

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
**KAHAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**



**KAHAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE**

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## PREFACE



This Socio- Economic Profile provides a framework for the Kahama Municipal Council action during the past three years, it has been developed purposefully to meet and achieve the Municipality priorities and target through focusing on the Strategic Development Goals (MDGs) of 2030, Tanzania Development Vision by the year 2025, National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22–2025/26, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the profile fulfil the Municipality's vision and mission.

This is in line with the goals of the second Five Development Plan II (FYDP III), which cover the 2020/21 to 2025/2026 period and outlines new interventions to enable Tanzania industrialize in a way that will transform its economy and its society. The Plan is built on three pillars of accelerating transformation namely industrialization, human development, and implementation effectiveness. Consequently, the Plan aspires to build a base for transforming Tanzania into a semi-industrialized nation as stipulated in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025; Accelerate poverty-reducing

economic growth that is broad-based and inclusive to allow shared benefits to the majority of the people through increased productive capacities and job creation especially for the youth and the disadvantaged groups; Improve quality of life and human wellbeing; Foster development of self-propelling domestic productive and exporting capacities; Promote requisite industrial human skills, production and trade management, operations and quality assurance; Consolidate Tanzania's strategic geographical location through improved environment of doing business to position itself as a Municipality trade and logistic hub; Foster and strengthen plan implementation effectiveness, including prioritization, sequencing, integration and alignment of interventions; Emphasize the role of local actors in planning and implementation; and Assimilate global and Municipality solidarity agreements, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa Development Agenda 2063 with the aim of mainstreaming them into the national development planning and implementation frameworks.

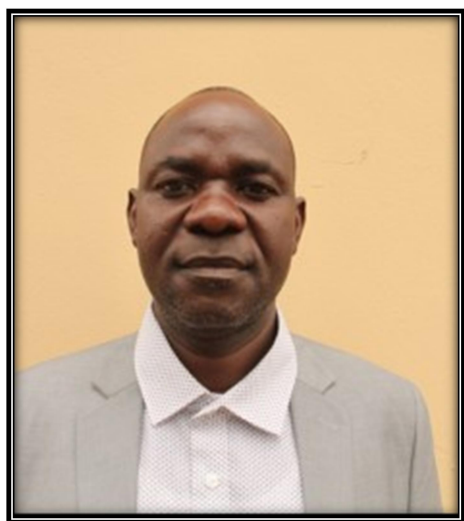
The aim of this socio economic profile is to provide accurate, reliable and timely data that reveal the weaknesses and progress made by the council in economic development and also provide power to people to participate fully in their own development processes in economic growth and service delivery to local level and households, the plan proposes further decentralization of the Government system in order to respond to local needs in a timely manner. The document also includes data that help to monitor progress as well as facilitate the delivery of quality social services to the people. It also includes descriptive statistics and indicators that measure the performance of sectors following Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and the FYDP II which includes goals that are in line with United Nation's SDGs and the Africa Development Agenda, 2063. The Tanzania's Development Vision, 2025 outlines five attributes to characterize Tanzania in 2025, namely high quality livelihoods; peace, stability and unity; good governance and the rule of law; an educated and learning society; a strong and competitive economy.

The preparation of this Socio- Economic Profile was participatory involving key stakeholders from the government and private sector in the Municipality. With my heartfelt gratitude, I would like to appreciate contribution from all sectoral departments' private firms for their valuable contribution. I would like to recognize the coordination of Mr. Damas Felix Masanja- Economist and taskforce members for the participation and valuable contribution during development of this document. Finally, I take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for their guidance and technical support and staff of Kahama Municipal Council who worked tirelessly to ensure that this task was completed.

I honor the work done by various stakeholders at National, Municipal and council level who technically contributed to the development of this Socio- Economic Profile. It is our strong belief and conviction that the strategies set out in this Socio- Economic Profile will effectively address and improve the livelihood of the people in Kahama Municipality.

*Anderson D. Msumba*

## KAHAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DIRECTOR FOREWORD



The Kahama Municipal Socio-Economic Profile has been produced in response to the government's initiative through Prime Minister's Office Municipality Administration and Local Government (PMORALG) of implementing the Development by Devolution and Local Economic Development (LED). This approach empowers people to fully participate in their own development processes. To ensure trickle down effects to the local level and households both from economic growth and service delivery, the plan proposes further decentralization of the Government system in order to respond to local needs in a timely manner. Local government must be increasingly empowered to make planning decisions.

The 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 among other factors 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 mass migration of people from rural to urban in search of basic human needs such as food, clothing and shelter. This is then major cause of mushrooming of unplanned human settlements and overcrowded urban settings. According to data, obtained through administrative records in hospitals, sentinel monitoring stations and routine surveys, HIV and AIDS is a problem of public health importance. This pandemic is common among the economically active population leading to an ever-increasing number of orphans and other detrimental consequences.

