegetation influence the climate greatly, resulting in micro climate in specific areas and macro climate in larger areas. The climate in Iringa is influenced by several factors resulting in the formation of three distinctive climatic zones. These are the Highlands Zone, the Midlands Zone and the Lowlands Zone.

The temperatures in the region vary according to altitude but generally range from about 10°C in May/June to 25°C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences can be observed between day and night and may be high with hot afternoons going up to 28°C and chilly evenings and nights going down to 10°C.

Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being north-easterly during the months of May to October and south-easterly for the rest of the year. In May to October, the winds are usually dry and sometimes dusty.

1.3.2 Soil

In Iringa region, two major superficial geological deposits are identified. These are the red/yellow, well drained and highly weathered and the leached clay soils in the high altitude areas. Intermediate clay soils which are characterized by being moderately drained and leached are found in the midlands while the lowlands are occupied by red brown loams which are highly fertile. Most of the farmlands are on sandy loams with some black cotton soils which characteristically host Acacia woodland.

1.3.3 Topography

Iringa Region occupies the northern part of the southern plateau of Tanzania which has elevations ranging from 900m to 2,300m above sea level. Surrounding the region on all side is a major scarp of up to 800 meters high which is the eastern part of the Great Rift Valley. A prominent feature of the land escarpment in Iringa District Council/Municipal and Kilolo District 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 pen plain. The region is generally dominated by the Udzungwa Mountains separating Iringa and Morogoro regions in the east. The northern parts of the region are relatively flat, high plains cut by the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley in which the Great Ruaha River flows. The region is further characterized by the presence of a big plateau portion which forms the common landform of the region. The only permanent rivers in the region are the Little and Great Ruaha and Lukosi.



This stone lies cut Gangilonga 2.7km from the headquarters of the municipality of Iringa stone that was used by the Hehe as a center of worship Customary wartime traditional, used the area to ask if they win enemies or fail unusual stone was likijibu to give voice matched that of man.

1.3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of Iringa region varies from miombo woodlands, savanna and mountain forest. The western slopes are woodland, giving way to grassland patches at 2200 m and moist forest on the wetter eastern slopes and rivers draining eastwards into the Ruaha. The forest is upper

montane at high altitudes with montane forest below. There are large areas of secondary forest following logging and extensive areas of rock outcrops which are covered in lithophytic lichens and orchids. Buffalo occur and occasionally elephants.



Natural forest found in Kilolo District Council in Iringa Region

1.3.5 Agro – Ecological zones (AEZ)

Climatic conditions as well as geological features have been the base of identifying different agro-ecological zones in Iringa Region. Basically the Region has three distinctive agro-ecological zones.

1.3.6 The Highlands Zone

The zone is characterized by moderately high rainfall with annual mean precipitation ranging from 1,000mm to 1,600mm falling in single season from November through April or sometimes May. The dry and cold season occurs after the rainy season and lasts from June to September. The zone is generally mountainous with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. The zone covers the eastern parts of Iringa District Council, Kilolo and Mufindi district councils. The soils are red/yellow, well drained and highly weathered and leached clay soils. Crops grown are mainly maize, bananas, peas, tea, wheat, sweet and Irish potatoes, temperate fruits and beans.

Livestock keeping is largely includes dairy cattle, pigs and sheep. Fishing activities are confined to Mtera Dam.

1.3.7 The Midlands Zone

This zone lies at an altitude of 1,200 to 1,600 meters above sea level. The temperatures range from 15⁰C to 20⁰C. The zone enjoys moderate rainfall with annual precipitation from 600mm to 1,000mm. The area is characterized by a gently undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops and dissected by many streams in the central parts of Iringa Region covering Mufindi District, Iringa District Council and Kilolo District. The Midlands areas are occupied by intermediate clay soils, which are characteristically are moderately drained and leached. Crops grown here are mainly maize, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, beans, and fruits. Livestock keeping includes cattle and dairy farming, sheep, pigs and goats.

1.3.8 The Lowlands Zone

The zone is predominantly undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills and rock outcrops and has a fair rainfall regime ranging between 500mm and 600mm annually. It has an altitude of 900 meters to 1,200 above sea level. This zone covers the low lying northern parts of the Iringa District Council along the Ruaha River. The temperatures vary between 20⁰C and 25⁰C. The Lowlands are dominated by red/brown loams which are highly fertile. There is considerable soil erosion. The zone is suitable for growing drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet and cassava; groundnuts, paddy, bananas, vegetables and fruits. The zone is free from tsetse flies and hence livestock keeping (cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys) is practiced.



Paddy is one of the cash crops growing in the lowland area in Iringa Region

1.3.9 Drainage System

Iringa Region is generally dominated by the Udzungwa Mountains which separate Iringa and Morogoro regions in the east. The northern parts of the region are relatively flat. These high plains are cut by the eastern arm of the Great Rift Valley, through which the Great Ruaha River runs. The region is further characterized by the presence of a big plateau portion, which forms the common land form. Iringa Region forms part of the Indian Ocean drainage zone. The Great and Little Ruaha rivers join the Rufiji River outside the region to form part of the Rufiji River Basin. The central plateau of the region divides the catchment into northern drainage and southern drainage. The rivers draining north all merge into the Great Ruaha and those draining south join the Rufiji and the Kilombero rivers.

1.4 Population

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services. It is also responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and well-being of a population, determine its suitability for sustainable economic development. Admittedly,

population growth usually leads to an ever increasing demand for basic necessities such as food, water, energy and other natural resources for population survival and development, which subsequently increases depletion of natural resources.

Moreover, the growth and distribution of the population determine the demand for location of production and place of delivery of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. This situation requires establishing a conducive environment for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, which requires adopting alternative sources of energy and lifestyle without compromising the well-being of the current and future generations.

Experience has shown that, in most developing countries including Tanzania, reducing poverty in a society without environmental degradation is very difficult to achieve the goal for a rapidly growing population of both human beings and livestock. In order to avert this potentially undesirable situation which often leads to environmental pollution and destruction and other unpredictable consequences, population growth of human beings and livestock should be controlled at a level which the environment can support.

1.4.1 Ethnic Groups

At regional level, the main indigenous ethnic groups in this region are the Hehe, Bena, Kinga and Pangwa. Other ethnic groups are Sagala, Masai, Nyakyusa and Chaga. Table 1.3 shows that, the major five ethnic groups in Iringa Region are Hehe, Bena, Kinga and Pangwa. The major ethnic groups of Iringa districts are Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Pangwa and Masai. Major ethnic groups of Mufindi council are Hehe, Bena and Kinga. In Mafinga Town Council, the dominant ethnic groups are Hehe, Bena, Nyakyusa, Chaga and Kinga while in Iringa Municipal Council they are Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Chaga and Nyakyusa. In Kilolo Council, the dominant ethnic groups are Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Maasai and Sagala.

Table1. 3: Number of Five Major Ethnic Groups of Indigenous People by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Ward	Number of Ethnic Group	Five Major Ethnic Groups
Iringa Dc	28	9	Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Pangwa and Wamasai
Mufindi	27	3	Hehe, Bena and Kinga.
Mafinga TC	9	5	Hehe, Bena, Nyakyusa, Chaga and Kinga.
Iringa MC	18	9	Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Chaga and Nyakyusa
Kilolo	24	7	Hehe, Bena, Kinga, Maasai, and Sagala.

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa, 2015

1.4.2 Population Size and Growth

The population of Iringa region has experienced a significant growth. Table 1.4 shows that from 2002 to 2012 the region's population increased by 103,391 persons from 837,847 in 2002 to 941,238. In 2002 at council level the percentage share ranged from 12.7 percent in Iringa Municipal to 29.2 percent in Iringa District Council. Also in 2012 at the council level the percentage share ranged from 5.5 percent in Mafinga Town Council to 28.2percent in Mufindi Council.

Table1. 4: Population Distribution by Council and Sex; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012

Council	2002 Population (Census)				2012 Population (Census)			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent Share of Population	Male	Female	Total	Percent Share of Population
Iringa Dc	119082	125951	245,033	29.2	123,243	130,789	254,032	27.0
Mufindi	133150	144921	282,071	33.7	125,896	139,933	265,829	28.2
Mafinga TC	Na	na	Na	na	25,125	26,777	51,902	5.5
Iringa MC	49,719	56,652	106,371	12.7	71,932	79,413	151,345	16.1
Kilolo	99,756	104,616	204,372	24.4	105,856	112,274	218,130	23.2
Total	401,707	432,140	837,847	100.0	452,052	489,186	941,238	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Report

1.4.3 Population Size and Growth

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census the total population of Iringa Region was 941,238 persons. Out of that, 684,890 persons (72.8 percent) were in rural areas and 256,348 persons (27.2 percent) were in urban areas. The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Iringa Region was 1.2 percent. The population growth rate for rural areas was 0.1 percent and that of urban areas was 4.8 percent (Table 1.5).

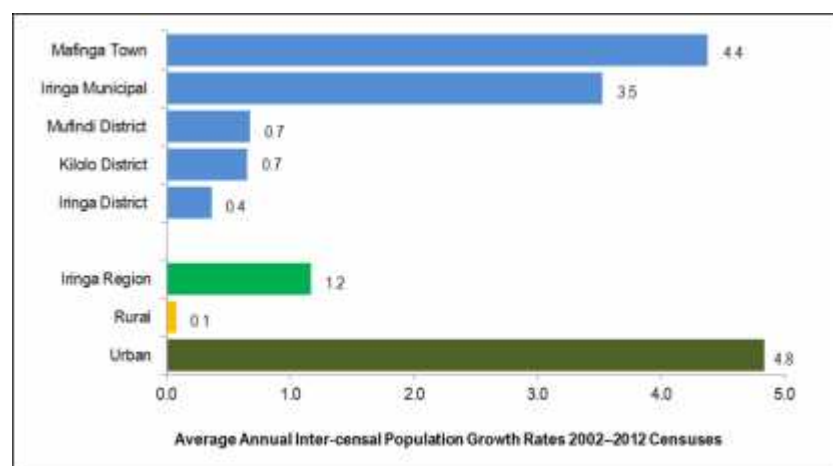
Table 1. 5: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Area Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate(per annum)2002-2012	Doubling Time from 2012 (years)	Percentage 2012
	2002	2012				
Iringa Region	837,847	941,238	12.3	1.2	59.6	100
Rural	679,719	684,890	0.8	0.1	914.6	72.8
Urban	158,128	256,348	62.1	4.8	14.3	27.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1.1 reveals that the average annual population growth rates over the 2002 to 2012 inter-censal periods vary across districts council ranging from 0.4 percent in Iringa District Council to 4.4 percent in Mafinga Town Council.

Figure 1. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by Area, Iringa Region, 2002 to 2012 Census



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

Table 1.6 indicates that, the total population of Iringa Region increased by 12.3 percent during the year 2002 to 2012 inter-censal period. Population increase was also recorded in all council with the largest increase being in Mafinga Town Council (54.8 percent) and the smallest increase in Iringa District Council (3.7 percent).

Table1. 6: Population Size and Growth Rate by Council; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Council/Area	Population Size (number)		Percent Change 2002-2012	Growth Rate per Annum 2002-2012	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012			
Iringa Region	837,847	941,238	12.3	1.2	59.6
Rural	679,719	684,890	0.8	0.1	914.6
Urban	158,128	256,348	62.1	4.8	14.3
Iringa	245,033	254,032	3.7	0.4	192.2
Mufindi	248,552	265,829	7	0.7	103.1
Iringa Municipal	106,371	151,345	42.3	3.5	19.7
Kilolo	204,372	218,130	6.7	0.7	106.4
Mafinga Town	33,519	51,902	54.8	4.4	15.9

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

Table 1.7 shows that in 2012 there were variations in the council populations. Mufindi Council had the largest population (265,829; 28.2 percent) in 2012, followed by Iringa District Council (254,032; 27 percent), Kilolo Council (218,130; 23.2 percent) and Iringa Municipal Council (151,345; 16.1 percent). Mafinga Town Council had the smallest population (51,902; 5.5 percent). With regard to rural areas, Mufindi Council had the largest population share of 35.3 percent (241,670 persons) and Kilolo Council had the smallest share of 30.1 percent (206,343 persons). In urban areas, Mafinga Town Council had the largest population share of 20.2 percent (51,902 persons) and Kilolo Council had the smallest share of 4.6 percent.

Table1. 7: Population Distribution by Council and Rural-Urban; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Iringa Region	941,238	100	684,890	100	256,348	100
Iringa	254,032	27	236,877	34.6	17,155	6.7
Mufindi	265,829	28.2	241,670	35.3	24,159	9.4
Iringa Municipal	151,345	16.1	N/A	N/A	151,345	59
Kilolo	218,130	23.2	206,343	30.1	11,787	4.6
Mafinga Town	51,902	5.5	N/A	N/A	51,902	20.2

Note: N/A=Not Applicable; (i) Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town council has no rural component

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

Iringa Region's population grew at an average of 1.6 percent per annum between 1988 and 2002. Table 1.8 shows, from 2002 and the year 2012 the growth rate decreased to an average of 1.1 percent per annum. Although the regional growth rate for the period 1988-2002 was 1.6 percent, it varied at district level. Iringa Municipal had the fastest rate followed by Iringa District Council and Mufindi District Council. Data for Kilolo District Council is not available as at that time it was part of Iringa District Council.

Table1. 8: Population Size and Growth by Council, Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Census

Council	Land Area (sq. kms.)	2002 Pop. Census		2012 Pop. Census		Growth Rate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1988 - 2002	2002 - 2012
Iringa DC	19,055	245,033	29.2	254,032	27.0	1.6	1.1
Mufindi	5,241	282,071	33.7	317,731	33.8	1.5	0.9
Iringa Urban	936	106,371	12.7	151,345	16.1	1.7	1.5
Kilolo	330	204,372	24.4	218,130	23.2	n.a	1.1
Total	32,358	837,847	100.0	941,238	100.0	1.6	1.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports.

1.4.4 Population Density

Iringa region, with an average population density of 23 persons per square kilometer in 2002 is considered to be a moderate densely populated region compared to other regions of Tanzania Mainland. In 2012 Iringa Region has a total population of about 941,238 and therefore a density of 26 people per square kilometer.

The Mainland population density in 2002 was 38 people per sq. km. Iringa Region was placed at number 14 in terms of population density among other Mainland regions. Dar es Salaam led with 1,786 people per sq. km followed by Mwanza 150 and Kilimanjaro (103). The least densely populated regions were Lindi (12), Rukwa (17) and Ruvuma (18 people per sq. km.).

Table 1.9 gives the population density at the district council level for the census years of 1988, 2002 and 2012. For the rural district councils, in 1988 Mufindi district council with a population density of 32 persons per sq. km was the most densely populated district council, followed by Iringa district council accounting to 18 persons per sq. km.

In 2002, Mufindi was the most densely populated rural district (46 persons per sq.km.) while Iringa District Council was the least (12 persons per sq. km.) densely populated council in the region (Table 1.9). In 2012, Mufindi with population density of 51 persons per sq. km was again the most densely populated council followed by Kilolo with a population density of 32 persons.

Table1. 9: Population Density by Council, Iringa Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Council	Land Area (sq. kms).	1988 population	2002 Population	2012 Population	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km.)		
					1988	2002	2012
Iringa DC	19,055	362,137	245,033	254,032	18	12	12
Mufindi	5,241	229,259	282,071	317,731	32	40	45
Iringa MC	936	84,860	106,371	151,345	255	319	454
Kilolo	330	*	204,372	218,130	*	26	28
Total	32,358	676,256	837,847	941,238	19	23	26

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Computed Data from 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

1.4.5 Population Change

Population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time period. Table 1.10 shows that from 2002 to 2012 the region's population increased slightly from 837,847 in 2002 to 941,238 in 2012. However, at the council level there were significant differences in the nature and level of population change with one council registering population increase of more than 40 percent while in another the population increase was only 3.7 percent. No council showed a decline in the population.

Table 1. 10: Population by Council, Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012

Council	Land Area (sq. km)	Population		Population Increase: 2002 to 2012	
		2002	2012	Number	Percentage
Iringa DC	19,055	245,033	254,032	8,999	3.7
Mufindi	5,241	282,071	317,731	35,660	12.6
Iringa MC	936	106,371	151,345	44,974	42.3
Kilolo	330	204,372	218,130	13,758	6.7
Total	32,358	837,847	941,238	103,391	12.3

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

1.4.6 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a measure which shows the load the economically active population has in supporting the young and the old populations who are termed as dependants. The Age Dependency Ratio therefore gives the number of persons aged 0 – 14 years and those aged 65 years and above who are the dependants to every 100 persons aged 15 – 64 years. Table 1.15 shows that, the number of dependants in Iringa Region increased from 406,413 in 2002 to 440,616 in 2012. In 2012, the dependency ratio was highest in Iringa District Council where it was 97.2 dependants per 100 of the active population and lowest in Iringa Municipal with 59 dependants per 100 active persons. Nevertheless, Iringa and Mufindi district councils have still a long way to go since their dependency ratios are above the regional average of 88 persons and national average of 93 persons.

Table1. 11: The Dependency Ratios by Council, Iringa Region, 1988 and 2002

Council	2002 Population			2012 Population		
	Number of Dependants	Economically Active	Dependency Ratio	Number of Dependants	Economically Active	Dependency Ratio
Iringa DC	121,489	123,544	98	125,207	128,825	97
Mufindi	139,893	142,177	98	153,074	164,657	93
Iringa MC	42,710	63,661	67	56,302	95,043	59
Kilolo	102,321	102,051	100	106,033	112,097	95
Total	406,413	431,433	94	440,616	500,622	88

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

1.4.7 Age and Sex Profile

1.4.7.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14 present the distribution of population by five year age groups, Sex ratio and place of enumeration. Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is to gradually decline with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages.

The overall sex ratio for Iringa Region was 92 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio for Iringa rural population was 93 and for Iringa urban it was 91 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years for Iringa Rural was above 100 and Age group 35-39 in Iringa urban was above 100 which indicating an excess of males over females in that particular age group.

Table1. 12: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	941,238	100	452,052	100	489,186	100	92.4
0–4	129,120	13.7	64,221	14.2	64,899	13.3	99
5–9	134,482	14.3	67,137	14.9	67,345	13.8	99.7
10–14	131,315	14	65,369	14.5	65,946	13.5	99.1
15–19	98,619	10.5	50,963	11.3	47,656	9.7	106.9
20–24	82,750	8.8	38,500	8.5	44,250	9	87
25–29	73,003	7.8	33,502	7.4	39,501	8.1	84.8
30–34	61,435	6.5	28,864	6.4	32,571	6.7	88.6
35–39	52,755	5.6	24,847	5.5	27,908	5.7	89
40–44	39,630	4.2	18,316	4.1	21,314	4.4	85.9
45–49	32,011	3.4	14,928	3.3	17,083	3.5	87.4
50–54	27,892	3	12,307	2.7	15,585	3.2	79
55–59	18,781	2	8,499	1.9	10,282	2.1	82.7
60–64	17,746	1.9	7,580	1.7	10,166	2.1	74.6
65–69	11,884	1.3	4,985	1.1	6,899	1.4	72.3
70–74	11,311	1.2	4,571	1	6,740	1.4	67.8
75–79	7,129	0.8	3,136	0.7	3,993	0.8	78.5
80+	11,375	1.2	4,327	1	7,048	1.4	61.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Table1. 13: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Iringa Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	684,890	100	329,740	100	355,150	100	92.8
0–4	97,360	14.2	48,379	14.7	48,981	13.8	98.8
5–9	105,345	15.4	52,883	16	52,462	14.8	100.8
10–14	101,472	14.8	51,154	15.5	50,318	14.2	101.7
15–19	65,682	9.6	35,899	10.9	29,783	8.4	120.5
20–24	49,744	7.3	23,266	7.1	26,478	7.5	87.9
25–29	46,845	6.8	21,214	6.4	25,631	7.2	82.8
30–34	42,022	6.1	19,306	5.9	22,716	6.4	85
35–39	38,307	5.6	17,613	5.3	20,694	5.8	85.1
40–44	29,532	4.3	13,396	4.1	16,136	4.5	83
45–49	24,281	3.5	11,085	3.4	13,196	3.7	84
50–54	21,242	3.1	9,120	2.8	12,122	3.4	75.2
55–59	14,487	2.1	6,462	2	8,025	2.3	80.5
60–64	14,069	2.1	5,889	1.8	8,180	2.3	72
65–69	9,727	1.4	3,990	1.2	5,737	1.6	69.5
70–74	9,296	1.4	3,770	1.1	5,526	1.6	68.2
75–79	5,932	0.9	2,601	0.8	3,331	0.9	78.1
80+	9,547	1.4	3,713	1.1	5,834	1.6	63.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Table1. 14: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Iringa Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	256,348	100	122,312	100	134,036	100	91.3
0–4	31,760	12.4	15,842	13	15,918	11.9	99.5
5–9	29,137	11.4	14,254	11.7	14,883	11.1	95.8
10–14	29,843	11.6	14,215	11.6	15,628	11.7	91
15–19	32,937	12.8	15,064	12.3	17,873	13.3	84.3
20–24	33,006	12.9	15,234	12.5	17,772	13.3	85.7
25–29	26,158	10.2	12,288	10	13,870	10.3	88.6
30–34	19,413	7.6	9,558	7.8	9,855	7.4	97
35–39	14,448	5.6	7,234	5.9	7,214	5.4	100.3
40–44	10,098	3.9	4,920	4	5,178	3.9	95
45–49	7,730	3	3,843	3.1	3,887	2.9	98.9
50–54	6,650	2.6	3,187	2.6	3,463	2.6	92
55–59	4,294	1.7	2,037	1.7	2,257	1.7	90.3
60–64	3,677	1.4	1,691	1.4	1,986	1.5	85.1
65–69	2,157	0.8	995	0.8	1,162	0.9	85.6
70–74	2,015	0.8	801	0.7	1,214	0.9	66
75–79	1,197	0.5	535	0.4	662	0.5	80.8
80+	1,828	0.7	614	0.5	1,214	0.9	50.6

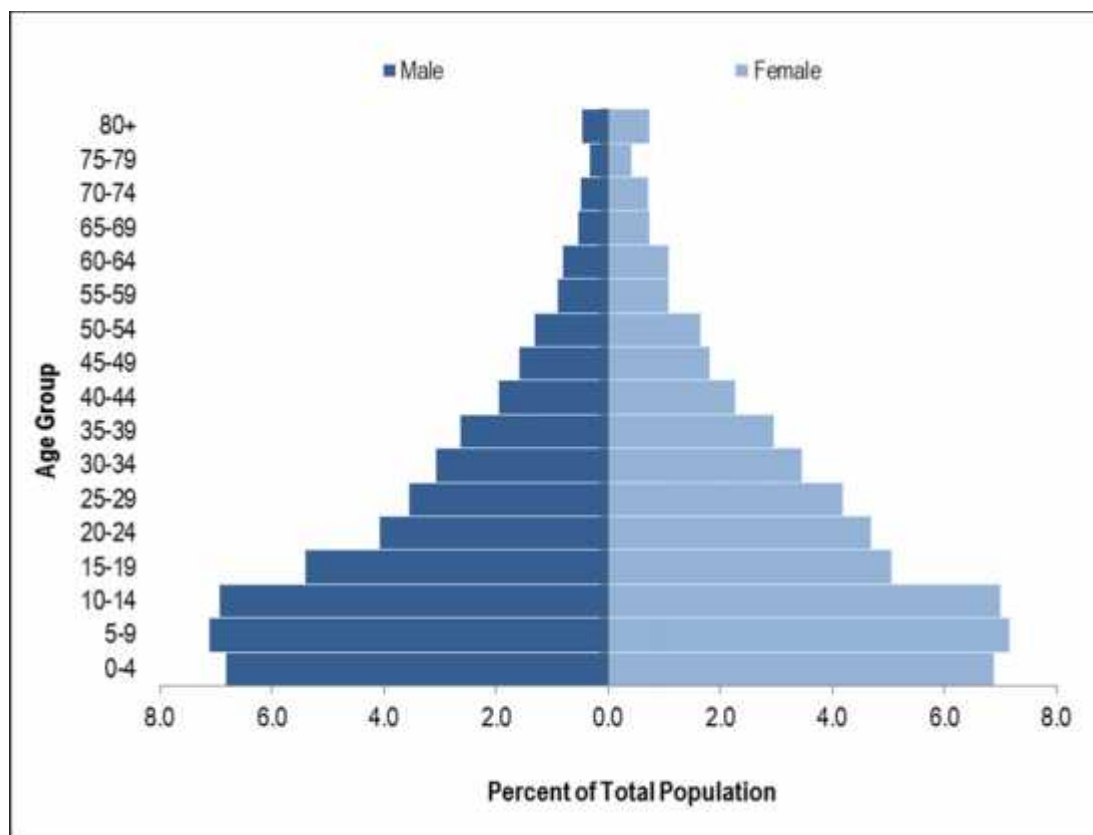
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.8 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 1.2 to 1.4 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration for Iringa Region. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Iringa urban (Figure 1.4) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an

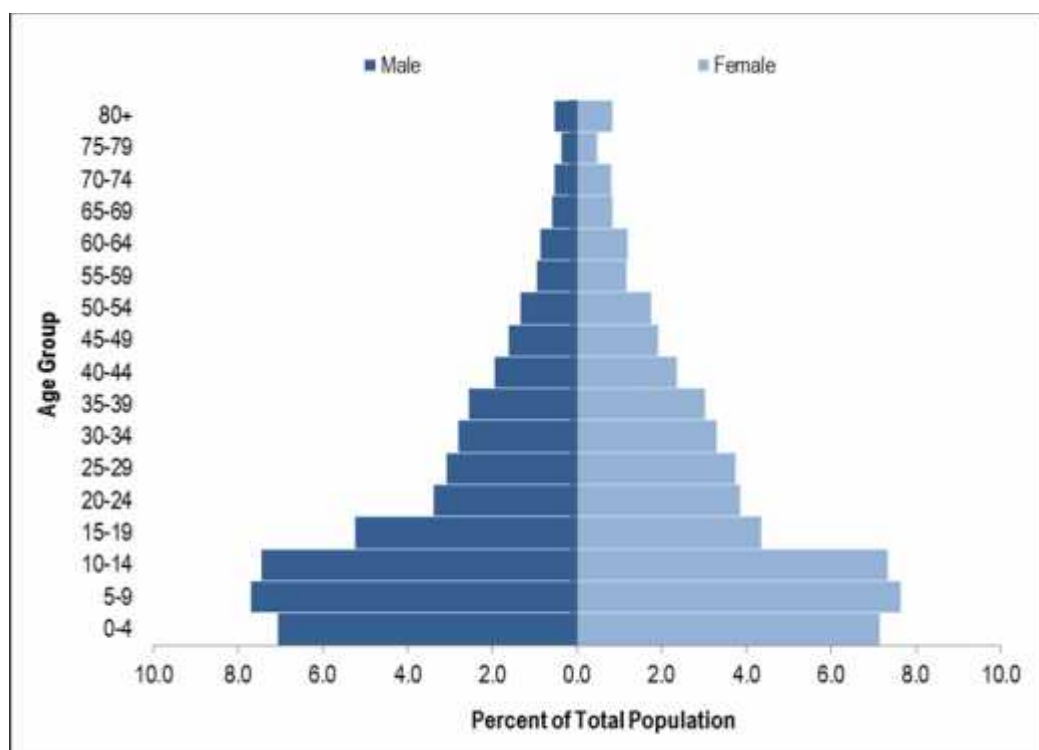
indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Iringa urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

Figure 1. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Iringa Region, 2012 Census



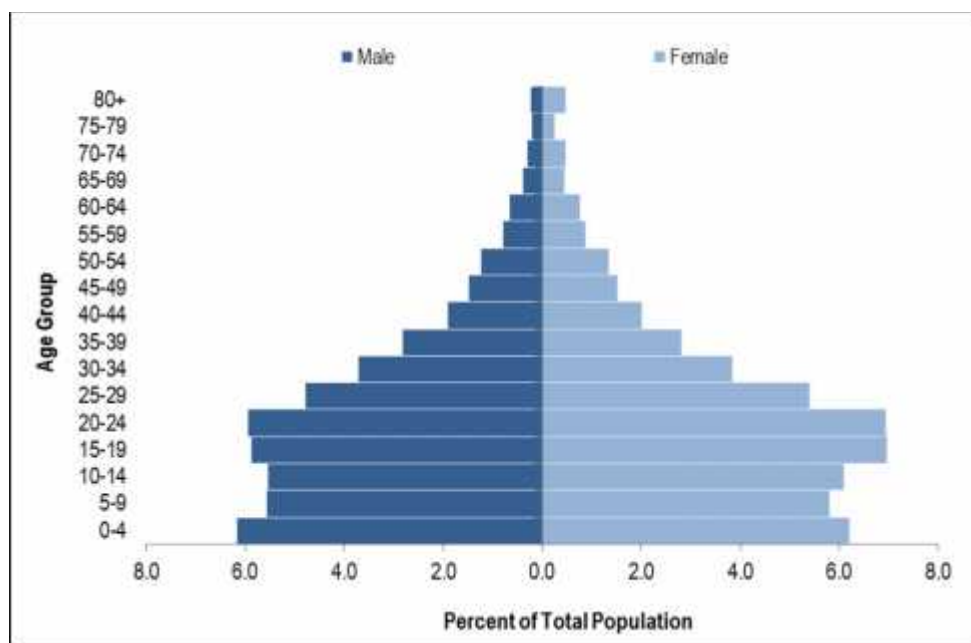
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Rural, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Iringa Urban, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.9 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 42 percent of Iringa Region population was below 15 years of age while the population aged 65 years or above was only 4.4 percent (Table 1.13). This pattern is typical of many sub Saharan African countries with high fertility and declining mortality rates.

Table1. 15: Size of Key Population Groups by Rural and Urban; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Iringa		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	941,238	100	684,890	100	256,348	100
Male	452,052	48	329,740	48.1	122,312	47.7
Female	489,186	52	355,150	51.9	134,036	52.3
Children (Under 1 year)	26,970	2.9	19,835	2.9	7,135	2.8
Male	13,349	3	9,768	3	3,581	2.9
Female	13,621	2.8	10,067	2.8	3,554	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	129,120	13.7	97,360	14.2	31,760	12.4
Male	64,221	14.2	48,379	14.7	15,842	13
Female	64,899	13.3	48,981	13.8	15,918	11.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	394,917	42	304,177	44.4	90,740	35.4
Male	196,727	43.5	152,416	46.2	44,311	36.2
Female	198,190	40.5	151,761	42.7	46,429	34.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	455,641	48.4	345,651	50.5	109,990	42.9
Male	228,212	50.5	175,155	53.1	53,057	43.4
Female	227,429	46.5	170,496	48	56,933	42.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	181,369	19.3	115,426	16.9	65,943	25.7
Male	89,463	19.8	59,165	17.9	30,298	24.8
Female	91,906	18.8	56,261	15.8	35,645	26.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	331,750	35.2	216,032	31.5	115,718	45.1
Male	159,282	35.2	104,965	31.8	54,317	44.4
Female	172,468	35.3	111,067	31.3	61,401	45.8
School-Age Population						

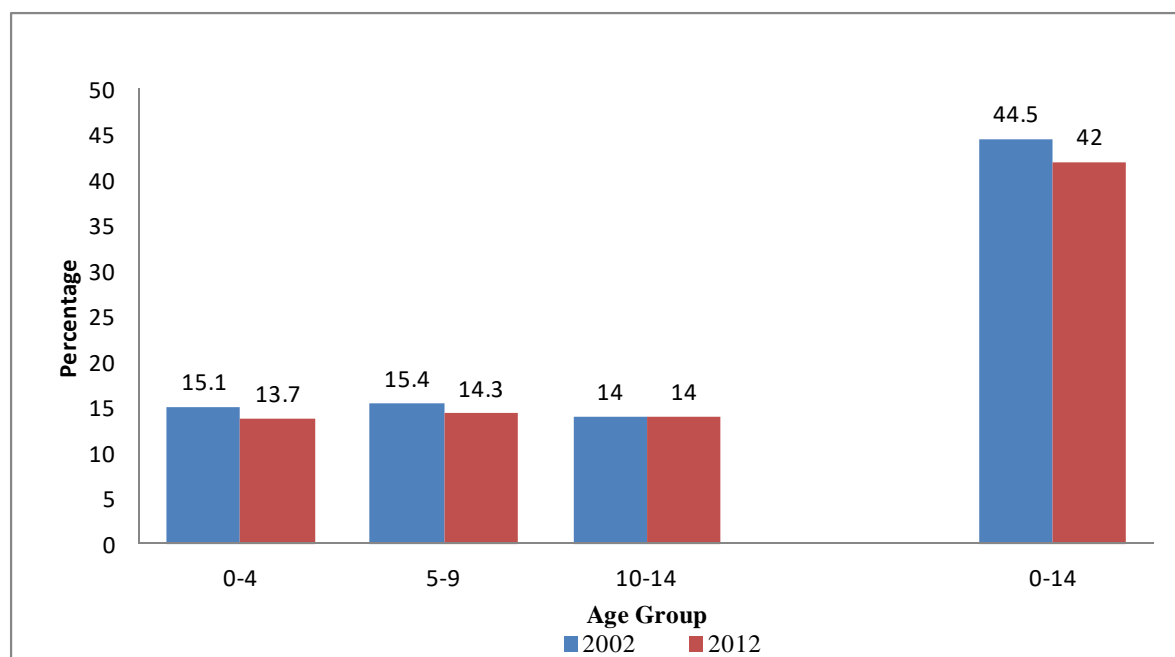
Primary school (7–13 years)	185,893	19.7	144,873	21.2	41,020	16
Male	92,244	20.4	72,498	22	19,746	16.1
Female	93,649	19.1	72,375	20.4	21,274	15.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	84,936	9	59,676	8.7	25,260	9.9
Male	43,586	9.6	32,078	9.7	11,508	9.4
Female	41,350	8.5	27,598	7.8	13,752	10.3
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	504,622	53.6	346,211	50.5	158,411	61.8
Male	238,306	52.7	163,250	49.5	75,056	61.4
Female	266,316	54.4	182,961	51.5	83,355	62.2
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	230,283	47.1	154,634	43.5	75,649	56.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	59,445	6.3	48,571	7.1	10,874	4.2
Male	24,599	5.4	19,963	6.1	4,636	3.8
Female	34,846	7.1	28,608	8.1	6,238	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	41,699	4.4	34,502	5	7,197	2.8
Male	17,019	3.8	14,074	4.3	2,945	2.4
Female	24,680	5	20,428	5.8	4,252	3.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		87		98		62

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.10 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined slightly from 44.5 percent in 2002 Census to 42 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 1.5. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 10 years period.

Figure 1. 5: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

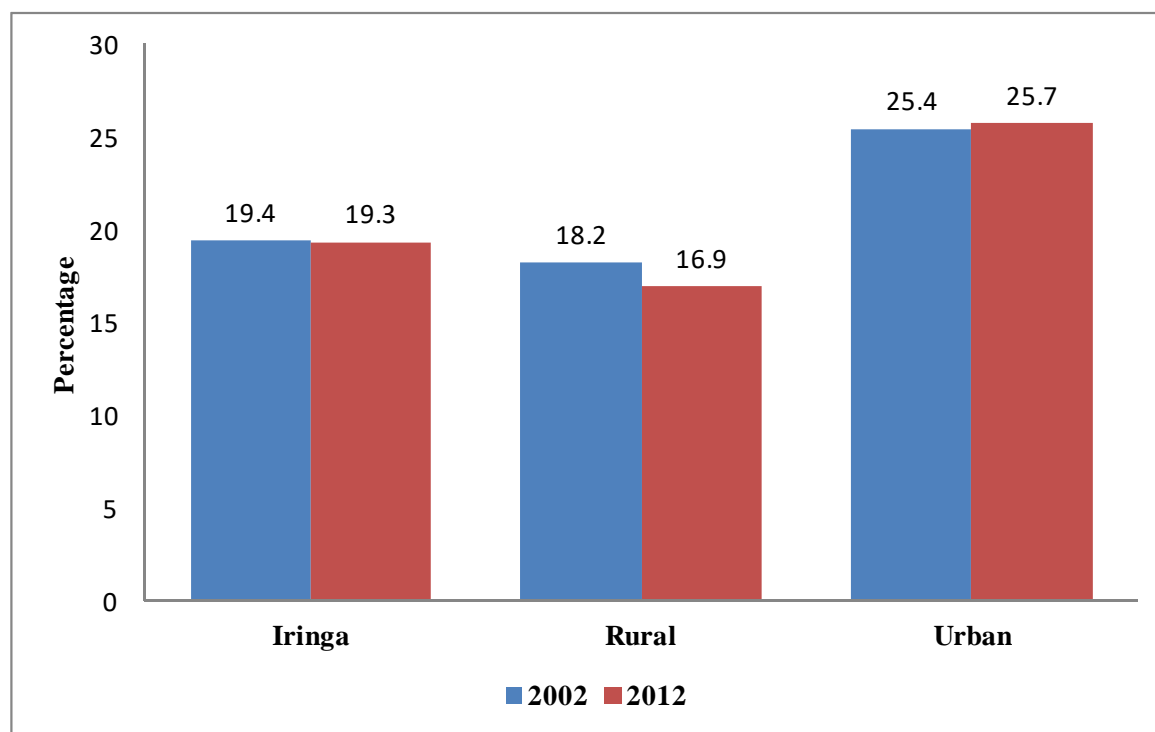


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.11 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

Figure 1.6 presents the youth population of Iringa Region, Rural and Urban for the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Iringa Region slightly decreased from 19.4 percent in 2002 to 19.3 percent in 2012. The proportion of the youth in rural areas has decreased from 18.3 percent in 2002 to 16.9 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas also slightly increased from 25.4 percent in 2002 to 25.7 percent in 2012.