The situation is exacerbated further by poverty, lack of by-laws at community level that lead to environmental deterioration caused by human activities such as deforestation and overgrazing. These are driving forces in search of basic needs and unpredictable natural events such as earthquakes, hurricanes among others, which eventually put pressure on the environment. Indeed, efforts and responses to meet such challenges are constrained by various factors including ignorance of people on undesirable consequences destroying the environment and ill prepared and unsustainable rural development programs followed by poor implementation, monitoring and supervision. These are attributed to limitations in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to lack of adequate and reliable data and up to date information on rural development processes. It is obvious, availability of quality data and information at Municipality level is a pre-requisite for the success in formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programs at all administrative levels.

The publication of Kahama Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile series by the President Office, Municipality Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) has been accomplished in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and Kahama Municipal Council Management Team. Admittedly, this should be viewed as an encouraging attempt towards alleviating problems of data and information gap at Municipality level. The Municipal 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.

This report is the second edition of Kahama Municipal Council Socio-Economic Profile and the first edition was produced in 2015. 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 Municipality level.

***Yahaya Ramadhani Bundala***

Mayor of the Kahama Municipal Council

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	: Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies
CCHP	: Comprehensive Council Health Plan
CCRO's	: Customary Certificate Right of Occupancy
CHF	: Community Health Fund
COWSOs	: Community Owned Water Supply Organizations
EMIS	: Environmental Management Information Systems
FBO	: Faith Based Organisations
FGIO	: Foreign Governments International Organisations
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GIS	: Geographical Information Systems
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
ICT	: Information Communication and Technology
IPSAS	: International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KACU	: Kahama Cooperative Union
KUWASA	: Kahama Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
LAN	: Local Area Network
LGAs	: Local Government Authorities
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MTEF	: Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organisations
O&OD	: Obstacle and Opportunity for Development
OUT	: Open University of Tanzania
PMU	: Procurement Management Unit
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
RAS	: Municipality Administrative Secretary
RC	: Municipality Commissioner
RHMT	: Municipality Health Management Team
RSP	: Municipality Strategic Plan
RUWASA	: Rural Water Supply Authority
SACCOS	: Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDGs	: Sustainable development Goals
SHUWASA	: Shinyanga Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
SWOC	: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges
TARURA	: Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TASAF	: Tanzania Social Action Fund
TDV	: Tanzania Development Vision
TPA	: Third Part Administrator
TU	: Trade Unions.
VETA	: Vocational Education and Training Authority
VNRCs	: Village Natural Resources Committee

## DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

**De facto Census** means persons were enumerated where they slept on the Census night.

**Enumeration Area (EA)** is a designated area with an average of 60 to 100 households.

**Geographical Information System (GIS)** is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present all types of geographical data.

**Optical Mark Reader (OMR)** is the process of capturing data by optical scanner by measuring the reflectivity of light at pre-determined positions on a surface.

**Quality Assurance** is planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that, quality requirements for the product are fulfilled.

**Quality Control** refers to observations, techniques and activities used to fulfill requirements for quality.

**Urban Area** for the purpose of the 2012 PHC, is an area legally recognized (gazette) as urban and all areas recognized by local government authorities as urban (Countries differ in their definitions of urban, although it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of people living in Municipals and cities of a few thousand persons or more especially if the population of such areas is largely non-agricultural).

**Population Growth** refers to the change in population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population using "per unit time" for measurement.

**Population Growth Rate** is the fractional rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases. It specifically refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

**Age** is the number of years one had lived as at last birthday.

**Age-Dependency Ratio** is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 or older) to those in the “working age population” (15-64 years).

**Elderly Population** refers to persons of aged 65 years or above (according to international definition). However, according to Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly person is an individual who is 60 years or above.

**Median Age** is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

**Population Pyramid** is a graphical presentation of population’s age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group.

**Sex Ratio** is the ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

**Working Age Population** is the population age 15 to 64 years (international definition).

**Young People** are person of age 0 to 14 years.

**Youth Population** is the population aged 15-24 years (international definition). However, according to Tanzania’s Youth Policy, Youth Population is the population aged 15 to 35 years.

**Average Household Size** is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households.

**Collective Households** is a group of persons residing in one dwelling or compound having no head of household. Boarding schools, hospitals and camps are examples of collective households.

**Head of Household** is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members.

**Household** refers to a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head except for collective household.

**Private Household** is defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head.

**Divorced Persons** are persons who were once married but their marriages were permanently terminated and have not remarried since then. Note that in polygamous marriages the divorce of one or more wives does not categorize the husband as divorced if he still lives with the other wife (wives).

**Living Together** is an act of persons who are not formally married but are in a consensual union or are living in a socially recognized stable union.

**Marriage** is an act of persons who are living together or separately but are formally married irrespective of the type of marriage, which may be customary, civil or religious marriage.

**Mean Age at First Marriage** is defined as the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

**Never Married** means persons who have remained single all their lives excluding persons who have lived with another person and are now living alone.

**Separated** is the act of persons who were once married but now are living apart. Those who live apart because their spouses are employed far away from home or for similar reasons are considered to be married.

**Widowed** is the act of persons whose marriages were terminated by death and have not remarried since. Note that in polygamous marriages the death of one or more wives does not make the husband a widower if he still has other wife (wives).

**Birth Certificate** is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy of or representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

**Birth Registration** is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by the Government authority.

**Diaspora** are citizens living outside the country.

**Educational Attainment** is the highest grade completed according to the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

**Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)** is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children age 7-13 years.

**Literacy** is the ability to read and write with an understanding a short simple sentence in everyday life.

**Literacy Rate** is the percentage of a population that can read and write in Kiswahili, English, both Kiswahili and English or in any other language(s).

**Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** is defined as the number of children age 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group.

**School Attendance** refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

**Agriculture Worker** is a person working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either a self-employed person or unpaid family helper, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.

**Apprentice** is a person working with or without payment as a part of training.

**Employee** is a person who performs work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Employee categories included are; permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

**Employer** is a person who engages other people to work for him/her for profit or family gain.

**Family Worker** is a person working without payment in cash or kind in a family enterprise.

**Full Time Student** is a person who is not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to schooling.

**Home Maintenance Worker** is a person, who during the reference period performed household chores without pay. These include cooking, cleaning, caring for elderly, children and the sick.

**Non-Agriculture Worker** is a person who performs work other than agriculture activities for profit or family gain.

**Not Looking but Available for Work** is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity nor take any efforts to seek employment although he/she was available for work.

**Not Working but Looking for Work** is a person who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but was available for work and actively seeking employment.

**Unable to Work** is a person who did not perform any economic activity during the reference period due to either sickness, old age, young age, disability and the like.

**Working Person** is a person who, during a reference period, was performing economic activities for pay, exchange or family gain.

**Disability** involves persons with albinism, difficulty in seeing, hearing even after using aiding tools, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care; such as washing all over or dressing, communicating; for example understanding or being understood.

**Persons with Disabilities** are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

**Room for Sleeping** is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if is currently used by the household members for sleeping purposes and can be a sitting room, a dining room or even a store.

**Social Security Fund** is a fund that provides its members with long and short terms financial security which can be used as “social safety nets” especially at older ages.

## INTRODUCTION



## **1.1 Profile of Kahama Municipal Council**

Kahama Municipal Council traces its origins in 1972 when it started as the one of the Local Government Authority in Shinyanga Region, Following decentralization of The Tanzanian government has been reforming central areas of governance and democratization, including decentralization processes, since at least 1972. Kahama Town Council was officially published on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2010 through Government Notice No 393; and begun to execute its functions on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2011 as per certificate.

Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of section 7(2) of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, Cap. 288, the Minister responsible for Local Government did gave Notice of intention to confer on Kahama Town Council the status of a Municipal as specified in that Notice published in the Gazette as Government Notice No. 333A of 16th April, 2021 and was Given under his Excellence head of state's hand and the Public Seal that 18th day of June, 2021.

With effect from the effective date, the Municipal Council was declared under this Order and was known as the Kahama Municipal Council and since then had an Official Seal as described in the Second Schedule to that Order.

So Kahama Municipal Council (KMC) was established on 13th August 2021, through Government Notice No. 630 of 2021, before this conferment of the Municipal status, it was a Town Council since 2010.

## **2.1 Administration of the Kahama Municipal Council**

### **THE KAHAMA MC GOVERNANCE**

The Kahama Municipal Council Administration is hierarchically structured with the Mayor at the top, followed by the Municipal Council, Heads of Unit Division and Sections (Appendix 1)

## **CHAPTER ONE**

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

#### **1.0 An Overview**

Chapter one provides background information on Kahama Municipal Council, vision and mission, geographical location, Land, Climate and Agro-ecological Zones. It also gives information on ethnic groups, migration, population distribution and growth.

#### **1.1 Background of the Municipal Secretariat:**

Kahama Municipal Council was officially published on 15th October, 2010 through Government Notice No 393; and begun to execute its functions on 17th June 2011 as per certificate but full operationalization began in July, 2012.

Kahama Municipal Council which is northern western plateau of Tanzania is in Kahama District which is one of the three (3) Districts in Kahama Municipal Council namely Kishapu, Shinyanga and Kahama. Kahama Municipal Council consists of five (6) Councils named Kishapu District Council, Shinyanga Municipal Council, Shinyanga District Council, Ushetu District Council, Msalala District Council and Kahama Municipal Council.



It is found along the Shinyanga-Isaka-Rwanda trunk road, about 31,050 Km from Dar es Salaam, 267 Km from Mwanza, and 109 Km from Shinyanga Municipal the headquarters of Kahama Municipality.