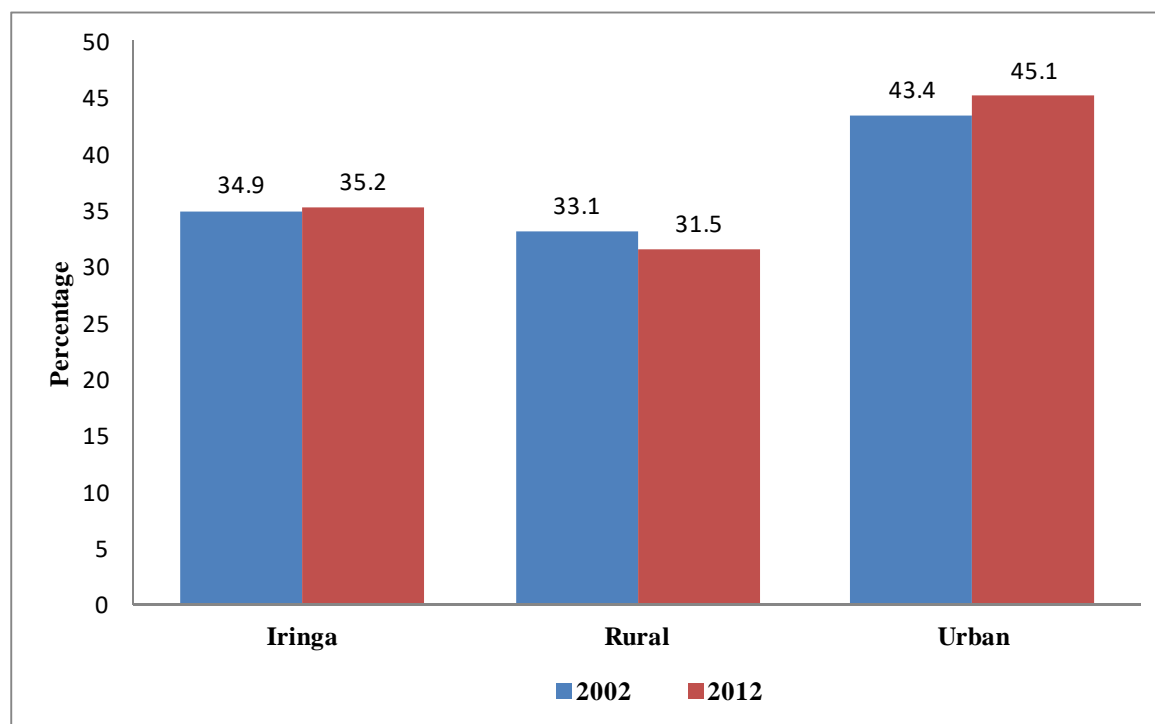
Figure 1. 6: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Area Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years in Iringa region slightly increased from 34.9 percent in 2002 to 35.2 percent in 2012, and also slightly decreased from 33.1 to 31.5 percent Iringa Rural and for Iringa Urban increased from 43.4 to 45.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1. 7: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Area; Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

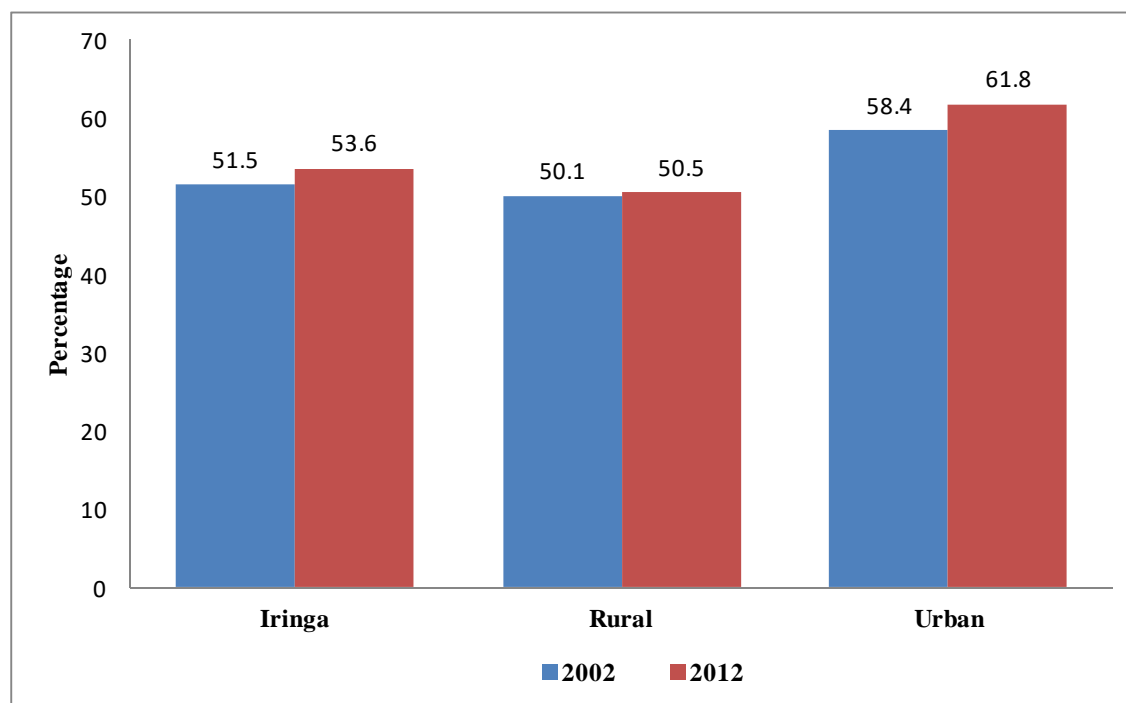


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.12 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Iringa total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 51.5 percent in 2002 to 53.6 percent in 2012, increased from 58.4 percent in 2002 to 61.8 percent in 2012 for Iringa Urban and In Iringa rural was remained almost the same from 50.1 percent to 50.5 percent over the same period (Figure 1.8).

Figure 1. 8: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Area; Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

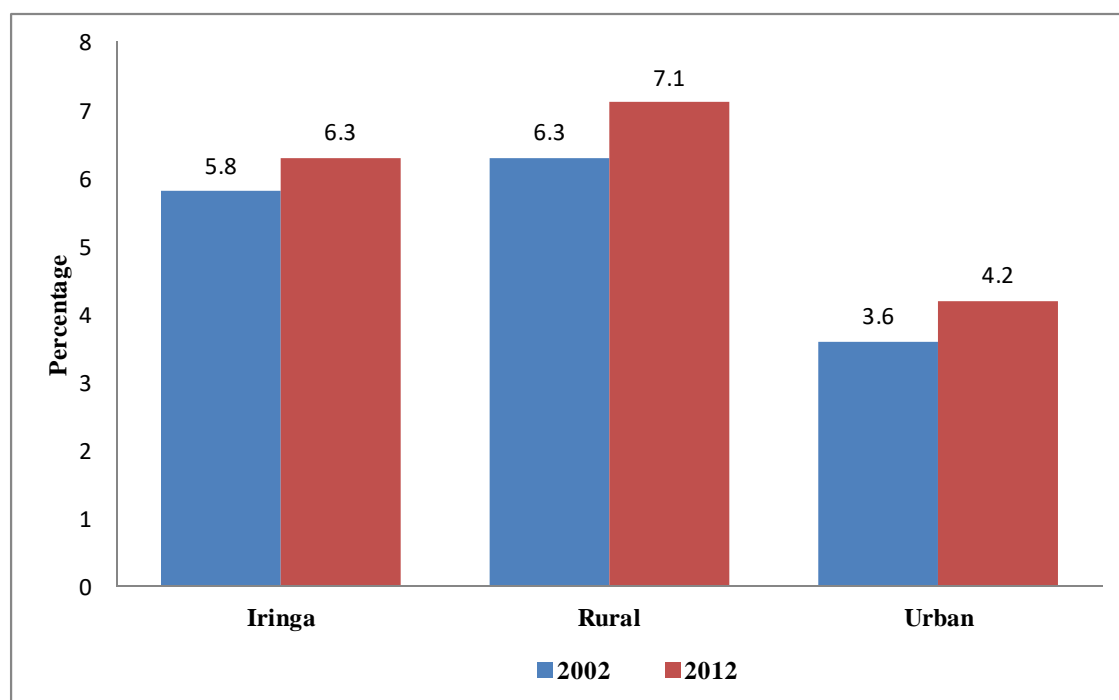


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.13 Elderly Population (60 years or above)

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Iringa Region has slightly increased from 5.8 percent in 2002 to 6.3 percent in 2012. For Iringa Rural the proportional of elderly population has also increased (from 6.3 percent in 2002 to 7.1 percent in 2012). A similar pattern is observed in Iringa Urban (from 3.6 percent in 2002 to 4.2 percent in 2012) (Figure 1.9).

Figure 1. 9: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Area; Iringa Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

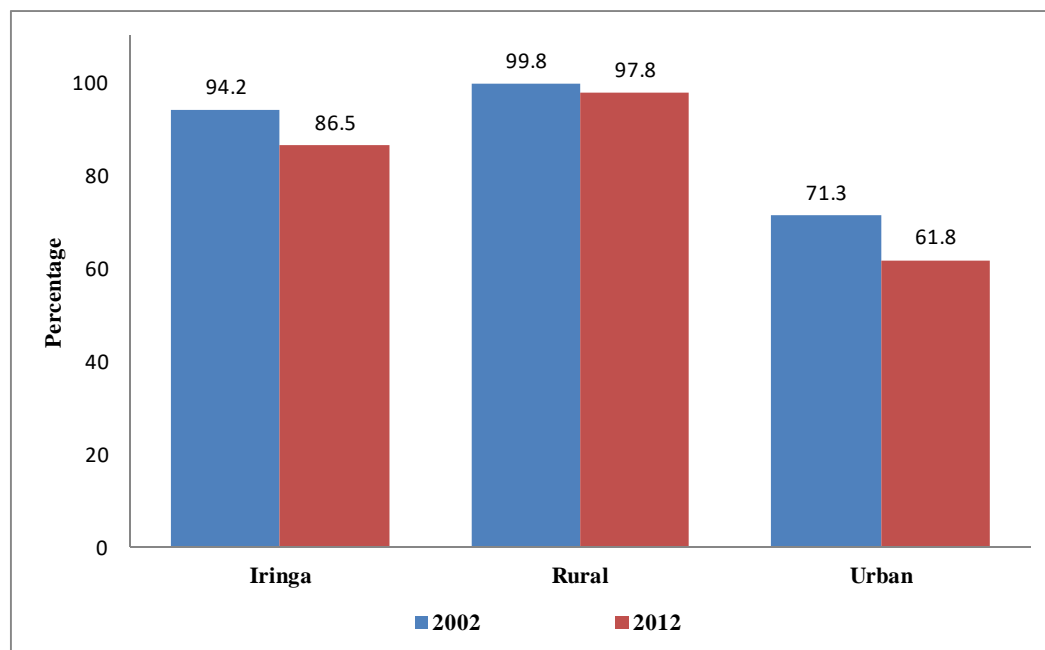


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.4.14 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Iringa Region was 86, implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 86 persons in age groups 0–14 and 65 years and above. There was a slight decline in age dependency ratio in both Iringa Urban and Rural from 2002 to the 2012 PHC (Figure 1.10).

Figure 1. 10: Age Dependency Ratio by Area; Iringa Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

CHAPTER TWO

Regional Economy

2.1 Regional Economy

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

The use of statistical data on economic activities of the population becomes evident when addressing, among other things, the labour market in the country. For proper economic planning at all administrative levels, it is essential to ensure the size and structure of the labour force and its distribution by main occupation, industry and employment status. This information is subsequently used by the Government and other stakeholders to plan and implement appropriate programs addressing labour force participation.

Table 2.1 shows the number of Government employees in key sectors of economy in Iringa Region from 2011 to 2015. According to the data, education sector led in employment in all years (37,839), followed by Health Sector (6,276), agriculture and livestock sector (1,942) and natural resources (306). Regional wise, the number of employees increased annually from 8,370 (2011) to 8,427 (2012), increased to 9,389 (2013), increased to 9,643 (2014) and then to 10,534 in 2015.

Table 2. 1: Number of Government Employees in Key Sectors of the Economy, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Education					
Primary	4,910	5,047	5,241	5,618	5,599
Secondary	2,094	1,955	2,315	2,191	2,869
Health	977	1,017	1,353	1,353	1,576
Agriculture and Livestock	327	336	416	422	441
Natural Resource	62	72	64	59	49
Total	8,370	8,427	9,389	9,643	10,534

Source: Iringa Regional Commissioner's Office

Table 2.2 shows the trend of GDP and Per Capital GDP at Current Prices in Million (TZS), Tanzania Mainland, from 2011 – 2015. The trend shows that GDP at current prices increased from TZS 52,762,581 in 2011 to TZS 90,863,681 in 2015. From 2012 to 2015 Per Capita GDP at current prices increased from TZS 1,408,223 in 2012 to TZS 1,918,928, the average contribution to National GDP increased from 1.1 percent in 2013 to 1.6 percent in 2015.

Table 2. 2: GDP and Per Capita GDP at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 – 2015

Year	GDP at Current Prices (TZS Million)	Per Capita GDP at Current Prices				Regional Contribution to National GDP
		GDP Change	Percent	Exchange Rate (TZS/US \$)	TZS	US\$
2011	52,762,581	-		1,557.4	-	-
2012	61,434,214	16.4		1,571.7	1,408,223	896.0
2013	70,953,227	15.5		1,598.7	1,582,797	990.1
2014	79,718,416	12.4		1,652.5	1,730,405	1,047.1
2015	90,863,681	14		1,985.4	1,918,928	966.5

Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.3 shows the regional distribution of Per Capita GDP for Tanzania Mainland by Regions, 2012 and 2015. In 2015, the data revealed that per Capita GDP of Iringa Region was TZS 2,845,393. This suggests the regional contribution to the national GDP was ranked at the 2nd position. It may be noted that the compiled provisional GDP for this region is above the national average of TZS 1,918,928.

Table 2. 3: Per Capita GDP by Regions, Tanzania Mainland 2012 and 2015

Region	2012 Per Capita GDP (TZS)	Rank	2015 Per Capita GDP (TZS)	Rank
Dodoma	913,841	18	1,188,343	19
Arusha	1,728,729	3	2,322,031	5
Kilimanjaro	1,700,466	5	2,387,031	4
Tanga	1,410,138	9	1,936,701	8
Morogoro	1,352,785	10	1,870,508	11
Pwani	1,033,380	17	1,403,185	16
Dar es Salaam	2,383,368	1	3,025,543	1
Lindi	1,341,117	11	1,901,044	10
Mtwara	1,278,841	14	1,792,305	13
Ruvuma	1,700,756	4	2,415,486	3
Iringa	1,962,155	2	2,845,393	2
Mbeya	1,662,416	6	2,301,974	6
Singida	859,978	19	1,113,241	21
Tabora	1,059,034	16	1,380,413	17
Rukwa	1,338,931	12	1,840,724	12
Kigoma	836,181	21	1,152,553	20
Shinyanga	1,108,019	15	1,596,344	15
Kagera	856,688	20	1,075,268	22
Mwanza	1,429,220	8	2,004,353	7
Mara	1,299,785	13	1,776,538	14
Manyara	1,440,369	7	1,930,722	9
Iringa	0	0	1,311,602	18
Average	1,408,223		1,918,928	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

Table 2.4 shows that, the proportion of the population using improved water sources in five Councils of Iringa Region ranged from 59.15 percent in Mufindi Council to 99.0 percent in Iringa Municipal Council. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from about

nineteen (19.5 percent) in Mufindi District to 91.2 percent in Iringa Municipal Council (Map 2.1).

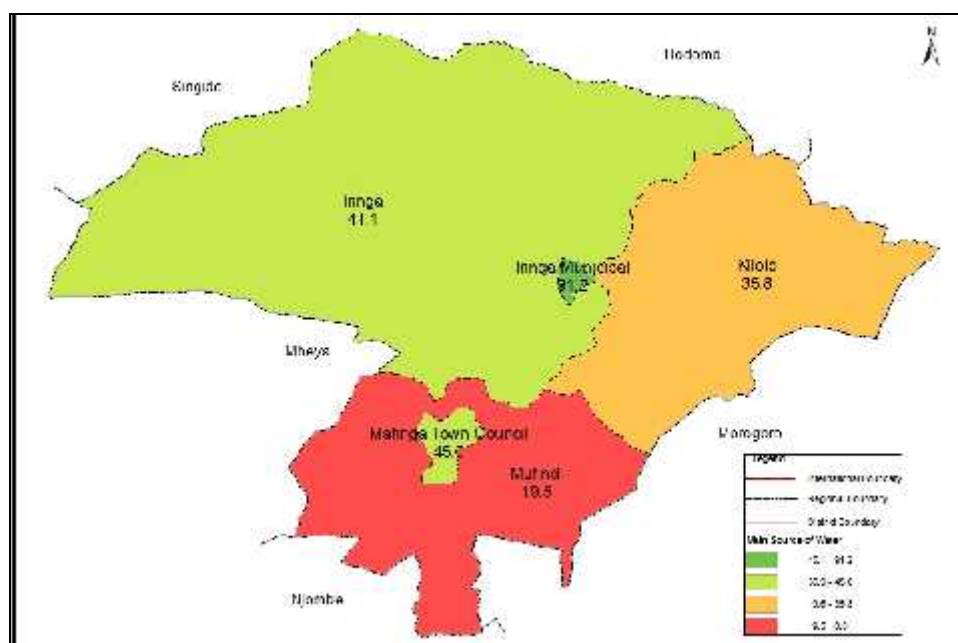
The largest proportion of under five children who are underweight is found in Iringa District Council (8.6 percent), followed by Mufindi Council (6.7 percent), Kilolo District Council 6.2 percent and Iringa Municipal (4.8 percent). Mafinga Town Council is the least Council having lowest proportion of children who are underweight (2.8 percent).

Table 2. 4: Human Poverty Index by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Percent of Population Using Improved Water Sources	Percent of Children U5 who are Underweight
Iringa Dc	69.2	8.6
Mufindi	59.15	6.7
Mafinga TC	67.3	2.8
Iringa MC	99.0	4.8
Kilolo	60.2	6.2

Source: District Water Department and District Health Office

Map 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Iringa Region, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

2.2 Land Development

This section deals with land as an economic good of an increasing value. It contributes much in the process of poverty reduction through wealth creation and hence improving the standard of living of people. In order to add value, land must be surveyed for proper land management and administration.

2.2.1 Land Use Planning

2.2.1.1 Formal settlements (Surveyed areas)

In Iringa Region, the larger part of the land is not surveyed. Table 2.5 shows that, out of the total land in the region (35,742,980,000), only 16.6 percent of the total land area is surveyed. However, the largest proportion of public land used for schools, market and hospitals (1.8 percent) is surveyed. It is indicated that, the larger proportion of the residential area in Mufindi Council (11.0 percent) is surveyed, followed by Iringa District Council, Mafinga Town Council and Kilolo with 0.1 percent each.

Table 2. 5: Distribution of Surveyed Area by Type of Use, Council; Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	Total Area (sq. metres)	Total Area Surveyed*	Size of Plots					
			Surveyed and Designated for			Surveyed Plots to Total Surveyed Area (percent)		
			(sq. meters) "000"	Residential areas	Trade/Industrial areas	Public services **	Residential areas	Trade/Industrial areas
Iringa Dc	20,413,980,000	2,472,090,770	2,421,941	50,150	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mufindi	6,170,000,000	1,325,707,262	145,827,799	66,285,363	106,056,581	11.0	5.0	8.0
Mafinga TC	953,000,000	11,350,000	6,562	135	36	0.1	0.0	0.0
Iringa MC	331,400,000	112,676,000	24,745	73,464	19,819	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kilolo	7,874,600,000	2,002,308,200	1,043,239	295,829	663,241	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	35,742,980,000	5,924,132,232	149,324,286	66,704,941	106,739,677	2.5	1.1	1.8

Total area includes unused surveyed land

**Public service includes, schools, markets, hospitals and open spaces

Source: District Land Register

The results in Table 2.6 show that, 17.7 percent of the land in Iringa Region is un-surveyed. In residential area 13.6 percent of land in Iringa Region is un-surveyed. In trade or industrial area, 6.0 percent of land is un-surveyed and in public services area, 9.2 percent is un-surveyed. On the other hand, the largest part (73.2 percent) of the residential area at Iringa Council is un-surveyed, followed by Iringa Municipal (43.6 percent) and Kilolo with 31.6 percent.

Table 2. 6: Estimated Un-surveyed Area by Type of Use and Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total Area* (sq. metre)	Estimated Total Un surveyed Area	Estimated Size of Un surveyed Area in Used for (square metres)			Used Un-surveyed Area to Total Un-surveyed Area (percent)		
			Residential areas	Trade/ Industrial areas	Public Services**	Residential areas	Trade/ Industrial areas	Public Services**
Iringa Dc	20,413,980,000	67,409,281	49,315,200	1,616,581	16,551,643	73.2	2.4	24.6
Mufindi	6,170,000,000	6,254,326,030	813,062,384	375,259,562	562,889,343	13.0	6.0	9.0
Mafinga TC	953,000,000	746,500	122,000	36,000	53,000	16.3	4.8	7.1
Iringa MC	331,400,000	218,724	95,285	50,738	27,561	43.6	23.2	12.6
Kilolo	7,874,600,000	334,534	105,600	13,485	15,088	31.6	4.0	4.5
Total	35,742,980,000	6,323,035,069	862,700,469	376,976,366	579,536,635	13.6	6.0	9.2

*Total area includes unused unsurveyed land

**Public service includes, schools, markets, hospitals and open spaces

Source: Source: District Land Office

Table 2.7 indicates that, the largest land in Iringa Region is used for agriculture and livestock (14,982.91 Hectares) followed by human settlements which occupy a total of 2,455.21 Hectares and 1,413.00 Hectares of land is covered by forests reserves. In the region the area covered by water catchment is 3,654.53 Hectares and reserved land or un-used land is 11,077.67 Hectares.

The largest area for human settlement is found in Iringa Municipal (2,434.61 Hectares) and the largest part of Mafinga Town Council is covered by forest reserves (1,180.00 Hectares).

Table 2. 7: Land Use Planning: Distribution of Urban Land Area (hectares) by Council and Purpose; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Planned Use					Size of Un-used/Reserve Land Area (ha)	Size of Land Bank (potential for investment)
	Human settlements	Agriculture and livestock	and Forests reserves	Water catchment			
Iringa Dc	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mufindi	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mafinga TC	20.60	790.00	1,180.00	3,650.00	2,670.00		
Iringa MC	2,434.61	14,192.91	233.00	4.53	8,407.67		
Kilolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,455.21	14,982.91	1,413.00	3,654.53	11,077.67		

Source: Source: District Land Office

2.3 Revenue

There are five major revenue contributors to the Iringa Region's economy, which are the forest produce license fees, Land Survey Service fee, Health facility User, Service Levy and Property Tax. Forestry industry contributes significantly to the economy of Iringa Region (TZS 2,557,878,992) which is 51.2 percent followed by land survey service fee which account 19.0 percent (TZS 949,004,105). Results in Table 2.8 shows Mufindi Council contribute more revenue on forest produce (2,085,252,494) while Iringa Municipal contributes more revenue from land survey service fee (767,775,959).

Table 2. 8: Revenues in TZS Collected From Major Five Contributors in Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Forest Produce	Land Survey Service Fee	Health Facility User(NHIF, Cost sharing,CHF etc)	Kodi ya Huduma(Service Levy)	Property Tax	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	12,456,750	115,839,945	186,270,012	30,742,268	-	345,308,975	6.9
Mufindi	2,085,252,494	-	183,421,470	137,227,386		2,405,901,350	48.2
Mafinga TC	323,365,248	14,034,161	21,229,000	33,714,287	13,740,141	406,082,837	8.1
Iringa MC	218,000	767,775,959	186,989,176	387,580,827	280,650,842	1,623,214,804	32.5
Kilolo	136,586,500	51,354,040	-	18,594,835	8,950,000	215,485,375	4.3
Total	2,557,878,992	949,004,105	577,909,658	607,859,603	303,340,983	4,995,993,341	100.0
Percent	51.2	19.0	11.6	12.2	6.1	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

Finding from Table 2.9 shows Kilolo Council had the highest proportion of collected revenue (45.6 percent) from forest produce followed by Mafinga Town (35.5 percent) and Mufindi District Council (11.5 percent). Iringa District Council collect 7.2 percent of revenue from forest produces and Iringa Municipal had the lowest share of revenue collected from forest produce license fees (0.2 percent).

Table 2. 9: Revenue in TZS Collected from Forest Produce License Fees in Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	-	15,021,500	28,511,370	9,387,880	12,456,750	65,377,500	7.2
Mufindi	-	-	34,100,000	34,900,000	36,200,000	105,200,000	11.5
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	323,365,248	323,365,248	35.5
Iringa MC	130,000	60,000	754,000	735,000	218,000	1,897,000	0.2
Kilolo	13,555,612	37,448,800	58,478,580	168,915,648	136,586,500	414,985,140	45.6
Total	13,685,612	52,530,300	121,843,950	213,938,528	508,826,498	910,824,888	100.0
Percent	1.5	5.8	13.4	23.5	55.9	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

Table 2.10 presents revenue collected from the second major contributor which is land survey service fee, in Iringa Region from 2011-2015. Findings revealed that, land survey service fee contributed TZS 4,740,904,636 revenue to the regions' economy during the period. Iringa Municipal contributed the largest share of the revenue collected in the region (81.7 percent), followed by Iringa District Council (11.4 percent) and Kilolo Council (6.4 percent). Mafinga Town Council contributes 0.3 percent revenue from land survey service fee and Mufindi Council contributes the smallest share of revenue collected from land survey service fee (0.2 percent).

Table 2. 10: Revenue in TZS Collected from Land Survey Service Fee in Iringa Region, 2011 - 2015

Council	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,014	2,015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	-	101,200,158	32,007,520	291,715,846	115,839,945	540,763,469	11.4
Mufindi	1,950,000	2,430,000	850,000	1,570,000	2,700,000	9,500,000	0.2
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	14,034,161	14,034,161	0.3
Iringa MC	138,977,186	1,176,432,651	845,280,954	943,137,076	767,775,959	3,871,603,826	81.7
Kilolo	60,442,032	97,860,946	46,493,230	48,852,932	51,354,040	305,003,180	6.4
Total	201,369,218	1,377,923,755	924,631,704	1,285,275,854	951,704,105	4,740,904,636	100.0
Percent	4.2	29.1	19.5	27.1	20.1	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

Table 2.11 indicates that, revenue collected from healthy facility user (NHIF, cost sharing, CHF) fee is the third largest contributor to the Iringa Region revenue with TZS 767,111,241. Iringa District Council had the largest share of revenue contribution (55.2 percent), followed by Iringa Municipal (30.8 percent) and Mufindi Council (11.2 percent). Mafinga Town Council had the lowest share of revenue collected from healthy facility user fees 2.8 percent.

Table 2. 11: Revenue in TZS Collected from Healthy Facility User (NHIF, Cost sharing, CHF) Fee in Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	-	81,980,500	86,875,223	68,545,000	186,270,012	423,670,735	55.2
Mufindi	10,530,000	31,561,000	21,942,000	13,128,000	8,550,000	85,711,000	11.2
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	21,229,000	21,229,000	2.8
Iringa MC	35,919,800	38,495,311	49,808,000	112,277,395	-	236,500,506	30.8
Kilolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46,449,800	152,036,811	158,625,223	193,950,395	216,049,012	767,111,241	100.0
Percent	6.1	19.8	20.7	25.3	28.2	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

Table 2.12 shows the revenue collected from service Levy is the fourth contributor of revenues collected in Iringa Region. It is observed that, Iringa Region receives TZS 1,874,755,653 as revenue from Service Levy. Iringa Municipal Council collected the largest share from this source (63.5 percent) followed by Mufindi Council (14.5 percent). In addition, Service levy fees were largely collected in 2015 (29.2 percent) and in 2014, (25.1 percent) of revenue were collected.

Table 2. 12: Revenue in TZS Collected from Kodi ya Huduma (Service Levy) in Iringa Region, 2011 - 2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	-	25,601,387	24,655,919	29,240,083	30,742,268	110,239,657	5.9
Mufindi	26,739,275	27,551,881	32,010,836	108,676,123	77,182,536	272,160,651	14.5
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	33,714,287	33,714,287	1.8
Iringa MC	169,395,974	161,170,717	221,022,527	251,720,370	387,580,827	1,190,890,415	63.5
Kilolo	389,508	142,385,529	24,760,212	81,620,560	18,594,835	267,750,644	14.3
Total	196,524,757	356,709,513	302,449,494	471,257,136	547,814,753	1,874,755,653	100.0
Percent	10.5	19.0	16.1	25.1	29.2	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

Table 2.13 shows the last contributor to Iringa Region revenue falls under the category of Property Tax Fees. A total of TZS 996,898,703 was collected from 2011 to 2015. The largest share of Property Tax fees was collected in Iringa Municipal Council (94.6 percent), followed by Kilolo Council (4.0 percent) and Mafinga town council Council (1.4 percent). The remaining two councils did not report revenue collected from this source.

Table 2. 13: Revenue in TZS Collected from Property Tax Fees in Iringa Region, 2011-015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Mufindi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Mafinga TC					13,740,141	13,740,141	1.4
Iringa MC	117,758,215	135,981,686	179,119,461	229,706,820	280,650,842	943,217,024	94.6
Kilolo	7,357,900	6,675,729	6,828,909	10,129,000	8,950,000	39,941,538	4.0
Total	125,116,115	142,657,415	185,948,370	239,835,820	303,340,983	996,898,703	100.0
Percent	12.6	14.3	18.7	24.1	30.4	100.0	

Source: District Finance and Trade Office

CHAPTER THREE

Productive Sectors

3.1 Overview

Chapter three explains the performance of productive sectors in the region. These sectors include agriculture, livestock, natural resources, tourism, mineral resources and industrial development.

3.2 Agriculture



Maize cultivation – Iringa Region

3.2.1 Introduction

Agriculture remains to be the foundation of Iringa Economy with an average of 81.6 percent of households engaged in agriculture. Therefore it's the major source of livelihood for the majority of Iringa household and it is still dominated by small-scale farmers

3.2.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

In 2012 Iringa Region had a total of 220,776 households of which 180,065 households equivalent to 81.6 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of the agricultural households were found in Kilolo District Council and they accounted for 46,385 households. It was further revealed that the proportion of households involved in agriculture at district level ranged from 47.6 percent recorded in Iringa Municipal Council to 92.2 percent in Kilolo District Council.

Table 3. 1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Council, Rural and Urban Residence during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percent of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Dc	59,529	53,044	89.1	94.8	5.2
Mufindi	63,141	57,346	90.8	91.7	8.3
Mafinga TC	12,532	6,512	52	N/A	100
Iringa MC	35,279	16,778	47.6	N/A	100
Kilolo	50,295	46,385	92.2	95.5	4.5
Total	220,776	180,065	81.6	81.8	18.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - 2012 population and housing census

3.2.3 Distribution of Arable land

Arable land refers to land that can be used for growing crops or upon which agriculture is practiced. Table 3.2 shows that, 67.1 percent of the region's land area (1,558,686 ha) is arable land. The share of arable land in the total land area for each district ranged from 19.6 percent in Iringa Municipal Council to 92.2 percent in Mufindi Council.

Mufindi has the biggest arable land (600,708 ha) while Iringa municipal has the smallest (6,500 ha). About 42.7 percent (665,631 ha) of the Region's arable land was cultivated in 2015. Iringa Municipal Council utilized 98.7 percent of its arable land for growing crops, followed by

Mafinga town council (67.8 percent), Iringa District (51.0 percent), Mufindi district (40.7 percent) and Kilolo (30.9 percent).

Table 3. 2: Distribution of Total Arable Land by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

District	Total land Area (Ha)	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Percent	Arable land Under Cultivation (Ha)	% of Arable land under cultivation(Ha)
Iringa Dc	985,753	479,170	48.6	244,440	51.0
Mufindi	651,184	600,708	92.2	244,772	40.7
Mafinga TC	95,300	64,859	68.1	43,950	67.8
Iringa MC	33,140	6,500	19.6	6,417	98.7
Kilolo	557,527	407,449	73.1	126,052	30.9
Total	2,322,904	1,558,686	67.1	665,631	42.7

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural resources and Environment), 2015

3.2.4 Cultivated Land

a) Land Area under Major Food Crops.

Maize, Paddy, Beans, Irish potatoes, Sorghum, sweet potatoes and wheat are the major food crops grown in the region. Table 3.3 shows that maize was planted on the largest area than other food crops and was the leading food crop in the region. Over the period of 2011 – 2015, maize was planted on annual average area of 329,924ha. Beans are the second major food crop planted on annual average area of 66,854ha, while Sweet potatoes and wheat were planted on the smallest area of 2,332 ha and 2,839 ha respectively.

Table 3. 3: Estimated Land Area (ha) under Major Food Crops; Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	262,960	312,879	290,815	381,906	401,062	329,924	74.3
Paddy	14,768	24,445	18,285	24,023	23,736	21,051	4.7
Beans	58,204	60,305	67,850	69,962	77,950	66,854	15.1
Sorghum	2,537	4,563	5,653	5,950	5,867	4,914	1.1
wheat	2,462	2,511	2,729	3,229	3,266	2,839	0.6
sweet Potatoes	2,204	2,249	2,351	2,387	2,470	2,332	0.5
Irish Potatoes	14,229	15,149	14,838	16,457	19,075	15,950	3.6
Total	357,363	422,100	402,519	503,913	533,427	443,864	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural resources and Environment), 2015

b) Crop Production

The total production of the major food crops grown in Iringa region during the period of 2011 to 2015 was 4,876,063 tonnes at an average of at 139,316 tonnes per year (Table 3.4). Maize was a dominant food crop grown in the region with a share of 79.8 percent (3,890,623 tonnes) of the total production, followed by Beans (9.2 percent), Paddy (6.8 percent) Irish potatoes (1.8 percent), sweet potatoes (1.1 percent) and Sorghum (0.8 percent) and wheat had a small share of 0.4 percent. Regional production was at the peak in the season of 2015 at 174,641.3 tonnes which was above the annual average production of 139,316 tonnes during the period of 2011 to 2015.

Table 3. 4: Estimated Production (tonnes) of Major Food Crops Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	562,252	724,687	672,413	951,054	980,217	3,890,623	778,125	79.8
Paddy	39,840	65,551	48,916	88,037	89,500	331,844	66,369	6.8
Beans	69,312	82,366	93,422	97,935	106,580	449,615	89,923	9.2
Sorghum	4,263	7,450	9,269	9,741	9,831	40,553	8,111	0.8
Wheat	2,958	3,516	3,822	4,836	4,247	19,379	3,876	0.4
Sweet Potatoes	10,423	10,459	11,423	11,443	11,523	55,272	11,054	1.1
Irish Potatoes	15,933	16,744	16,772	18,736	20,592	88,777	17,755	1.8
Total	704,981	910,774	856,036	1,181,783	1,222,489	4,876,063	139,316	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

i) Production of Maize in Iringa Region

Table 3.5, shows that maize is grown in all district councils but at different production levels. Mufindi with total production of 1,929,682 tonnes and an average annual production of 385,936 tonnes was leading in maize production in the 2011 to 2015 period. It accounted for 49.6 percent of the region's maize total production of 3,890,623 tonnes. Iringa District was the second with 30.9 percent of the total production and Kilolo was third with 15.4 percent. Mafinga Town Council had the smallest production of 2.6 percent followed by Iringa Municipal council 1.6 percent.

Table 3. 5: Production of Maize (tonnes) by Council, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Iringa Dc	156,305	244,853	154,509	364,033	281,965	1,201,665	240,333	30.9
Mufindi	280,789	352,397	390,191	446,899	459,406	1,929,682	385,936	49.6
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	99,818	99,818	19,964	2.6
Iringa MC	11,167	11,199	11,845	13,560	14,152	61,922	12,384	1.6
Kilolo	113,991	116,238	115,868	126,562	124,877	597,536	119,507	15.4
Total	562,252	724,687	672,413	951,054	980,217	3,890,623	155,625	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015



Maize production, One of the major food crops in the region – Iringa District

ii) Production of Beans in Iringa Region

Table 3.6 shows beans production over the period of 2011 to 2015. Mufindi, being the leading Council for beans production in the Region, accounted for 69.1 percent of the entire beans production, followed by Iringa District (15.8 percent); while Kilolo produced 14.5 percent of the region's total production of 449,615 tonnes.

Table 3. 6: Production of Beans (tonnes) by Council, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Iringa Dc	10,087.0	10,646.0	16,036.0	15,298.0	18,951.0	71,018.0	14,204.0	15.8
Mufindi	47,452.0	58,903.0	63,811.0	68,874.0	71,792.0	310,832.0	62,166.0	69.1
Mafinga TC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,612.0	2,612.0	522.0	0.6
Iringa MC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kilolo	11,772.8	12,817.5	13,575.0	13,763.3	13,224.5	65,153.0	13,031.0	14.5
Total	69,312.0	82,366.0	93,422.0	97,935.0	106,580.0	449,615.0	17,985.0	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

iii) Production of Paddy in Iringa Region

Paddy is grown in lowland areas of the region and is the third most important food crop in terms of production. Table 3.7 shows that from year 2011 to 2015, a total of 331,844 tonnes of paddy were produced at an average of 66,369 tonnes annually. Iringa district was the leading council in terms of production, accounting for 99.5 percent (66.12 tonnes) followed by Kilolo (357; 0.5 percent) while Mufindi, Mafinga Town Council and Iringa municipal Council recorded zero production.

Table 3. 7: Production of Paddy (tonnes) by Council, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual average	Percent
Iringa Dc	39,695	65,305	48,575	87,595	88,891	330,061	66,012	99.5
Mufindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kilolo	145	246	341	442	609	1,783	357	0.5
Total	39,840	65,551	48,916	88,037	89,500	331,844	66,369	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

iv) Production of Irish Potatoes in Iringa Region

Irish potatoes are an important food crop in the region and the fourth in terms of quantity produced. The production of Irish potatoes has been increasing over the years, from 15,933 tonnes in 2011 to 20,592 tonnes in 2015. Iringa district has the largest production of Irish potatoes accounting for 87.8 percent of the total production of Irish potatoes in the region, followed by Mufindi District (9.9 percent) and Kilolo district (2.3 percent), while other district councils recorded zero production of Irish potatoes.

Table 3. 8: Production of Irish Potatoes (tonnes) by Council, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual average	Percent
Iringa Dc	13,762	14,682	14,354	16,616	18,539	77,953	15,591	87.8
Mufindi	1,820	1,671	2,018	1,692	1,600	8,801	1,760	9.9
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kilolo	351	391	400	428	453	2,023	405	2.3
Total	15,933	16,744	16,772	18,736	20,592	88,777	17,755	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

c) Land Area under Major Cash Crops

Table 3.9 gives the areas planted with cash crops in the Region. From 2011-2015 on the average 13,544 hectares were cultivated with cash crops per year; Sunflower had the largest share (70.4percent) of total area planted with cash crops. Coffee had the smallest area (0.6 percent) of the region's total area planted with cash crops.

Table 3. 9: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Tobacco	1,522	1,489	1,335	1,412	5,758	11,516	2,303	2.1
Tea	5,688	5,697	5,755	5,764	22,904	45,808	9,162	8.5
Pyrethrum	345	467	459	433	1,704	3,408	682	0.6
Sunflower	39,560	55,000	44,081	52,332	190,973	381,945	76,389	70.5
Groundnuts	1,960	2,637	2,710	2,872	10,179	20,359	4,072	3.8
Onion	1,240	1,274	1,367	946	4,826	9,653	1,931	1.8
Tomatoes	8,292	8,295	8,171	8,165	32,924	65,847	13,169	12.2
Coffee	391	412	401	402	1,606	3,212	642	0.6
Regional Total	58,998	75,272	64,279	72,325	270,874	541,748	13,544	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

i) Production of Major Cash Crops

The major cash crops grown in the region are tobacco, tea, pyrethrum, sunflower, groundnuts, onion, tomatoes and coffee. The total production of cash crops in the Region was 631,805 tonnes from 2011 to 2015 with an average production of 126,361 tonnes per year. Tomatoes were the leading cash crop in terms of production, accounting for 45.4 percent of the total production in the region followed by sunflower (22.8 percent) and tea (14.6 percent). Coffee recorded the smallest share of 0.1 percent of the total production in the region (Table 3.10).



Tea, One of the major food crops in the region – Mufindi District

Table 3. 10: Estimated Production (tonnes) of Major Cash Crops, Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Tobacco	1,608	1,572	1,404	1,488	1,870	7,942	1,588	1.3
Tea	18,225	18,215	18,380	18,380	19,176	92,376	18,475	14.6
Pyrethrum	3,212	3,381	3,417	3,328	3,483	16,821	3,364	2.7
Sunflower	22,982	33,903	25,680	30,731	30,987	144,282	28,856	22.8
Groundnuts	2,868	3,723	3,510	4,231	3,270	17,600	3,520	2.8
Onion	11,547	12,637	14,729	8,730	17,919	65,563	13,113	10.4
Tomatoes	49,872	54,535	57,226	61,467	63,489	286,588	57,318	45.4
Coffee	124	129	126	124	130	633	127	0.1
Regional Total	110,436	128,094	124,472	128,479	140,324	631,805	126361	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.3 Agricultural Inputs

3.3.1 Introduction

In order to improve agricultural production, the use of relevant and proper agricultural or farming inputs is necessary. The farming inputs which are used in Iringa region are described below;

3.3.2 Types of Chemical Fertilizers

Soil infertility is one of the factors which limit agricultural production in Iringa region. For that reason, over the past five years, the region's soils have depended on application of chemical fertilizers for optimum crop harvests. The most chemical fertilizers in the region were UREA, DAP, CAN, MRP, NPK, MINJINGU, TSP and SA.

Table 3. 11: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (kgs) Distributed to Farmers, Iringa Region; 2011-2015

Type of Fertilizers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
CAN	2,960,000	3,040,500	4,270,000	5,175,000	15,445,500	30,891,000	12.66
UREA	11,686,550	12,787,400	8,937,000	11,060,800	44,471,750	88,943,500	36.45
NPK	1,270,700	1,764,400	1,506,000	1,904,400	6,445,500	12,891,000	5.28
TSP	636,500	431,200	373,000	311,000	1,751,700	3,503,400	1.44
DAP	9,174,800	9,674,400	9,931,000	7,479,000	36,259,200	72,518,400	29.72
SA	55,400	29,600	14,200	600	99,800	199,600	0.08
MRP	1,730,000	4,167,000	3,967,000	3,940,600	13,804,600	27,609,200	11.32
NPS+(Minjingu)	0	2,231,800	1,432,000	600	3,664,400	7,328,800	3.00
Yara	17,000	18,000	5,600	18,800	52,400	111,800	0.05
Total	27,530,950	34,144,300	30,435,800	29,890,800	121,994,850	243,996,700	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

A total of 243,996,700 kgs of different chemical fertilizers were used in the region from 2011 to 2015. UREA, being the leading chemical fertilizer, accounted for 36.55 percent of the total amount of chemical fertilizers, followed by DAP (29.7 percent), CAN (12.7 percent) and MRP (11.32 percent). Yara accounted for the smallest proportion of 0.05 percent of total fertilizers used (Table 3.11).