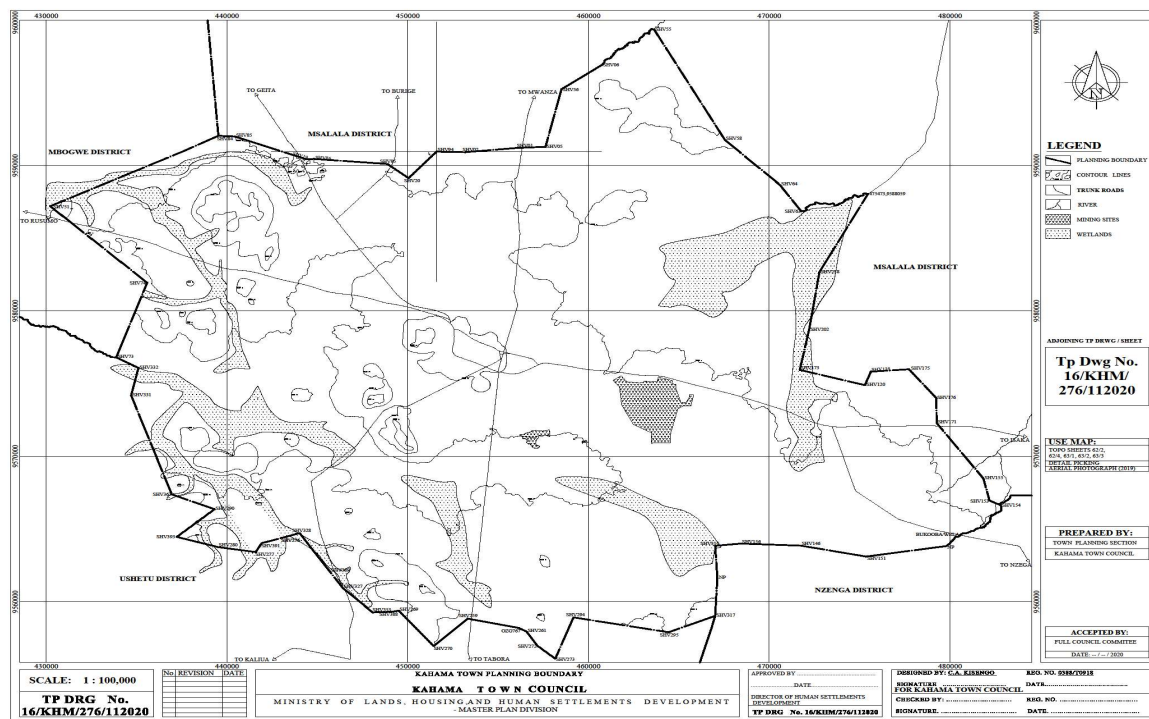
Kahama Municipal Council is located between latitude 30 15" and 40 30" South of the Equator and Longitudes 310 30" and 330 00" East of Greenwich on the road off to neighbouring countries of DRC Congo, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. It boards Tabora region to its eastern part by linking to Nzega District and Msalala District Council and Geita Municipality to its north.

## **1:2 Land Area and Administrative Units**

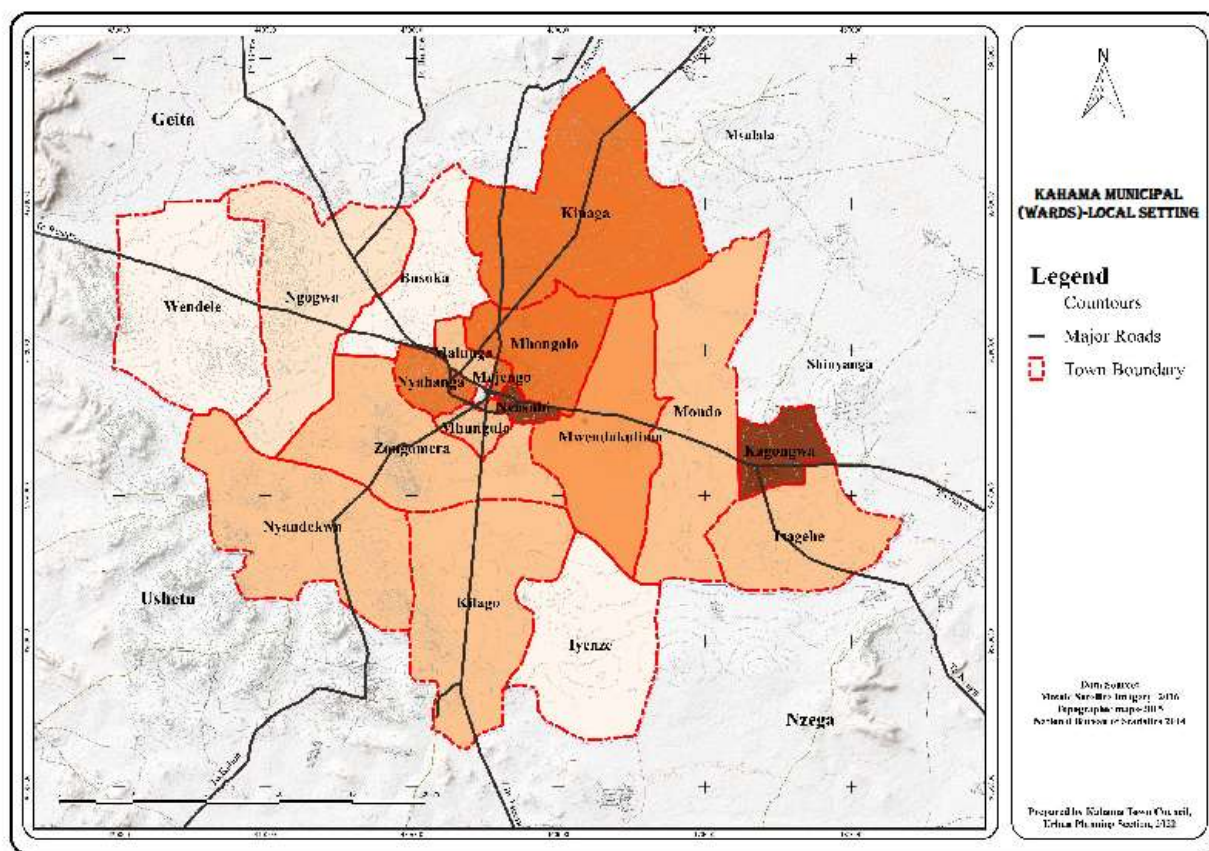
The size of Kahama Municipal Council covers an area of 1520.2Km<sup>2</sup> (152,016.1 ha) of which 45,834.5 hectare is used for residential and 106,181.6 ha used for diverse economic activities including farming and livestock keeping and is administratively divided into 20 wards comprising of most of Kahama Division. However, other parts of the council cover rural area with 45 villages.

The Municipal area has 8 wards which are subdivided into 32 sub-villages (Mitaa) and each ward being a group of streets that are locally administered as a unit. Each ward has an Executive Officer and every village has its own village government and assembly. New wards have been created in 2010 since the establishment of the Municipal Council with some villages becoming incorporated into the mitaa system. These changes need to be accounted for in the analysis of population trends.

Politically the Municipal council is within 1 electro constituencies with 20 Wards each represented by one elected Councilor and six appointed Councilors representing special seats for women. This makes a total of 28 Councilors including 2 members of parliament. There are also politically elected leaders, 45 at the villages and 32 at sub- village levels (mitaa).



1: 4 Map of Kahama Municipal Council Showing Administrative Boundaries



Source: Kahama Municipal Council, (Land Department), 2022

## 1: 5 Administrative Units

Kahama Municipal Council falls under the jurisdiction of one administrative body but divided into 4 divisions namely; Dakama, Isagehe, Kahama Mji, and Msalala. 20 wards namely Kahama Mjini, Nyasubi, Majengo, Nyahanga, Zongomera, Mhongolo, Nyandekwa, Iyenze, Kinaga, Busoka, Ngogwa, Wendele, Kagongwa, Isagehe, Mondo, Mwendakulima, Kilago, Nyigogo, Mhungula and Malunga. Also have 45 Villages and 35 Mitaa

## 1:6 Ethnicity

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Kahama Municipal Council had a total population of 242,208. The Predominant indigenous ethnic groups in Kahama Municipal are Sukuma, Sumbwa and Nyamwezi as well as Waha and Hangaza.

However, following its magnificence favorable strategic location KTC has experienced number of migrating ethnic groups such as Chagga, Kurya, Nyaturu and Haya.

## 1:7 Agro-Ecological Zones and People

### 1.7:1 Climate

Kahama Municipal Council is dominated by extensive plains, gently undulating plain and flat plains which covers almost 82% of the surface. 13 % of the surface is valleys (Mbuga) and Hills occupy 5% of the total surface. It receives rains in the duration of approximately 5 months, starting from late October to early May. This rainy season is characterized by two-week to one-month dry spells, being most pronounced in January and February. It receives an average rainfall between 750 to 1030 mm. Temperatures is relatively constant throughout the year, with mean daily temperature ranging from 210 C to 260C.

### 1: 7: 2 Population Size and Growth

According to 2022 census, the population of Kahama Municipal 453,654 out of which 219,357 are Males and 234,297 are Females. The population density is at 442 Persons per sq. Km and the growth rate is about 8.7%. With this rate by 2022 the Kahama Municipal Council found to have 104,686 numbers of households at the average family size of 5 persons and the life expectancy set at an average of 45 years.

The high growth rate is attributed to immigration rather than to human multiplication. Presence of Buzwagi Gold Mine and the municipality being a business centre contribute to the increasing population.