3.3.3 Fungicides

Diseases are a common occurrence on plants, often having a significant economic impact on yield and quality, thus managing diseases is an essential component of production for most crops. Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides are pesticides used in plant protection. A fungicide is a specific type of pesticide that controls fungal disease by specifically inhibiting or killing the fungus causing the disease. Broadly, there are three main reasons fungicides are used:

- i) To control a disease during the establishment and development of a crop.

To increase productivity of a crop and to reduce blemishes. Diseased food crops may produce less because their leaves, which are needed for photosynthesis, are affected by the disease

- ii) To improve the storage life and quality of harvested plants and produce.

Some of the greatest disease losses occur during post-harvest period. Fungi often spoil stored fruits, vegetables, tubers, and seeds. Ivory TZ is one of the common fungicides used by many farmers to control soil-borne diseases in vegetables, citrus and potatoes in the region, it accounts for 33.7 percent of the total litres of fungicides supplied in the region, followed by Ridomil (17.8 percent), Farmer helcozb (16.2 percent) and Bayfidan (10.6 percent) while other fungicides accounted for small share of 0.02 to 3.6 percent (Table 3.12).

Table 3. 12: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (litres) Distributed to Farmers, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Type of Fungicides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Blue copper	500	500	900	0	1,000	2,900	2.15
Ridomil	4,709	4,090	4,009	4,507	6,684	23,999	17.81
Dithane	619	920	1,112	789	1,414	4,854	3.60
Farmer helcozb	2,228	2,251	5,361	4,679	7,355	21,874	16.23
Bravo	303	268	362	332	343	1,608	1.19
Ivory TZ	4,528	7,510	8,221	10,312	14,861	45,432	33.71
Shumba	200	300	900	1,000	1,400	3,800	2.82
Copper Oxychloride	705	612	1,022	1,623	2,811	6,773	5.03
Apron star	300	500	770	900	1,560	4,030	2.99
Ebony	0	500	780	780	1,500	3,560	2.64
Bayfidan	150	189	3,802	4,113	5,989	14,243	10.57
Antracol	2	2	7	7	12	30	0.02
Victory	361	312	236	397	368	1,674	1.24
Total	14,605	17,954	27,482	29,439	45,297	134,777	100.00

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.3.4 Insecticides

Insecticides are chemicals used to control insects by killing them or preventing them from engaging in behaviours deemed undesirable or destructive. Insecticides are commonly used in agricultural, public health, and industrial applications, as well as for household and commercial uses. The most commonly used insecticides in Iringa region are Thionex, which accounted for 39.3 percent of the total litres of insecticides distributed in the region, followed by Karate (37.6 percent), Shumba (8.4 percent), Acteric super dust (6.7 percent) while other insecticides had a small share of percentage (Table 3.13).

Table 3. 13: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (litres) Distributed to Farmers, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Type of Insecticides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Ninja	-	29	30	37	45	141	0.0
Thionex	38,696	46,037	46,217	48,332	50,290	229,572	39.3
Karate	12,120	12,114	41,347	63,752	90,278	219,611	37.6
Selecron	1,857	1,638	1,076	2,299	3,786	10,656	1.8
Dusban	695	533	1,010	1,267	836	4,341	0.7
Dusban 240 ULV	211	310	210	321	200	1,252	0.2
Belt	-	-	98	128	2,829	3,055	0.5
Decis 05 ULV	580	545	600	-	-	1,725	0.3
Sumithion	481	520	359	453	-	1,813	0.3
Acteric super dust	12,193	11,990	6,321	5,126	3,553	39,183	6.7
Shumba	13,057	11,552	9,884	12,979	1,573	49,045	8.4
Ridomil	2,339	2,369	2,685	3,210	3,377	13,980	2.4
Dudu All	-	-	-	6	13	19	0.0
Duduba	-	-	-	10	27	37	0.0
Queleatox	450	323	380	367	50	1,570	0.3
Round up	19	30	37	40	54	180	0.0
March	-	-	323	421	3,034	3,778	0.6
Primagram	-	15	21	26	30	92	0.0
Garmalin	7	9	9	10	12	47	0.0

Dual Gold	20	25	31	37	53	166	0.0
Profit 50 EC	179	239	150	201	60	829	0.1
Gramaxone	7	8	10	13	15	53	0.0
Guguset	-	-	-	11	15	26	0.0
Score	-	-	-	10	30	40	0.0
Ortiva	-	-	-	7	24	31	0.0
Mupazeb	-	-	21	23	31	75	0.0
Actellic 50 EC	370	467	944	1,020	209	3,010	0.5
Total	83,281	88,752	111,763	140,107	160,424	584,327	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.3.5 Improved Seeds

Seeds are the primary basis for human sustenance. They are the repository of the genetic potential of crop species and their varieties resulting from the continuous improvement and selection over time. Crop improvement and the delivery of the high quality seeds and planting materials are necessary for ensuring improved crop production and meeting growing environmental challenges. Food security therefore is dependent on the seed security of the farming community.

The use of improved seeds has resulted into high production of maize in the region with annual production of 778,125 tonnes of maize.

Table 3.14 shows that 86.3 percent of improved seeds for maize (maize hybrid) and were distributed in the region. However the use of improved seeds (maize Hybrid) decreased from 3,265,600 kg in 2011 to 2,406,400 kg in 2012 due to the high price of improved seeds and the lack of subsidies from the Government.

Table 3. 14: Type and Quantity of Improved Seeds (kgs) Distributed to Farmers, Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Type of Improved Seed	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Maize (Hybrid)	3,265,600	2,406,400	3,518,300	5,091,284	6,113,294	20,394,878	86.3
Paddy	61,000	69,000	296,800	22,300	84,716	533,816	2.3
Sorghum	52,500	48,200	177,200	14,700	4,700	297,300	1.3
Cotton	7,000	6,000	15,000	6,000	5,015	39,015	0.2
Vegetable	2,000	2,500	2,600	2,850	3,000	12,950	0.1
Beans	135,000	127,000	281,000	123,000	95,286	761,286	3.2
Sesame	5,000	-	-	3,430	3,500	11,930	0.1
Sunflower	329,254	423,283	626,805	2,983	166,942	1,549,266	6.6
Cowpeas	3,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	13,039	34,039	0.1
TMV 2	-	-	-	-	200	200	0.0
Total	3,860,354	3,086,383	4,923,705	5,274,547	6,489,692	23,634,680	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.3.6 Irrigation

Tanzania experiences two types of rainy seasons, the short and long rainy season. The short rain season begins in November through January to the following year, while the long rainy season begins in February through May, of the same calendar year. Iringa region experiences only one type of rainy season, long rainy season which begins in December to mid-May of the following year. Since the region experiences only one season of rain, irrigation seems to be the best alternative in the growing of agricultural crops in the dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall.

A total of 24,958ha have been estimated to be potential for irrigation in Iringa region, Iringa district accounted for 47.5 percent of the total area suitable for irrigation, followed by Kilolo (29.5 percent); Mufindi (17.7 percent); while Iringa Municipal had the smallest area estimated for

irrigation with only 2.2 percent of the total area suitable for irrigation (Table 3.15). Crops under irrigation include beans, watermelon, tomatoes, onion, and vegetables.

Table 3. 15: Estimated Potential Area (ha) for Irrigation, Iringa Region, 2015

District	Estimated Area (ha) for Irrigation	Percent
Iringa Dc	11,859	47.5
Mufindi	4,420	17.7
Mafinga TC	790	3.2
Iringa MC	537	2.2
Kilolo	7,352	29.5
Total	24,958	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.3.7 Agricultural Implements

Agricultural implements are necessary for efficient production. Table 3.16 shows the quantity of agricultural implements demanded and supplied in Iringa Region. The mostly common used farm implements in the region were Ox chain, Ox plough, Ox shares, Ox cart, Ox harrow and Ox cultivator. The table also shows that Power tillers, Ox plough, Ox chain, Ox shares, Tractor Harrow and Tractor Planter were demanded in all districts but most in Iringa ,Mufindi and Kilolo Districts but the supply was very small (Table 3.16).

Table 3. 16: Availability of Agriculture Implements by Council, Iringa region; 2015

Type of Implements	Iringa Dc		Mufindi		Mafinga TC		Iringa MC		Kilolo DC	
	Demand	Supplied	Demand	Supplied	Demand	Supplied	Demand	Supplied	Demand	Supplied
Ox plough	1,657	1,632	4,950	3,791	751	627	17	17	5,356	5,098
Ox harrow	-	-	2,500	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ox-ridger	15	5	1,237	10	7	2	-	-	200	121
Oxcart	881	856	2,475	54	51	43	17	14	1,000	901
Ox cultivator	50	24	1,800	24	-	-	-	-	137	193
Ox chain	3,000	2,500	4,950	4,950	-	-	-	-	5,356	5,098
Ox shares	2,000	1,600	4,950	4,961	-	-	-	-	5,356	5,098
Combine Havestor	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Tractors	310	291	152	360	-	-	23	36	252	169
Tractors Trailer	346	246	250	163	-	-	-	-	210	125
Tractor Harrow	144	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	46
Tractor Drill	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor Planter	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	18
Power tillers	285	235	-	-	49	36	10	16	316	64
Total	8,723	7,507	23,264	14,328	858	708	67	83	18,650	16,934

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4 Livestock

3.4.1 Introduction

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Iringa Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of households involved in livestock keeping.

Table 3.17 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 220,776 households in Iringa Region, 50.9 percent (112,265 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 96,211

households (85.7 percent) were in rural areas and 16,054 households (14.3 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Mufindi District (39,775 households, equivalent to 63 percent) and the district with the smallest number of households which kept livestock was Iringa Municipal Council (7,397 household, equivalent to 21 percent).

Table 3. 17: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Iringa Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Iringa Dc	59,529	32,744	55	94.7	5.3
Mufindi	63,141	39,775	63	92.7	7.3
Mafinga TC	12,532	3,303	26.4	N/A	100
Iringa MC	35,279	7,397	21	N/A	100
Kilolo	50,295	29,046	57.8	97.5	4.5
Total	220,776	112,265	50.9	85.7	14.3

N/A=Not Applicable

Iringa municipal and Mafinga Town councils have no rural component.

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census, NBS

3.4.2 Livestock Population

The livestock sector makes significant contribution to food security and poverty eradication at household level. Besides, the subsector is an important source of protein through meat, milk and poultry products. The main livestock kept in Iringa region were indigenous Chicken (1,383,320), cattle (346,002), Chicken (broiler & layers) (333,530), Goats (181,428), pigs (85,506), Sheep (80,661) and donkeys (7,401) with the total population (Table 3.18).

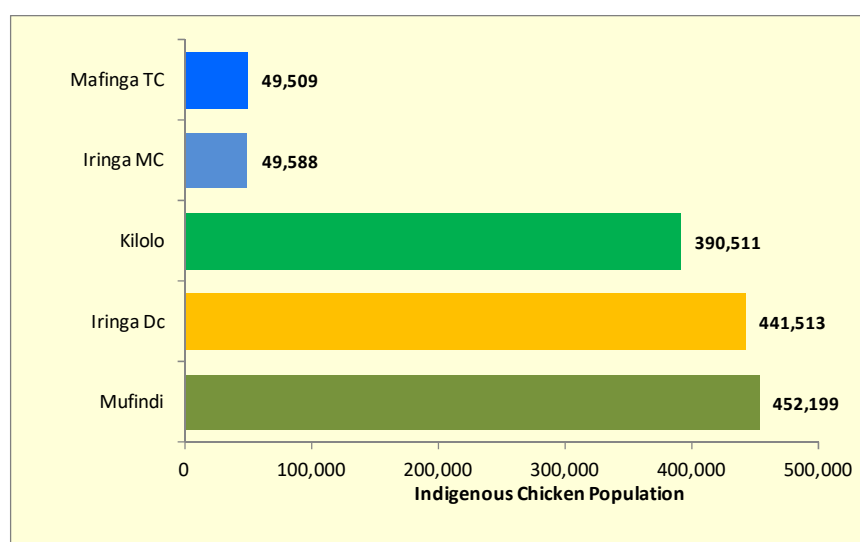
Table 3. 18: Estimated Livestock Population by Council, Iringa region; 2015

Council	Cattle	%	Goats	%	Sheep	%	Donkeys	%	Pigs	%	Indigenous Chicken	%	Chicken (Broiler & Layers)	%
Iringa Dc	169,064	48.9	118,307	65.2	64,672	80.2	4,281	57.8	51,230	59.9	441,513	31.9	131,213	39.3
Mufindi	78,491	22.7	15,260	8.4	4,172	5.2	305	4.1	17,796	20.8	452,199	32.7	45,752	13.7
Mafinga TC	14,775	4.3	1,728	1.0	1,029	1.3	-	-	9,714	11.4	49,509	3.6	29,672	8.9
Iringa MC	7,742	2.2	4,016	2.2	886	1.1	-	-	4,047	4.7	49,588	3.6	95,927	28.8
Kilolo	75,930	21.9	42,117	23.2	9,902	12.3	2,815	38.0	2,719	3.2	390,511	28.2	30,966	9.3
Total	346,002	100.0	181,428	100.0	80,661	100.0	7,401	100.0	85,506	100.0	1,383,320	100.0	333,530	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.3 Population

Indigenous Chicken farming plays a significant role in rural and urban people's life and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and improvement of food security with high nutrition. The indigenous chicken population in the region was 1,383,320 with Mufindi district having the largest number (452,199; 32.7 percent) followed by Iringa District (441,513; 31.9 percent) and Kilolo (390,511; 28.2 percent). Iringa Municipal and Mafinga Town Council recorded a small number of indigenous chickens less than 4 percent each of the whole population. (Figure 3.1)

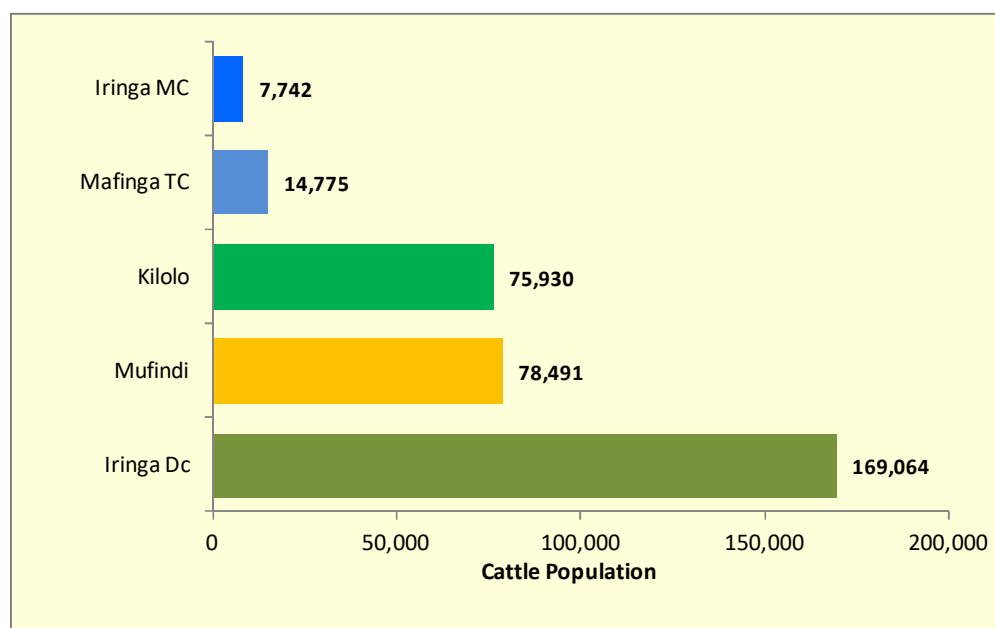
Figure 3. 1: Distribution of Indigenous Chicken population by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.4 Cattle Population

Cattle population in Iringa region was 346,002 most of which are of indigenous type; the population decreased by 47.9 percent from 664,272 cattle counted in the region during the 2012 population and housing census. The figure shows that Iringa district had the largest number of cattle population of 169,064 (48.9 percent) of the region's cattle population followed by Mufindi 74,491 and Kilolo 75,930 cattle while Iringa Municipal Council had the smallest number of cattle in the region 7,742 (2.2 percent) of the total cattle population in the region (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3. 2: Distribution of Cattle Population by Council, Iringa region, 2015



Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

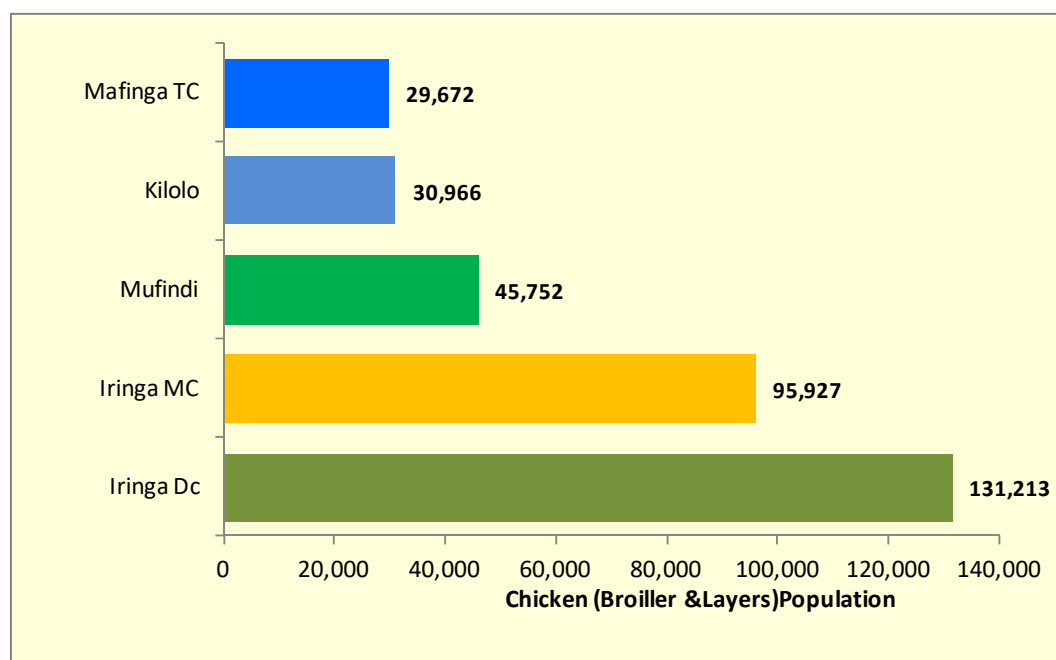


Cattle from Iringa Region

3.4.5 Chicken (boiler & layers) Population

Chicken (boiler and layers) contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and reduction of unemployment rate in urban areas such as Iringa Municipal and Mafinga town council. The chicken (broiler and layers) population in the region was 333,530, with Iringa district having the largest number (131,213; 39.3 percent) followed by Iringa municipal (95,927; 28.8 percent), Mufindi (45,752; 13.7 percent) and Kilolo District (30,966; 9.3 percent). Mafinga TC recorded a small number of chickens (29,672; 8.9 percent). (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3. 3: Distribution of Chicken (Broiler & Layers) population by Council, Iringa Region; 2015



Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

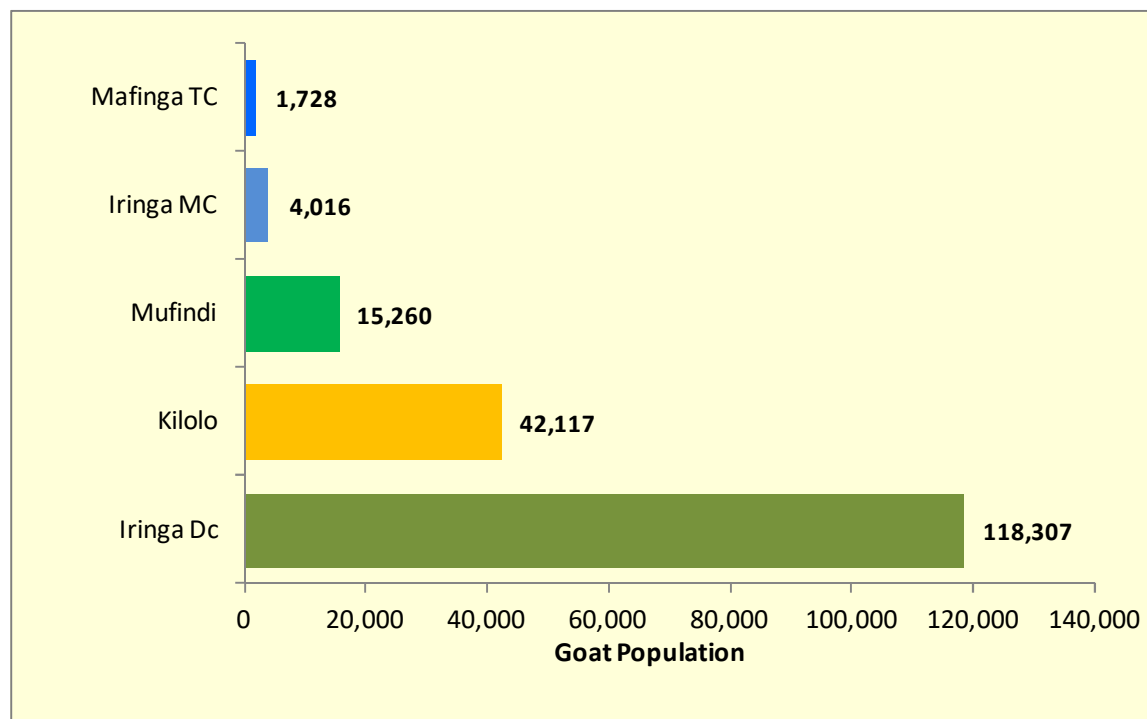


Poultry in Iringa region

3.4.6 Goats Population

The total estimated number of goats in Iringa region was 181,428. The large number of goats was found in Iringa district (118,307; 65.2 percent), followed by Kilolo (42,117, 23.2percent) and the smallest number of goats was recorded in Mafinga TC (15,260, 1 percent) of the total goats population in the region (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3. 4: Distribution of Goats population by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

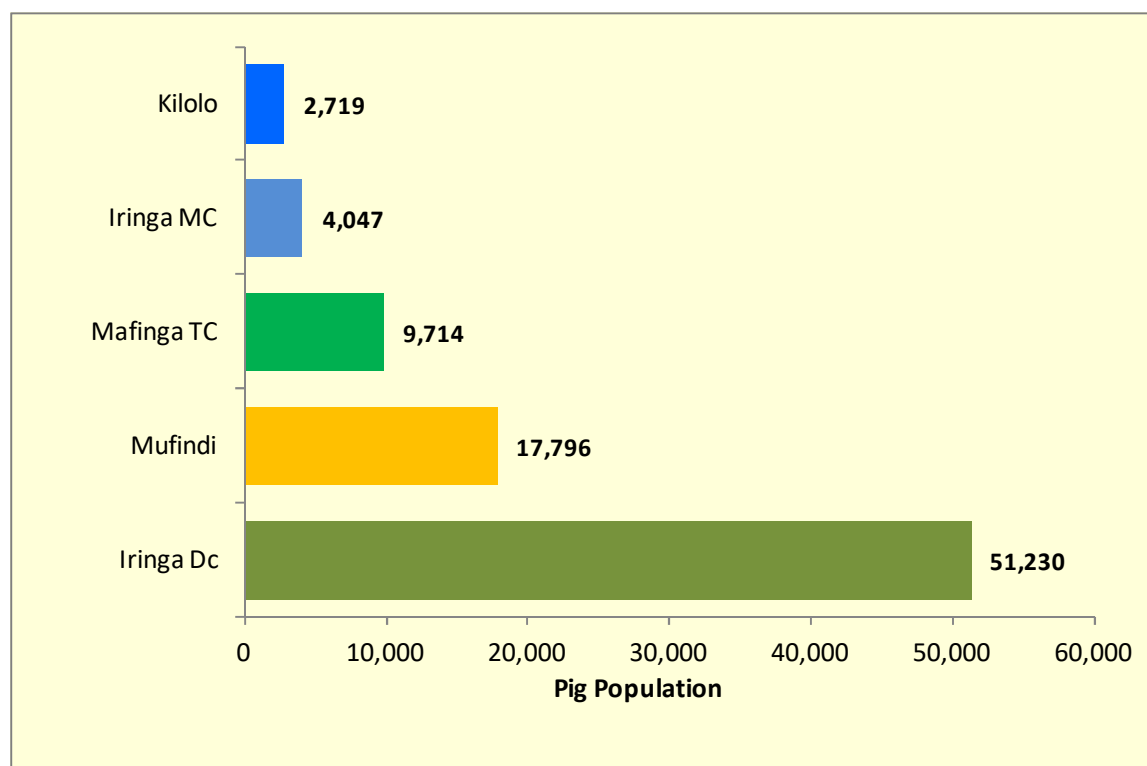


Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.7 Pig Population

The total estimated number of pigs in Iringa region was 85,506. The large number of pigs was found in Iringa district (51,230, 59.9 percent), followed by Mufindi (17,796, 20.8 percent) and the smallest number of pigs was recorded in Kilolo District (2, 719, 3.2 percent) of the total pig population in the region (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3. 5: Distribution of Pig population by Council, Iringa Region; 2015



Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.8 Grazing Land

Grazing land is the land that is available for rearing livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly infected areas, wildlife and forest reserves as well as tree plantations but includes game controlled areas and overlaps arable land. Iringa region, with its respective district councils, has established areas that can be used for feeding animals. Specifying grazing land through land use planning is important as it reduces conflicts among livestock keepers and farmers.

Table 3.19 shows that Iringa region had a total of 256,412 ha fit for grazing, but only 64.6 percent equivalent to 165,662ha were used for grazing. The district with largest area of land used for grazing in 2015 was Iringa District (74,256 ha, 97.1 percent) while Iringa municipal had no land fit for grazing.

Table 3. 19: `Estimated Area under Grazing by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Total Land (Ha)	Land fit for Grazing (Ha)	Land used for Grazing (Ha)	Percentage of Land used for grazing	Tsetse Fly infected Area (Ha)
Iringa Dc	2,041,398	76,438	74,256	97.1	75,334
Mufindi	617,000	66,223	66,223	100.0	0
Mafinga TC	95,300	9,225	9,225	100.0	0
Iringa MC	33,140	0	0	0.0	0
Kilolo	675,723	104526.19	15958.07	15.3	0
Total	3,462,561	256,412	165,662	64.6	75,334

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.9 Livestock Infrastructure

Improvement of livestock quality is limited due to difficulties in accessing facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in terms of quality and quantity and in some cases causes death to the animals affected.

The dominant types of livestock infrastructure in Iringa region by the end of 2015 were 160 dips and 12 slaughter slabs. Veterinary centres which are necessary for controlling animal diseases were very few, counting only 47. Table 3.20 shows that out of 160dips found in the region, only 119 dips, which is equivalent to 74.4 percent, were working and the remaining 25.6 percent were not working. For veterinary centres, 42 centres (89.4percent) were working while only 5 centres (10.6 percent) were not working in the region.

Table 3. 20: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Council, Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Dips			Veterinary Centres			Crushes	Hides/skin sheds	Abattoirs	Slaughter slab	Livestock Auction marts	Charco dams
	W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total						
Iringa Dc	44	12	56	2	3	5	0	6	1	3	7	12
Mufindi	30	10	40	39	0	39	3	0	0	4	1	3
Mafinga TC	10	4	14	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Iringa MC	6	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Kilolo	29	8	37	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	2
Total	119	41	160	42	5	47	3	9	6	12	12	17

W= Working NW=Not working

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.10 Livestock Marketing

The market for major livestock has been increasing over the past three years; Table 3.21 shows the number of livestock marketed and their value in Iringa Region. Furthermore, the table shows that in 2015 a total of 15,227 indigenous cattle worth TZS 9,007,335,000 were marketed in Iringa Region with an average price of TZS 591,538 per animal. Other livestock marketed and their values are shown in the table

Table 3. 21: Number of Major Livestock Marketed in Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Category	Number of Livestock Marketed			Total Value in TZS.		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Indigenous Cattle	12,793	13,234	15,227	6,547,693,000	7,051,060,000	9,007,355,000
Dairy Cattle	210	234	504	136,500,000	152,100,000	360,000,000
Beef Cattle	1,734	1,798	1,822	1,127,100,000	1,258,600,000	1,275,400,000
Goats	13,975	18,133	15,436	651,624,000	758,549,000	938,123,000
Sheep	5,976	6,756	4,546	252,006,000	280,155,000	278,604,000
Pig	21,181	24,079	26,237	2,514,840,000	2,897,730,000	3,257,680,000
Poultry	257,430	264,560	248,975	1,802,010,000	1,984,200,000	1,991,800,000
Total				13,031,773,000	14,382,394,000	17,108,962,000

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.11 Livestock Products and Marketing

i) Hides and Skins

Hides and skins have been used for making clothes, vessels, bedding, and possibly structures in ancient dwelling places. At present, leather is used in various applications. Hides and skins, raw materials for the tanning industry are renewable resources. Their production is dependent on the rearing, management and disposal of livestock. The availability of hides and skins is of particular importance to the leather industry.

The most important sources of hides and skins in Iringa Region are cattle, sheep and goats. Table 3.22 shows that there is an increase in number of cattle hides marketed, 15,527 pieces in 2013 to 17,437 pieces in 2015 sold at an average of TZS 5,386 to TZS 5,435 per piece sold at local market.

Table 3. 22: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Category	Total Number of Units Marketed			Total Value in TZS.		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Cattle Hides	15,527	14,578	17,437	83,630,000	81,117,000	94,774,000
Goat Skins	16,687	23,233	16,031	13,263,500	17,888,500	12,245,100
Sheep Skins	5,536	6,688	5,813	3,519,500	8,246,000	4,534,500
Total				100,413,000	107,251,500	111,553,600

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

ii) Milk Production and Marketing

Milk is one of the important livestock products in Tanzania, with high potential for improving food security and welfare. Tanzania is a net importer of milk and milk products, but it has potential to increase production and possibly exports if improved efficiently. The milk production in Tanzania is driven by large number of improved dairy cattle, rapid population growth and increasing consumption.

Table 3.23 shows that production of milk in Iringa Region decreased from 27,937,148 litres in 2013 to 27,728,597 litres in 2014 and increasing in 2015 (29,809,050 litres). Total revenue collected in 2013 was 19.8 billion, which increased to 21.6 billion in 2014 and 24.7 billion in 2015.

Iringa DC accounted for most of the milk production in Iringa Region both in 2013 (16,367,590; 59 percent) and 2015 (litres 18,176,311; 61 percent). The district also accounted for 58 percent (TZS 11,457,313,000) and 58.9 percent (TZS 14,541,048,800) of the revenue collected from sales of milk in Iringa Region in 2013 and 2015 respectively.

Mufindi DC ranked second with a production of 4,885,961 litres (17 percent) of the region milk production in 2013 valued at 3,426,048,000 (17 percent) of the regions revenue from milk. Whereas in 2015 the production of milk in the council was 18,176,311 litres (16 percent) valued at TZS 3,424,120,000 (14 percent of the regions revenue from milk).

In 2013, Kilolo DC produced 3,315,972 litres worth TZS 2,603,016,300 whereas in 2015 milk production in the council was 3,737,114 litres (13 percent of the regions milk production) worth TZ 3,737,114,000 (15.1 percent of the regions revenue from milk).

Table 3. 23: Number of Liters of Milk Marketed and their Value by Council, Iringa Region, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Council	Number of Liters			Total Revenue Tshs		
	2,013	2,014	2,015	2,013	2,014	2,015
Iringa Dc	16,367,590	16,789,219	18,176,311	11,457,313,000	11,752,453,300	14,541,048,800
Mufindi	4,885,961	4,896,865	4,883,200	3,426,048,000	3,433,718,000	3,424,120,000
Mafinga TC	-	-	160,041	-	-	55,316,700
Iringa MC	3,367,625	2,641,157	2,852,384	2,292,036,213	2,880,779,614	2,936,289,015
Kilolo	3,315,972	3,401,356	3,737,114	2,603,016,300	3,542,494,400	3,737,114,000
Total	27,937,148	27,728,597	29,809,050	19,778,413,513	21,609,445,314	24,693,888,515

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.12 Livestock Extension Services

Livestock extension services aims at equipping the livestock keepers with necessary knowledge on animal health. Controlling animal diseases is one of the targets of livestock extension services. The quality of livestock services provided largely depends on the status of Livestock/veterinary/field/Auxiliary officers. Table 3.24 presents the type and number of livestock personnel and qualifications by council for the period of January to December 2015. The region had a total of 109 staff in livestock sub-sector; most of the staffs are livestock field officers. The region has none auxiliary officer and minimal number of veterinary and Pests and Tsetse officers.

Table 3. 24: Type and Total Number of Livestock Sub-sector Personnel by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Veterinary Officers	Livestock Officers	Livestock Officers	Field	Pests and Tsetse Field Officers	Livestock Auxiliary	Total
Iringa Dc	0	9	32		1	0	42
Mufindi	0	0	20		0	0	20
Mafinga TC	0	2	6		0	0	8
Iringa MC	0	0	9		0	0	9
Kilolo	1	5	24		0	0	30
Total	1	16	91		1	0	109

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.4.13 Major Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases are amongst the factors which adversely affect livestock production and productivity in Iringa region and hence need for a control. Livestock disease control plays an important role in improving the livelihood not only of the livestock keeping community, but also for indirectly boosting the regional economy through widening the extent of market for livestock products. Animal diseases control provides an assurance to the public on their health.

Cattle Diseases

The most common diseases for cattle in Iringa Region from 2013-2015 were East Coast Fever (ECF), Anaplasmosis, Helminthesiosis, Contious Bovine, Pluralpneumonia (CBBP) and Trypanosomosis. Helminthesiosis and East Coast Fever was the most common cause of livestock morbidity with 31.8 and 31.3 percent of all cattle illness in the region. East coast Fever was leading cause of mortality with 40.1 percent followed by Anaplasmosis 30.8 percent of all cattle illness in the same period (Table 3.25)

These diseases demand dynamic approaches to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge about the diseases, the standards, regulations and strategies for their effective prevention and progressive control.

Table 3. 25: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Five Major Cattle Diseases, Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Disease	Morbidity Cases					Mortality Cases				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Helminthesiosis	4,229	2,811	4,262	11,302	31.8	227	141	109	477	12.8
East Coast Fever	3,809	3,426	3,879	11,114	31.3	639	420	430	1,489	40.1
Anaplasmosis	2,689	2,247	2,159	7,095	20.0	519	349	276	1,144	30.8
ContiousBovine Pluralpneumonia (CBBP)	1,146	1,034	879	3,059	8.6	143	107	102	352	9.5
Trypanosomosis	1,150	831	1,005	2,986	8.4	122	83	48	253	6.8
Total Cases	13,023	10,349	12,184	35,556	100.0	1,650	1,100	965	3,715	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

ii) Goat Diseases

The main cause of morbidity and mortality for goats in Iringa region were, Helmintosis, Contagious Caprine Plural Pneumonia, Mange and Pneumonia. Two most leading cause of goat's morbidity were Helmintosis (37.4 percent) and Cantagious Caprine plural pneumonia (30.8 percent) and Contagious Caprine Plural Pneumonia was the leading cause of mortality caused 52 percent of all regional goats deaths followed by Pneumonia with 26.2 percent of goat deaths (table 3.26).

In order to reduce goats' illnesses and deaths, the region should supply adequate vaccines and drugs to curb the two diseases. This should go hand in hand with improving livestock infrastructures and training / recruiting enough personnel to provide extension services to the livestock sector in the region.

Table 3. 26 : Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Five Major Goat Diseases, Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Disease	Morbidity Cases					Mortality Cases				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Helminthosis	2,775	2,893	3,808	9,476	37.4	136	104	86	326	12.7
Contagious Caprine Plural Pneumonia	2,875	2,283	2,658	7,816	30.8	546	462	324	1,332	52.0
Mange	1,492	1,138	1,127	3,757	14.8	78	31	19	128	5.0
Pneumonia	1,188	1,029	966	3,183	12.6	287	217	167	671	26.2
Heart Water	472	360	298	1,130	4.5	45	34	24	103	4.0
Total Cases	8,802	7,703	8,857	25,362	100.0	1,092	848	620	2,560	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

iii) Sheep Diseases

Helminthosis and Pneumonia were the main cause of morbidity and mortality cases among sheep in Iringa region. Table 3.27 shows that 30.6 percent of all sheep illnesses in the region was caused by Helminthosis, followed by Pneumonia (20.9 percent) and Contagious Caprine plural Pneumonia caused 20.4 percent, for the case of mortality, Pneumonia was the leading cause with 40.3 percent of deaths followed by Helminthosis (30.5 percent) and Foot rot 20.3 percent).

Table 3. 27: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Major Sheep Diseases; Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported					Number of Mortality Cases Reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Helmintosis	768	619	487	1,874	30.6	84	58	52	194	30.5
Pneumonia	490	423	365	1,278	20.9	137	66	53	256	40.3
Contagious Caprine Plural Pneumonia (CCPP)	263	572	417	1,252	20.4	0	0	0	0	0.0
Foot rot	409	385	332	1,126	18.4	72	37	20	129	20.3
Mange	227	206	164	597	9.7	30	18	9	57	9.0
Total Cases	2,157	2,205	1,765	6,127	100.0	323	179	134	636	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

iv) Poultry Diseases

New castle disease is a threat to poultry population in the region, with a total of 112,304 morbidity cases were reported in the region from year 2013 to 2015. Of the total cases, 69.4 percent (77,973cases) were caused by the New Castle disease and 70.3 percent (34,728 cases) of all poultry deaths in the region. Apart from the New Castle disease, other diseases that caused morbidity and mortality in the region were Coccidiosis, Gumboro, Fowl typhoid and infectious and infectious coryza (Table 3.28).

Table 3. 28: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Major Poultry Diseases, Iringa Region; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Disease	Morbidity Cases					Mortality Cases				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
New Castle Disease	33,541	24,543	19,889	77,973	69.4	14,747	10,469	9,512	34,728	70.3
Coccidiosis	4,831	3,362	2,855	11,048	9.8	3,035	929	599	4,563	9.2
Gumboro	5,068	3,184	2,622	10,874	9.7	4,817	1,247	702	6,766	13.7
Fowl typhoid	3,029	5,277	2,173	10,479	9.3	1,173	776	964	2,913	5.9
Infectious coryza	609	614	707	1,930	1.7	135	147	119	401	0.8
Total Cases	47,078	36,980	28,246	112,304	100.0	23,907	13,568	11,896	49,371	100.0

Source: Iringa Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives), 2015

3.5 Natural Resource



Kihansi River found in Mufindi District –Iringa Region

3.5.1 Introduction

The natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, fisheries, bee-keeping and wildlife. The sector is very important through its contribution to the social and economic development of the region. Apart from economic gains, the sector also plays an important role in the maintenance of climate stability, conservation of water sources, soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and as a source of wood fuel, industrial materials and non-wood products such as honey and bee-wax.

3.5.2 Forestry



Natural forest Found in Mufindi District –Iringa Region

The contribution of the forest sub - sector to the national GDP has been increasing over the past years. In 2015, the forest sub-sector in Tanzania contributed 3.5 percent share of the national GDP compared to 3.1 percent in 2014 (Economic Survey Report, 2015).

The total areas under forest cover in Iringa region in 2015 was 1,369,392 hectares equivalent to 38.3 percent of the region's total land area of 3,574,298ha (Table 3.29). Iringa district had the largest forest cover of 1,307,436 ha (95 percent), followed by Mufindi Dc (29,516 ha; 2.2 percent), Kilolo Dc 22,924ha (1.7 percent) the smallest area under forest cover is found in Mafinga Town district 789 ha (0.1 percent)(Table 3.29).