**Table 2 Population of Kahama Municipal Council by Sex, Average Household Size and Sex Ratio**

Table 1.0: Population of Kahama District Council by Sex, Average Household Size and Sex Ratio								
		Village/Mtaa	Population (Number)			Number of Household	HH Size	Sex Ratio
			Total	Male	Female			
		Kahama Municipal Council	453,654	219,357	234,297	104,686	4.3	94
1.		Busoka Ward	11,516	5,696	5,820	2,401	4.8	98
		Sunge	1,903	1,019	884	326	5.8	115

		Kitwana	2,883	1,421	1,462	596	4.8	97
		Busoka	6,730	3,256	3,474	1,479	4.6	94
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mhongolo Ward</b>		<b>45,418</b>	<b>21,358</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>89</b>
		Mhongolo	21,398	10,067	11,331	5,220	4.1	89
		Nyashimbi	7,924	3,727	4,197	1,823	4.3	89
		Mission	7,313	3,429	3,884	1,623	4.5	88
		Mbulu	8,783	4,135	4,648	2,063	4.3	89
<b>3.</b>	<b>Mwendakulima Ward</b>		<b>25,418</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>5,414</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>95</b>
		Busalala	3,941	1,981	1,960	679	5.8	101
		Mwendakulima Kati	7,395	3,584	3,811	1,697	4.4	94
		Chapulwa	3,468	1,757	1,711	626	5.5	103
		Mwime	10,614	5,080	5,534	2,412	4.4	92
<b>4.</b>	<b>Zongomera Ward</b>		<b>32,984</b>	<b>17,478</b>	<b>15,506</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>113</b>
		Seeke	5,718	2,893	2,825	1,147	5.0	102
		Zongomera	6,994	3,452	3,542	1,438	4.9	97
		Ilindi	20,272	11,133	9,139	4,439	4.6	122
<b>5.</b>	<b>Nyahanga Ward</b>		<b>40,809</b>	<b>19,511</b>	<b>21,298</b>	<b>10,642</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>92</b>
		Mtakuja	10,449	5,047	5,402	2,444	4.3	93
		Shunu	22,869	11,039	11,830	6,188	3.7	93
		Nyahanga	7,491	3,425	4,066	2,010	3.7	84
<b>6.</b>	<b>Malunga Ward</b>		<b>24,323</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>12,905</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>88</b>
		Igomelo	8,376	3,922	4,454	2,093	4.0	88
		Korogwe	6,803	3,197	3,606	1,856	3.7	89
		Malunga	9,144	4,299	4,845	2,510	3.6	89
<b>7.</b>	<b>Majengo Ward</b>		<b>24,824</b>	<b>11,643</b>	<b>13,181</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>88</b>
		Sokola	17,915	8,282	9,633	4,783	3.7	86
		Majengo	6,909	3,361	3,548	1,987	3.5	95
<b>8.</b>	<b>Nyasubi Ward</b>		<b>30,206</b>	<b>14,097</b>	<b>16,109</b>	<b>8,247</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>88</b>
		Sango	8,874	4,240	4,634	2,562	3.5	91
		Nyakato					4.0	86

			13,301	6,147	7,154	3,359		
		Nyasubi Kati	8,031	3,710	4,321	2,326	3.5	86
<b>9.</b>		<b>Nyihogo Ward</b>	<b>19,679</b>	<b>9,212</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>88</b>
		Nyihogo	16,105	7,469	8,636	4,687	3.4	86
		Sazia	3,574	1,743	1,831	1,201	3.0	95
<b>10.</b>		<b>Mhungula Ward</b>	<b>31,203</b>	<b>14,768</b>	<b>16,435</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>90</b>
		Bukondamoyo	11,167	5,299	5,868	2,908	3.8	90
		Mhungula	8,980	4,224	4,756	2,314	3.9	89
		Inyanga	11,056	5,245	5,811	2,863	3.9	90
<b>11.</b>		<b>Kahama Mjini Ward</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>103</b>
		Igalilimi	3,209	1,628	1,581	855	3.8	103
		Namanga	2,170	1,103	1,067	648	3.3	103
<b>12.</b>		<b>Iyenze Ward</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>97</b>
		Ilungu	904	460	444	135	6.7	104
		Ishiki	1,319	655	664	220	6.0	99
		Kawe	1,953	950	1,003	326	6.0	95
		Iyenze	4,418	2,157	2,261	689	6.4	95
		Isalenge	2,760	1,367	1,393	374	7.4	98
<b>13.</b>		<b>Kilago Ward</b>	<b>16,669</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>a</b>		Wame	1,528	770	758	275	5.6	102
		Ufala	3,732	1,859	1,873	779	4.8	99
		Nyanhembe	2,148	1,052	1,096	357	6.0	96
		Kilago	4,181	2,126	2,055	845	4.9	103
		Tulole	3,454	1,705	1,749	663	5.2	97
		Shininga	1,626	791	835	291	5.6	95
<b>14.</b>		<b>Nyandekwa Ward</b>	<b>16,375</b>	<b>8,082</b>	<b>8,293</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>97</b>
		Kilengwe	1,364	687	677	263	5.2	101
		Chalya	1,857	981	876	319	5.8	112
		Lowa	2,529	1,192	1,337	524	4.8	89
		Kakebe	2,251	1,101	1,150	411	5.5	96