Table 3. 29: Status of Forest Cover by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Land Area (ha)	Natural forest Reserve area (Ha)	Forest Plantation Area (Ha)	Total area (Ha) under forest	Percentage of forest cover
Iringa Dc	2,041,398	1,307,436	10,551	1,317,987	81.8
Mufindi	617,000	29,516	165,394	194,910	12.1
Mafinga TC	95,300	789	19,090	19,879	1.2
Iringa MC	33,140	8,728	1	8,729	0.5
Kilolo	787,460	22,924	47,761	70,685	4.4
Total	3,574,298	1,369,392	242,797	1,612,189	100.0

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

The establishment of forest reserves has involved various agencies or institutions and individuals in raising tree seedlings and planting trees. Table 3.30 shows that from 2011 – 2015, a total of 161,857,054 tree seedlings were raised. Kilolo district led by raising 47.8 percent of the tree seedlings in the region, followed by Mufindi (43.0 percent).The smallest proportion of seedlings was raised in Mafinga Town council (0.9 percent of the total seedling raised in the region).

Table 3. 30: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Council, Iringa Region; 2011 – 2015

Council	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	689,851	1,612,500	1,350,000	3,450,000	4,305,286	11,407,637	7.0
Mufindi	8,571,593	8,430,537	16,828,935	18,396,999	17,425,000	69,653,064	43.0
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	1,445,718	1,445,718	0.9
Iringa MC	680,000	850,000	150,000	220,000	135,000	2,035,000	1.3
Kilolo	10,908,389	18,113,065	15,111,123	16,650,324	16,532,734	77,315,635	47.8
Total	20,849,833	29,006,102	33,440,058	38,717,323	39,843,738	161,857,054	100.0

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

Table 3.31 shows various institutions and agencies involved in rising tree seedlings from 2011 to 2015, a total of 164,548,016 tree seedlings was raised by various institution. Kilolo Community and Sao hill both groups raised 73.3 percent equivalent to 120,120,052 of all tree seedlings raised in the region and 1 percent equivalent to 1,873,970 were raised by Non-government organization (Table 3.31).

Table 3. 31: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution, Iringa Region; 2011 - 2015

Council	Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Iringa DC	Public Schools	12,890	16,400	25,000	40,000	67,100	161,390
	Prisons	2,500	3,200	4,590	7,620	10,750	28,660
	Non-Governmental Organisations	126,000	260,000	323,400	385,800	276,000	1,371,200
	Community Organisation Based	23,290	21,330	22,180	23,299	32,320	122,419
	Faith Based Institutions	129,000	158,900	176,500	188,980	210,000	863,380
Mufindi	Mufindi DC	22,500	25,000	33,000	24,460	20,000	124,960
	Sao Hill	6,813,000	7,570,000	10,074,710	9,350,700	10,319,500	44,127,910
	Mufindi Paper Mill (MPM)	2,250,000	2,500,000	2,750,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	11,000,000
	Unilevel Tea	1,035,000	1,150,000	62,100	65,970	27,350	2,340,420
	Green Resource Limited (GRL)	4,132,800	4,592,000	2,826,110	5,285,400	3,000,000	19,836,310
	Mufindi Tea and Coffee Co (MTC)	603,450	670,500	15,420	84,470	5,580	1,379,420
	Prisons	9,900	11,000	218,280	23,640	59,170	321,990
	Non-Governmental Organisations	60,300	67,000	342,920	22,450	10,100	502,770
Mufindi	Mafinga JKT	13,500	15,000	180,000	255,740	-	464,240
Mafinga TC	Mafinga JKT	-	-	-	-	32,400	32,400
	Sao Hill forest	-	-	-	-	40,500	40,500
	Sao Hill Industry					3,000,000	3,000,000
Iringa MC	Iringa MC	580,418	638,000	57,000	80,000	60,000	1,415,418
	Tanzania Tree Seedlings Agency	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Kilolo	New Forest Company	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
	Kilolo DC	10,000	4,700	3,000	42,000	4,800	64,500
	Community	10,898,389	17,987,359	14,908,123	16,408,324	16,327,934	76,530,129
Total		26,726,937	35,894,389	32,226,333	34,492,853	35,207,504	164,548,016

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

3.5.3 Environment

Majority of Tanzanians rely on wood and agricultural residues for their energy needs, causing deforestation and environmental degradation. Deforested areas no longer provide a home for wildlife - leading to biodiversity loss - and are also susceptible to soil erosion. The complexity of environmental problems means that many sectors of the government and society are involved in actions to address them. Table 3.32 shows the number of NGOs and Development partners involved in environment conservation; furthermore the table shows that a total of 44 NGO are involved in environment issues of which most of these NGOs are found in Mufindi district.

Table 3. 32: Number of NGOs and Development Partners Involved in Environmental Conservation by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Number of NGOs	Number of Development Partners
Iringa Dc	16	0
Mufindi	2	16
Mafinga TC	4	5
Iringa MC	20	0
Kilolo	2	11
Total	44	32

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

3.5.4 Natural Forest Products

Forest products such as timber, poles and charcoal earn revenue to the government through permits and taxes. Experience has shown that the demand for timber and poles as well as revenue collection from those materials has been increasing. A total of 2,868,500 logs were harvested from 2011 to 2015 worth of TZS 2,604,856,713, Mufindi Council led by harvesting 91 percent of all logs harvested in the region followed by Kilolo and Mafinga Town Council (4 percent each) (Table 3.33).



Tree logs from Sao hill Forest –Mafinga Town

Table 3. 33: Revenue (TZS) collected from logs by Council, Iringa Region; 2011-2015

Council	Volume of logs							Revenue Tshs				
	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,014	2,015	Total	%	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,014	2,015
Iringa Dc	-	352	5,789	6,173	6,310	18,624	1	-	2,112,000	79,990,000	92,595,000	126,200,000
Mufindi	300,000	425,000	550,000	630,000	710,000	2,615,000	91	557,362,960	763,671,145	1,274,052,036	1,695,170,955	2,149,991,465
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	120,176	120,176	4	-	-	-	-	323,365,248
Iringa MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilolo	6,000	12,200	15,000	28,500	53,000	114,700	4	6,000,000	12,200,000	15,000,000	28,500,000	5,300,000
Total	306,000	437,552	570,789	664,673	889,486	2,868,500	100	563,362,960	777,983,145	1,369,042,036	1,816,265,955	2,604,856,713

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

i) Beekeeping



Bee keeping using modern beehives

Bee keeping using modern beehives

Beekeeping in Iringa region was undertaken as a part - time economic activity. Its contribution to the region economy was small compared to other income generating activities. Table 3.34 shows development trend of the sub-sector from 2011 to 2015. It is indicated that, traditional beehives are still practiced in Iringa region. Out of the total beehives found in the region 67.8 percent are traditional and only 32.2 percent are modern beehives. Low cost of making traditional compared to modern beehives is among the reasons for this dominance. In this regards, supporting beek-keepers through introducing micro-credit schemes would have a big impact towards shifting from traditional beehives dependence to modern beehives. Modern beehives increase honey production which is necessary for income gains.

Table 3. 34: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by Council, Iringa Region; 2011 -2015

Council	Traditional Beehives							Modern Beehives						
	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,014	2,015	Total	%	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Iringa Dc	11,248	14,297	14,297	11,381	9,554	60,777	74.1	2,143	2,649	2,824	4,000	4,400	16,016	41.1
Mufindi	1,876	2,456	3,464	3,464	2,959	14,219	17.3	1,156	2,574	2,821	2,881	2,564	11,996	30.8
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	334	334	0.4	-	-	-	-	768	768	2.0
Iringa MC	21	21	21	21	21	105	0.1	67	126	190	594	613	1,590	4.1
Kilolo	1,823	1,807	1,159	887	859	6,535	8.0	1,070	1,572	1,815	2,005	2,121	8,583	22.0
Total	14,968	18,581	18,941	15,753	13,727	81,970	100.0	4,436	6,921	7,650	9,480	10,466	38,953	100.0

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

3.6 Fishing

Fishing activities in Iringa region takes place mainly Mtera dam, Great Ruaha, little Ruaha and fish ponds in Iringa, Mufindi and Kilolo Districts. Moreover, fishing activities provide employment to most of people living along the Mtera dam and Ruaha River. Table 3.35 highlights status of fishing activities in Iringa region in 2015.



Ngwazi fish pond - Mufindi District

Table 3. 35: Fishery Resources and Production by Council, Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Type of Fishing Resources				Fish Production	
	No. of Fishing Licenses	No. of Fishermen	No. of Registered Fishing Vessels	No. of Un-Registered Fishing Vessels	Weight (kg)	Value (TZS)
Iringa Dc	548	1,097	745	-	763,000	2,670,500,000
Mufindi	74	74	40	-	80,000	400,000,000
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iringa MC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilolo	-	390	-	-	1,416	3,390,500
Total	622	1,561	785	-	844,416	3,073,890,500

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

3.7 Tourism



Ruaha national park

3.7.1 Introduction

Tourism is termed an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. With its distinct advantages, tourism is considered to be another important industry for poverty alleviation. The advantages include; creation of job opportunities; boosting the sales of different goods and services such as agricultural products and handcrafts, as well as cultural entertainment provided by locals the majority of whom are poor. The industry is also an important earner of the much needed foreign exchange. As such Tourism as an industry can play a very important role in economic development of improvement livelihoods and socio-cultural development which are critical in poverty alleviation.

3.7.2 Ruaha National Park

Ruaha National Park is the largest national park in Tanzania. It covers an area of about 13,000 square kilometres.

It is located in the middle of Tanzania about 130 kilometers from Iringa. The park is part of a more extensive ecosystem, which includes Rungwa Game Reserve, Usangu Game Reserve, and several other protected areas. Ruaha National Park has a bimodal pattern of rain forest; the short rainfall season begins November to February, while the long season is between March and April. The park experiences its dry season between June and October.

The park is one of the Tanzania birds' paradise with more than 571 species and some of them are known to be migrants from within and outside Africa. Ruaha is believed to have high concentration of elephants than any National Park in East Africa. It is also a place where, magnificent mammals like Kudu, Sable and Roan antelopes can easily be spotted in Miombo woodland. The park is also a habitat for endangered wild dogs.



Ruaha national park

Other animals in the park include lions, leopards, cheetah, giraffes, zebras, elands, impala, bat eared foxes and Jackals. Apart from large animals, the park also harbors a number of reptiles and amphibians such as crocodiles, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, monitor lizards, agama lizards and frogs. The park is characterized by semi-arid type of vegetation, baobab trees, Acacia and other species. There are over 1,650 plant species that have been identified.

3.7.3 Udzungwa Mountains National Park

Udzungwa Mountains National Park is one of Tanzania most outstanding, pristine, paradise and unique exciting wilderness mountains forested with greatest altitudinal range of forest. It is one of thirty-four world's Biodiversity Hotspot and one of 200 WWF Eco-region of global critical importance.

The park is home of primate and known from the treasure of high biodiversity of plants and animals. The park has high density of endemism species with some plants and animals that are only found in these mountains nowhere else in the world can be found hence center for endemism in the eastern arc mountains.

The Eastern arc ancient crystalline mountains were formed more than 200 million years ago. Geological changes caused the rising of the central plateau, now the Tanzania/Kenya Highlands, and the formation of the Rift valley.



Udzungwa waterfalls found in Mufindi

Eastern Arc Mountains have species concentrations of unique flora and fauna in the world; in addition it contains 30-40 percent of Tanzania plants and animals. Humidity in the air from the Indian Ocean is forced, by the sudden change of altitude, to precipitate as rain in the mountains. Since the prevailing wind comes from east, the mountain range constantly receives rain. The Udzungwa Mountains National Park with its area of 1990 sq. km is part of unique Eastern Arc Mountains, which cover about 10,000 square kilometers. The park is centered on 30 41E and 70 48S in the Iringa and Morogoro regions of south central Tanzania. Udzungwa Mountains National Park rises between 250m asl Park and 2576m asl Lohomero at the highest peak.

The major attraction is biologically diverse plants, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, butterfly, and insects of which some of species are found nowhere else in the world. Udzungwa Mountains National Park is the only known National Park in Tanzania with a culturally

important natural cave and has survived destruction before gazettement due to traditional taboos and beliefs.

3.7.4 Kihansi spray toad

This species was a micro-endemic of the Kihansi Falls, in the Kihansi Gorge, in the Udzungwa Mountains, eastern Tanzania, at 600-940 m asl. Its global range covered an area of less than two hectares around the Kihansi Falls, and searches for it around other waterfalls on the escarpment of the Udzungwa Mountains



Kihansi spray toad found in Ulduzungwa water fall – Mufindi District

3.7.5 Historic Site Viewing Tourism

A historic site is an official location where pieces of political, military or social history have been preserved. Historic sites are usually protected by law, and many have been accorded the official national historic site status. Unfortunately, most of the historic sites in Iringa region are only known to the local people in the region. Table 3.36 shows historic sites that can be important for tourism in the region.



One of the Pillar found in Isimila Historical site from Iringa Districts

Table 3. 36: Historical sites which are potential for Tourism in Iringa Region; 2015

Type of historical site available	Village/Mitaa	Ward	District
Museum	Kalenga	Kalenga	Iringa DC
Stone age site	Isimila	Isimila	
Mlambalasi cultural site	Mlambalasi	Mlowa	
Kikongoma cultural site	Mangalali	Ulanda	
Tungamalenga rock with human foot	Tungamalenga	Mahuninga	
Magubike caves	Magubike	Nzihi	
Igangidung'u rocks	Igangidung'u	Kihanga	
Chanunu Cave	Itengule	Malangali	Mufindi
Chamumbwi German old fort	Ihowanza	Ihowanza	
Kisupo cha Mkwawa	Sawala	Mtwango	
Kirufi Worshipping	Ihomasa	Kasanga	
Ulole Caves	Ulole	Bumilayinga	Mafinga TC
Mnyigumba's Grave yard and Boma	Rungemba	Rungemba	
Igeleke Painting Rock	Igeleke	Mkimbizi	Iringa MC
Gangilonga Rock	Gangilonga	Gangilonga	
German Administration Building(Iringa cultural Museum	Gangilonga	Gangilonga	
Ibamila Pillars	Kigonzile	Nduli	
Kitanzini hanging site	Legeza mwendo	Kitanzini	
Common Wealth Graves	Gangilonga A	Gangilonga	
Majimaji warriors icon	Magereza	Gangilonga	
Second World War Graves	Magereza	Gangilonga	
German market	Miyomboni	Miyomboni	
Nyundo Grave	Lundamatwe	Lugalo	Kilolo
Nyautwa Spiritual Swamp	Masege	Ng'uruhe	
Huge Natural Rocky	Kihesa Mgagao	Ng'uruhe	
Kifunga Water Falls	Magome	Dabaga	
Endemic Primate(Rungwecebus Kipunji)	Udekwa	Udekwa	

Magombelema Caves	Udekwa	Udekwa
Udizungwa Scarp Forest Reserve	Itonya	Kimala
Kitonga Escarpment Forest Reserve	Ikokoto	Ilula
Image Rock Hiking Site	Image	Image
Kitelewasi Bee Apiary	Kitelewasi	
Kilolo Bee Apiary	Kilolo	Mtitu

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

3.7.6 Eco Tourism

Eco tourism means education, for both tourists and residents of nearby communities. Eco tourism can provide a viable economic development alternative for local communities with few other income-generating options. Moreover, eco tourism can increase the level of education and activism among travelers, making them more enthusiastic and effective agents of conservation.

According to Table 3.37, by the end of 2015 the region had a total of 53 Accommodation Facilities. Most of these accommodation facilities (56.6 percent) are concentrated in Iringa DC. Iringa Municipal Council was the second district in number of accommodation facilities (24.5 percent) followed by Mafinga Town Council (15.1 percent) while Mufindi and Kilolo have the smallest number of accommodation facilities (1.9 percent).

Table 3. 37: Accommodation facilities by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Number of Accomodation Facilities
Iringa Dc	30
Mufindi	1
Mafinga TC	8
Iringa MC	13
Kilolo	1
Total	53

Source: District Trade Office

3.8 Industrial Development

Table 3.38 shows number of small scale manufacturing establishments in the region in 2015. Most of establishments were involved in maize milling (1,153) or 56.8 percent. At district level, Mufindi had higher of number of small scale industries totaled to 606 of which most of these industries are maize milling followed by Kilolo 482, Mafinga Town Council 396 , Iringa District Council 268 and Iringa Municipal Council being the last with only 245 small scale industries.

From the total of small scale industries (1,997), milling machines (1,135) were leading in number followed by carpentry (278), Service industry garage (178), Welding (160) and Timber processing (133).

Table 3. 38: Number of Small Scale Establishments by Council and Type of Activity - Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Electricity	Welding	Carpentry	Food processing	Maize milling	Rice Processing	Sunflower oil pressing	Timber processing	Service industry - garage	Total
Iringa Dc	0	14	27	9	159	36	10	2	11	268
Mufindi	1	9	48	4	468	0	13	58	5	606
Mafinga TC	0	70	91	2	75	2	2	24	130	396
Iringa MC	0	29	51	0	110	7	17	14	17	245
Kilolo	0	38	61	1	323	0	9	35	15	482
Total	1	160	278	16	1135	45	51	133	178	1997
percent	0.1	8.0	13.9	0.8	56.8	2.3	2.6	6.7	8.9	100

Source: District Trade Office

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction

Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. This chapter explains the existing economic infrastructure in Iringa Region. 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.



Road network in Iringa Region

Iringa Region has the privilege of having frontier with five regions. These regions include Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Njombe and Mbeya. Landlocked countries of Malawi, Zambia and even Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) also depend to some extent on the efficiency of

Iringa roads. Iringa Region has a well developed transport network system connected to these other regions. With the exception of Iringa to Morogoro and Iringa to Njombe and Mbeya roads which are tarmac, the roads connecting Iringa with other regions are not in good condition. The roads network in Iringa Region is about 5,365.1 km.

4.1 Road network

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

A high quality road network is essential not only for connecting key urban centers, but also for improving connectivity of more isolated local communities for whom many public transport options are limited or not available. Roads connect remote communities with the areas where there are more employment opportunities and services and facilities more readily available.

This chapter clarifies the existing economic infrastructure in Iringa Region. It covers the road network development in terms of type of roads and classification. The major road connecting the region to neighboring areas is of good trunk standard. Table 4.1 indicates that, the regional road network has 5,365.1 kilometers. The longest roads are district or urban roads (2,479.8 km), which are supervised by Councils followed by feeder roads (1,701.9 km). Regional roads in the region are 805.5 kilometers and Trunk roads (404.0 km) are supervised by TANROADS and they are passable throughout the year.

Table 4. 1: Road Networks by Type of Road (Km) and Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Trunk	Regional	District/Urban	Feeder	Total
Iringa Dc	142.0	268.0	825.0	355.0	1,590.0
Mufindi	58.0	365.0	586.4	359.0	1,368.4
Mafinga TC	59.0	44.0	175.0	138.0	416.0
Iringa MC	40.3	19.5	475.8	-	535.5
Kilolo	104.7	83.0	417.6	849.9	1,455.2
Total	404.0	779.5	2,479.8	1,701.9	5,365.1
Percent	7.5	14.5	46.2	31.7	100.0

Source: Districts Works Office

4.1.1 Road Network Classification

Table 4.2 shows that 6.7 percent of the surface road network is tarmac, 27.5 percent is made up of gravel and the remaining part 65.8 percent is earth roads. The greater part of tarmac (104.7 Kilometers) is found in Iringa Kilolo DC while gravel road (703.0 kilometers) is found in Iringa District Council and Mufindi roads are earth road (1210.6 Kilometers).

Table 4. 2: Road Network Surface Condition (Km) by Council, Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Iringa Dc	75	703	804	1,582
Mufindi	66.5	446.2	1,210.6	1,723.3
Mafinga TC	59	32	325	416
Iringa MC	75.4	119.07	341.07	535.54
Kilolo	104.7	272.8	1,077.7	1,455.2
Total	380.6	1,573.07	3,758.37	5,712
Percent	6.7	27.5	65.8	100.0

Source: Regional Works Office

Table 4.3 shows condition of road networks by council in Iringa region. Findings indicate that, out of 5,343.56 kilometer road network available in the region, 3,770.89 kilometers (70.6 percent) are passable throughout the year, 1,327.41 kilometers (24.8 percent) are passable a greater part of the year and 245.26 kilometer (4.6 percent) of road network is not passable most of the year. All road network in Mafinga town council (416 kilometer) are passable throughout the year and Mufindi council have 99.1 percent of road passable throughout the year and greater part of road network in Iringa district (1247 kilometer; 77.9 percent) are passable throughout the year followed by Kilolo district with only 45.4 percent of road passable throughout the year. Iringa municipal have the lowest proportion of road network passable throughout the year 123.29 kilometers (23.0 percent).

Table 4. 3: Condition of road networks by council, Iringa region 2015

Council	Condition of Road Network Throughout the Year in km				Percentage Passable throughout the year
	Passable Throughout the Year	Passable a Greater Part of the Year	Not Passable Most of the Year	Total Road Network	
Iringa Dc	1,247	353	0	1,600	77.9
Mufindi	1,324.30	8	4	1,336.30	99.1
Mafinga TC	416	0	0	416	100.0
Iringa MC	123.29	171.51	241.26	536.06	23.0
Kilolo	660.3	794.9	0	1,455.2	45.4
Total	3,770.89	1,327.41	245.26	5,343.56	70.6

Source: Regional Works Office

4.2 Railway Transport

The TAZARA railway line to Mbeya and Kapirimposhi passes through Iringa Region. Kiyowela and Mpanga Tazara are the two railway stations in the region which serve as a gateway for handling bulky goods and services intended for the region. However, due to the poor road network between the stations and the Iringa- Mbeya Highway, very few goods pass through the two stations. Moreover, the TAZARA line is currently facing some constraints in regard to capitals, equipments and other resources for it to run properly. The services will be better once the constraints are solved.

4.3 Air Transport facilities

There is only one airport which is located in Iringa Municipal but because there are no scheduled flights there are no passengers embarking and disembarking at that airport. In addition there are two airstrips in Mufindi District which serve the district's non-scheduled air traffic for medical, tourist and other services. These airstrips are located at Mafinga JKT (Sao Hill) and Ngwazi in Igowole Ward. No data were available on the number of people served by the airstrips.

Table 4. 4: Air Services by Council, Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Air Services		
	No. of Airports	No. of Air Strips	No. of Passengers
Iringa DC	0	0	0
Mufindi	0	2	0
Iringa Municipal	1	0	0
Kilolo	0	0	0
Regional Total	1	2	0

Source: Regional Commissioner's office Iringa, 2015

4.4 Telecommunications Services

Telecommunication service means service of any description provided by means of any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence or information of any nature, by wire, radio and optical, visual or other electromagnetic means

Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information between communication participants includes the use of technology. In Region, Information and Telecommunication Technology (ICT) is not fully utilized.

Table 4.5 indicates that in 2015 Iringa Region had (1) telephone line or land lines and five mobile phone service providers. However the Region had only 4 radio stations situated each at Iringa Municipal and (1) television station. The region also had 4 internet centers, of which (2) centre are found at Iringa Municipal, (1) center in Mafinga town council and (1) center in Kilolo District council (1). In addition, the region had three post offices situated at Mafinga, Iringa municipal council and Kilolo District councils. Also the region had (5) Sub-post offices of which (4) sub post office are found in Mufindi District council and (1) sub post is found in Kilolo District. To that extent, there is a need to promote effective application and use of ICT in business and in enhancing community participation in development activities.

Table 4. 5: Telecommunications Services by Council, Iringa Region, 2015

Council	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
Iringa Dc	1	0	0	0	Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel and TTCL	0	0
Mufindi	1	0	0	0	Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel and TTCL	0	4
Mafinga TC	1	0	0	1	Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel and TTCL	1	0
Iringa MC	1	1	4	2	Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel and TTCL	1	0
Kilolo	1	0	0	1	Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel and TTCL	1	1
Total	5	1	4	4		3	5

Source: District Works Office

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the status of social services available in Iringa region and it covers health and education sectors. It focuses also on their 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 standard delivering of public health services in Iringa Region is similar to other regions and can be measured through availability of health infrastructure, commitment of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine and supplies. This is being done under the umbrella of the health policy which recognizes that good health is a major resource that is essential for poverty reduction and economic development. Moreover, this is being implemented with the aim of improving health and state of well being of the people in line with the National Health Policy that provides direction towards improvement and sustainability of health status to all people. Hence, major activities within the health sector focuses on reducing disability, morbidity, mortality, communicable diseases, improving nutritional status and raising life expectancy. It also covers HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis and mother and child health.

5.1.1 Distribution of Health Facilities

Iringa region has managed to improve health facilities through Health Sector Reform Program of the Ministry of Health, community development, Elderly Gender, and Children whose main focus is to encourage private sector investment, give authority to district councils to run their own district hospitals, give priority to preventive services and encourage community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing, establishment of community health funds in various districts and expanding the catchments area of the National Health Insurance Fund.

The development of health sector in the region is, to a large extent, influenced by the private sector, local government and community participation as indicated in Table 5.1. The 2015 data

shows that, with respect to hospitals, there are total of 6 hospitals whereby, three of them are Government owned and three are privately owned. Public ownership of hospitals, health centers and dispensaries are an indication of the regional awareness of the need for health services and community participation.

Table 5.1 shows that in 2015, of the total health facilities in the region there were 6 hospitals, 29 health centers and 196 dispensaries in Iringa Region. 3 hospitals, 20 health centers and 151 dispensaries are owned by the Government, whereas 3 hospitals, 9 health centers and 45 dispensaries are owned by non-government organizations. The table shows that, the Government sector manages more hospitals than the Private whereas, the government manages a greater number of both health centers (69 percent) and Dispensaries (77 percent) in the region compared to the private sector.

Table 5. 1: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ownership and Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Type of Facility					
	Hospitals		Health Centres		Dispensaries	
	Government	Non Government	Government	Non Government	Government	Non Government
Iringa Dc	-	1	8	2	59	5
Mufindi	-	1	6	2	36	5
Mafinga TC	1	-	2	1	9	3
Iringa MC	2	-	3	3	9	13
Kilolo	-	1	1	1	38	19
Total	3	3	20	9	151	45

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office), Iringa Region 2015.

5.1.2 Distribution of Hospitals, Health Centres and Dispensaries by Council

The health care delivery system in Tanzania Mainland has been marked by reforms and improvements. This suggests that there has been an expansion of health services facilitating greater access to health services for the population. This aims at ensuring that the majority of people live within 5 km from the nearest health facility.

Due to the geographical inequalities in accessing health facilities, the Government of Tanzania initiated the Primary Health Care Development Programme (PHCDP). The programme that aims at ensuring that there is a dispensary at each village and a health centre in each ward, a district hospital for each local government authority and upgraded regional hospitals to provide referral services while the national, zonal, and specialized hospitals attend complicated cases.

Table 5.2 shows distribution of health facilities by government ownership in Iringa Region. Iringa regional referral hospital is located at Iringa municipal council. It was revealed that, dispensaries increased from 133 in 2011 to 149 in 2015. However, during the same period there was slight improvement which was observed in health centers (16) in 2011 to 19 health centers in 2015. Iringa District and Mafinga Town Council had no district hospital. Mafinga town council and Kilolo have less than 2 health centres each. The largest number of dispensaries was observed in Iringa district (59), followed by Kilolo (38), Mufindi (34), Mafinga town council (9) and Iringa Municipal (9).

Table 5. 2: Growth Status and Distribution of Government Health Facilities by Council; Iringa Region, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2012 and 2015

Council	Number of Hospitals					Number of Health Centers					Number of Dispensaries				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reginal Referral	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iringa Dc	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	59	59	59	59	59
Mufindi	1	1	1	1	-	4	4	5	5	6	32	32	33	34	34
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Iringa MC	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	9
Kilolo	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	33	35	36	36	38
Total	3	3	3	3	3	16	16	17	17	19	133	135	137	138	149

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office), Iringa Region 2015

Table 5.3 shows distribution of health facilities by non-government ownership in Iringa Region. It was revealed that dispensaries increased from 67 in 2011 to 73 in 2015. Moreover, during the same period the number of health Centers increased from 6 to 13 health centers and distribution of dispensaries per council was Mufindi (34), Kilolo (18) Iringa municipal council (13) Iringa District council (5) and Mafinga town centers (3).

Table 5. 3: Growth Status and Distribution of Non-Government Health Facilities by Council; Iringa Region, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2012 and 2015

Council	Number of Hospitals					Number of Health Centers					Number of Dispensaries				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Regional Referral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iringa Dc	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5
Mufindi	1	1	1	1	1	-	4	4	5	6	32	32	33	34	34
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Iringa MC	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	13	13	13	13	13
Kilolo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	16	16	19	18
Total	3	3	3	3	3	6	10	10	11	13	67	66	67	71	73

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office), Iringa Region 2015

5.1.3 Complementary Service Providers

Complementary service providers and primary health facilities have a positive contribution to the general service delivery system especially in rural areas. As the available health facilities were not enough to serve the ever growing population of the country, the Government of Tanzania allowed the establishment of primary rural health centers in villages and *Mitaa*.

These centres are run by Village Health Workers (VHWs) with the assistance of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under the supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs). The government through the Sector Ministry in collaboration with Local Government Authorities has been encouraging these providers particularly Traditional Birth Attendants to work closely with the government. This is implemented through participation in regular health promotion programmes aimed at imparting them with appropriate knowledge and skills to enable them able to deliver quality health services at community level (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of complementary Rural Health Service providers by Council in Iringa Region in 2015. The table reveals that, the region had 107 Village Health Posts, 63 Traditional Birth Attendants, 749 Village Health Workers and 253 Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners. Iringa Municipal have none rural health service providers while Mufindi council is only council with Traditional Birth Attendants (63). The majority of Village Health Workers were found in Mufindi district council (278), Iringa district council (240), Kilolo district council (212) and Mafinga district council (19). On the other hand, Mufindi had 120 Registered Traditional Medical Practitioners followed by Kilolo district council (78) and Mafinga town council (55).

Table 5. 4: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service Providers by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number. of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) – Trained	Number. of Village Health Workers (VHWs)	Number. of Village Health Posts (VHP)	Number. of Traditional Medical Practitioners (TMP) - Registered
Iringa Dc	0	240	0	0
Mufindi	63	278	46	120
Mafinga TC	0	19	0	55
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	0	212	61	78
Total	63	749	107	253

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office), Iringa Region 2015

5.1.4 In-Patients and Out-Patients and Doctors

This section deals with the number of In-Patients, Out-Patients and Number of Doctors by Council for Public and Private Owned facilities in Iringa Region for the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Table 5.5 shows the number of out patients in hospitals and health centres by Council in Iringa Region from 2011 to 2015. Findings show that, number of outpatients has been increasing at a steady rate in both public and private health facilities. In public health facilities the number of outpatient has increased from 89,469 in 2011 to 217,025 in 2015, whereas in private health facilities the number of outpatients increased from 64,441 in 2011 to 138,412 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of doctors who served the patients in public health facilities increased from 75 in 2011 to 101 in 2012 then increased to 156 in 2015. Concerning doctors in private health facilities the number of doctors slightly increased from 78 in 2011 to 93 doctors in 2015.

Table 5. 5: Number of In and Out Patients in Hospital and Health Centers and Doctors by Council Iringa Region, 2002, 2005, 2012 and 2015

Council	Number of in and out patients in Hospitals & Health centres										Number of Doctors									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iringa Dc	-	-	-	-	17,979	9,391	22,986	64,919	38,684	41,586	7	18	7	18	7	20	6	20	6	20
Mufindi	24,393	18,533	22,136	19,304	11,324	20,068	19,427	19,670	22,132	36,059	6	6	2	6	2	7	2	7	2	8
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,569	8,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	14
Iringa MC	60,679	23,597	73,845	30,162	88,360	37,868	84,165	32,434	102,403	11,144	59	40	89	44	103	43	109	38	99	34
Kilolo	4,397	22,311	5,121	20,515	5,387	103,951	8,140	25,632	7,237	41,158	3	14	3	15	4	15	4	17	3	17
Total	89,469	64,441	101,102	69,981	123,050	171,278	134,718	142,655	217,025	138,412	75	78	101	83	116	85	121	82	156	93

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa Region 2015

5.1.5 Status of Health Personnel



Health services in Iringa Region

The health Sector continues to make progress towards providing quality health facilities in the region, despite shortages of health personnel in all districts in almost all cadres such as specialist doctors, medical doctors, dental surgeons, assistant dental officers, pharmacists, pharmaceutical assistants, radiographers, radiologists, radiographic assistants, assistant medical officers, specialist dental surgeons and physiotherapists.

Distribution of health personnel by Council reveals that, available personnel are not uniformly distributed in the Region as shown in Table 5.6 below. Findings further indicates that Iringa MC has the largest number of medical personnel (763; 39.6 percent), followed by Iringa DC (307; 15.9 percent), Mufindi DC (288; 15.0 percent), Kilolo (286; 14.9 percent) and Mafinga TC (281; 14.6 percent).

With regard to regional distribution by cadre of health personnel, the table shows that trained Nurse or Midwives (PHN) formed the largest group that accounted for 31.1 percent, followed by Medical Attendants (29.4 percent), Clinical officers (9.5 percent), Assistant Nurses officer (7.1 percent) and assistant Clinical officers (2.9 percent). In addition assistant Medical officer were 2.6 percent and Medical Doctors were only 2.5 percent.

Table 5. 6: Number and Type of Medical Personnel by Council; Iringa Region 2015.

Medical Personnel	Number of Medical Personnel					Total	Percent
	Iringa Dc	Mufindi DC	Mafinga TC	Iringa MC	Kilolo		
Specialist Doctors	0	0	0	4	0	4	0.2
Medical Doctors	5	1	7	28	7	48	2.5
Ass. Medical Officers	11	2	9	25	3	50	2.6
Clinical Officers	57	22	25	47	31	182	9.5
Ass. Clinical Officers	17	10	2	13	14	56	2.9
Dental Surgeon	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Ass. Dental Officer	1	0	1	4	1	7	0.4
Dental Therapist	1	1	0	3	7	12	0.6
Pharmacists	2	0	1	4	0	7	0.4
Pharmaceutical Technicians	2	0	4	8	1	15	0.8
Pharmaceutical Assistant	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.2
Laboratory Technicians	3	6	5	39	4	57	3.0
Laboratory Ass.	5	6	6	15	5	37	1.9
Radiologist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Radiographer	0	0	0	4	0	4	0.2
Radiographic Assistant	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Nursing Officers	13	3	4	9	0	29	1.5
Assist nursing officer	7	6	0	106	18	137	7.1
Trained Nurse/Midwives / PHN	109	87	123	208	71	598	31.1
MCHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Medical Attendants	51	127	76	211	101	566	29.4
Health Officers	0	3	7	2	0	12	0.6
Assist Health Officer	0	1	0	2	7	10	0.5

Health Secretaries	1	1	1	4	3	10	0.5
Environment Health Officer	14	0	0	0	0	14	0.7
Driver	6	5	0	4	0	15	0.8
Dhobi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Watchman	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.2
Other Medical Carders	2	4	9	22	10	47	2.4
Total	307	288	281	763	286	1,925	100.0
Percent	15.9	15.0	14.6	39.6	14.9	100.0	

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa Region 2015

Table 5.7 shows distribution of medical personnel by council in Iringa Region with regard to their sex. Findings shows there is gender bias among medical personnel in the all councils with large number of female compared to male. In Mufindi DC female were 220; 76.4 percent compared male 68; 23.6 percent followed by Iringa MC female were 580; 76.0 percent compare to male 183;24.0 percent and Mafinga TC female were 212; 75.4 compared to male 69; 24.6 percent. Kilolo DC female personnel were 208; 72.7 percent compared male 78; 27.3 percent followed by Iringa DC female were 210; 68.4 percent compared male 97; 31.6 percent).

With regard to the regional distribution by cadre of health personnel, the table shows that female Trained Nurse or Midwives form the largest group in the reported Council of Iringa DC that accounted for 98.2 percent, followed Iringa MC with 95.2 percent, Kilolo DC (91.5 percent), Mufindi DC (88.5 percent) and Mafinga TC (78.9 percent). Medical attendants is the second group with large number of female personnel in all councils whereby Kilolo DC (94.1 percent), Mufindi DC (93.7 percent), Iringa DC (92.2 percent), Iringa MC (85.8 percent) and Mafinga TC (84.2 percent).

In addition the distribution of clinical officer male account the largest share in Mufindi DC (77.3 percent), Iringa DC (70.2 percent), Kilolo DC (67.7 percent) and Iringa MC (66.0 percent) on the other hand, in Mafinga TC female form large share of clinical officer by 68.0 percent. Medical attendants is the third group with large share of female personnel in Kilolo DC (94.1 percent), Mufindi (93.7 percent), Iringa DC (92.2 percent), Iringa MC (85.8 percent) and Mafinga TC (84.2).

Table 5. 7: Type and Number of Medical Personnel by District Hospital; Iringa Region, 2015

Medical Personnel	Iringa Dc				Mufindi Dc				Mafinga TC				Iringa MC				Kilolo DC			
	Number of Personnel		Medical		Number of Personnel		Medical		Number of Personnel		Medical		Number of Personnel		Medical		Number of Personnel		Medical	
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
Specialist Doctors	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	4	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	0.0
Medical doctors	5	0	5	1.6	1	-	1	0.3	1	6	7	2.5	22	6	28	3.7	6	1	7	2.4
Ass. Medical Officers	9	2	11	3.6	1	1	2	0.7	5	4	9	3.2	16	9	25	3.3	2	1	3	1.0
Clinical Officers	40	17	57	18.6	17	5	22	7.6	8	17	25	8.9	31	16	47	6.2	21	10	31	10.8
Ass. Clinical Officers	12	5	17	5.5	6	4	10	3.5	2	-	2	0.7	9	4	13	1.7	8	6	14	4.9
Dental Surgeon	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	1	1	0.1	-	-	-	0.0
Ass. Dental Officer	1	0	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.4	2	2	4	0.5	1	-	1	0.3
Dental Therapist	0	1	1	0.3	-	1	1	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	2	1	3	0.4	5	2	7	2.4
Pharmacists	2	0	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.4	3	1	4	0.5	-	-	-	0.0
Pharmaceutical Technicians	1	1	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1.4	6	2	8	1.0	1	-	1	0.3
Pharmaceutical Assistant	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	2	1	3	1.0
Laboratory Technicians	2	1	3	1.0	5	1	6	2.1	2	3	5	1.8	11	28	39	5.1	4	-	4	1.4
Laboratory Ass.	1	4	5	1.6	4	2	6	2.1	2	4	6	2.1	5	10	15	2.0	3	2	5	1.7
Radiologist	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Radiographer	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	3	1	4	0.5	-	-	-	0.0

Radiographic Assistant	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Nursing Officers	1	12	13	4.2	1	2	3	1.0	-	4	4	1.4	1	8	9	1.2	-	-	-	0.0
Assist nursing officer	0	7	7	2.3	3	3	6	2.1	-	-	-	0.0	7	99	106	13.9	1	17	18	6.3
Trained Nurse/NM/PHN	2	107	109	35.5	10	77	87	30.2	26	97	123	43.8	10	198	208	27.3	6	65	71	24.8
MCHA	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Medical Attendants	4	47	51	16.6	8	119	127	44.1	12	64	76	27.0	30	181	211	27.7	6	95	101	35.3
Health Officers	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	3	1.0	5	2	7	2.5	1	1	2	0.3	-	-	-	0.0
Assist health officer	0	0	0	0.0	-	1	1	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	2	-	2	0.3	5	2	7	2.4
Health Secretaries	0	1	1	0.3	-	1	1	0.3	1	-	1	0.4	3	1	4	0.5	2	1	3	1.0
Environment health officer	9	5	14	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Driver	6	0	6	2.0	5	-	5	1.7	-	-	-	0.0	4	-	4	0.5	-	-	-	0.0
Dhobi	0	0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Watchman	0	0	0	0.0	3	-	3	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Other Medical Carders	2	0	2	0.7	2	2	4	1.4	3	6	9	3.2	11	11	22	2.9	5	5	10	3.5
Total	97	210	307	100.0	68	220	288	100.0	69	212	281	100.0	183	580	763	100.0	78	208	286	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa Region 2015

5.1.6 Population per Doctor

The region has made considerable improvement in providing health facilities; nevertheless distribution of health personnel in the region is not uniform depending on the population size and number of health facilities in each Council. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends one doctor to serve 10,000 people.