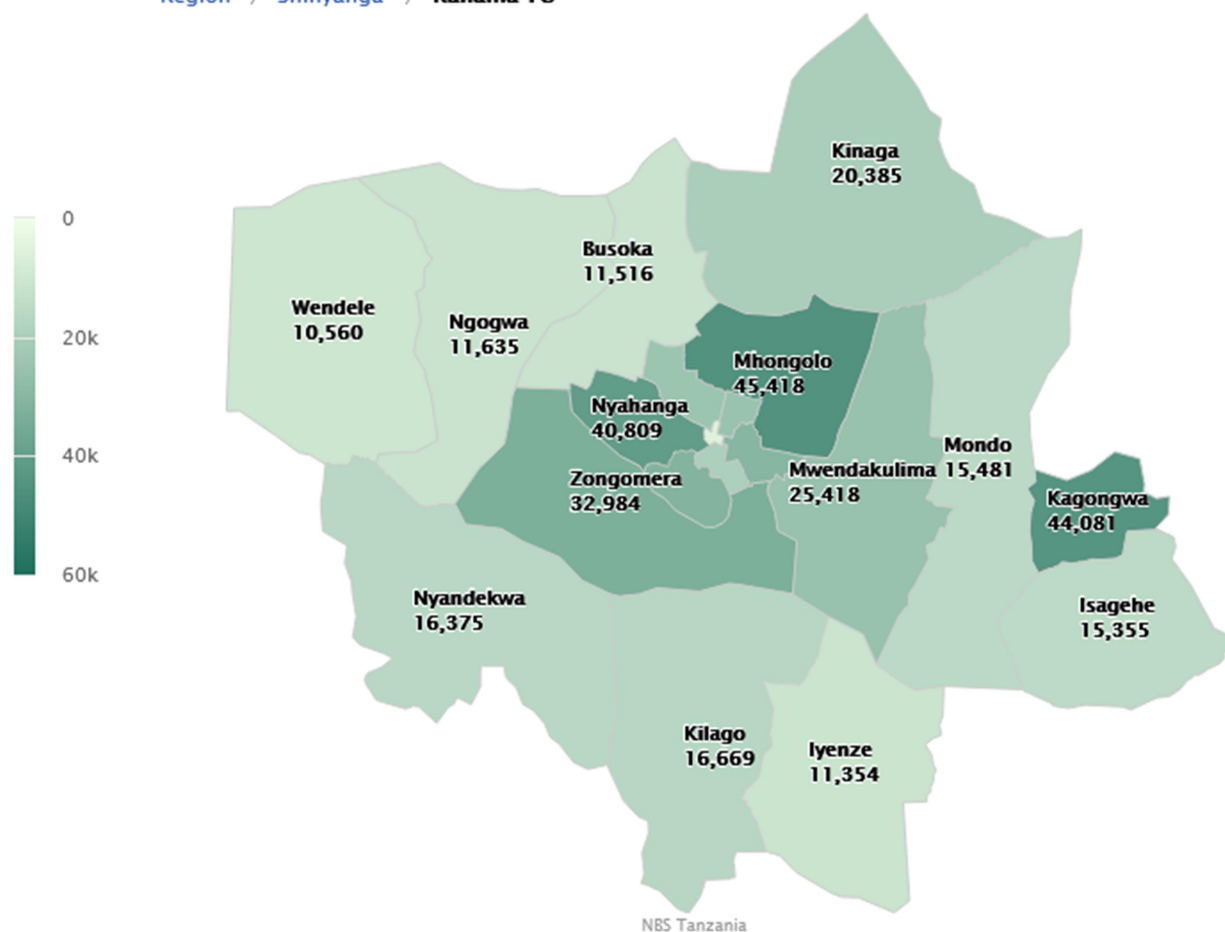
		Nyandekwa	4,470	2,170	2,300	889	5.0	94
		Buduba	1,396	702	694	213	6.6	101
		Bujika	2,508	1,249	1,259	453	5.5	99
<b>15.</b>		<b>Wendele Ward</b>	<b>10,560</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>98</b>
		Tumaini	2,891	1,411	1,480	458	6.3	95
		Katungulu	1,699	832	867	242	7.0	96
		Wendele	3,345	1,655	1,690	630	5.3	98
		Kahanga	2,625	1,333	1,292	403	6.5	103
<b>16.</b>		<b>Ngogwa Ward</b>	<b>11,635</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>101</b>
		Ngulu	2,400	1,197	1,203	373	6.4	100
		Nyambula	3,536	1,749	1,787	694	5.1	98
		Ngogwa	3,396	1,714	1,682	603	5.6	102
		Nuja	2,303	1,175	1,128	392	5.9	104
<b>17.</b>		<b>Kinaga Ward</b>	<b>20,385</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>99</b>
		Ubilimbi	2,409	1,194	1,215	443	5.4	98
		Igung'hwa	4,702	2,342	2,360	848	5.5	99
		Kinaga	4,931	2,463	2,468	805	6.1	100
		Nduku	6,103	3,043	3,060	949	6.4	99
		Magobeko	2,240	1,098	1,142	293	7.6	96
<b>18.</b>		<b>Mondo Ward</b>	<b>15,481</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100</b>
		Penzi	2,025	1,021	1,004	271	7.5	102
		Mwanzwagi	2,991	1,500	1,491	457	6.5	101
		Mondo	3,960	1,938	2,022	721	5.5	96
		Sangilwa	3,124	1,567	1,557	607	5.1	101
		Bumbiti	3,381	1,705	1,676	553	6.1	102
<b>19.</b>		<b>Kagongwa Ward</b>	<b>44,081</b>	<b>20,538</b>	<b>23,543</b>	<b>10,851</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>87</b>
		Kagongwa	18,725	8,652	10,073	4,732	4.0	86
		Gembe	4,506	2,183	2,323	928	4.9	94
		Kishima	10,176	4,697	5,479	2,549	4.0	86
		Iponya					4.0	88