Table 5.8 illustrates the distribution of Doctors in Iringa Region that includes Medical Officers (MOs), Assistant Medical Officers (AMOs), Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS), Assistant Dental Officers (ADO), and Clinical Officers (CO).

Table 5.8 shows that out of 26 doctors found in the region in 2002, the largest number are in Iringa district councils (16), followed by Iringa Municipal council with (10). Mufindi DC, Mafinga TC and Kilolo DC did not report number of doctors in their councils.

The table also shows that the average population per doctor in Iringa Region for the years 2002, 2012 and 2015 was 32,225 persons in 2002 and 6,972 persons per doctor in 2012 and 3,879 persons per doctor in 2015. This suggests there was a gradual improvement compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation for one doctor to serve 10,000 people. Nevertheless, at council level, in 2002 the situation was unfavorable in Iringa DC with 15,315 persons per doctor, in 2012 Iringa DC with 14,943 people per doctor and Mufindi DC with 55,221 in 2015 (Table 5.8).

Table 5. 8: Distribution of Doctors (AMO, MO, DDS, ADO, CO and Specialist) among Population by Council; Iringa Region, 2002, 2012 and 2015

Council	2002			2012			2015		
	Total Population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Iringa Dc	245,033	16	15,315	254,032	17	14,943	263,854	23	11,472
Mufindi	248,552	-	-	265,829	21	12,659	276,107	5	55,221
Mafinga TC	33,519	-	-	51,902	-	-	53,909	60	898
Iringa MC	106,371	10	10,637	151,345	71	2,132	157,197	124	1,268
Kilolo	204,372	-	-	218,130	26	8,390	226,564	40	5,664
Total	837,847	26	32,225	941,238	135	6,972	977,631	252	3,879

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa Region 2015

Table 5.9 indicates the number of registered pharmacies and chemistry shops by Council in Iringa Region in 2015. According to the data, number of pharmacies was 13 with 34 attendants and 68 Chemistry Shops with attendants 68. Moreover, Iringa MC has the majority of both Pharmacies (10) and Attendants (23), and 68 chemistry shops with 68 attendants.

Table 5. 9: Number of Registered Pharmacies and Chemist Shops by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Pharmacies	Number of Attendants	Number of Chemistry shops	Number of Attendants
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	0
Mufindi	0	0	0	0
Mafinga TC	2	8	0	0
Iringa MC	10	23	68	68
Kilolo	1	3	0	0
Total	13	34	68	68

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Iringa Region 2015

Table 5.10 show estimates of Basic Health Indicators by Council in Iringa Region, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Estimates on IMR, U5MR, and MMR are based on routinely collected hospital records. These can be used for internal purposes only, but they cannot be compared with IMRs, U5MRs and MMRs produced by NBS from the Population Census because of the different methodology used to produce them. However, hospital records showed that estimated Infant Mortality Rate was 606, Under-5 Mortality Rate (879), Prenatal Mortality Rate (796), Neonatal Mortality Rate (266) and Maternal Mortality Rate (1,933).

Table 5. 10: Estimates of Basic Health Indicators by Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Council	Year	Estimated Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Estimated U5 Mortality Rate (MR)	Estimated Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Estimated Prenatal Mortality Rate*	Estimated Neonatal Mortality Rate**
Iringa DC	2011	18	7	17	15	17
	2012	9	27	303	21	6
	2013	7	40	228	20	7
	2014	18	7	17	28	4
	2015	3	15	96	12	11
Mufindi Dc	2011	16	26	163	18	27
	2012	12	16	150	15	18
	2013	14	13	136	12	8
	2014	10	12	118	5	6
	2015	5	10	69	5	3
Mafinga TC	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	22	15	165	15	20
Iringa MC	2011	132	146	21	152	20
	2012	103	135	34	117	14
	2013	98	128	22	125	27
	2014	88	143	27	110	22
	2015	34	126	16	60	26
Kilolo DC	2011	5	2	109	9	6
	2012	3	2	18	18	7
	2013	4	3	95	14	3
	2014	2	3	64	13	12
	2015	3	3	65	12	2

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.1.7 Morbidity

5.1.7.1 Morbidity (Out-patients)

The delivery of health services by involving the general public in Iringa Region focuses on improving the health status of the people as well as reduction in morbidity cases along with mortality levels in all Councils.

These, among others are the major targets of any health service development system. In order to take care of morbidity cases, the government has to have an inventory of health problems and Incidents that are prevalent in various communities.

The inventory must be reliable and should show the ten most common causes of illnesses affecting the health and well-being of residents in Iringa Region. These indicative inventories are categorized as out-patients and in-patients, morbidity and mortality cases recorded in 2011 and 2015 based on hospital records. The appended tables describe the prevalence of leading causes of morbidity in Iringa Region and its councils.

Table 5.11 shows the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Iringa region. Out of 435,246 out patients recorded in 2011, ARI cases were 97,993 (22.5 percent) ranking first as a leading cause of morbidity in the region, followed by malaria (66,437; 15.3 percent), Upper Respiratory Infection and (60,051; 13.8 percent) pneumonia none severe (59,852; 13.8). Diarrhea with no Dehydration ranked fifth with 59,130 cases (13.6 percent). Other common diseases in the Region were Other Diagnosis (20,720; 4.8 percent), intestinal worms (20,696; 4.8 percent), UTI (18,558; 4.3 percent) Skin infection (17,349; 4.0 percent) and Eye infection (14,460; 3.3 percent).

Observations in the table further show that out of 365,330 out-patients recorded in 2015, malaria cases were 70,332 (19.3 percent), ranking first as a leading cause of morbidity in the region, followed by ARI (68,915; 18.9 percent), upper respiratory infection (60,570; 16.6 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (41,291; 11.3 percent), Diarrhea with no Dehydration (38,085; 10.4 percent) and UTI (23,071; 6.3 percent). Other common diseases in the Region were Other Diagnosis (21,428; 5.9 percent), Intestinal Worms (17,146; 4.7 percent), Skin infection (13,051; 3.5 percent) and Hypertension (11,441; 3.1 percent).

Table 5. 11: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only); Iringa Region, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	ARI	97,993	22.5	Malaria	70,332	19.3
2	Malaria	66,437	15.3	ARI	68,915	18.9
3	Upper Respiratory Infection	60,051	13.8	Upper Respiratory Infection	60,570	16.6
4	Pneumonia, Non severe	59,852	13.8	Pneumonia, Non severe	41,291	11.3
5	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	59,130	13.6	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	38,085	10.4
6	Other Diagnosis	20,720	4.8	UTI	23,071	6.3
7	Intestinal Worms	20,696	4.8	Other Diagnosis	21,428	5.9
8	UTI	18,558	4.3	Intestinal Worms	17,146	4.7
9	Skin infection	17,349	4.0	Skin infection	13,051	3.6
10	Eye infection	14,460	3.3	Hypertension	11,441	3.1
Total		435,246	100.0		365,330	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.12 present the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Iringa District Council. Out of 154,227 out- patients recorded in 2011, ARI cases were 69,580 equivalent to 45.1 percent, which ranked first as a leading cause of morbidity in the Council, followed by Malaria(19,575 ; 12.7 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (18,366; 11.9 percent), Diarrhea with no Dehydration (17,542 ;11.4 percent),Skin infection (9,996 ;6.5 percent), intestinal worms (5,554 ; 3.6 percent) and eye infection with 5,489 cases (3.6 percent). Other common causes of morbidity in the Council were UTI, Ear Infection and Asthma caries with less than 2.2 percent each.

The table further shows that in 2015 out of 142,286 cases recorded, ARI was the leading cause of morbidity for out-patients with 50,496 cases (35.5 percent), followed by Malaria (33,512; 23.6 percent), diarrhea with no Dehydration (18,223 ;12.8 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (16,104 ; 11.3 percent). The other diseases and incidents with less than 10 percent of morbidity cases were

Skin Infection (5,437;3.8 percent),intestinal worms (5,323 ; 3.7 percent),eye infection (4,926 ;3.5 percent),Anemia(3,522 ; 2.5 percent), Ear infection (2,605 ; 1.8 percent) and Oral disorder (2,138 ; 1.5 percent) and cases of pneumonia, dysentery and arthritis with 3.0, 2.6, and 2.1 percent respectively.

Table 5. 12: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only); Iringa DC, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	ARI	69,580	45.1	ARI	50,496	35.5
2	Malaria	19,575	12.7	Malaria	33,512	23.6
3	Pneumonia, Non severe	18,366	11.9	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	18,223	12.8
4	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	17,542	11.4	Pneumonia, Non severe	16,104	11.3
5	Skin infection	9,996	6.5	Skin infection	5,437	3.8
6	Intestinal Worms	5,554	3.6	Intestinal Worms	5,323	3.7
7	Eye infection	5,489	3.6	Eye infection	4,926	3.5
8	UTI	3,188	2.1	Anemia	3,522	2.5
9	Ear infection	3,177	2.1	Ear infection	2,605	1.8
10	Asthma	1,760	1.1	Oral disorder	2,138	1.5
Total		154,227	100.0		142,286	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.13 shows the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Mufindi District Council. Out of 134,588 out-patients recorded in Mufindi District Council in 2011, Upper respiratory infection case were 44,572 equivalent to 33.1 percent, making it a leading cause of morbidity in the Council, followed by pneumonia (21,081 ; 15.7 percent), other Diagnosis (14,651; 10.9 percent), Diarrhea with no Dehydration (14,625 or 10.9 percent), Genital Discharge syndrome with 10,067 cases, (7.5 percent). Other common diseases in the council were Oral Disorder (6,548; 4.9 percent), Poison (4,769; 3.5 percent) and Surgical Condition (2,196; 1.6 percent).

In 2015, out of 89,783 out -patients recorded, Upper respiratory infection cases were 25,642 equivalent to 28.6 percent, which was the leading cause of morbidity in the Council, followed by Pneumonia (11,773 ; 13.1 percent), other Diagnosis (9,944 ;11.1 percent), Diarrhea with no Dehydration (9,058 ; 10.1 percent),no diagnosis(8,321;9.3 percent),Intestinal Worms (6,006; 6.7 percent). Other common diseases in the council were intestinal worms and skin Infection (5,134; 5.7 percent), UTI (4,464; 5.0 percent) followed by surgical condition (4,307; 4.8 percent).

Table 5. 13: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only); Mufindi DC, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Upper Respiratory Infection	44,572	33.1	Upper Respiratory Infection	25,642	28.6
2	Pneumonia, Non severe	21,081	15.7	Pneumonia, Non severe	11,773	13.1
3	Other Diagnosis	14,651	10.9	Other Diagnosis	9,944	11.1
4	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	14,625	10.9	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	9,058	10.1
5	Genital Discharge syndrome	10,067	7.5	No Diagnosis	8,321	9.3
6	Intestinal Worms	8,855	6.6	Intestinal Worms	6,006	6.7
7	Eye infection	7,224	5.4	Skin infection	5,134	5.7
8	Oral disorder	6,548	4.9	Non skin Fungal Infection	5,134	5.7
9	Poison	4,769	3.5	UTI	4,464	5.0
10	Surgical Condition	2,196	1.6	Surgical Condition	4,307	4.8
Total		134,588	100.0		89,783	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Mafinga Town Council was part of Mufindi district council in 2011. Table 5.14 presents the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Mafinga Town Council. In 2015 out of 34,341 cases recorded, upper respiratory infection was the leading cause of morbidity for out-patients, accounting for 9,431 cases (27.5 percent), followed by other Diagnosis (5,415 or 15.8 percent), Surgical Condition (3,943 or 11.5 percent),Pneumonia Non Severe (3,129 or 9.1 percent),UTI accounted for 3,037 cases (8.8 percent) and intestinal Worms infection with 2,140

cases (6.2 percent), Others diseases an incidents were Ill defined condition (2,013 or 5.9 percent), Maralia (1,779 or 5.6 percent), Skin Infection (1,524 or 4.4 percent) and Hypertension (1,524 or 4.4 percent).

Table 5. 14: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only); Mafinga Town Council, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Upper Respiratory Infection	-	-	Upper Respiratory Infection	9,431	27.5
2	Other Diagnosis	-	-	Other Diagnosis	5,415	15.8
3	Surgical Condition	-	-	Surgical Condition	3,943	11.5
4	Pneumonia, Non severe	-	-	Pneumonia, Non severe	3,129	9.1
5	UTI	-	-	UTI	3,037	8.8
6	Intestinal Worms	-	-	Intestinal Worms	2,140	6.2
7	Ill defined condition	-	-	Ill defined condition	2,013	5.9
8	Malaria	-	-	Malaria	1930	5.6
9	Skin infection	-	-	Skin infection	1,779	5.2
10	Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	1,524	4.4
Total		-	-		34,341	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.15 shows the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Iringa District Council. Out of 83,721 out-patients recorded in 2011, 15,479 cases of Upper respiratory infection were reported which is equivalent to 18.5 percent, making it a leading cause of morbidity in the Council, followed by UTI with 15,370 cases (18.4 percent), Malaria Clinical accounted for 12,739 cases (15.2 percent), malaria BS +VE (8,545 cases; 10 percent), Diarrhea with no dehydration (7,214 cases; 8.6 percent), Ill defined condition (7,030 cases; 8.4 percent). Other health common causes of morbidity were Other Non Infection GIT disease (6023; 7.2 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (5,203; 6.2 percent), Other Diagnosis (4201; 5 percent) and hypertension (1,917; 2.3 percent).

The table also shows that in 2015 out of 92,681 causes of morbidity in Iringa Municipal Council Upper Respiratory Infection 25,497 cases were observed (27.5 percent), followed by UTI (15,570; 16.8 percent), Malaria Clinical (11,973 or 12.9 percent), Other diagnosis (7,189; 7.8 percent), Ill defined condition (7,035 or 7.6 percent) and Malaria BS+VE which accounted for 6,545 cases (7.1 percent). Other common cause of morbidity were Diarrhea with no Dehydration (5,214; 5.6 percent), Other Non infection GIT disease (5,025; 5.4 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (4,902; 5.3 percent) and Hypertension (3,731) with 4 percent.

Table 5. 15: Number of Occurrence and percentage of the Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only) Iringa MC, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Upper Respiratory Infection	15,479	18.5	Upper Respiratory Infection	25,497	27.5
2	UTI	15,370	18.4	UTI	15,570	16.8
3	Malaria Clinical	12,739	15.2	Malaria Clinical	11,973	12.9
4	Hypertension	1,917	2.3	Hypertension	3,731	4.0
5	Malaria BS +VE	8,545	10.2	Ill defined condition	7,035	7.6
6	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	7,214	8.6	Malaria BS +VE	6,545	7.1
7	Ill defined condition	7,030	8.4	Other Diagnosis	7,189	7.8
8	Other Diagnosis	4,201	5.0	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	5,214	5.6
9	Other Non Infection GIT Disease	6023	7.2	Other Non Infection GIT Disease	5,025	5.4
10	Pneumonia, Non severe	5,203	6.2	Pneumonia, Non severe	4,902	5.3
Total		83,721	100.0		92,681	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa MC Region, 2015

Table 5.16 presents the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Kilolo District Council. In 2011, out of 100,838 recorded out-patients, ARI cases were 28,413 equivalent to 28.2 percent, ranking first as a leading cause of morbidity in the Council, followed by Malaria (25,578; 25.4 percent), Pneumonia, Non severe (15,202; 15.1), Diarrhea with no dehydration (11,262; 11.2 percent), Skin Infection (7,353; 7.3 percent), Interstitial

Worms (6,287; 6.2 percent), Asthma (2,233; 2.2 percent), Eye infection (1,747; 1.7 percent) and Ear Infection (1,423; 1.4 percent) Non skin Fungal Infection had the lowest reported causes of morbidity (1,340;1.3 percent).

In 2015, out of 48,856 cases recorded, ARI accounted for 18,419 cases (37.7 percent) ranking first in causes of morbidity for out-patients in Kilolo Town Council, followed by Malaria (12,356; 25.3 percent), Diarrhea with no Dehydration (5,590;11.4 percent), Pneumonia, Non Severe (5,383;11.0 percent) and Interstinal worms (3,677;7.5 percent). Other commonly reported causes of Morbidity were Oral Disorder (1,473; 3.0 percent), Skin Infection (701; 1.4 percent) Ear Infection (636; 1.3 percent), Eye infection (326; 0.7 percent) and Fracture (295; 0.6 percent).

Table 5. 16: Number of Occurence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only), Kilolo TC, 2011 and 2015

2011				2015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	ARI	28,413	28.2	ARI	18,419	37.7
2	Malaria	25,578	25.4	Malaria	12,356	25.3
3	Pneumonia, Non severe	15,202	15.1	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	5,590	11.4
4	Diarrhea with no Dehydration	11,262	11.2	Pneumonia, Non severe	5,383	11.0
5	Skin infection	7,353	7.3	Intestinal Worms	3,677	7.5
6	Intestinal Worms	6,287	6.2	Oral disorder	1,473	3.0
7	Asthma	2,233	2.2	Skin infection	701	1.4
8	Eye infection	1,747	1.7	Ear infection	636	1.3
9	Ear infection	1,423	1.4	Eye infection	326	0.7
10	Non skin Fungal Infection	1,340	1.3	Fracture	295	0.6
Total		100,838	100.0		48,856	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.17 shows that in 2011 out of 20,558 in-patients in Iringa Region, malaria was the dominant disease that accounted for 5,993 cases (29.2 percent) of in-patients, followed by pneumonia (4,874 cases 23.7 percent), Anemia (2,313 cases; 11.3 percent), Diarrhea (2,052 cases; 10.0 percent). Other causes were Other Diagnosis (1,568 cases or 7.6 percent) and ARI (913 cases or 4.4 percent). Causes of morbidity with relatively few occurrences were Gastrointestinal Disease, Fracture, Road traffic accident and Birth Asphyxia with less than 4.2 percent each Table 2.17.

In 2015, out of 59,427 in-patients ARI ranked number one as a cause of morbidity accounting for 19,957 cases (33.6 percent) of in-patients. This was followed by Other Diagnosis (9,194 cases; 15.5 percent), Normal Delivery (8,298 cases; 14.0 percent), Complication of Pregnancy (5,538 cases; 9.3 percent), Pneumonia (5,351; 9.0 percent), Diarrhea (4,113; 6.9 percent) and Malaria (3,014; 5.1 percent). Other morbidity causes for in-patients are shown in the Table.

Table 5. 17: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only). Iringa Region, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2,015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria	5,993	29.2	ARI	19,957	33.6
2	Pneumonia	4,874	23.7	Other Diagnosis	9,194	15.5
3	Anemia	2,313	11.3	Normal Delivery	8,298	14.0
4	Diarrhea	2,052	10.0	Complication of Pregnancy	5,538	9.3
5	Other Diagnosis	1,568	7.6	Pneumonia	5,351	9.0
6	ARI	913	4.4	Diarrhea	4,113	6.9
7	Gastrointestinal Disease	864	4.2	Malaria	3,014	5.1
8	Fracture	848	4.1	Anemia	1,417	2.4
9	Road traffic accident	613	3.0	Fracture	1,385	2.3
10	Birth Asphyxia	520	2.5	UTI	1,160	2.0
Total		20,558	100.0	Total	59,427	100.0

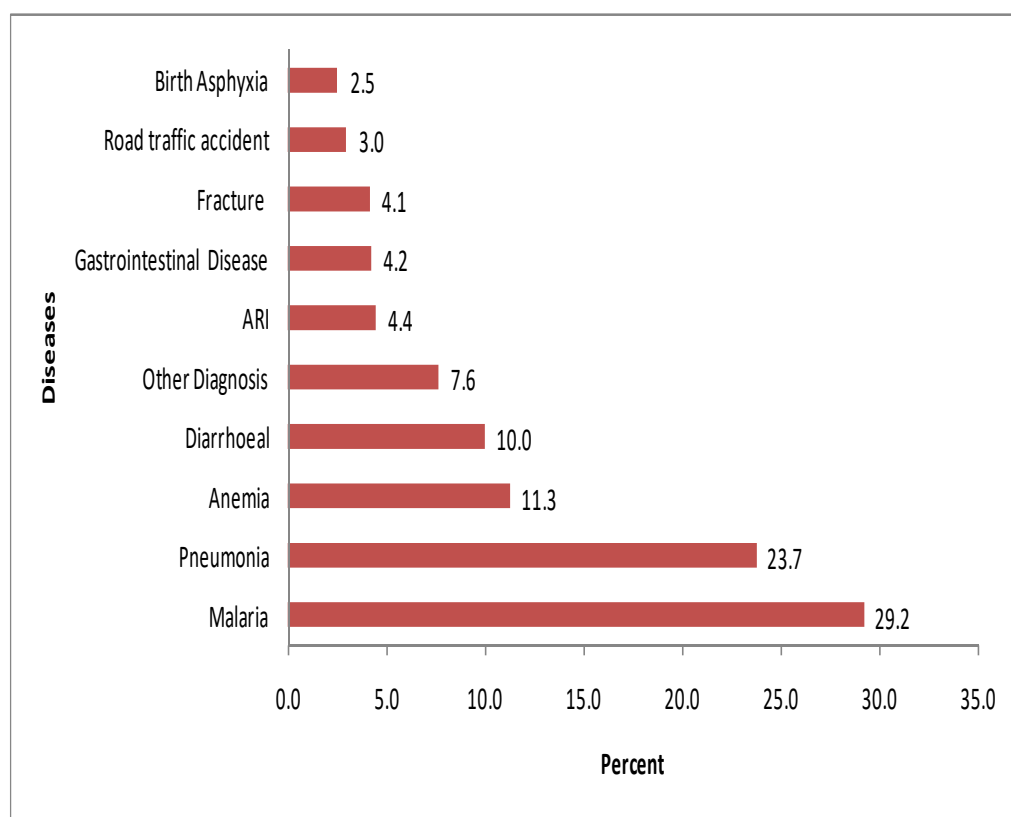
Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.18 shows that in 2011 there were 8,058 reported cases of morbidity for in-patients in Iringa DC. Anemia was the dominant cause of morbidity accounting for 2,117 cases;26.3

percent) among the in-patients, followed by Uncomplicated Malaria (1,335 cases;16.6 percent),Other Diagnosis disease (1,198 cases or 14.9 percent),Pneumonia (1,126 cases ;14.0 percent),ARI (676 cases; 8.4 percent),Severe malaria (672 cases; 8.3 percent), Diarrhea (388 cases; 4.8 percent),Cardiovascular disease (275 cases; 3.4 percent), HIV/AIDS (140 cases ; 1.7 percent), and Tuberculosis (131 cases ; 1.6 percent)

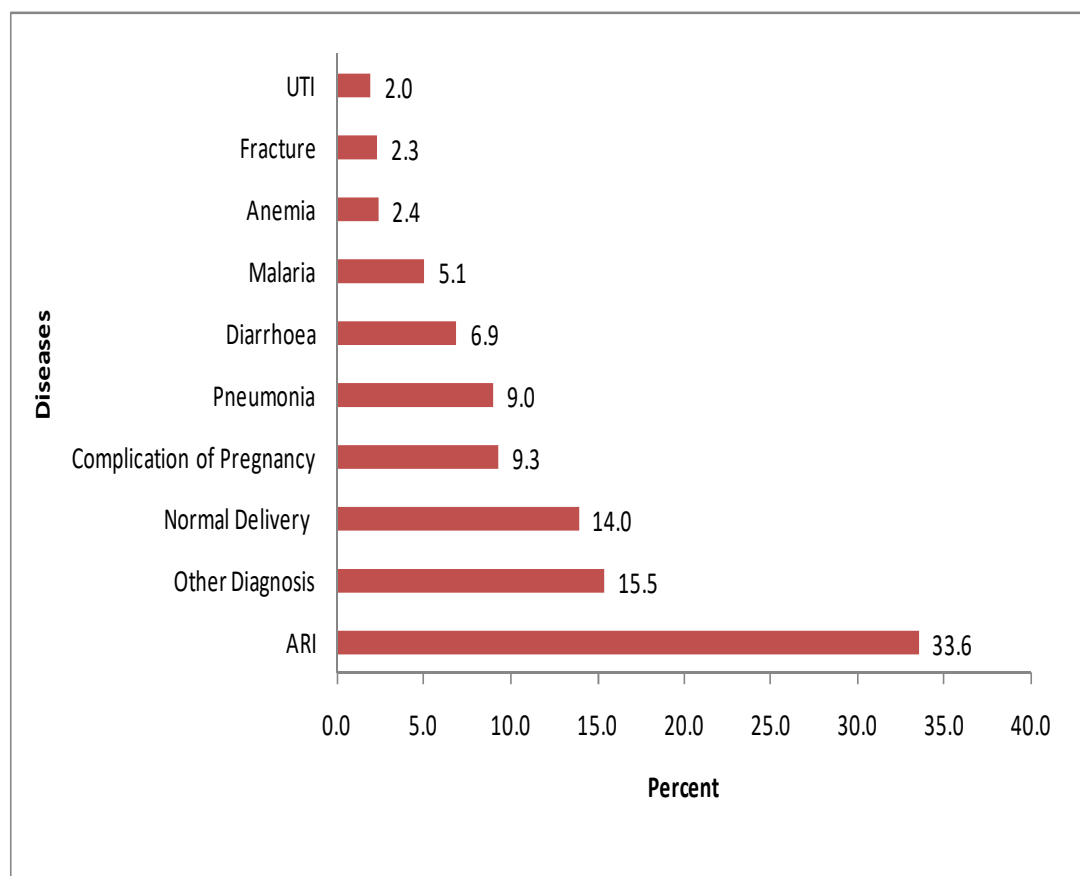
In 2015, out of 13,007 in-patients Normal delivery also ranked first in causing morbidity accounting for 8,298 cases (63.8 percent) of in patients. This is followed by Anemia (1,417 cases;10.9 percent),Diarrhea (809 cases;6.2 percent),Pneumonia (754 cases;5.8 percent),HIV/AIDS (379 cases ;2.9 percent),Severe Malaria (344 cases ; 2.6 percent),Uncomplicated Malaria (336 cases; 2.6 percent),Fracture (279 cases ; 2.1 percent) ARI (272 cases ; 2.1 Percent) and surgical condition (119 cases ; 0.9 percent).

Figure 5. 1: Percentage of Occurrence for the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only); Iringa Region, 2011



Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Figure 5. 2: Percentage of Occurrence for the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only); Iringa Region, 2015



Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5. 18: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only); Iringa DC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2,015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Anemia	2,117	26.3	Normal Delivery	8,298	63.8
2	Uncomplicated Malaria	1,335	16.6	Anemia	1,417	10.9
3	Other Diagnosis	1,198	14.9	Diarrhea	809	6.2
4	Pneumonia	1,126	14.0	Pneumonia	754	5.8
5	ARI	676	8.4	HIV/AIDS	379	2.9
6	Severe Malaria	672	8.3	Severe Malaria	344	2.6
7	Diarrhea	388	4.8	Uncomplicated Malaria	336	2.6
8	Cardiovascular Disease	275	3.4	Fracture	279	2.1
9	HIV/AIDS	140	1.7	ARI	272	2.1
10	Tuberculosis	131	1.6	Surgical Condition	119	0.9
Total		8,058	100.0		13,007	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

In Mufindi DC, out of 4,427 reported cases of causes of morbidity in 2011, Pneumonia ranked first accounting for 2,081 cases equivalent to 47.0 percent, this was followed by Uncomplicated malaria(464cases;10.5 percent),other diagnosis (370 cases;8.4 percent), Severe malaria (325 cases;7.3 percent), Diarrhea (296 cases;6.7 percent). Other causes of morbidity were Skin Infection (260 cases; 5.9 percent), Fracture (219 cases; 4.9 percent), Intestinal worms (168 cases; 3.8 percent), HIV/AIDS (141 cases; 3.2 percent) and ARI (103 cases; 2.3 percent).

In 2015, out of 10,183 reported cases of morbidity in 2015, Diarrhea continued to rank first as a cause of morbidity with 2,372 cases equivalent to 23.3 percent, followed by Other diagnosis which accounted for 2,183 cases (21.4 percent), the third cause was Pneumonia (1,791; 17.6 percent), ARI (1,252 cases;12.3 percent), Eye infection (659 cases or 6.5 percent). Other causes were UTI (538 cases; 5.3 percent), Rheumatoid joint disease (458 cases; 4.5 percent), Skin

Disease (331 cases; 3.3 percent), HIV/AIDS (313 cases; 3.1 percent) and Dysentery (cases 286; 2.8 percent).

Table 5. 19: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only); Mufindi DC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2,015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Pneumonia	2,081	47.0	Diarrhea	2,372	23.3
2	Uncomplicated Malaria	464	10.5	Other Diagnosis	2,183	21.4
3	Other Diagnosis	370	8.4	Pneumonia	1,791	17.6
4	Severe Malaria	325	7.3	ARI	1,252	12.3
5	Diarrhea	296	6.7	Eye infection	659	6.5
6	Skin infection	260	5.9	UTI	538	5.3
7	Fracture	219	4.9	Rheumatoid joint disease	458	4.5
8	Intestinal worms	168	3.8	Skin disease	331	3.3
9	HIV/AIDS	141	3.2	HIV/AIDS	313	3.1
10	ARI	103	2.3	Dysentery	286	2.8
Total		4,427	100.0		10,183	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.20 shows that in 2015 Mafinga TC had a total of 3,013 reported cases of reported cases of morbidity with other diagnosis accounting for 699 cases equivalent to 23.2 percent, followed by Malaria clinical that accounted for 382 cases, 12.7 percent, Severe Pneumonia (328 equivalent to 10.9 percent), Hypertension (299 cases; 9.9 percent), Malaria BS+VE (270 cases or 9.0 percent) and road accident (256 cases; 8.5 percent). Other causes of morbidity were Diarrhea (222 cases; 7.4 percent), Pneumonia Non severe (209; 6.9 percent), HIV/AIDS (176 cases; 5.8 percent) and low birth weight and Prematurity Complications (172; 5.7 percent).

Table 5. 20: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only), Mafinga TC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011	Percent	2,015	Percent
	Disease		Disease	
1	Other Diagnosis		Other Diagnosis	23.2
2	Malaria Clinical		Malaria Clinical	12.7
3	Severe Pneumonia		Severe Pneumonia	10.9
4	Hypertension		Hypertension	9.9
5	Malaria BS+VE		Malaria BS+VE	9.0
6	Road accident		Road accident	8.5
7	Diarrhea		Diarrhea	7.4
8	Pneumonia Non severe		Pneumonia Non severe	6.9
9	HIV/AIDS		HIV/AIDS	5.8
10	Low Birth Weight and Prematurity complication		Low Birth Weight and Prematurity complication	5.7
Total			3,013	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.21 shows that 2011 in out of 6,165 reported cases causes of morbidity in Iringa Municipal Council, Malaria Clinical ranked first accounting for 1,065 cases equivalent to 17.3 percent, followed by Gastrointestinal disease that accounted for 864 cases (14.0 percent), Fracture (629 cases;10.2 percent), Road traffic accident (613 cases; 9.9 percent), and Pneumonia (601 cases;9.7 percent).Other causes were birth asphyxia (520 cases; 8.4 percent), diarrhea (489 ; 7.9 percent), Urinary tract Infection (UTI) (471 cases ; 7.6 percent), Malaria BS+VE (470 cases ;7.6 percent) and Low Birth Weight and Prematurity complication (443 cases;7.2 percent).

In 2015, out of 6,407 reported cases in 2015, diabetes Mellitus continued to be the first cause of morbidity that accounted for 1,051 cases equivalent to 16.4 percent, followed by Pneumonia Non severe diseases that accounted for (710 cases,11.1 percent),Fracture (704 cases;11.0 percent), Road accident(641 cases;10.0 percent),Malaria clinical (639 cases ;10.0 percent). Other causes were clinical UTI (622 cases; 9.7 percent), Hypertension (541 cases; 8.4 percent) and Diarrhea (526 cases; 8.2 percent). Also, Pneumonia severe had (492 cases; 7.7 percent) and tuberculosis (481 cases; 7.5 percent).

Table 5. 21: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only); Iringa MC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria Clinical	1,065	17.3	Diabetes Mellitus	1,051	16.4
2	Gastrointestinal Disease	864	14.0	Pneumonia Non severe	710	11.1
3	Fracture	629	10.2	Fracture	704	11.0
4	Road traffic accident	613	9.9	Road accident	641	10.0
5	Pneumonia	601	9.7	Malaria Clinical	639	10.0
6	Birth Asphyxia	520	8.4	UTI	622	9.7
7	Diarrhea	489	7.9	Hypertension	541	8.4
8	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	471	7.6	Diarrhea	526	8.2
9	Malaria BS+VE	470	7.6	Pneumonia severe	492	7.7
10	Low Birth Weight and Prematurity complication	443	7.2	Tuberculosis	481	7.5
Total		6,165	100.0		6,407	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.22 shows that in 2011 out of 4,001 reported causes for in-patients in Kilolo district, malaria was the leading cause that accounted for 1,390 cases;(34.7 percent), followed by Diarrhea (879 cases;22.0 percent),Malaria Uncomplicated (272 cases;6.8 percent), anemia disease (196 cases; 4.9 percent),ARI (134 cases, 3.3 percent), and HIV/AIDS (64 cases, 1.6 percent).

In 2015, out of 32,879 in-patients ARI was also ranked number one in causing morbidity in Kilolo district accounting for 18,433 cases (56.1 percent) of in- patients. Other diagnosis ranked second with 6,312 cases (19.2 percent), followed by Complication of pregnancy (5,538 cases, 16.8 percent), Pneumonia infection (967 cases; 2.9 percent), Malaria Uncomplicated (536 cases;

1.6 percent), Malaria severe (507 cases; 1.5 percent), Fracture (402 cases; 1.2 percent) and diarrhea (184 cases; 0.6 percent).

Table 5. 22: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only) Kilolo DC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2,015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Severe Malaria	1,390	34.7	ARI	18,433	56.1
2	Pneumonia	1066	26.6	Other Diagnosis	6,312	19.2
3	Diarrhoeal	879	22.0	Complication of Pregnancy	5,538	16.8
4	Malaria Uncomplicated	272	6.8	Pneumonia	967	2.9
5	Anemia	196	4.9	Malaria Uncomplicated	536	1.6
6	ARI	134	3.3	Severe Malaria	507	1.5
7	HIV/AIDS	64	1.6	Fracture	402	1.2
				Diarrhoea	184	0.6
Total		4,001	100.0		32,879	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.1.7.2 Mortality for In-patients

Mortality levels can be traced by observing the death records of in – patients at hospitals and those who die at home. Lack of proper management of village /*mtaa* registers has resulted in the dependency on the death records of in-patients to give indicative causes of mortality in the country. In Iringa Region this was done by collecting data from Iringa Regional Hospital, as well as from health facilities in all Councils.

Tables 5.23, 5.24, 5.25, 5.26, 5.27, and 5.28 reveal ten major causes of mortality for in-patients for years 2011 and 2015. Table 5.23 presents the dominant causes of mortality for in-patients in Iringa Region in 2011 and 2015, The Table also shows that out of 559 death reported cases of in – patient deaths the leading cause was malaria (100 death; 17.9 percent). In the region 85 deaths were caused by Pneumonia which accounted for 15.2 percent of all deaths, followed by HIV/AIDS (80 death; 14.3 percent), Other Diagnosis (76 death; 13.6 percent), Cardiovascular

Disease and Anemia (40 deaths; 7.2 percent) each, Head injury and Tuberculosis (39 deaths; 7.0 percent) each, Diarrhea (32 deaths; 5.7 percent) and Intestinal Occlusion (28 death; 5.0 percent).

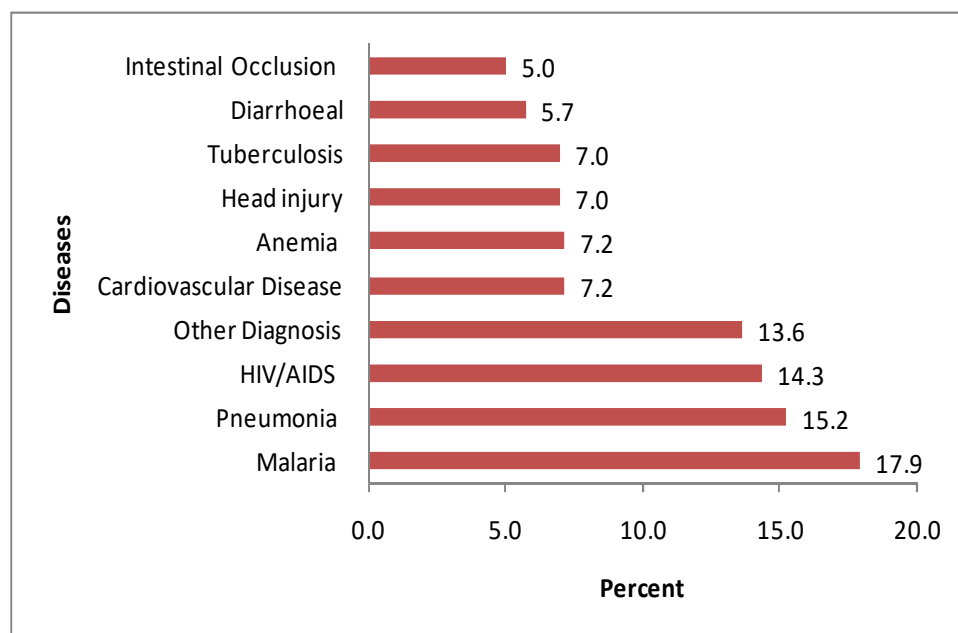
The table also shows that 897 reported deaths in 2015 were caused by pneumonia as the leading cause that accounted for 319 deaths, (35.6 percent) followed by Tuberculosis (92 deaths, 10.3 percent), Urinary Tract Infection (81 deaths, 9.0 percent) and HIV/AIDS (78 deaths, 8.7 percent). Other causes of deaths were caused by Jaundice (74 deaths, 8.2 percent), Cryptococcus meningitis (64 deaths, 7.1 percent), Other Diagnosis (55 deaths, 6.1 percent), acute Malaria (54 deaths, 6.0 percent), Hypertension (42 deaths, 4.7 percent) and head injury (38 deaths, 4.2 percent).

Table 5. 23: Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only); Iringa Region, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011			2015		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria	100	17.9	Pneumonia	319	35.6
2	Pneumonia	85	15.2	Tuberculosis	92	10.3
3	HIV/AIDS	80	14.3	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	81	9.0
4	Other Diagnosis	76	13.6	HIV/AIDS	78	8.7
5	Cardiovascular Disease	40	7.2	Jaundice	74	8.2
6	Anemia	40	7.2	Cryptococcus meningitis	64	7.1
7	Head injury	39	7.0	Other Diagnosis	55	6.1
8	Tuberculosis	39	7.0	Malaria	54	6.0
9	Diarrhea	32	5.7	Hypertension	42	4.7
10	Intestinal Occlusion	28	5.0	Head injury	38	4.2
Total		559	100.0		897	100.0

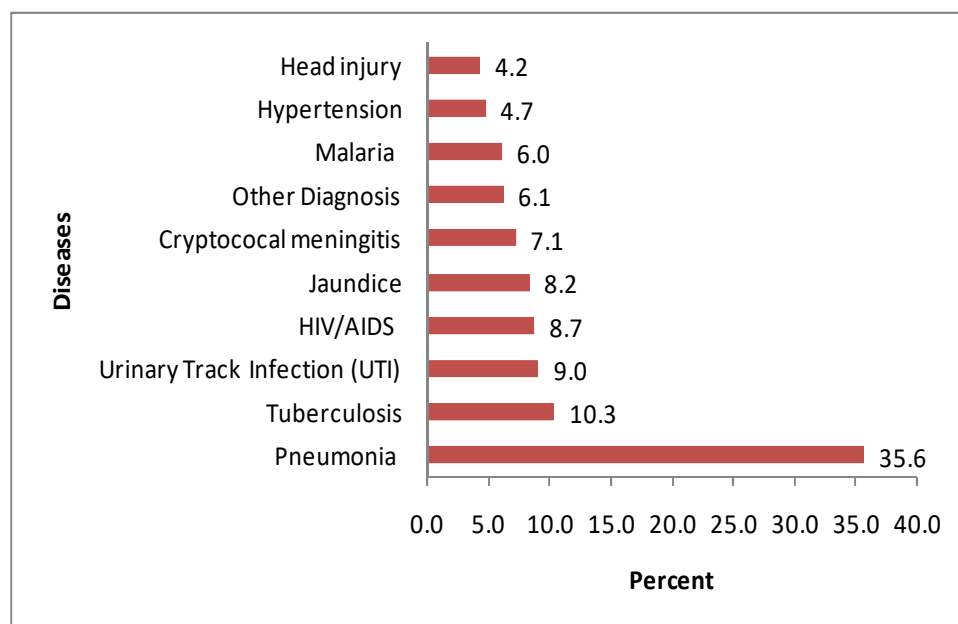
Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Figure 5. 3: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Iringa Region, 2011



Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Figure 5. 4: Number of Occurrence and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Iringa Region, 2015



Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.24 Indicates that out of 279 deaths that occurred in Iringa District Council in 2011, Other Diagnosis accounted for 76 deaths (27.2 percent), followed by HIV/AIDS (56 deaths; 20.1 percent), Cardiovascular disease (35 deaths; 12.5 percent) and Pneumonia (34 deaths; 12.2 percent). Other causes of mortality for in-patients were tuberculosis diseases (21 death; 7.5 percent), Anemia (21 deaths; 7.5 percent), severe malaria (10 death; 3.6 percent), Uncomplicated malaria (9 deaths; 3.2 percent), ARI (9 deaths; 3.2 percent) and Diarrhea that caused 8 deaths (2.9 percent).

In 2015, it was observed out of 70 deaths that occurred in Iringa DC, HIV/AIDS was the leading cause of death for in-patients accounting for 30 deaths which is equivalent to 42.9 percent, followed by Pneumonia which accounted for 20 deaths (28.6 percent),diarrhea (6 deaths; 8.6 percent),surgical condition disease (5 deaths; 7.1 percent),ARI (4 deaths ; 5.7 percent),Tuberculosis (3 deaths ; 2.9 percent) and Malaria disease (2 cases ; 2.9 percent).

Table 5. 24: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In- Patients Only), Iringa DC 2011 and 2015

2011			2,015		
Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
Other Diagnosis	76	27.2	HIV/AIDS	30	42.9
HIV/AIDS	56	20.1	Pneumonia	20	28.6
Cardiovascular Disease	35	12.5	Diarrhea	6	8.6
Pneumonia	34	12.2	Surgical condition	5	7.1
Tuberculosis	21	7.5	ARI	4	5.7
Anemia	21	7.5	Tuberculosis	3	4.3
Severe Malaria	10	3.6	Malaria	2	2.9
Uncomplicated Malaria	9	3.2	Cardiovascular Disease	0	0.0
ARI	9	3.2	Anemia	0	0.0
Diarrhea	8	2.9	Other Diagnosis	0	0.0
Total	279	100.0	Total	70	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 2.25 shows no data on causes of mortality for in patient in 2011 in Mufindi district council. In 2015, it was observed out of 30 deaths that occurred, Road traffic accident was the leading cause of mortality for in-patients accounting for 6 deaths equivalent to 20.0 percent, followed by Pneumonia that accounted for 5 deaths (16.7 percent), Severe Malaria (4 deaths, 13.3 percent), Uncomplicated Malaria, Intestinal infection and HIV/AIDS (3 deaths, 10.0 percent) each. Other causes of mortality were ARI and Other Diagnosis (2 deaths; 6.7 percent) each and Diarrhea and Skin infection (1 death; 3.3 percent).

Table 5. 25: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Mufindi DC, 2011 and 2015

Number	2011				2015			
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent		Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	
1	Road traffic accident	-	-		Road traffic accident	6	20.0	
2	Pneumonia	-	-		Pneumonia	5	16.7	
3	Severe Malaria	-	-		Severe Malaria	4	13.3	
4	Uncomplicated Malaria	-	-		Uncomplicated Malaria	3	10.0	
5	Intestinal infection	-	-		Intestinal infection	3	10.0	
6	HIV/AIDS	-	-		HIV/AIDS	3	10.0	
7	ARI	-	-		ARI	2	6.7	
8	Other Diagnosis	-	-		Other Diagnosis	2	6.7	
9	Diarrhea	-	-		Diarrhea	1	3.3	
10	Skin infection	-	-		Skin infection	1	3.3	
Total						30	100.0	

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

In 2015, it was observed out of 297 deaths that occurred, pneumonia was the leading cause of mortality for in-patients accounting for 53 deaths equivalent to 17.8 percent, followed by Tuberculosis (46 cases ; 15.5 percent), Pneumonia (43 cases ; 14.5 percent), Severe Pneumonia (33 cases ; 11.1 percent), Road traffic accident (25 cases ; 8.4 percent), birth asphyxia (24 cases ; 8.1 percent), Severe anemia (23 cases ; 7.7 percent), cryptococcal meningitis (22 percent ; 7.4 percent), Malaria (18 cases ; 6.1 percent) and hypertension (10 cases ; 3.4 percent) (Table 5.26).

Table 5. 26: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Mafinga TC, 2011 and 2015

2011				2,015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Other Diagnosis	-	-	Other Diagnosis	53	17.8
2	Tuberculosis	-	-	Tuberculosis	46	15.5
3	Pneumonia	-	-	Pneumonia	43	14.5
4	Severe pneumonia	-	-	Severe pneumonia	33	11.1
5	Road traffic accident	-	-	Road traffic accident	25	8.4
6	Birth Asphyxia	-	-	Birth Asphyxia	24	8.1
7	Severe Anemia	-	-	Severe Anemia	23	7.7
8	Cryptococcal meningitis	-	-	Cryptococcal meningitis	22	7.4
9	Malaria	-	-	Malaria	18	6.1
10	Hypertension	-	-	Hypertension	10	3.4
Total					297	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.27 shows that out of 112 deaths that occurred in Iringa Municipal Council in 2011, Head injury accounted for 32 deaths (28.6 percent), followed by Intestinal Occlusion (24 deaths; 21.4 percent), Tuberculosis (18 deaths; 16.1 percent), Malaria and Anemia in pregnancy both have (9 deaths; 8.0 percent), Other causes of mortality for in-patients were Hypertension (6 deaths ;5.4 percent), Cardiovascular Disease (5 percent; 4.5 percent), Pneumonia, Heart failure and HIV/AIDS both had 3 death each which is equivalent to 2.7 percent.

In 2015, it was observed out of 592 deaths that occurred, Pneumonia Non severe was the leading cause of mortality for in-patients accounting for 175 deaths equivalent to 29.6 percent, followed by Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) that accounted for 81 deaths (13.7 percent), Jaundice (74 deaths, 12.5 percent), HIV/AIDS (45 deaths; 7.6 percent). Other causes of mortality were Tuberculosis (42 deaths; 7.1 percent), Cryptococcal Meningitis (38 deaths; 6.4 percent), Head injury (35 deaths; 5.9 percent), Severe pneumonia (35 deaths; 5.9 percent), Hypertension (32 deaths; 5.4 percent) and Neonatal Asphyxia (27 deaths; 4.6 percent).

Table 5. 27: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Iringa Municipal Council, 2011 and 2015

2011				2,015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Head injury	32	28.6	Pneumonia non severe	175	29.6
2	Intestinal Occlusion	24	21.4	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	81	13.7
3	Tuberculosis	18	16.1	Jaundice	74	12.5
4	Malaria	9	8.0	HIV/AIDS	45	7.6
5	Anemia in Pregnancy	9	8.0	Tuberculosis	43	7.3
6	Hypertension	6	5.4	Cryptococcal meningitis	42	7.1
7	Cardiovascular Disease	5	4.5	Head injury	38	6.4
8	Pneumonia	3	2.7	Severe pneumonia	35	5.9
9	Heart Failure	3	2.7	Hypertension	32	5.4
10	HIV/AIDS	3	2.7	Neonatal Asphyxia	27	4.6
Total		112	100.0		592	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.28 indicates that out of 162 deaths that occurred in Kilolo district Council in 2011, Malaria caused 72 death which equivalent to 44.4 percent, pneumonia (45 death; 27.8 percent), HIV/AIDS (21 death;13.0 percent),Diarrheal (20 death ; 12.3 percent),ARI (3 death ;1.9 percent) and Anemia (1 death ; 0.6 percent).

In 2015, it was observed out of 49 deaths that occurred, Malaria accounted for 27 deaths which is equivalent to 55.1 percent, followed by diarrhea which accounted for 11 deaths (22.4 percent), Pneumonia (8 deaths, 16.3 percent) and Complication of pregnancy (3 deaths, 6.1 percent).

Table 5. 28: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) Kilolo District Council, 2011 and 2015

2011				2,015		
Number	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria	72	44.4	Malaria	27	55.1
2	Pneumonia	45	27.8	Diarrhoeal	11	22.4
3	HIV/AIDS	21	13.0	Pneumonia	8	16.3
4	Diarrhoeal	20	12.3	Complication of Pregnancy	3	6.1
5	ARI	3	1.9			
6	Anemia	1	0.6			
Total		162	100.0		49	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.7.1.3 Prevalence of Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis being an air-borne disease was reported in 2011 and 2015 in Iringa Region being among ten most commonly reported causes of mortality for in patients only. This disease is prevalent in Iringa region, but very few morbidity cases were reported before the outbreak of HIV/AIDS. According to observations based on the available data, the number of new tuberculosis cases has been increasing along with the spread of HIV/AIDS. As a serious health problem, interventions must be taken in order to control it.

Table 5.29 shows the number of tuberculosis (TB) Cases reported at health facilities by Council and Sex in Iringa Region from 2010 to 2015 consecutively. The data show that in Iringa Region the number of TB cases decreased from 1,105 in 2010 to 1, 074 in 2012 also decreased to 997 in 2013 before increasing to 4,230 in 2015 after addition of Mafinga TC and Iringa district tuberculosis data.

Table 5. 29: Number of TB Cases by Sex and Council, Iringa Region, 2010 – 2015

Council	Hosp/Health centre	Sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iringa DC	Isimani Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	316
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	165
	Kimande Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	243
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	123
	Mlowa Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	244
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	243
	Mgama Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	143
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	256
	Migoli Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	266
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	176
	Ifunda Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	387
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	112
	Kiponzelo Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	234
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	254
Mufindi	Sadani Health Centre	Male	32	27	30	30	23	27
		Female	27	23	23	23	23	21
	Malangali Health Centre	Male	16	13	16	16	14	11
		Female	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Mbalamaziwa Health Centre	Male	7	5	7	7	7	6
		Female	8	8	8	8	8	6
	Kasanga Health Centre	Male	15	15	15	15	15	15
		Female	36	34	34	33	33	36
	Lugoda Hosipital	Male	51	48	48	48	41	51
		Female	52	49	50	49	52	52
	Mgololo Health Centre	Male	14	18	19	19	12	14
		Female	35	31	32	31	35	35
	Mdabulo Health Centre	Male	31	27	31	31	31	32
		Female						

		Female	19	19	19	18	18	37
		Male	12	10	12	11	14	15
	Ifwagi Health Centre	Female	8	6	8	8	10	9
	Usokami Health Centre	Male	100	98	97	93	97	101
		Female	70	67	72	64	63	67
Mafinga TC	Mafinga Hosipital	Male	-	-	-	-	-	31
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Ihongole Health Centre	Male	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iringa MC	Mkwawa Health Centre	Male	17	13	11	9	13	12
		Female	8	10	17	7	14	8
	Ngome Health Centre	Male	53	52	50	40	50	58
		Female	54	56	49	37	47	55
	Ipogolo Health Centre	Male	26	33	42	28	41	46
		Female	21	29	37	33	36	35
	IMECC Health Centre	Male	41	41	31	32	34	37
		Female	37	35	38	24	42	40
	Aga Khan Health Centre	Male	20	15	28	13	22	27
		Female	17	22	21	13	18	18
	Maria Stopes Heals Centre	Male	39	43	43	47	57	41
		Female	34	35	42	36	42	43
	Frelimo Hosipital	Male	9	10	7	11	15	8
		Female	5	8	7	8	7	9
Kilolo DC	Kidabaga Health Centre	Male	11	9	7	4	5	1
		Female	8	6	6	4	2	-
	Mtandika Health Centre	Male	24	21	18	17	7	2
		Female	25	14	12	10	4	2
	Ilula Disagneted District Hosipital	Male	66	60	40	65	42	15
		Female	40	43	30	38	29	9

Total	Male	584	558	552	536	540	2,386
	Female	521	512	522	461	500	1,844

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.1.8 Expectant Mothers in Provision of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Service

There are common methods used in measuring the prevalence and trend of HIV prevalence among the people. Generally, methods that are used in the Iringa Region include testing family blood donors, prevalence among Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) volunteers and expectant mothers participating in the Provision of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Service.

Table 5.30 shows Expectant Mothers by Council who participated in the PMTCT Service in Iringa Region in 2015. According to the results, a total of 41,586 Ante-natal attendants were registered, out of whom 32,742 were screened, 1,973 were found to be HIV positive equivalent to 6 percent. In addition, a total of 1,962 expectant mothers were given Niverapine, equivalent to 99.4 percent. Iringa district Council had the highest number of HIV+ 658 (7.4 percent) followed by Mufindi 462 (6.8 percent) and Mafinga TC Council 290 (6.5 percent).

Table 5. 30: Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	No. of AN Attendants	No. Screened	No. HIV+	Percent of HIV+	No. of Given Niverapine	Percent of Given Niverapine
Iringa Dc	8,913	8,913	658	7.4	658	100
Mufindi	7666	6835	462	6.8	451	98
Mafinga TC	9,786	4,474	290	6.5	290	100
Iringa MC	7,554	6,041	303	5.0	303	100
Kilolo	7,667	6,479	260	4.0	260	100
Total	41,586	32,742	1,973	6.0	1,962	99.4

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.31 shows Expectant Mothers by Council infected with HIV/AIDS in Iringa Region for 2015. According to the results, out of 35,978 expectant mothers 1,851 expectant mothers were found with HIV positive equivalent to 5.1 percent. Findings also shows number of children born with HIV negative were 13,280 and children born with HIV positive status were 216.

Table 5. 31: Number of Expectant Mothers infected with HIV/AIDS with Respective HIV/AIDS status of children born; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total no. of Expectant mothers	Number of Expectant mothers with HIV+	Percent of Expectant mothers with HIV+	Number of children born	
				With Negative HIV status	With Positive HIV status
Iringa Dc	4,466	55	1.2	11,267	151
Mufindi	8,451	867	10.3	1,065	34
Mafinga TC	9,786	290	3.0	311	10
Iringa MC	5,082	403	7.9	370	12
Kilolo	8,193	236	2.9	267	9
Total	35,978	1,851	5.1	13,280	216

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.1.9 Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Volunteers

Data from Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services show the distribution by sex and council of those who were screened for HIV and those subsequently treated with ARV in all five Councils in Iringa Region from 2011, 2013 and 2015.

Table 5.32 presents the distribution of VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and those subsequently treated with ARV by Council and Sex in Iringa Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. The data show that in Iringa Region a total of 14,385 males were screened and 15,097 females were screened, out of whom 1,243 males (8.6 percent) and 1,604 females (10.6 percent) were found to be HIV positive. There were 854 males and 1,089 females treated with ARV.

Table 5. 32: VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and those subsequently treated with ARV by Sex; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	Year	Sex	No. Screened	No. of HIV+	Percent HIV+	No. Treated with ARV
Iringa DC	2011	Male	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0
	2013	Male	8,254	130	1.6	130
		Female	1,273	324	25.5	324
	2015	Male	3,193	156	4.9	156
		Female	2,314	211	9.1	211
	Total	Male	11,447	286	2.5	286
		Female	3,587	535	14.9	535
Mufindi DC	2011	Male	2,249	386	17.2	1,100
		Female	2,994	513	17.1	1,766
	2013	Male	1431	106	7.4	3535
		Female	1043	71	6.8	5755
	2015	Male	900	118	13.1	4739
		Female	1130	135	11.9	8063
	Total	Male	4,580	610	13.3	9,374
		Female	5,167	719	13.9	15,584
Mafinga TC	2011	Male	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0
	2013	Male	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0
	2015	Male	830	93	11.2	93
		Female	860	158	18.4	158
	Total	Male	830	93	11.2	93
		Female	860	158	18.4	158
Iringa MC	2011	Male	6342	628	9.9	3447
		Female	7056	942	13.4	5393

	2013	Male	14093	878	6.2	734
		Female	14359	1371	9.5	1150
	2015	Male	8167	634	7.8	741
		Female	9844	994	10.1	1160
	Total	Male	28,602	2,140	7.5	4,922
		Female	31,259	3,307	10.6	7,703
Kilolo DC	2011	Male	3726	362	9.7	118
		Female	3290	422	12.8	204
	2013	Male	5458	313	5.7	234
		Female	5352	568	10.6	289
	2015	Male	5201	568	10.9	502
		Female	6455	614	9.5	596
	Total	Male	14,385	1,243	8.6	854
		Female	15,097	1,604	10.6	1,089
	Grand Total	Male	59,844	4,372	7.3	15,529
		Female	55,970	6,323	11.3	25,069

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.1.10 Vaccination of Expectant Mothers

Vaccination of expectant mothers is essential in preventing them from various health problems that are associated with mothers and their new born children. In Iringa Region this service was delivered according to maternal and child health guidelines given by the Ministry of Health.

Table 5.33 shows expectant mothers vaccinated with TT2 at Hospitals/Health Centers/Dispensaries in Iringa Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. There has been a slight decrease in the number of expectant mothers who have received TT2 vaccination in the region in year 2011 to 2013. The number of vaccinated expectant mothers decrease from 13,968 (66.9 percent) in 2011 to 14,550 (64.5 percent) in 2013, and increased to 20,539 (70.9 percent). There were variations in the percent coverage in councils in 2015 ranging from 214.9 percent in Iringa

District, followed by Mafinga DC (104.2 percent), Iringa Mc (64.9 percent), Mufindi (61.6 percent) and Kilolo (56.5 percent).

Table 5. 33: Number of Expectant Mothers Vaccinated with TT2 in Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	1,439	1,200	83.4	1,305	2,804	214.9
Mufindi	9,416	5,977	63.5	9,574	5,941	62.1	9,221	5,677	61.6
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,997	2,080	104.2
Iringa MC	4683	4843	103.4	4,840	4,982	102.9	8,083	5,242	64.9
Kilolo	6,788	3,148	46.4	6,698	2,427	36.2	8,378	4,736	56.5
Total	20,887	13,968	66.9	22,551	14,550	64.5	28,984	20,539	70.9

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.34 shows Children less than One Year Vaccinated with BCG by Council in Iringa Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. The data shows that, the number of children vaccinated with BCG by Council has been decreasing in the region. The number of vaccinated children less than one year decreased from 25,809 (130.2 percent of the children targeted) in 2011 to 30,112 (125.4 percent of the children targeted) in 2013 and 34,168 (116.3 percent of the children targeted) in 2015. There are variations in the percent coverage in councils from 358.1 percent in Iringa DC, followed by Mafinga TC (198.3 percent), Mufindi District (103.9 percent), Kilolo district (92.4 percent) and Iringa Municipal Council (20.4 percent) in 2015.

Table 5. 34: Number of Children Under One Year Vaccinated with BCG by Council Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	3,711	2,211	59.6	2,883	10,324	358.1
Mufindi	8,951	9,581	107.04	9,574	10,064	105.1	9,221	9,581	103.9
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,651	5,257	198.3
Iringa MC	4284	10335	241.2	4,058	11,282	278.0	6,256	1,277	20.4
Kilolo	6,592	5,893	89.4	6,666	6,555	98.3	8,363	7,729	92.4
Total	19,827	25,809	130.2	24,009	30,112	125.4	29,374	34,168	116.3

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.35 shows Children less than One Year Vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 by Council in Iringa Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. The data shows that, the number of children vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 by Council has been increasing in the region. The number of vaccinated under one year children increased from 17,896 (105.5 percent) of the targeted children in 2011 to 22,278 (122.1 percent) in 2013, and then increased to 49,098 children (170.2 percent). In 2015 variation coverage was 914.2 percent in Iringa DC, followed by Mafinga TC (120.3 percent), Iringa municipal (96.6 percent), Mufindi (92.2 percent) and Kilolo (89.9 percent).

Table 5. 35: Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	3,458	4,617	133.5	2,638	24,117	914.2
Mufindi	9,431	10,019	106.2	9,574	8,768	91.6	9,221	8,504	92.2
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,651	3,190	120.3
Iringa MC	3835	4315	112.5	4,058	5,249	129.3	5,976	5,770	96.6
Kilolo	3,692	3,562	96.5	1,153	3,644	316.0	8,363	7,517	89.9
Total	16,958	17,896	105.5	18,243	22,278	122.1	28,849	49,098	170.2

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.36 presents the number and percent coverage of children under one year vaccinated OPV3 by Council in Iringa Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. In general, the information of children under one year vaccinated with OPV3 in the region increased from 97.1 percent (19,337 children) in 2011 to 110.9 percent (58,606 children) in 2015. In 2015, Iringa district recorded the largest proportion (33,717; 126.6 percent) of children vaccinated with OPV3, followed by Mafinga TC (3,192 ; 120.4 percent), Iringa MC (5,770; 96.6 percent), Mufindi (8,410; 91.2 percent) and Kilolo District with 7,517 (89.9 percent) vaccinated children under one year.

Table 5. 36: Children under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	3,711	6,595	177.7	26,625	33,717	126.6
Mufindi	9,814	8,758	89.2	9,574	8,758	91.5	9,221	8,410	91.2
Mafinga TC	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2,651	3,192	120.4
Iringa MC	3835	4315	112.5	4,058	5,249	129.3	5,976	5,770	96.6
Kilolo	6,269	6,264	99.9	6,666	6,340	95.1	8,363	7,517	89.9
Total	19,918	19,337	97.1	24,009	26,942	112.2	52,836	58,606	110.9

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.37 shows that, fewer children under one year were vaccinated against measles in the Region in 2011, 2013 and 2015. The data shows that, the number of children under one year vaccinated against measles increased from 28,207 (104.4 percent) of the targeted children in 2011 to 29,235 (106.2 percent) in 2013 and decrease in percent (98 percent) in 2015 which equivalent to 35,845 children vaccinated. In 2015, Iringa MC recorded the largest proportion (7,723; 123.6 percent) of children under one year vaccinated against measles, followed by Mafinga TC (3,100; 116.9 percent), Iringa District (9,638; 95.4 percent), Kilolo District (7,517; 89.9 percent) and Mufindi (7,858; 85.2 percent). It is important to note that the proportions were calculated as the percentage of the targeted under one children vaccinated in each respective Council.

Table 5. 37: Children under One Year Vaccinated Measles by Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent
Iringa Dc	7,163	6,980	97.4	6,709	6,897	102.8	10,098	9,638	95.4
Mufindi	9,416	8,673	92.1	9,574	8,482	88.6	9,221	7,858	85.2
Mafinga TC	0	0	0.0	0	0		2,651	3,100	116.9
Iringa MC	3835	6386	166.5	4,590	7,516	163.7	6,256	7,732	123.6
Kilolo	6,592	6,168	93.6	6,666	6,340	95.1	8,363	7,517	89.9
Total	27,006	28,207	104.4	27,539	29,235	106.2	36,589	35,845	98.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.38 shows distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Council in Iringa Region from 2010 and 2012. The data shows that, a total of 47,711 children aged 0 to 15 years in 2010 were vaccinated against measles in Iringa District (2,641 ;5.5 percent) and Mufindi District Council (45,070 ; 94.5 percent) In 2012 a total number of 48,041 children age 0 to 15 years in 2012 were vaccinated against measles in Iringa District (2,683 ;5.6 percent) and Mufindi District (45,358 ;94.4 percent); however, no children were vaccinated in Mafinga TC Councils, Kilolo district and Iringa municipal council

Table 5. 38: Shows distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Council in Iringa Region from 2010 and 2012

Council	Measles Vaccination Emergency Campaigns	for	Percentage Measles Vaccination Emergency Campaigns	of	0 to 15 years children Vaccinated in 2010	Percent of 0 to 15 years children Vaccinated in 2010	0 to 15 years children Vaccinated in 2012	Percent of 0 to 15 years children Vaccinated in 2012
Iringa Dc	-	-	-	-	2,641	5.5	2,683	5.6
Mufindi	-	-	-	-	45,070	94.5	45,358	94.4
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iringa MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total					47,711	100.0	48,041	100.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.39 shows severe malnutrition for Children less than one year was decrease from 4.0 percent in 2011 to 3.5 in 2013 and 2.0 percent in 2015. In 2015 Mufindi DC was the leading council with 6.3 percent followed by Iringa Municipal DC (2.7 percent), Kilolo (0.7 percent) and Iringa DC (0.5 percent).Mufindi district have none case of children with severe malnutrition in 2015.

Table 5. 39: Severe Malnutrition for Children Under One Year by Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	2011			2013			2015		
	Total Weighed	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight
Iringa Dc	6,312	10.6	1.9	6,134	9.7	1.3	7,675	7.3	0.5
Mufindi	16804	225.5	9.5	9226	165.6	9.0	12,222	129.1	6.3
Mafinga TC	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	18,448	13.4	0.0
Iringa MC	31137	54.0	7.3	43580	48	6.0	50300	32.9	2.7
Kilolo	11,560	5.1	1.3	11925	4.2	1.1	12,207	3.6	0.7
Total	65,813	59.0	4.0	70,865	45.5	3.5	100,852	37.3	2.0

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

Table 5.40 shows the Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases by Council in Iringa Region in 2013 and 2015. Some of the reported cases of communicable diseases were cholera, measles, typhoid, rabies, yellow fever, meningitis, plague, and malaria, HIV, UTI, among others. According to the reported data, a total of 33,353 cases were reported in 2013 increasing to 129,043 cases in 2015. At Council level, in Iringa DC reported cases of communicable diseases increased from 19,764 in 2013 to 34,351 in 2015, Mufindi District reported 11,324 cases in 2013 which increased to 72,886 cases in 2015, Mafinga District reported 711 cases in 2015, Iringa municipal Council reported 410 cases in 2013 to 978 cases in 2015 and Kilolo district reported 1,855 cases of communicable diseases in 2013 increasing to 20,117 cases in 2015. However, in Mafinga TC have no cases of common diseases been reported in 2013.

Table 5. 40: Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases, in Iringa Region; 2013 and 2015

	Number	Disease	Number of cases	
			2013	2015
Iringa DC	1	Dysentery	1,418	685
	2	Cholera	-	-
	3	Measles	-	-
	4	Typhoid	25	-
	5	Rabies	2	-
	6	Rabid Animal bite	186	126
	7	Meningitis	4	18
	8	Relapsing	-	-
	9	Malaria	18,129	33,512
	10	Acute Flaccid Per	-	10
Total			19,764	34,351
Mufindi Dc	1	Upper respiratory infection	1,245	25,642
	2	Diarrhoea	3,680	9,058
	3	Skin infection non fungal	1,487	5,134
	4	Intestinal worms	1,539	6,006
	5	Pneumonia	1,689	11,773
	6	UTI	522	4,464
	7	Malaria	208	4,016
	8	Sexual transimted Infection	100	4,307
	9	Skin infection fungal	634	1,819
	10	Genital discharge	220	667
Total			11,324	72,886
Mafinga TC	1	Malaria	-	270
	2	Hepatitis	-	1
	3	Yellow Fever	-	0

	4	Virus Hemorrhagic fever	-	Virus Hemorrhagic fever	0
	5	HIV/AIDS	-	HIV/AIDS	176
	6	Typhoid Fever	-	Typhoid Fever	95
	7	Meningitis	-	Meningitis	73
	8	Plague	-	Plague	0
	9	Dysentery	-	Dysentery	55
	10	Tuberculosis	-	Tuberculosis	41
	Total				711
Iringa MC	1	Acute Flaccid Peralysis	-	Acute Flaccid Peralysis	-
	2	Anthraxs	-	Anthraxs	-
	3	Cholera	-	Cholera	-
	4	Blood Diarrhoeal	79	Blood Diarrhoeal	511
	5	Measles	6	Measles	23
	6	Animal Bites	26	Animal Bites	315
	7	Small pox	-	Small pox	-
	8	Typhoid	299	Typhoid	129
	9	Yellow Fever	-	Yellow Fever	-
	10	Virus Hemorrhagic fever	-	Virus Hemorrhagic fever	-
	Total		410		978
Kilolo DC	1	Malaria	989	Malaria	19,303
	2	Dysentery	822	Dysentery	693
	3	Typhoid fever	28	Typhoid fever	58
	4	Rabid Animal bite	12	Rabid Animal bite	62
	5	Measles	4	Measles	-
	6	Acute flaccid paralysis	0	Acute flaccid paralysis	1
	7	Cholera	0	Cholera	-
	8	Relapsing fever	0	Relapsing fever	-
	9	Meningitis	0	Meningitis	-

10	Neonatal Tetanus	0	Neonatal Tetanus	-
Total				20,117

Source: Regional Commissioner' Office (Regional Medical Office) Iringa Region, 2015

5.2 Education Sector

This section deals with provision of education in the region as one of the basic human rights that must be delivered to all children of age 7-13 which is the official age for Primary school pupils, In Tanzania Mainland, education sector deals with Primary, secondary, technical, Vocational and higher education.

One of the main goals of Cluster II of the National Strategy for Education Sector covers pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education, including vocational education, colleges and higher learning institutions. Therefore, the development of the sector in Iringa Region involves improvement in all the mentioned areas for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA).

5.2.1 Pre- Primary Education

In regard to ownership of pre-primary school classes, public sector makes a significant contribution in the Region. Table 5.41 shows that publicly owned pre-primary school classes increased from 417 in 2011 to 479 in 2015. In 2015, Mufindi DC had the largest number of Public Pre-primary schools (177), Iringa DC (140), Kilolo (98), Iringa municipal (39) and Mafinga TC (25). Public pre-primary classes increased very fast in Mufindi district from 145 classes in 2011 to 177 classes in 2015. Compared to public sector, the contribution made by the private sector was sight significant. In 2015, the number of private classes in Iringa Region was 52 while that of public classes was 479.

Table 5. 41: Number of Pre-Primary School Classes by Ownership and by Council; Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iringa Dc	135	0	135	0	134	0	139	0	140	1
Mufindi	145	3	145	3	145	5	162	5	177	5
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	7
Iringa MC	37	35	39	37	39	37	40	38	39	39
Kilolo	100	0	93	0	95	0	96	0	98	0
Total	417	38	412	40	413	42	437	43	479	52

Source: District Primary Education Office

Total enrolment in pre-primary public schools has been fluctuating over the years as indicated in Table 5.42. The table shows that enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased from 27,416 pupils in 2011 to 26,263 in 2015. In private pre-primary classes, enrolment increased from 536 in 2011 to 901 in 2015. Moreover, in 2011 Iringa municipal council had the largest number of pupils (536) in private pre-primary classes while in 2015 Mafinga Town Council had the largest number of pupils (484) in private pre-primary classes. Over the 2011 to 2015 period, there were no private pre-primary classes in Mufindi and Kilolo district.

Table 5. 42: Total Enrolment in Pre-Primary Classes by Ownership and by Council; Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iringa Dc	11,554	0	13,660	0	8,065	0	8,220	0	8,836	8
Mufindi	8,338	0	8,877	0	9,734	0	9,769	0	8,791	0
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	484
Iringa MC	1,900	536	1,901	495	1,745	341	1,807	388	1,836	409
Kilolo	5,624	0	5,350	0	5,403	0	5,009	0	5,185	0
Total	27,416	536	29,788	495	24,947	341	24,805	388	26,263	901

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.1 Primary Education

According to the education policy enrolment into Standard One, is for children aged seven years. Its expansion to cover 7 to 10 years, is due to culture and norms of the people of Tanzania. The policy of free education at primary and lower secondary schools levels as well as up to Form 4 and Community participation through MEMM and MEMKWA have motivated parents in the Region to enroll their children and thus improved the enrolment rate of Iringa Region. This improvement can be seen through changes in net enrolment rates, gross enrolment rates, and reduction of dropouts of pupils, availability of education facilities and performance of pupils in general.

Table 5.43 shows that, in 2011 the Region had 466 public primary schools which increased to 473 by the end of 2015 and 9 private primary schools to 15 private primary school in 2015. The private sector have greater contribution to the development of primary education in the region.

Table 5. 43: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and Council; Iringa Region, 2011 – 2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iringa Dc	145	0	145	0	145	0	146	0	148	1
Mufindi	169	3	172	3	172	5	172	5	143	1
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	7
Iringa MC	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	6
Kilolo	110	0	110	0	111	0	111	0	111	0
Total	466	9	469	9	470	11	471	11	473	15

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.2 Primary School Enrolment

Table 5.44 shows that at region level, from 2011 to 2015, Standard One enrolment in public primary schools increased from 31,082 pupils in 2011 to 34,111 pupils in 2015. On the other hand, in private primary schools standard one enrolment increased from 352 in 2011, to 617 in 2015. At district level in 2011, the council which had the largest standard 1 enrolment in public

primary schools was Mufindi District Council with 9,837 pupils and 11,986 pupils in 2015. Iringa Municipal had the smallest standard I enrolment of 3,647 pupils in 2011 and increased to 3,730 pupils in 2015.

Table 5. 44: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Council; Iringa Region, 2011- 2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iringa Dc	9,326	0	9,856	0	8,143	0	9,474	0	8,239	0
Mufindi	9,837	0	10,864	0	9,327	0	9,502	0	11,986	0
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,359	234
Iringa MC	3,647	352	3,675	270	3,845	278	3,585	362	3,730	383
Kilolo	8,272	0	8,226	0	8,003	0	7,721	0	7,797	0
Total	31,082	352	32,621	270	29,318	278	30,282	362	34,111	617

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.45 shows the number of pupils who enrolled in Standard I in public primary schools at ages 7 and (8-10) years in the 2011 to 2015 period by council. The table reveals that in Iringa Region from 2011-2015 enrolment of pupils of age 7 was 134,791 while that of pupils of age 8-10 years was 16,642.

Table 5. 45: Number of Age Seven Population and Standard I Registered; Number of Total Standard I Registered; Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Council and Sex, Iringa Region, 2011- 2015

Council	Year	Age Seven expected Population	Age Seven Registered children	Age 8-10 Registered children	Total Registered	Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) - Age Seven	Net Enrolment Ratio (%) -Age Seven
Iringa DC	2011	9,478	9,202	138	9,340	98.5	97.1
	2012	9,450	6,864	2461	9,325	98.7	72.6
	2013	8,214	7,614	529	8,143	99.1	92.7
	2014	9,570	7,078	2396	9,474	99.0	74.0
	2015	8,324	6,125	2113	8,239	99.0	73.6
	Total	45,036	36,883	7,637	44,521	98.9	81.9
Mufindi DC	2011	9,885	9,766	76	9,837	99.5	98.8
	2012	10,864	10,864	0	10,864	100.0	100.0
	2013	9,411	8,572	277	9,329	99.1	91.1
	2014	9,070	9,079	87	9,502	104.8	100.1
	2015	9,084	8,844	3142	11,986	131.9	97.4
	Total	48,314	47,125	3,582	51,518	106.6	97.5
Mafinga TC	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	2,265	2,193	166	2,359	104.2	96.8
	Total	2,265	2,193	166	2,359	104.2	96.8
Iringa MC	2011	3,661	3,628	216	3,844	105.0	99.1
	2012	3,691	3,656	204	3,860	104.6	99.1
	2013	3,263	3,314	185	3,499	107.2	101.6
	2014	3,272	3,317	170	3,448	105.4	101.4
	2015	3,005	3,620	165	3,785	126.0	120.5
	Total	16,892	17,535	940	18,436	109.1	103.8

	2011	7014	6,147	1437	8,062	114.9	87.6
	2012	7472	6,459	1528	8,128	108.8	86.4
Kilolo	2013	6833	6,176	1,804	8,044	117.7	90.4
	2014	6550	6,252	1653	7,823	119.4	95.5
	2015	6818	6,021	1477	7,583	111.2	88.3
Iringa	Total	34,687	31,055	7,899	39,640	114.3	89.5
Grand Total		147,194	134,791	16,642	156,474	106.3	91.6

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.46 shows the number of pupils enrolled in STD I to VII of Public Primary Schools by council and sex from 2011 to 2015. The table reveals that in 2011 enrolment decreased from 213,296 pupils in 2011 to 203,722 in 2015. In regard to sex, enrolment of boys decreased from 94,952 in 2011 to 89,952 in 2015 whereas enrolment of girls decreased from 111,235 girls in 2011 to 104,229 in 2015.

Table 5. 46: Total (STD I - VII) Enrolment (number) in Public Primary Schools by Councils and Sex; Iringa Region, 2011 - 2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Iringa Dc	32,167	37,183	29,253	30,076	31,235	30,441	26,307	27,502	26,794	27,685
Mufindi	33,554	35,600	35,076	36,041	32,705	34,384	31,118	33,188	31,041	33,040
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,894	7,498
Iringa MC	11,269	11,608	10,959	11,358	11,859	11,977	11,350	11,947	11,549	12,087
Kilolo	25,071	26,844	23,894	24,445	23,058	23,948	22,733	23,823	23,215	23,919
Total	102,061	111,235	99,182	101,920	98,857	100,750	91,508	96,460	99,493	104,229

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.3. Completion of Standard VII in Public Primary Schools

Table 5.47 shows number of pupils by sex, who enrolled in in STD I in 2007 and completed STD VII in 2013 and those who enrolled in 2008 and completed STD VII in 2014 by council. Out of

30,479 pupils in 2007 who enrolled in STD I in 2007 in Iringa Region, 22,375 completed STD VII in 2013. therefore, the overall completion Rate was 73.4 percent. Sex wise, completion Rate for boys was 71.7 percent, and completion rate for girls was 74.9 percent.

The table also shows out of 20,841 pupils who enrolled in STDI in 2008, 29,419 completed STD VII in 2014. Hence, the resultant completion rate was 70.8 percent. In term of sex, completion Rate for boys was 63.4 percent that of girls was 78.4 percent. Generally the completion rate was higher for girls than for boys.

Table 5. 47: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2007 and, 2008 and Completed STD VII in 2013 and 2014, Iringa Region

Council	2008 to 2014				2009 to 2015			
	Enrolled 2007		Completed 2013		Enrolled 2008		Completed 2014	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Iringa Dc	3,779	4,173	2,695	3,219	3,613	3,981	2,598	3,028
Mufindi	5,113	5,232	3,672	4,443	4,964	5,203	3,198	3,953
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa MC	1,855	1,892	1,559	1,603	1,741	1,816	1,346	1,660
Kilolo	3,617	4,818	2371	2813	4,499	3,602	2247	2,811
Total	14,364	16,115	10,297	12,078	14,817	14,602	9,389	11,452

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.4 Dropouts in Public Primary Schools by Reason

Table 5.48 shows the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school dropouts in Iringa Region. In 2012, a total of 140,074 pupils were enrolled out of whom dropouts were 4,475 pupils or 3.2 percent, then the drop-out rate decreased in 2013 (1.3 percent) and increase again to 2.3 percent in 2014 before dropping to 1.5 percent in 2015

Out of a total of 4,475 drop -outs in 2012, other unspecified reasons caused 3,717 (83.1 percent). It was followed by Truancy (716 drop-out, 16.0 percent) and pregnancy (22 drop-out, 0.5 percent). Death caused 20 dropouts or 0.4 percent of all dropouts. In 2013 the number of drop-outs decreased to 1,938 with other unspecified reasons accounting for the majority (1,332

drop-out, 68.7 percent). It was followed by truancy (546 drop-out, 28.2 percent) and pregnancy (53 drop-out, 2.7 percent). Pregnancy reasons caused 7 dropouts or 0.4 percent of all dropouts.

In 2014, the total number of dropouts increased further to 2,544 of which Other unspecified reasons was the main reason by causing 2,544 (79.6 percent) dropouts followed by truancy (604 drop-out, 18.9 percent), death (43 drop-out, 1.3 percent) and pregnancy (5 drop-out, 0.2 percent). In 2015, unspecified reasons caused 1,239 dropouts or 60.3 percent of all dropouts, followed by truancy (765 drop-outs, 37.2 percent), death (44 dropouts, 2.1 percent) and pregnancy (8 dropouts, 0.4 percent).

Table 5. 48: Number of Drop- Outs in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons, Iringa Region, 2012 - 2015

Reason	Iringa Region											
	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	464	252	716	323	223	546	370	234	604	477	288	765
Pregnancy		22	22		7	7		5	5		8	8
Death	14	6	20	35	18	53	26	19	43	31	13	44
Other	2,269	1,448	3,717	807	525	1,332	1,401	1,143	2,544	677	562	1,239
Total dropouts	2,747	1,728	4,475	1,165	773	1,938	1,797	1,401	3,196	1,185	871	2,056
Total Enrolment	67,116	72,958	140,074	70,367	72,961	143,328	69,439	71,335	140,774	65,658	68,906	134,564
Percent	4.1	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.5

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.49 shows the situation of school drop -outs in Iringa District Council. In 2012, out of 58,554 pupils enrolled in public schools, 133 (0.2 percent) dropped out. The drop-out rate was 0.3 in 2013, 0.2 percent in 2014 and 2015. , the main cause of dropouts was truancy (95 drop-out , 71.4 percent), followed by pregnancy (18 pupils, 13.5 percent).

In 2013 the number of dropouts increased to 196 pupils with truancy (166, 84.7percent) being the main cause. It was followed by death (20 dropouts, 10.2 percent). In 2014, a total of 91 dropouts were reported, and truancy was again the main cause and accounted for 91 (65.5 percent) dropouts followed by other unspecified reasons (35 dropouts, 25.2 percent). In 2015, the

total number of dropouts was 101 of which truancy accounted for 84 (83.2 percent) dropouts, followed by death (14 dropouts, 13.9 percent).

Table 5. 49: Number of Dropouts in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons Iringa DC, 2012 – 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	58	37	95	93	73	166	67	24	91	54	30	84
Pregnancy		18	18		6	6		0	0		3	3
Death	5	0	5	12	8	20	8	5	13	11	3	14
Other	8	7	15	4	0	4	26	9	35	0	0	0
Total dropouts	71	62	133	109	87	196	101	38	139	65	36	101
Total Enrolment	26,172	32,382	58,554	29,686	30,488	60,174	29,370	29,544	58,914	26,794	27,685	54,479
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.50 shows the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school dropouts in Mufindi District Council. In 2012, a total of 11,881 pupils were enrolled out of whom 3,603 (30.3 percent), pupils dropped out. The percentage of dropouts was 13.2 percent in 2013, 24.8 percent in 2014 and 14.1 percent in 2015. Causes of 3,603 dropouts in 2012 were other unspecified reasons (3,531 dropouts, 98.0 percent), Truancy (68 dropouts, 1.9 percent), Death and pregnancy caused 2 case of dropouts each which is equivalent to 0.1 percent.

In 2013 the number of dropouts decreased to 1226. Out of these, other unspecified reasons caused 1,175 dropout(95.8 percent), truancy caused 47 dropout (3.8 percent), death caused 3 dropout (0.2 percent), and pregnancy caused 1 dropout, 0.1 percent). Other unspecified reasons caused 2,364 dropouts or 24.8 percent of all dropouts. In 2014, the total number of dropouts was 2,364 and they were caused by, other unspecified reasons (2,303 dropout, 97.4 percent), followed by truancy (60 dropouts, 2.5 percent), death (2 dropout, 0.1 percent) and pregnancy (1 dropout, 0.04 percent).

In 2015, the total number of dropouts decreased to 1043 and the majority of these (865 dropouts, 82.9 percent) were caused by other unspecified reasons, followed by truancy (176 dropouts, 16.9 percent) and deaths caused 2 dropouts or 0.2 percent of all dropouts.

Table 5. 50: Number of Dropouts in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons, Mufindi DC , 2012 - 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	53	15	68	27	20	47	40	20	60	105	71	176
Pregnancy		2	2		1	1		1	1		0	0
Death	1	1	2	3	0	3	2	0		2	0	2
Other	2170	1361	3531	729	446	1175	1265	1038	2303	477	388	865
Total dropouts	2224	1379	3603	759	467	1226	1307	1059	2364	584	459	1043
Total Enrolment	6,094	5,787	11,881	4,401	4,889	9,290	4,506	5,017	9,523	3,424	3,954	7,378
Percent	36.5	23.8	30.3	17.2	9.6	13.2	29.0	21.1	24.8	17.1	11.6	14.1

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.51 shows the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school dropouts in Mafinga Town District Council. In 2015, a total of 2,290 pupils were enrolled out of whom 185 pupils (10.3 percent) dropped out. Also, the majority of 237 dropouts, were unspecified reasons (185 dropouts, 78.1 percent) followed by death (37 dropouts, 15.6 percent).

Table 5. 51: Number of Drop outs in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons, Mafinga TC, 2012 - 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	21	37
Pregnancy		-	-		-	-		-	-		4	4
Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	92	185
Total dropouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	122	237
Total Enrolment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	1,178	2,290
Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	10.4	10.3

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.52 shows the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school dropouts in Iringa Municipal Council. In 2012, a total of 22,360 pupils were enrolled and out of these, 4 (0.02 percent) dropped out. The percentage of dropouts was 0.03 in 2013, 0.01 in 2014 and 0.01 in 2015. Out of 4 dropouts of 2012, three was due to truancy and the remaining one pupil was due to unspecified reasons.

In 2013, the number of dropouts increased to 7. Out of these, death caused 4 (57.1 percent) dropout and the truancy caused 3 (42.9 percent) dropouts. In 2014, the total number of dropout was 3 of which 3 (100.0 percent) dropouts were caused by unspecified reasons. In 2015, the total number of dropouts remains the same as 2014.

Table 5. 52: Number of Drop outs in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons Iringa MC, 2012 - 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
Pregnancy		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Death	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Total dropouts	1	3	4	4	3	7	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total Enrolment	12,025	10,335	22,360	13,223	13,635	26,858	12,830	13,488	26,318	11,813	12,170	23,983
Percent	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.53 shows the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school dropouts in Iringa Municipal Council. In 2012, a total of 47,279 pupils were enrolled and out of these, 735 (1.6 percent) dropped out. The percentage of dropouts was 1.1 in 2013, 1.5 in 2014 and 1.4 in 2015. Out of 735 dropouts of 2012, 550 dropouts was due to truancy equal to 74.8 percent followed by other unspecified reasons (170 dropout; 23.1 percent) death (13 dropout;1.8 percent) and the remaining were due to pregnancy (2 dropout ;0.3 percent).

In 2013, the number of dropouts decreased to 509. Out of these, truancy caused 330 (64.8 percent) dropout and other unspecified reasons were 153 (30.1 percent) dropouts. In 2014, the

total number of dropout was 690 of which 453 (65.7 percent) dropouts were caused by other truancy and the remaining 203 (29.4 percent) dropouts were due to other reasons. In 2015, the total number of dropouts decreased to 672 of which the majority 465 (69.2 percent) were caused by truancy Unspecified reasons caused 189 dropouts or 28.1 percent of all dropouts.

Table 5. 53: Number of Drop outs in Public Primary Schools and Sex by Reasons Iringa MC, 2012 - 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	352	198	550	202	128	330	263	190	453	300	165	465
Pregnancy		2	2		0	0		4	4		1	1
Death	8	5	13	17	9	26	16	14	30	12	5	17
Other	91	79	170	74	79	153	108	95	203	107	82	189
Total dropouts	451	284	735	293	216	509	387	303	690	419	253	672
Total Enrolment	22,825	24,454	47,279	23,057	23,949	47,006	22,733	23,286	46,019	22,515	23,919	46,434
Percent	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.4

Source:b District Primary Education Office.

5.2.5 Pass Rate (PR) in Public Primary Schools

The number and rate of passing the Standard VII examinations and being selected to join Form I reflect the quality of primary education in the Region. Table 5.55 indicates that in Iringa Region, the number and pass rate in public primary schools by council and sex over the 2011 to 2015 period. In 2011, out of 24,848 pupils who sat for STD VII examinations, 16,928 (68.1 percent) passed. In 2013, out of 22,855 pupils who sat for STD VII examinations, 14,978 (65.5 percent) passed and in 2015, out of 22,216 pupils who sat for STD VII examinations, 16,667 (75.0 percent) passed.

The pass rate decreased from 68.1 percent in 2011 to 65.5 percent in 2013 then increased to 75.0 percent in 2015. The pass rate of boys and girls fluctuated also, but the pass rate of girls was higher than that of boys. In 2011 the pass rates of boys was 47.2 percent. It decreased to 47.0

percent and 46.3 percent in 2015. On the other hand, the pass rates for girls was 52.8 percent in 2013 then increased to 53.0 percent and 53.7 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 54: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations in Public Primary Schools by Council and Sex ; Iringa Region, 2011,2013 and 2015

Council	Pupils who sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils who Passed STD VII Examinations								
	2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Iringa Dc	2,984	3,005	5,989	3,064	3,339	6,403	2,598	3,028	5,626	1,730	1,449	3,179	1,916	2,066	3,982	1,954	2,161	4,115
Mufindi	4,111	4,926	9,037	3,672	4,443	8,115	2,926	3,540	6,466	3,108	3,746	6,854	2,366	2,784	5,150	2,367	2,831	5,198
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	833	1,535			-			-	608	781	1,389
Iringa MC	1,482	1,673	3,155	1,503	1,650	3,153	1,367	1,597	2,964	1,264	1,438	2,702	1,251	1,342	2,593	1,187	1,396	2,583
Kilolo	3,107	3,560	6,667	2,311	2,873	5,184	2,640	2,985	5,625	1,892	2,301	4,193	1,514	1,739	3,253	1,598	1,784	3,382
Total	11,684	13,164	24,848	10,550	12,305	22,855	10,233	11,983	22,216	7,994	8,934	16,928	7,047	7,931	14,978	7,714	8,953	16,667

Source: District Primary Education Office

B=Boys, G= Girls

5.2.6 Facilities in Public Primary Schools

It is the duty of educational authorities like the PMORALG to collaborate with beneficiaries, the community and stakeholders to ensure that teachers and basic education facilities such as classrooms, furniture, libraries, and textbooks, toilets, staff houses, and sports grounds are in place.

i) Classrooms

The Education System in Tanzania Mainland requires each classroom in primary and secondary schools to accommodate 45 pupils or students only. Table 5.55 reveals that in 2015 Iringa Region had a CPR of 1:50, hence could not meet the requirement of 45 pupils per classroom. At CPR of 1:45 in 2015, the Region experienced a 39.1 percent shortage of classrooms in primary schools. The shortage varied at council level. Mufindi district Council experienced shortage of Classrooms of 42.4 percent and a CPR of 1:42, followed by Iringa District (31.8 percent, CPR 1:51), Iringa MC Council (11.2 percent, CPR 1:53), Kilolo District Council (9.7 percent, CPR 1:52) while Mafinga Town Council had the shortage of 4.9 percent and CPR of

1:57 which is below the Regional CPR of 1:50. However, Mafinga TC, Iringa MC, Kilolo Dc, Iringa Dc and Mufindi Dc have higher CPRs than the regional CPR as the table shows.

Table 5. 55: Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
					Number	Percent
Iringa Dc	54,479	1078	51	1528	450	31.8
Mufindi	52,678	1193	44	1794	601	42.4
Mafinga TC	14,654	255	57	325	70	4.9
Iringa MC	26,565	502	53	660	158	11.2
Kilolo	48,066	929	52	1197	137	9.7
Total	196,442	3,957	50	5,504	1,416	100.0

Source: District Primary Education Office

iii) Pit-Latrines

Pit latrines are one of the most essential facilities for promoting hygiene and preventing most of environmental related diseases at community level. Table 5.56 shows that in 2015 all primary schools in the Region had a total of 204,855 (100,554 for boys and 104,301 for girls) pit-latrine and the deficit of pit latrines were 7,040 (3,429 for boys, 3,611 for girls). The standard set by the Government is one pit-latrine for 20 girls (1:20) and one pit-latrine for 25 boys (1:25).

Table 5.56 indicates that there was a large shortage of pit-latrine in primary schools as one pit-latrine was being used by 29 boys and 29 girls. The most affected district was Iringa District with a shortage of 893 pit-latrine (373 for boys, and 520 for girls) followed by Kilolo (853), Mufindi (607), Iringa municipal (382) and Mafinga TC (198).

Table 5. 56: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Primary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total Pupils		Available		Pit		Required			
			Pit		Latrine		Pit		Deficit of Pit Latrine for	
			Latrine		Pupils		Latrine			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Iringa Dc	26,794	27,685	914	972	29	28	1,287	1,492	373	520
Mufindi	31,041	33,040	1,197	1,297	26	25	1,488	1,613	291	316
Mafinga TC	7,266	7,388	249	213	29	35	364	296	115	83
Iringa MC	11,630	11,734	349	396	33	30	532	595	183	199
Kilolo	23,823	24,454	720	733	33	33	939	1,206	308	545
Total	100,554	104,301	3,429	3,611	29	29	4,610	5,202	1,270	1,663

Source: District Primary Education Office

iv) Staff Quarters

Provision of housing facilities fulfills one of the three basic necessities of life namely food, clothing and shelter. Among the various teaching incentives, availability of houses within the school compound promotes retention of teachers, teaching morale and confidence. Table 5.57 indicates that Iringa Region had a total of 2,086 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 5,938 houses. Bearing in mind, the standard House Teacher Ratio (HTR) of 1:1; Iringa Region had a deficit of 3,830 houses (equivalent to 183.6 percent deficit). Iringa Municipal council was the most affected council with a deficit of 720.0 percent, followed by Mafinga TC (315.8 percent), Kilolo (202.8 percent) and Iringa DC (184.3 percent) Mufindi had the smallest deficit of 107.6 percent.

Table 5. 57: Availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses		Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No.	Percent of available houses		
Iringa Dc	1362	1356	1362	479	883	184.3	883	22.9
Mufindi	2113	2029	1943	936	1007	107.6	1007	26.1
Mafinga TC	499	499	499	120	379	315.8	379	9.8
Iringa MC	712	755	738	90	648	720.0	648	16.8
Kilolo	1369	1396	1396	461	935	202.8	935	24.3
Total	6,055	6,035	5,938	2,086	3,852	184.7	3852	100.0

Source: District Primary Education Office

v) Furniture (Desks)



Students sitting in desks in one of primary school - Mafinga district

Table 5.58 shows that, in 2015 the region had a total of 205,387 registered pupils, and a total of 573,910 desks. In order to fulfil the Government of a desk for every three (3) pupils, the Region had a surplus of 5,448 (5.5 percent) of the available desks. At council level, Mufindi Dc had a deficit of desks of 20.7 percent, Iringa Dc (55.7 percent), Iringa Municipal (49.5 percent), Mafinga TC (9.4 percent) and Kilolo Dc (1.0 percent). Note that deficit is direct proportional to number of desk required.

Table 5. 58: Availability of Desks in Public Primary Schools by Council in Iringa Region; 2015

Council	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required	Deficit of Desks		Deficit Based on DPR	Percent of Deficit Based on DPR
				Desks	No.	Percent of available desks		
Iringa Dc	54,479	17,494	3	27,240	9746	55.7	666	2.4
Mufindi	64,081	26,631	2	32,153	5,522	20.7	5410	16.8
Mafinga TC	14,654	6,777	2	7,336	637	9.4	550	7.5
Iringa MC	23,988	8,055	3	12,045	3,990	49.5	-59	-0.5
Kilolo	48,185	14,953	3	20,359	5,571	37.3	1109	5.4
Total	205,387	73,910	3	99,133	25,466	34.5	-5448	-5.5

Source: District Primary Education Office

vi) Accessibility of Water

Water is a basic necessity of life without which no life exists. By using the available limited resources and in collaboration with education stakeholders, the region has managed to supply water to some primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water.

Table 5.59 shows that in 2013 a total of 475 schools were available out of which 293 schools (61.7 percent) had functioning water facilities (47 water tanks, 106 tap water and 140 water wells.). Also in 2015, there were 499 schools, out of which 372 (74.5 percent) had working facilities in the form of 56 water tanks, 143 tap water and 173 water wells.

Table 5. 59: Accessibility of Water in Public Primary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2013 and 2015

Council	Total No. of Schools	2013			Total No. of Schools	2015		
		No. of Primary. Schools with working				No. of Primary Schools with working		
		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tap water		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water
Iringa Dc	148	2	0	25	148	0	13	40
Mufindi	172	14	64	42	172	16	67	45
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	29	7	21	7
Iringa MC	46	5	13	35	46	5	13	39
Kilolo	109	26	29	38	104	28	29	42
Total	475	47	106	140	499	56	143	173

Source: District Primary Education Office

vii) Teachers

Teacher to Pupils Ratio (TPR) is one of the important indicators which facilitate the school to deliver the quality of education. The standard set is that one teacher should serve a class of 40 pupils (1:40). Iringa Region had an average TPR of 1:34 which was above set standard.

Table 5.60 shows availability of teachers (Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters) in pupil's primary schools in Iringa Region in 2015 by council. According to the table all councils have met national standard of TPR 1:40. Iringa Dc had a TPR of 1:40, Mufindi Dc (TPR 1:32), Mafinga Tc (TPR 1:29), Iringa Mc (TPR 1:32) and Kilolo Dc (TPR 1:34).

Table 5. 60: Availability of Public Primary School's Teachers (Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters) by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total Pupils	Teachers Required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Percent of Deficit of available	Teacher Pupils Ratio	Deficit Based on TPR	Percent Deficit Based on TPR
Iringa Dc	54,479	1362	1356	6	0.4	40	6.0	0.1
Mufindi	64,081	2113	2029	84	4.0	32	-427.0	-10.7
Mafinga TC	14,654	499	499	0	0.0	29	-132.7	-3.3
Iringa MC	23,988	696	745	49	7.0	32	-145.3	-3.6
Kilolo	48,041	1364	1395	-31	-2.3	34	-194.0	-4.8
Total	205,243	6,034	6,024	108	1.8	34	-892.9	-22.3

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.7 Adult Education

Like other regions, Iringa Region has expanded adult education by using primary schools as adult education centres. Table 5.61 shows number of adult education center and enrolment by council in Iringa Region in 2013 and 2015.

In 2013, there were 304 MUKEJA-ICBAE centres, with 793 students enrolled while 89 students were enrolled by MEMKWA-COLBERT. In 2015, there were 316 MUKEJA-ICBAE centres with 7,007 students enrolled and 2126 students enrolled under MEMKWA-COLBERT. Distribution of centres by council and enrolment of students under respective programmes are as shown in the Table 5.62 with Kilolo DC as the leading council in 2013 on enrolment under MUKEJA-ICBAE (495 students), followed by Mufindi DC (298 students) ,No enrolment of students were reported in Iringa DC, Mafinga TC and Iringa MC. In 2015 all councils except Iringa Municipal reported no enrolment under MUKEJA-ICBAE In the same year, Kilolo DC, Iringa Mc and Iringa DC was enrolled students under MEMKWA except Mufindi Dc and Mafinga TC (Table 5.62).

Table 5. 61: Number of Adult Education Centre and Enrolment by Council; Iringa Region, 2013 and 2015

Council	Number of centres (MUKEJA) – ICBAE		Centres enrolment (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		MEMKWA (Colbert) enrolment	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
Iringa Dc	43	40	-	6,074	-	49
Mufindi	239	241	298	372	13	-
Mafinga TC	-	8	-	38	-	-
Iringa MC	-	-	-	-	58	41
Kilolo	22	27	495	523	18	36
Total	304	316	793	7,007	89	126

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.8 Special Education

5.2.8.1 Enrolment of Pupils by Type of Impairment

The issue of disability or impairment remains at a top priority in the Government System at all administrative levels, because people with disability need special attention, facilities and care in order to perform their duties well. Efforts are being made to enable them to perform their functions like physically fit persons. Education as other fundamental human rights should be delivered to all people without discrimination. In order to achieve, the region made efforts to enrol students with disability in 2013 and 2015.

5.2.8.2 Enrolment in Primary Schools

Table 5.62 shows pupils enrolled by council and type of impairment in 2013 and 2015. In 2013 Iringa municipal Council was the leading with total of 278 pupils (42.2 percent) followed by Mufindi (180 pupils; 27.4 percent), Iringa district (146 pupils; 22.2 percent) and Kilolo district (54 pupils; 8.2 percent). Mafinga Town council have no impairment in the same year. In 2015 Iringa Municipal council was leading council with 269 pupils with 38.9 percent followed by Mafinga Town council (147 pupils; 21.3 percent), Mufindi district (130 pupils; 18.8 percent), Iringa district (110 pupils; 15.9 percent) and Kilolo district (35 pupils; 5.1 percent) of all pupils enrolled.

In 2015 Iringa DC, in 2015 a total of 110 pupils were enrolled in primary schools. Out of these 38 pupils (34.5 percent) had Intellectual Disorders. 25 pupils (22.7 percent) was albino, 17 pupils

(15.5 percent) was Hearing Impairment, Physical and Albinism was 13.6 percent (18 pupils)each.

In Mufindi DC, in 2015 a total of 130 pupils were enrolled in primary schools out of which 107 pupils had physical problems, Albinism and deaf have 8.5 percent each and one pupil had one mental case.

In Mafinga TC, in 2015 a total of 147 pupils were enrolled in primary schools out of which 68 pupils (46.3 percent) had intellectual disorders,38 pupils(25.9 percent) had physical problems followed by Visual Impairment 30 pupils equivalent to 20.4 percent,9 pupils (6.1 percent) had albinism and 2 pupils (1.4 percent) had deaf problem.

In Iringa MC, in 2015, a total of 269 pupils were enrolled in primary schools and of these 122 pupils (45.4 percent) had Deaf cases, 79 pupils (29.4 percent) had physical problems, 65 pupils (24.2 percent) had Intellectual disorders and 3 pupils (1.1 percent) had Albinism. In Kilolo Dc, in 2015, a total of 35 pupils were enrolled in primary schools and of these 35 pupils (100 percent) had Deaf cases.

Table 5. 62: Number of Pupils Enrolled by Council and Type of Impairment in Iringa Region; 2013 and 2015

Type of Impairment	IRINGA DC						MUFINDI DC						MAFINGA DC					
	Number of Pupils Enrolled						Number of Pupils Enrolled						Number of Pupils Enrolled					
	2013			2015			2013			2015			2013			2015		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Low Vision	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual Imparement	1	1	2	15	10	25	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	24	6	30
Physical	51	35	86	10	5	15	64	53	117	47	60	107	0	0	0	22	16	38
Albinism	8	3	11	10	5	15	8	5	13	4	7	11	0	0	0	3	6	9
Deaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	7	11	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mental	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	21	45	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing impairment	4	3	7	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual disorders	21	19	40	16	22	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	31	68
Total	85	61	146	60	50	110	97	83	180	56	74	130	0	0	0	86	61	147

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5. 62 (ctd) : Number of Pupils Enrolled by Council and Type of Impairment in Iringa Region; 2013 and 2015

Type of Impairment	IRINGA MC						KILOLO DC					
	Number of Pupils Enrolled						Number of Pupils Enrolled					
	2013			2015			2013			2015		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Low Vision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual Imparement	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	19	0	0	0
Physical	41	34	75	44	35	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albinism	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaf	58	59	117	64	58	122	18	17	35	18	17	35
Mental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intellectual disorders	49	35	84	41	24	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	148	130	278	151	118	269	27	27	54	18	17	35

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.9 Secondary Education

Secondary education has two levels. The first is Ordinary Level (O' Level) from Form 1 to Form 4. After which a certificate is issued to all those who passing the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations. Selected students may progress to the second level of secondary education namely, Advanced Level (A' Level) education – (Forms 5 and 6)- or study for an ordinary diploma in a technical college.

Passing the Standard VII examinations is not guarantee of being selected to join a government secondary school. This creates a substantial market for private schools. However , some private schools cater to the economically privileged who wish to have better school resources, additional courses such as computer training, and smaller class sizes. But in most cases, private schools cater for those who have not been selected for government schools.

Table 5.63 shows that in 2015 Iringa Region had a total of 107 public secondary school and 52 private schools. At council level, 30.8 percent of all public secondary schools were in Mufindi District followed by Iringa DC (26.2 percent), Kilolo DC (21.5 percent), Iringa MC (14.0 percent) and Mafinga TC having the smallest share of 7.5 percent. In the case of private secondary schools, Iringa Municipal had the largest share of 38.5 percent and the rest of the councils had a share of 15.4 percent each.

Table 5. 63: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Council; Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2015	Percent	
	Public	Percent	Private
Iringa Dc	28	26.2	8
Mufindi	33	30.8	8
Mafinga TC	8	7.5	8
Iringa MC	15	14.0	20
Kilolo	23	21.5	8
Total	107	100.0	52

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 5.64 shows number of secondary schools by ownership and council in Iringa region from 2011 to 2015. Number of secondary school had increased in public secondary school by 11.5 percent and private school by 44.4 percent from 2011 to 2015. There was high investment in private secondary school compare to public school.

Table 5. 64: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Council; Iringa Region, 2011-2015

Council	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	Public	Private.	Public	Private.
Iringa Dc	28	4	28	4	28	4	28	6	28	8
Mufindi	33	8	33	8	33	8	33	8	33	8
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Iringa MC	14	17	13	13	13	13	14	19	15	20
Kilolo	21	7	21	7	23	7	23	8	23	8
Total	96	36	95	32	97	32	98	41	107	52

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.9.1 Transition for Public Secondary Schools

Transition rate refers to the rate at which pupils that pass Standard VII examinations are admitted into the secondary education. It also reflects the capacity of secondary education provided in the region or council. Table 5.65 shows that in 2011, a total of 16,969 pupils were selected to join Form I in Iringa Region, but only 16,305 (96.1 percent) were admitted in to Form I in secondary schools. In 2013, a total of 16,861 pupils were selected to join Form I in the Region, but 16,154 (95.1 percent) were admitted in Form I. while in 2015 a total of 25,446 pupils were selected to join Form I but only 25,425 (99.9 percent) were admitted into Form I.

In terms of sex, in 2011, a total of 8,696 boys were selected to join Form I, but only 8,335 (95.8 percent) joined Form I in secondary schools. On the other hand, out of 8,273 girls who were selected to join Form I in the Region, only 7,970 (96.3 percent) were admitted into Form I. Thus in 2011 the transition rate of boys was higher than that of girls.

In 2013, a total of 8,310 boys were selected to Join Form I, out of whom 7,899 (95.1 percent) joined Form I in secondary schools while , a total of 8,551 girls were selected to join Form One in the Region, but 8,255 (96.5 percent) joined. In 2015, out of a total of 12,500 boys who were selected to join Form one, 12,363 (98.9 percent) joined and, out of a total of 12,946 girls who were selected to join Form One in the Region, 13,060 (100.9 percent) joined.

Table 5. 65: Number of Pupils Selected and Those Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I									Number of Pupils who Joined Form I								
	2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Iringa Dc	1335	1121	2,456	1421	1227	2648	1407	1243	2650	1335	1121	2,456	1421	1227	2648	1407	1243	2650
Mufindi	2222	2,334	4,556	1553	1596	3149	5581	5,853	11434	2222	2,334	4,556	1553	1596	3149	5581	5,853	11434
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	556	1117	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	476	914
Iringa MC	3460	3317	6,777	3316	3559	6875	3210	3498	6708	3302	3172	6,474	3204	3562	6766	3434	3919	7353
Kilolo	1679	1501	3,180	2020	2169	4189	1741	1796	3537	1476	1343	2,819	1721	1870	3591	1503	1569	3072
Total	8,696	8,273	16,969	8,310	8,551	16861	12,500	12,946	25446	8,335	7,970	16,305	7,899	8,255	16154	12,363	13,060	25423

Source: District Primary Education Office

5.2.9.2 Form One Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students into Form I in Iringa Region increased with the increase of school infrastructure constructed through people's effort and the involvement of the private sector. Table 5.66 shows Form I student's enrolment in public secondary schools by council.

Table 5.66 shows that enrolment increased from 16,969 in 2011 to 25,446 in 2015. In terms of sex, in 2011 enrolment was higher for boys (51.2 percent) than girls (48.8 percent). In 2013, enrolment was higher for girls (50.7 percent) and boys (49.3 percent) and in 2015 enrolment was also higher for girls (50.9 percent) than boys (49.1 percent).

Table 5. 66: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I									Number of Pupils who Joined Form I								
	2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Iringa Dc	1335	1121	2,456	1421	1227	2648	1407	1243	2650	1335	1121	2,456	1421	1227	2648	1407	1243	2650
Mufindi	2222	2,334	4,556	1553	1596	3149	5581	5,853	11434	2222	2,334	4,556	1553	1596	3149	5581	5,853	11434
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	556	1117	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	476	914
Iringa MC	3460	3317	6,777	3316	3559	6875	3210	3498	6708	3302	3172	6,474	3204	3562	6766	3434	3919	7353
Kilolo	1679	1501	3,180	2020	2169	4189	1741	1796	3537	1476	1343	2,819	1721	1870	3591	1503	1569	3072
Total	8,696	8,273	16,969	8,310	8,551	16861	12,500	12,946	25446	8,335	7,970	16,305	7,899	8,255	16154	12,363	13,060	25423

Source: District Secondary Education Office

5.2.9.3 Completion of Form Four in Public secondary Schools

Table 5.67 shows that students registered in public secondary schools increased from 11,998 in 2011 to 10,996 in 2015. On the other hand the number of students completing Form IV, increased from 10,131 in 2011 to 7,801 in 2015 (Table 5.68).

Table 5. 67: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and Council in Public Secondary Schools; Iringa Region, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Council	Registered students									Students Completed Form IV								
	2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iringa Dc	1499	1304	2803	1240	1070	2310	1607	1082	2689	1499	1304	2803	1240	1070	2310	1607	1082	2689
Mufindi	2146	2256	4402	801	735	1536	1345	1521	2866	1373	1666	3039	1161	1385	2546	212	281	493
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	375	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	314	663
Iringa MC	1223	1263	2486	1106	1200	2306	1320	1396	2716	975	1098	2073	785	825	1610	1022	1186	2208
Kilolo	1172	1135	2307	981	1019	2000	878	1088	1966	1148	1068	2216	809	798	1607	763	985	1748
Total	6,040	5,958	11998	4,128	4,024	8152	5,534	5,462	10996	4,995	5,136	10131	3,995	4,078	8073	3,953	3,848	7801

Source: District Secondary Education Office

Table 5.68 shows that in 2011 students enrolled in public secondary were 11,071, those who completed school in 2011 were 5,552; dropouts were 4,974 (45.0 percent). Furthermore, in 2012, 10,599 students were enrolled out of whom 9,575 completed school in 2015, with 1,781 dropouts (16.8 percent), moreover, more girls (921; 51.7 percent) than boys (860; 48.3 percent) did not complete school.

Table 5. 68: Dropouts of students in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2011-2014 and 2012 - 2015

Council	Enrolled Form I in 2011			Completed Form IV in 2014			Not completed/Drop outs/ in 2014			Enrolled Form I in 2012			Completed Form IV in 2015			Not completed/Drop outs in 2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iringa Dc	1,335	1,121	2,456	875	757	1,632	460	364	824	1,240	1,070	2,310	1,240	1,070	2,310	55	69	124
Mufindi	2,146	2,256	4,402	801	375	1,176	1,345	1,521	2,866	1,373	1,666	3,039	1,161	1,385	2,546	212	281	493
Mafinga TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	511	969	145	139	284
Iringa MC	996	1,095	2,091	721	767	1,488	280	289	569	1,074	1,253	2,327	930	1,064	1,994	-	-	-
Kilolo	1,052	1,070	2,122	600	656	1,256	353	362	715	1,416	1,507	2,923	769	987	1,756	448	432	880
Total	5,529	5,542	11,071	2,997	2,555	5,552	2,438	2,536	4,974	5,103	5,496	10,599	4,558	5,017	9,575	860	921	1,781

Source: District Secondary Education Office

5.2.9.4 Performance of Form IV Examination in Public Secondary Schools

The pass rate of the Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) or Form IV Examinations and the number of students selected to join Form V reflect the quality of secondary education in the region. Pass in the CSEE is divided into divisions with Division I being the highest. Table 5.69 shows that Form IV examination performance in 2015 in Iringa region was encouraging. There were only 139 or 1.3 percent of students who attained Division I and 681 or 6.5 percent who attained Division II in 2015 of the total students completed form IV 2015.

In terms of sexes, boys performed better than girls, however, the proportion of students who attained division zero was higher for girls (17.2 percent) compared to boys (13.3 percent) of the total students completed form IV in 2015.

Table 5. 69: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2011- 2015

Division	2011					2013					2015				
	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent Girls	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent Girls	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent Girls
I	39	0.4	14	53	0.1	86	0.9	34	120	0.4	93	0.9	46	139	0.4
II	153	1.4	31	184	0.3	279	3.0	120	399	1.3	379	3.6	302	681	2.9
III	430	4.0	140	570	1.3	657	7.2	350	1007	3.8	674	6.4	627	1301	6.0
IV	2691	25.1	2012	4703	18.8	1757	19.1	1677	3434	18.3	2483	23.6	2695	5178	25.7
0	2313	21.6	2886	5199	26.9	1951	21.3	2269	4220	24.7	1392	13.3	1810	3202	17.2
Total	5,626	52.5	5,083	10,709	47.5	4,730	51.5	4,450	9,180	48.5	5,021	47.8	5,480	10,501	52.2

Source: District Secondary Education Office

5.2.9.5 Form VI Pass Rate in Public Secondary Schools

Table 5.70 shows student's performance in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE). Pass in ACSEE is divided into divisions with Division I being the highest pass. The performance of Form VI examinations during the 2011 to 2015 period in Iringa Region was encouraging. In 2011, the share of students who attained division I was 7.1 percent while those who attained division zero was 5.3 percent while division II and III the share was 22.8 and 56.3 percent respectively.

The performance of form VI students improved in 2015, the share of Division I increased from 7.1 percent in 2011 to 11.0 percent in 2015, also the share of those who attained division II increased to 37.6 percent. The percentage of students who attained division zero decreased from 90 or 5.3 percent in 2011 to 54 or 2.2 percent in 2015. However, more efforts are required to be taken by the Regional authority in order to increase A Level enrolment and improvement of pass rates at higher divisions.

Table 5. 70: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2011- 2015

Division	2011					2013					2015				
	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent Share	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent Share	Boys	Percent Boys	Girls	Total	Percent share
I	91	5.3	30	121	7.1	166	3.1	2	168	3.1	146	6.1	118	264	11.0
II	251	14.7	139	390	22.8	806	15.1	105	911	17.0	513	21.3	393	906	37.6
III	497	29.1	465	962	56.3	2673	49.9	499	3,172	59.3	654	27.1	385	1,039	43.1
IV	79	4.6	68	147	8.6	665	12.4	57	722	13.5	124	5.1	23	147	6.1
0	54	3.2	36	90	5.3	82	1.5	297	379	7.1	48	2.0	6	54	2.2
Total	972	57	738	1,710	100.0	4,392	82.1	960	5,352	100.0	1,485	61.6	925	2,410	100.0

Source: District Secondary Education Office

5.2.9.6 Facilities in Public Secondary schools

In order to operate any school, availability of facilities is very essential. In Iringa Region, availability of facilities in public secondary schools is below the standards laid down by the education authorities. This section discusses availability of secondary facilities such as teachers, classrooms, desks, dormitories, staff quarters, toilets, libraries, dormitories and laboratories.

Table 5.71 reveals that, Iringa Region had a total of 105 schools. Mufindi Council has the largest number of secondary schools (33) followed by Iringa Council (28) and Mafinga Tc had the smallest number of schools (8) in the region

Table 5. 71: Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	No. of Schools	Requirement of Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers	Percent of Deficit of Teachers
Iringa Dc	28	1126	940	186	16.5
Mufindi	33	560	724	-164	-29.3
Mafinga TC	8	285	234	51	17.9
Iringa MC	14	708	721	-13	-1.8
Kilolo	22	591	634	-43	-7.3
Total	105	3270	3253	17	0.5

Source: District Secondary Education Office

i) Teachers

Available teachers in the region are 99.5 percent of the required teachers. However, the variations are observed across the councils whereby Mafinga Tc had the largest percentage deficit of required teachers (17.8 percent) followed by Iringa District Council (16.5 percent).

Table 5.72 indicates that, in Iringa Region the largest percentage of teachers had degree (2,072 teachers, 63.1 percent). It was followed by that of those with diploma (1,106 teachers, 33.7 percent) and those with masters (85 teachers, 2.6 percent). In terms of sex, those with degrees, males (1,258 teachers, 60.7 percent) were more than females (814 teachers, 39.3 percent) and those with diplomas; males (683 teachers, 61.8 percent) were again more than females (423 teachers, 38.2 percent). However, for those with masters, males (59 teachers, 69.4 percent) were more than females (26 teachers, 30.6 percent).

Table 5. 72: Available of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Teachers with												TOTAL
	Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Iringa Dc	205	95	300	391	220	611	17	4	21	4	-	4	936
Mufindi	209	88	297	294	125	419	8	-	8	-	-	-	724
Mafinga TC	54	48	102	57	59	116	1	1	2	6	8	14	234
Iringa MC	74	105	179	256	264	520	10	11	21	-	1	1	721
Kilolo	141	87	228	260	146	406	23	10	33	-	-	-	667
Total	683	423	1,106	1,258	814	2,072	59	26	85	10	9	19	3,282

Source: District Secondary Education Office

Table 5.73 shows that, Iringa Region had a total of 2,776 teachers teaching Science and Arts subjects. Those teaching Science subjects were 571 the majority (195 teachers) were in Iringa District Council. Out of the science teachers males (412) were more than females (159 teachers). However, the Region required about 1,007 science subjects' teachers.

With regard to arts subjects, the region had a total of 2,205 teachers. And Iringa Dc had the largest number (745 teachers) followed by Iringa Mc with 658 teachers and Mufindi DC 605 teachers. The number of available male teachers (1,338) was higher than that of female teachers (867). The region also required about 2,205 arts subject teachers, whereby Iringa Council required the largest number (1,126 teachers) followed by Iringa MC (642 teachers), Mufindi Council (343 teachers) and Mafinga TC required smallest number (135 teachers) compared to other councils.

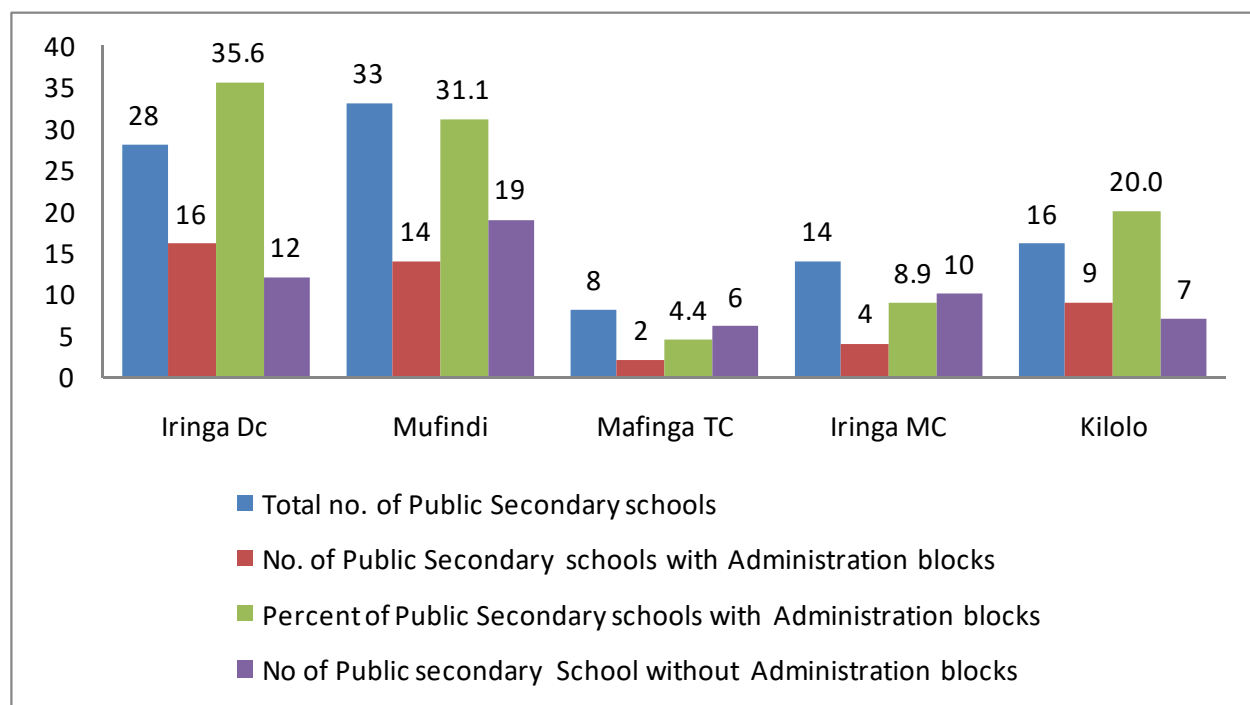
Table 5. 73: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Teachers							
	Available Teachers Teaching Science subjects			Required Science Teachers	Available Teachers Teaching Arts subjects			Required Arts Teachers
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Iringa Dc	142	53	195	381	520	225	745	1,126
Mufindi	127	33	160	244	411	194	605	343
Mafinga TC	19	18	37	102	103	94	197	135
Iringa MC	41	31	72	66	304	354	658	642
Kilolo	83	24	107	214	-	-	-	-
Total	412	159	571	1,007	1,338	867	2,205	2,246

Source: District Secondary Education Office

ii) Administration Blocks

Figure 5.5 shows that, Iringa Region have 99 public secondary schools with or without administration blocks in 2015. The total number of public secondary schools with administration blocks was 45. However, Mufindi Council have the higher number of public secondary schools with administration blocks (33 or 31.1 percent) followed by Iringa Dc with administration blocks (28 or 35.6), Kilolo Dc (16 or percent 20.0), Iringa Mc (14 or 8.9 percent) and Mafinga Tc (8 or 4.4 percent).

Figure 5. 5: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Source: District Secondary Education Office

iii) Staff Houses

Besides shortages of teachers in Iringa Region, The region also experienced shortages of secondary school staff quarters. Table 5.74 reveals that the region required 2,953 staff quarters and only 555 quarters were available. On the other hand, Iringa Region was facing a huge deficit of 2,398 staff quarters. Iringa District Council recorded the deficit (711), Mufindi Dc (562), Mafinga Tc (209), Iringa Mc (437) and Kilolo Dc (479).

The region should also take into consideration the fact that provision of staff houses is among the basic incentives for teacher's retention and can increase the teaching morale. Hence, more resources should be allocated in building more staff houses.

Table 5. 74: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Houses				
	Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Iringa Dc	968	257	711	73.5	5
Mufindi	756	194	562	74.3	4
Mafinga TC	234	25	209	89.3	3
Iringa MC	467	30	437	93.6	1
Kilolo	528	49	479	90.7	2
Total	2,953	555	2,398	81.2	

Source: District Secondary Education Office

iv) Classrooms

Table 5.75 shows that Iringa Region had 11.8 percent deficit of public secondary school classrooms in 2015. Kilolo Council had the largest classrooms deficit (26.3 percent), followed by Iringa Municipal Council (10.9 percent), Mafinga Town Council (8.9 percent), Iringa District (8.4 percent) and Mufindi Council (7.2 percent). If possible, parents and stakeholders should be encouraged to assist with the construction of more classrooms.

Table 5. 75: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Number of Classrooms						
Council	No. of Schools	Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Iringa Dc	28	467	428	39	8.4	4
Mufindi	33	525	487	38	7.2	5
Mafinga TC	8	146	133	13	8.9	3
Iringa MC	14	265	236	29	10.9	2
Kilolo	22	327	244	86	26.3	1
Total	105	1730	1528	205	11.8	

Source: District Secondary Education Office

v) Pit Latrines

Facilities for academic and non-academic activities need to be properly put in place to provide an optimal sanitary environment which is safe and conducive for physical, mental and emotional health of the student in order to achieve maximum benefits from educational programmes. Most schools, especially public school, reveal serious concern about the school environment where students learn, some of which lack or characterized with inadequate toilet facilities. Provision of toilet facilities is considered a privilege rather than a necessity by most school authorities. Inadequate or lack of toilet facilities has its health implications, some of these may be bacterial, viral and parasitic in origin such as typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, cholera, hookworm, ascariasis, viral hepatitis, schistosomiasis, guinea worm diseases

Table 5.76 in 2015 the region requirement for pit latrine was for 2,585 holes but only 2,213 were available. However, the shortage for 383 toilet holes (38.7 percent). Table 5.77 shows that none of the Council had enough toilets in 2015. Iringa District was the most affected with a shortage of 30.6 percent, followed by Kilolo District (25.9 percent), Iringa MC (17.9 percent) Mafinga TC (7.3 percent).

Table 5. 76: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Pit Latrine												Percent Deficit	
	Total students		Required				Available			Deficit			Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys		
Iringa Dc	7,269	7,609	14,878	519	470	989	363	323	686	156	147	303	30.6	1
Mufindi	5,497	5,750	11,247	220	288	508	308	329	637	-88	-41	-129	-25.4	5
Mafinga TC	2,268	2,151	4,419	99	106	205	93	101	194	2	13	15	7.3	4
Iringa MC	3,917	5659	9,576	155	274	429	152	161	313	2	75	77	17.9	3
Kilolo	3,809	4,998	8,807	199	253	452	185	198	383	44	73	117	25.9	2
Total	22,760	26,167	48,927	1,192	1,391	2583	1,101	1,112	2213	116	267	383	14.8	-

Source: District Secondary Education Office

vi) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in rural areas is very essential due to the geographic nature of Iringa region and distribution of human settlements. The availability of dormitories helps students to solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of dropouts due to pregnancies and truancy. Table 5.77 reveals that there was a shortage of 159 (66.8 percent) dormitories in the region in 2015.

The region requirement of dormitories for the year 2015 was 238 but only 79 (33.2 percent) were available. At council level, Mufindi DC experienced the largest shortage of dormitories of about 77.14 percent followed by Kilolo DC and Mafinga TC with 73.3 percent and Iringa DC 50 percent; this implies that most students were day students or rented premises near to school compound (Table 5.77).

Table 5. 77: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Dormitories/hostels				
	Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Iringa Dc	34	17	17	50.00	4
Mufindi	70	16	54	77.14	1
Mafinga TC	30	8	22	73.33	2.5
Iringa MC	14	14	0	0.00	5
Kilolo	90	24	66	73.33	2.5
Total	238	79	159	66.81	

Source: District Secondary Education Office

vii) Libraries

Library facility is one of the important facilities for the development of knowledge and skills of pupils, students and the general public. Adhering to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school needs to have a library to enable students to borrow and use supplementary books and textbooks.

In this respect, Tanzania Library Services has a network of library centres in most regional headquarters for delivery of library services to the public. Moreover, additional information is obtainable at the library by using modern internet services with the aid of a computer. It is nowadays common to find most libraries are fully equipped with internet services especially in urban areas where the public can make use of such facilities for acquiring knowledge at an affordable cost.

Table 5.78 reveals the availability of libraries in public secondary schools by council in Iringa Region in 2015, whereby 28 libraries were available. The required number of libraries was 137 and the deficit was for 109 libraries which is equivalent to 79.6 percent. A deficit of libraries was observed in all Councils. The deficit was largest in Mufindi (28), followed by Iringa DC (26) Iringa MC (25), Kilolo DC (24) and Mafinga TC (6).

Table 5. 78: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Library			
	Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Iringa Dc	30	4	26	86.7
Mufindi	33	5	28	84.8
Mafinga TC	8	2	6	75.0
Iringa MC	42	17	25	59.5
Kilolo	24	0	24	100.0
Total	137	28	109	79.6

Source: District Secondary Education Office

viii) Furniture in Schools

Availability of tables and chairs in public secondary schools is an important indicator for ensuring a proper teaching and learning environment for teachers and pupils. Table 5.79 shows that in 2015 the region had a total of chairs 53,088 and 53,897 tables. However the required number of tables was 48,778 and that of chairs were 48,766. The deficit of tables was 5,199 (10.5 percent) and chair 53,088 (8.9 percent).

At council level, Mufindi District Council had a deficit of 4085 (36.3 percent) Tables and 3595 (32.0 percent) chairs followed by Iringa District Council with a deficit of 626 (4.2 percent)

tables, followed by Iringa Municipal Council which had a deficit of 670 (7.0 percent) tables and 744 (7.8 percent) chairs, Mafinga Town Council had a deficit of 3 (0.1 percent) Tables and 3 (0.1 percent) chairs and Kilolo District Council had a deficit of 265 (2.9 percent) Tables and 20 (0.2 percent) chairs.

Table 5. 79: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Tables and chairs								Ranking Deficit of Tables	Ranking Deficit of Chairs
	Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit			
	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs		
Iringa Dc	14878	14878	15504	14878	-626	0	-4.2	0.0	2	2
Mufindi	11,247	11,247	15,332	14,842	-4085	-3595	-36.3	-32.0	5	5
Mafinga TC	4,101	4,101	4,104	4,104	-3	-3	-0.1	-0.1	3	3
Iringa MC	9,516	9,516	10,186	10,260	-670	-744	-7.0	-7.8	4	4
Kilolo	9036	9024	8771	9004	265	20	2.9	0.2	1	1
Total	48,778	48,766	53,897	53,088	-5,119	-4,322	-10.5	-8.9		

Source: District Secondary Education Office

ix) Laboratories

Laboratory is a one of the most essential educational facilities for students taking science subjects in secondary schools. The standard set by the Government is that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. Table 5.80 shows that in 2015 Iringa Region had 132 laboratories and required another 161 laboratories.

Iringa Municipal Council had the largest deficit of 85.7 percent. It was followed by Mufindi District Council (80.8 percent) and Mafinga Town Council (79.2 percent). The remaining councils of Kilolo District Council had 47.4 percent and Iringa District Council had 16.7 percent. Nevertheless, in future the region should continue to mobilize resources in order to achieve a 100 percent level on availability of laboratories and ensure that the laboratories are fully equipped and functioning well to enable students perform their practical's smoothly.

Table 5. 80: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Laboratories				Ranking Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	
Iringa Dc	28	84	66	14	16.7	5
Mufindi	33	99	19	80	80.8	2
Mafinga TC	8	24	5	19	79.2	3
Iringa MC	14	14	2	12	85.7	1
Kilolo	22	76	40	36	47.4	4
Total	105	297	132	161	54.2	

Source: District Secondary Education Office

x) Electricity

Electric power is necessary for accelerating socio-economic development in any country. Thus, the government has been working hard to ensure that most households, offices, schools, institutions, among others in both rural and urban areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting as well as for other uses. Table 5.81 shows that in 2015 a total of 130 schools were available in Iringa Region out of which, 69 schools (64.6 percent) were using electricity from the national grid, biogas (3 schools), solar power (39 schools), generator (3 Schools). A total of 5 schools (35.4 percent) did not use electricity as a source of power.

In regard to availability of electricity in secondary schools at council level, in Iringa District Council out of 32 schools with electricity, 23 used electricity from the National Grid, 5 from solar power, 1 from biogas and 3 from generator. In Mufindi District Council out of 41 schools with electricity, 17 got it from the National Grid, 1 from biogas and 23 from solar power. In Mafinga Town Council there were 8 schools with electricity, out of which 5 used electricity from the National Grid and 3 from solar power.

In Iringa Municipal Council 17 schools uses electricity from National grid. In Kilolo District Council out of 16 schools using electricity 7 used electricity from National grid, 1 from biogas and 8 from solar power.

Table 5. 81: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total No. of Schools	Number of Secondary school using					Total
		National Grid electricity	Biogas	Solar Power	Generator	Other Sources	
Iringa Dc	36	23	1	5	3	4	36
Mufindi	39	17	1	23	0	1	42
Mafinga TC	16	5	0	3	0	0	8
Iringa MC	17	17	0	0	0	0	17
Kilolo	22	7	1	8	0	0	16
Total	130	69	3	39	3	5	119

Source: District Secondary Education Office

xi) Water

Water is a basic necessity of life without which no life is possible. Using the limited resources available and assistance from education stakeholders, the region managed to supply water to some schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.82 shows that in 2013 a total of 97 schools had functioning water facilities in the form of 26 water tanks, 33 tap water and 53 water wells. In 2015, again 105 schools had water facilities through 27 water tanks, 39 tap water and 55 water wells.

Table 5. 82: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Iringa Region, 2013 and 2015

Council	2013				2015			
	No. of Sec. Schools with working			Total No. of Schools	No. of Sec. Schools with working			Total No. of Schools
	Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	
Iringa Dc	19	22	12	28	19	22	12	28
Mufindi	2	27	4	33	2	23	5	33
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
Iringa MC	0	0	12	14	0	0	14	14
Kilolo	5	4	5	22	6	5	5	22
Total	26	53	33	97	27	55	39	105

Source: District Secondary Education Office

5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation



Among the water sources in the Region

Water supply is the provision of water by public utilities, commercial organisations, community endeavours or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes. Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage or waste water. Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease.

Table 5.83 reveals that, in 2015, the major water sources in Iringa Region were 502 shallow wells, out of which 67 were located in Iringa Council with 67 all working, Mufindi Council 225 with 112 working and 113 not working, Mafinga TC 90 with 58 working and 32 not working, Kilolo Council 120 with 70 working and 50 not working. The other major source was spring water 62, out of which 38 were located in Mufindi Council with 3 working and 35 not working, Kilolo Council 19 with 16 was working and 3 not working and Mafinga TC with 5 all working. River water was the third major source of water in the region, where 12 rivers are permanent and 1 river is seasonal. The largest number of permanent rivers in the region is found in Kilolo Council and Mafinga TC (5 rivers each 41.7 percent).

The region also had 190 bore holes mostly situated at Iringa Council of which 114 all working. Regarding water harvesting, the region had 32 rain water harvesting tanks and only 1 is not working. The largest number of working rain water harvest tanks (17) are found in Kilolo Council. The region had 318 working piped schemes and 194 were not working. The majority (101; 69.2 percent) of working piped schemes are in Mufindi Council, whereas 190 (59.7 percent) were not functioning. Kilolo DC had 20 working piped schemes and 4 were not working.

Table 5. 83: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Charcoal dams		Spring		Shallow Well		Rain water Harvest Tanks		Bore holes		River water		Lake water	Dam		Piped Scheme	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	P	S		P	S	W	NW
Iringa Dc	0	18	0	0	67	0	10	0	114	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mufindi	1	0	3	35	112	113	4	0	55	21	0	0	0	2	0	295	190
Mafinga TC	0	0	5	0	58	32	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	3	0
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	1	2	16	3	70	50	17	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	20	4
Total	2	20	24	38	307	195	31	1	171	22	12	1	0	4	0	318	194

Source: District Water Department

W= Working

NW=Not Working

P=Permanent

S=seasonal

Table 5.84 reveals that in 2015 Iringa Region had a total of 1,191 number of water delivery technology, out of which 736 were working and 455 were not working. Moreover, Mufindi Council had the largest number of water delivery technology (792) of which 462 (58.3 percent) were working and 330 (41.7 percent) not working, followed by Kilolo Council (160) with 63.1 percent working and 36.7 not working, Iringa District Council(146) with 76.7 percent working and 23.3 not working. Mafinga TC had the smallest number of water delivery technology, out of which 61 were working and 32 were not working. It is also observed that, the largest part of Mufindi Council was using gravity piped water (494) whereby 297 were working and 197 not. Moreover, the council had a larger number of hand pumps (291) in which 162 were working and 129 were not.

Table 5. 84: Number and Type of Water Delivery Technology Used in Rural Water Schemes by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Type of Technology											
	Wind Mill		Electricity Pump		Diesel Pump		Hand Pump		Gravity Piped		Total	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Iringa Dc	19	2	6	0	0	1	69	31	18	0	112	34
Mufindi	0	0	2	0	1	4	162	129	297	197	462	330
Mafinga TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	32	3	0	61	32
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	0	0	3	1	3	5	70	50	25	3	101	59
Total	19	2	11	1	4	10	359	242	343	200	736	455

Source: District Water Department

People depend on clean water for maintaining their health; Table 5.85 shows that, in 2015 out of 836,167 total rural populations in Iringa Region, 62.1 percent was served with clean water. Regarding each council, the majority of rural population in Iringa District Council (182,587 or 69.2 percent) was served with clean water, then Kilolo district (155,196; 68.5 percent), Mafinga TC (12,598; 68.3 percent) and Mufindi (169,042; 51.6 percent).

Table 5. 85: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Total Rural Population	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water
Iringa Dc	263,854	182,587	69.2
Mufindi	327,300	169,042	51.6
Mafinga TC	18,449	12,598	68.3
Iringa MC	0	0	0.0
Kilolo	226,564	155,196	68.5
Total	836,167	519,423	62.1

Source: District Water Department

Water Users Associations (Group) (WUG) are voluntary, non-governmental, non profitable entity established and managed by a group of farmers located along one or several water source

canals. Water users include farmers, peasants and other owners who pull together their financial, material and technical resources to improve the productivity of irrigated farming through equitable distribution of water and efficient use of irrigation and drainage systems. Water resources in Tanzania are managed by the Ministry of Water.

Table 5.86 indicates that, Iringa Council have established 33 water user groups (WUGs). Among them, 27 are active and 5 are inactive. On the other hand, 23 are operating and 5 are dormant. Iringa Region water user groups had collected a total of TZS. 36,931,966. According to the data, Mufindi Council had the largest number water User groups (24) whereby active group was 18 collected TZS.25,294,049 and 5 inactive water user groups compared to Iringa District Council with only 7 WUGs (all 7 groups was active) collected the largest amount (TZS.7,737,917). The next was Mafinga TC Council (TZS. 2,900,000), Iringa Municipal council and Kilolo district Council had no water user groups (WUGs) in their council.

Table 5. 86: Number of Water User Groups (WUGs) and Operation and Maintenance Accounts (O&M) by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Concil	Number of Groups	WUGs		O&M		Total Funds (TShs) as per 31/12/2015
		Active	Inactive	Operate	Dormant	
Iringa Dc	7	7	0	5	0	8,737,917
Mufindi	24	18	5	18	5	25,294,049
Mafinga TC	2	2	0	0	0	2,900,000
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	27	5	23	5	36,931,966

Source: District Water Department

Table 5.87 reveals that, in 2015 Iringa Region had 162 village water committees with 834 members. Mufindi Council had the largest (121) number of village water committees, Iringa Dc had 19, Mafinga TC had 11 and Kilolo DC had 11 VWCs. It was noted that, in the region Females accounted more than half (62.7 percent) of the total number of village water committee members and 37.3 percent were males. The majority of VWCs members are male except Mufindi Council.

Generally, in Iringa Region, rural village water committees collected a total of TZS. 75,017,937. The largest share was collected in Kilolo district Council (TZS. 46,713,888) followed by Mufindi district Council (TZS. 25,294,049) and Iringa district council (TZS.3, 100,000).

Table 5. 87: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWCs by Council; Iringa Region, as at 31.12 2015

Council	Village Water Committees Members				Village Water Fund (VWF)/Water Users Group (WUG)	Total funds in TZS
	Village	Male	Female	Total members		
Iringa Dc	19	44	28	72	3,100,000	3,100,000
Mufindi	121	191	422	613	25,294,049	25,294,049
Mafinga TC	11	30	37	67		
Iringa MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	11	46	36	82	46,713,888	46,713,888
Total	162	311	523	834	75,107,937	75,107,937
Percent		37.3	62.7	100		

Source: District Water Department

Table 5.88 shows the proportion of urban population served with clean water. It is estimated that, Iringa Region demanded a total of 27,609 cubic meters of clean water per day. Iringa Municipal Council had a higher demand of clean water (19,311.52 cubic meters), followed by Kilolo district Council (4,943 cubic meters). On average, Iringa Region receives (59.1 percent or 16,315) of the demanded clean water. However, Iringa Municipal Council receives 71.3 percent, Kilolo district council receive 32.2 percent and Mafinga receive 28.4 percent of the clean water supplied to the region.

Table 5. 88: Percentage of Urban Population Served with Clean Water by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Estimated Demand incubic Metersper day	Actual Supply incubic Meters per day	Total population	Population Served	% Population Served
Iringa Dc	0	0	0	0	0
Mufindi	0	0	0	0	0
Mafinga TC	3,354	951	53,909	36,366	67.46
Iringa MC	19311.52	13773.79	157,197	155,939	99.2
Kilolo	4,943	1,590	56,525	47648	84.3
Total	27,609	16,315	267,631	239,953	83.65

Source: District Water Department

5.3.1 Water Supply Personnel

In Tanzania water supply new set up, water supply personnel are located at councils. Table 5.89 shows that, Iringa Council had a total of 110 water supply personnel. Among them, 17 are engineers, 27 technicians, 18 plumbers, and 37 pump attendant and 11 pump mechanics. Iringa Municipal Council had the largest proportion of water supply personnel (42.7 percent), followed by Mafinga TC Council (29.1 percent), Iringa District Council (14.5 percent), Kilolo district (7.3 percent) and Iringa Council had the smallest proportion of water supply personnel 6.4 percent.

Table 5. 89: Type and Number of Water Supply Personnel in Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Engineers	Technicians	Plumber	Pump attendant	Pump mechanics	Total	Percent
Iringa Dc	3	3	4	3	3	16	14.5
Mufindi	3	2	2	0	0	7	6.4
Mafinga TC	2	7	2	21	0	32	29.1
Iringa MC	7	11	9	12	8	47	42.7
Kilolo	2	4	1	1	0	8	7.3
Total	17	27	18	37	11	110	100.0

Source: District Water Department

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on other development issues such as gender empowerment with respect to day care centers, women and youth economic groups, Savings and Cooperatives Societies such as SACCOS, VICOBA and the available financial institutions. The chapter also discusses on crime statistics with respect to number of motorcycle operators, reported accidents and theft cases.

6.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment ensures that, all sexes particularly women fully participate in policy formulation and decision making processes and in all aspects of economic, socio-cultural, participation in managerial, political, professional and technical personnel. Not only in Iringa Region but also in Tanzania at large, where women as a group are one of the most disadvantaged people in the society.

The degree of depriving women of their rights and their true position in society is high among the people living in rural areas. In addition, women suffer from a high degree of social inferiority influenced by customs and low status in the families. The majority of women in the regions are restricted to their traditional roles of child, family cooks and housekeepers, firewood and water collectors, farm labourers and even house builders.

Basing on that, various measures had already been taken to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities. These measures include the use of day care centres, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOS, VICOBA and other cooperatives activities. All these initiatives are also implemented in Iringa Region.

6.2 Day Care Centres

Day care centres are intended to enable mothers to participate in various economic activities which contribute significantly to the socio-economic growth of the region. In essence, day care is meant for children of age 3 to 4 years because they are not yet qualified for pre primary school. The findings indicate that, there were 135 day care centres in five Councils in 2013 which accommodated 5,611 children. The number of centres decreased to 113 in 2015 with 6,557 pupils, marking an increase of 16.9 percent. Iringa District council has the highest number of

centres in both years 2013 and 2015 with 3,537 and 4,501 respectively. Kilolo council do not have a centre for both years while Mafinga town council started to own a day care centre in 2015 with a total of 127 pupils.

Table 6. 1: Number of Day Care Centres and Pupils by Council; Iringa Region, 2012 and 2015

Council	2013		2015		Difference in Numbers of Pupils	Percent Difference in Pupils
	Number of Centres	Number of pupils	Number of Centres	Number of pupils		
Iringa Dc	68	3,537	72	4,501	964	101.9
Mufindi	65	1,926	29	1,460	(466)	-49.3
Mafinga TC	-	-	5	127	127	13.4
Iringa MC	2	148	7	469	321	33.9
Kilolo	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Total	135	5,611	113	6,557	946	100.0

Source: District Community Development Office

6.3 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is about self protection and is a reflection of self control. Children are more vulnerable to injuries and health concerns if the environment is unsafe and since they are young, they cannot:

- i) Provide their basic needs
- ii) They cannot defend themselves against physical assault
- iii) Cannot get away from a dangerous situation and
- iv) They cannot even know when a dangerous situation is developing.

Generally, children depend on others for protection and provision of their basic needs. In Tanzania, children are cared for and protected by their families and communities. However, in most cases children are working for good upbringing and imparting of skills. The aspects of child vulnerability include:

- i) Child mortality and malnutrition
- ii) Orphan hood and HIV/AIDS
- iii) Children in household headed by children or household with elderly adults only

- iv) Education and child labour and
- v) Gender abuse.

Some of the above aspects were used to identify vulnerable children in Iringa Region. Table 6.2 provide the number of most vulnerable children by council. Vulnerable children were identified whether they are orphan or non orphan. It is observed that, out of the total vulnerable children (58,519), orphans were 45,021 (76.9 percent) and non-orphans 13,498 (23.1 percent).

Furthermore, the higher proportions of orphans were in Mufindi council (47.0 percent) followed by Kilolo Council (22.9 percent) and Mafinga Town council had the lowest proportion of orphans (0.5 percent). The same trend is observed for non-orphans where the highest proportions of non-orphans are in Iringa Municipal Council (42.9 percent), followed by Kilolo Council (24.2 percent) and Mafinga town council having the lowest proportion with 0.4 percent.

Table 6. 2: Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Council, Orphan hood Status and Sex; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Orphans				Non Orphans				Total Orphans and Non-Orphans
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	
Iringa DC	3,243	3,142	6,385	14.2	1,098	992	2,090	15.5	8,475
Mufindi	6,148	15,014	21,162	47.0	1,155	1,150	2,305	17.1	23,467
Mafinga TC	99	125	224	0.5	22	28	50	0.4	274
Iringa MC	2,791	4,171	6,962	15.5	3,175	2,615	5,790	42.9	12,752
Kilolo	5,088	5,200	10,288	22.9	1,376	1,887	3,263	24.2	13,551
Total	17,369	27,652	45,021	100.0	6,826	6,672	13,498	100.0	58,519

Source: District Community Development Office

6.4 Women and Youth Groups

6.4.1 Women Participation in Decision Making

This section discusses the number and proportions of men and women involvement in various levels in decision-making and management roles. The target of 2025 National Vision and

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to empower women by involving them in decision making at various levels of employment. The findings in Table 6.3 reveal that, in 2015 women held decision making posts such as managerial, Professionals or Technicians and Political posts (MPs, DC and Councillors) in Iringa Region.

It is indicated that, out of the total posts (11,056), women held 5,199 posts compared to 5,857 males. Iringa Municipal Council had the largest number of posts held by women (1,341 or 67.3 percent), followed by Kilolo Council (1,279 or 44.6 percent) and Mafinga town Council had the lowest posts held by women (358 or 42.5percent). On the other hand, Iringa Municipal Council had the largest number of professionals or technicians women (1,326) while Mufindi Council had the largest number (53) of women involved in managerial posts. Both Iringa District council and Mufindi Councils had the largest number of political posts held by women (13), followed by Kilolo Council with 12 posts.

Table 6. 3: Number of Council Personnel by Council, Category and Sex; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Managerial			Professionals/ Technicians			Politician (MPs, DC, Councilors)			Total			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Iringa Dc	132	29	161	1,129	1,061	2,190	28	13	41	1,289	1,103	2,392	21.6
Mufindi	186	53	239	1,521	1,052	2,573	136	13	149	1,843	1,118	2,961	26.8
Mafinga TC	31	6	37	442	348	790	11	4	15	484	358	842	7.6
Iringa MC	30	6	36	602	1,326	1,928	20	9	29	652	1,341	1,993	18.0
Kilolo	92	20	112	1,468	1,247	2,715	29	12	41	1,589	1,279	2,868	25.9
Total	471	114	585	5,162	5,034	10,196	224	51	275	5,857	5,199	11,056	100.0
Percent by Sex	80.5	19.5		50.6	49.4		81.5	18.5		53.0	47.0		
Percent by Category	4.3	1.0		46.7	45.5		2.0	0.5				100.0	

Source: District Administrative Offices

6.4.2 Youth Economic Groups

A youth is defined as “a boy or girl in transition from childhood to adulthood”. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years. However, Tanzania has her specific definition that is usually used by planners, policy makers and stakeholders which defines a youth as person of age 15 to 35 years. Currently government and other stakeholders have placed special concerns on youth socio-economic characteristics because it is an ever increasing group of labour market entrants.

Employment of youth in different activities helps to overcome the problem of youth unemployment. Iringa Region has paid much attention to this group by encouraging them to form economic groups and providing them with some capital input. However, access to entrepreneurship skills as well as credit is essential facility ators youth for development of their potential and contributes to the regional economy and poverty eradication.

Table 6.4 shows the number of youth economic groups and total money loaned to these groups. The findings show that, the number of youth economic groups increased from 136 in 2013 to 149 economic groups in 2015, an increase of 9.6 percent in the Region. In addition, the total number of youth economic group members had also increased from 1,443 members in 2013 to 1,503 members in 2015, with higher proportion of males 54.1 percent and females 45.9 percent in 2013 compared to 69.5 percent males and 30.5 percent females in 2015.

In 2015, 92,359,000.00 TZS were given as loans to youth Economic Groups in Iringa Region where Iringa Municipal Council had the largest share (TZS. 32,634,000.00) followed by Iringa District Council (TZS.27,000,000.00) and Mafinga town council recording the lowest share (TZS. 4,000).

Table 6. 4: Number of Youth Economic Groups (Registered and Assisted), Number of Members by Sex and Total Funds Loaned by Council; Iringa Region, 2013 and 2015

Council	2013						2015					
	Total No. of Registered Groups	Total Members			No. of Groups Assisted	Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS)	Total No. of Groups	Total Members			No. of Groups Assisted	Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS)
		Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total		
Iringa Dc	95	460	401	861	16	28,500,000	33	190	92	282	18	27,000,000
Mufindi	16	96	88	184	17	10,700,000	6	53	23	76	6	5,000,000
Mafinga TC	0	-	-	-	-	-	22	52	31	83	8	3,000,000
Iringa MC	16	168	143	311	-	-	26	269	106	375	12	32,634,000
Kilolo	9	57	30	87	-	-	62	481	206	687	8	24,725,000
Total	136	781	662	1,443	33	39,200,000	149	1,045	458	1,503	52	92,359,000

Source: District Community Development Office

6.4.3 SACCOS, VICOBA, CBOs and FBOs

Government and other stakeholders encourage people to engage themselves into Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to alleviate poverty. SACCOS in Iringa Region contribute significantly to development especially for low income groups and individuals. They are considered to be appropriate micro financing outlets for rural and poor people because they are simple form of financial institutions suitable for simple communities.

In Iringa Region, a total of 134 SACCOS were registered in Iringa Region with 95 active and 39 dormant. The total number of members was 29,687, where 17,016 were males and 12,671 females. In addition, a total of TZS 20,935,104,882 was lent to members and TZS, 16,778,184,679 or 80.1 percent of loans was recovered by the end of the year 2015. Among the councils, Kilolo council had recovered more than the targeted loans given to members (92.0 percent) compared to Mufindi Council which recovered 76.0 percent of the money had lent (Table 6.5).

Table 6. 5: Number of SACCOS by Activity Status, Number of Members and Other Operating Issues by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	No. of SACCOS (Registered)		Total Members		Groups	Total Value of Shares (TZS) as at 31.12.2015	Total Money loaned to Members from Jan – Dec 2015 (TZS)	Total loans Recovered from members Jan –Dec 2015 (TZS)	Percent of loan recovered
	Active	Dormant	Male	Female					
Iringa Dc	28	9	2,758	1,818	19	322,400	5,433,170	1,753,714	32.3
Mufindi	19	7	6,221	4,929	-	172,467,376	5,622,609,501	4,272,282,470	76.0
Mafinga TC	8	10	2,175	2,173	265	341,385,000	4,819,521,799	3,195,333,740	66.3
Iringa MC	21	13	2,335	1,947	-	443,984,092	657,868,842	261,925,165	39.8
Kilolo	19	-	3,527	1,804	-	137,612,154	9,829,671,570	9,046,889,590	92.0
Total	95	39	17,016	12,671	284	1,095,771,022	20,935,104,882	16,778,184,679	80.1

Source: District Community Development Offices

Village Community Bank (VICOBA) has indicated to attract more women than men, Table 6.6. Indicates, among 474 VICOBA groups, the majority of members (6,503 or 85.1 percent) are women compared to 1,135 or 14.9 percent are men. It is observed that, the majority of VICOBA members are women from Mufindi Council (4,436 or 92.9 percent) compare to 337 or 7.1percent men.

Table 6. 6: Number of Village Community Bank (VICOBA) Groups and Number of Members by Council; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number VICOBA	of Members		Total	Percent	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Iringa Dc	35	231	801	1,032	22.4	77.6
Mufindi	269	337	4,436	4,773	7.1	92.9
Mafinga TC	77	81	409	490	16.5	83.5
Iringa MC	7	56	86	142	39.4	60.6
Kilolo	86	430	771	1,201	35.8	64.2
Total	474	1135	6503	7638	14.9	85.1

Source: District Community Development Office

6.4.4 Financial Institutions

Iringa Region had 9 financial institutions operating across the region. Several multinational financial institutions have established financial services across the councils and the major banks include National Micro Finance Bank (NMB), National Bank of Commerce (NBC), Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB), BACLAYS Bank, EXIM Bank, DIAMOND TRUST BANK, MUFINDI COMMUNITY BANK (MUCOBA), FINCA Microfinance Bank and CRDB Bank. Iringa Municipal Council has a larger number of banks (9) which have been mentioned.

6.5 Crime Statistics

6.5.1 Crimes Cases

This chapter deals with crimes/incidents that are reported daily at Police Posts and Stations in Iringa Region. The reported incidents reveal the extent of crime, accidents and incidents that occur in the community on a daily basis. Crime as a type of offence is usually grouped into three categories namely; crime against person or persons, crime against public tranquillity and crime related to property.

Crime Statistics provide the government with indicators that help to monitor implementation of various interventions for reduction and control of crimes in the country. This helps to maintain peace and respect to the rule of law which are essential for maintaining peace and order as a pre-condition for social and economic development.

Table 6.7 shows that, a total of 6,669 crime cases were reported in Iringa Region between January to December 2015. Mufindi District have the larger number of crime cases 4,670 (70.0 percent), followed by Iringa District (1,280 or 19.2 percent) and Kilolo district council have 719 (10.8 percent) of crime cases reported in Iringa Region. It is also indicated that, most of crime cases reported in Mufindi and Iringa Districts were property crimes with 1,485 and 1,195 respectively. However, Mufindi District reported the larger number of violent crimes (3,175) than any other District.

With respect to number of people jailed between January to December 2015, 3,637 people were jailed and the majority were in Mufindi District (3,300 or 90.7 percent) followed by Kilolo District with 298 or 8.2 percent and Iringa District (39 or 1.1 percent). Consequently, the larger number of people jailed in Mufindi and Kilolo District were due to property and Violent crimes.

Table 6. 7: Total Number of Crimes Reported in Police Station and Number of People Jailed from January to December 2015 by District

District	Total No. of Police Officers*	Number of			Total	Number of People Jailed due to			Total
		Violent Crimes Reported	Property Crimes Reported	Drug Crimes Reported		Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Drug Crimes	
Iringa	353	6	1,195	79	1,280	4	23	12	39
Mufindi	211	3,175	1,485	10	4,670	2,260	1,032	8	3,300
Kilolo	160	433	279	7	719	204	87	7	298
Total	724	3,614	2,959	96	6,669	2,468	1,142	27	3,637

* Number of Police Officers as December 2015

Source: Police Station and District Community Development Offices

6.6 Motorcycle Operators



Bodaboda in Iringa Region

Table 6.8 provide the number of motorcycle (*bodaboda*) operators in Iringa Region and their estimated income earned per month. Findings show that, a total number of 3095 motorcycle (*bodaboda*) operators are in the region and the majority (1,122) reside in Mufindi Council, followed by Kilolo Council (919) and Iringa District Council have 408 bodaboda operators.

Similarly, it is indicated that motorcycle (*bodaboda*) operators earned a total of about TZS 364,000 per month in the region. However, income earned per motorcycle (*bodaboda*) operator in a month in the region is estimated to range from TZS 600,000 to TZS 200,000 per month.

Table 6. 8: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Council and Business Centre; Iringa Region, 2015

Council	Number of Bodaboda Operators	Estimated Income Earned per Bodaboda Operator in a Month (TZS)
Iringa DC	408	210,000
Mufindi DC	1,122	360,000
Mafinga TC	387	200,000
Iringa MC	259	600,000
Kilolo DC	919	450,000
Total	3,095	364,000

Source: Police Station and District Community Development Office

6.6.1 Accidents

Table 6.9 shows the number of accidents reported in the police stations and number of people Injured or died from January to December 2015. It is observed that, a total of 673 accidents were reported in Iringa Region in 2015. Among 1,916 people involved in accident, (51.9 percent) of people died and 48.1 percent were injured from these accidents. Relatively, most accidents 224 were due to motor vehicle and Motorcycles versus pedestrian the majority (317) were injured and 345 died, followed by motor vehicles versus Motorcycles accidents were only (208) where 241 were injured and 272 died.

On the other hand, Iringa District indicated to have the largest number of accidents (414), and the two major ones were caused by motor vehicles versus motorcycles (138) and Motor vehicles and motorcycles versus pedestrian (138) followed by Kilolo District with 221 accidents. Iringa District has also a larger number of people died (630) and (531) people were injured as a result of accidents followed by Mufindi District where (191) died and (207) were injured. The major cause of injury for Iringa District is motor vehicles versus motor cycles and motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian while for Mufindi District, the major cause of injury is Motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian and motor cycles only. On the other hand, the main cause of injury in Kilolo district is motor vehicle only and motor vehicle versus motor cycles.

Table 6. 9: Number of Accidents Reported at the Police Station and Number of People Died /Injured by Council; Iringa Region, January to December 2015

Number of Accidents Involving						Number of People Died/Injured from Accidents Involving									
District	Motor vehicles only	Motor vehicle versus motor cycles	Motor cycles only	Motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian	Total	Motor vehicles only		Motor vehicle versus motor cycles		Motor cycles only		Motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian		Total	
						D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
Iringa	98	138	40	138	414	179	159	210	177	31	18	210	177	630	531
Mufindi	15	4	14	20	38	78	79	4	4	31	45	78	79	191	207
Kilolo	66	66	23	66	221	41	56	58	60	17	7	57	61	173	184
Total	179	208	77	224	673	298	294	272	241	79	70	345	317	994	922

Source: Police Station and District Community Development Office

6.6.2 Theft

In Iringa Region, a total number of thefts (396) were reported in the police stations with 216 or 54.5 percent resulted from the stealing of motorcycles. Iringa DC had the largest number of stolen Motorcycles (93) followed by Mafinga town Council with 91 stolen motorcycles. Livestock have the second largest number in theft row (132 or 33.3 percent), the leading Council was Iringa Dc with 88 stolen livestock, Kilolo 36 and Mafinga DC 8 livestock have been stolen.

It is also revealed that, the highest proportions of people (49 percent) were jailed due to stealing of motorcycles. The majority of them were from Mafinga TC (87.8 percent). Furthermore, 26.0 percent of people were jailed in connection to Bicycles theft and the majority were from Mafinga town Council (65.3 percent) (Table 6.10).

Table 6. 10: Number of Police Posts, Number of Theft Cases Reported at the Police Station and Number of People Jailed by Council; Iringa Region, January to December 2015

Council	Total no. of Police Posts in the Council	Number of Cases Due to Stealing of					Number of People Jailed Due to Stealing of				
		Motor vehicles	Motor cycles	Bicycles	Livestock	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor cycles	Bicycles	Livestock	Total
Iringa DC	12	0	93	0	88	181	0	0	0	0	0
Mufindi	4					0					0
Mafinga	1	2	91	26	8	127	1	43	17	5	66
Iringa MC	3	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Kilolo	4	0	17	20	36	73	0	6	9	19	34
Total	24	2	216	46	132	396	1	49	26	24	100
Percent											

Source: Police Station and District Community Development Office

Note: Table 6.10 Incomplete Missing data from Mufindi DC *****

References

1. URT (2002), Population and Housing Census, Age and Sex Distribution, Volume II, Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics, September, 2003;
2. URT (2002), Population and Housing Census, Village and Street Statistics, Age and Sex Distribution, Iringa Region, Volume II, Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics, June 2005;
3. Iringa Region Socio – Economic Profile, 2007;
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Iringa Region



Hon Masenza A. J
Regional Commissioner

Vision

*We strive to become a modern, competent and dedicated
Regional Government by the year 2025*

Mission

*To link central Government with local Government Authorities,
provide Technical support services to Local Government and ensure
peace and tranquility within the Region*