			10,674	5,006	5,668	2,642		
20.	Isagehe Ward		15,355	7,594	7,761	2,905	5.3	98
	Mpera		3,860	1,895	1,965	751	5.1	96
	Kidunyashi		2,509	1,292	1,217	436	5.8	106
	Isagehe		4,541	2,203	2,338	941	4.8	94
	Malenge		1,679	837	842	287	5.9	99
	Bukooba		2,766	1,367	1,399	490	5.6	98

Population size – total



Region / Shinyanga / Kahama TC



## Tanzania National Census-2022

Table 2.1; Population for Kahama Municipality

Source: NBS (2022): Sub-national Population Housing Census

### 1.2 Vision and Mission



The vision state that Kahama Municipal council is to be *“with quality services and conducive investment Environment for Sustainable Development”*

**1.2.1 Vision:** As indicated by the Kahama Strategic Plan, the mission of the Municipal Council is *“To be “A leading Municipal Council with quality services and conducive investment environment for Sustainable Development:”*

**1.2.2 Mission:** As indicated by the Kahama Strategic Plan, the mission of the Municipal Council is *“To provide Socio economic services and create conducive investment environment in collaboration with stakeholders using the available resources for sustainable Development”*

### **1.3 Roles and Functions of the MC:**

The roles and functions of Kahama Municipal Council are stipulated under Sec. 29 of Local Government Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) 2006 as follows: -

1. To monitor sector trends;
2. To provide technical and administrative assistance to offer policy interpretation;
3. To recommend strategies and techniques for overcoming bottlenecks for productivity;
4. To identify development opportunities;
5. To monitor quality and standards of service delivery;
6. To enhance institutional capacity; and
7. To carry out delegate development of Ministries.

#### **1.3.1 The Core Functions of Kahama Municipal Council are:**

- 1) Maintenance of law, order and good governance,
- 2) Promotion of economic and social welfare of the people,
- 3) Effective and equitable delivery of services to the people within their areas of jurisdiction,
- 4) Proper collection and utilization of the revenues

Provide right and power to participate and involve people in planning and implementation of development plans/programs

### **1.4 Core Values:**

The MC Kahama believes its work will be needed for many years to come. We therefore expect the following core operating values will always influence its culture and public image as an effective government arm facilitator and service provider to all stakeholders for many years to come.

- a) **Teamwork spirit** – MC staff work together in a participatory manner.
- b) **Integrity and Accountability** – The MC has the highest level of integrity in its administrative, service, and outreach activities; and we deliver services and advises with trust, honestly and transparently and we maintain and report our records accurately.
- c) **Diligence** – The MC devotes and adhere to rules, regulations procedures and maintain confidentiality.
- d) **Flexibility** – The MC accept new ideas and allow changes when need arises to cope with our vision and mission.
- e) **Customer focus, Caring attitude and Responsiveness** – MC always value customers and strive to meet their expectations. It demonstrates compassionate support and concern for (people with disabilities), educate and

inform them and stakeholders. In so doing, MC finds solutions meeting the needs and preferences of customers through direct and right service and support or referrals to other providers (of services and support).

- f) **Respectfulness** – The MC honours people with disabilities, encouraging each person to take control over his/her own life, and respect roles of families.
- g) **State of the Art Practices** –The MC aims for excellent, high quality, state-of the-art approaches that stakeholders can always count on.
- h) **Partnerships** – The MC works with various partners and advocates for quality service by all partners.
- i) **Advocacy** – The MC educates the public and advocates for the long-term social and economic development and improved wellbeing of the people.
- j) **Financial Sustainability** – MC always strive to deliver reports with well organised and standard financial statements.
- k) **Fairness and equity:** - In provision of social services, fairness and equity shall be adhered among and between clients
- l) **Efficiency and effective:** - Civil servants and all stakeholders shall ensure available resources are efficiently and effectively utilized.
- m) **Community participation:** -The community shall be involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.

### 2.1.1 Geographical Location

Kahama Municipal Council is in the North Western part of Tanzania Mainland. It lies between latitude 30°15" and 40°30" South of the Equator and between longitudes 31°30" and 33°00" East of the Greenwich Meridian. Kahama Municipal Council is bordered by Ushetu in the West and Geita town, Msalala in the North as well as Tabora Municipality in the Eastern part.



*A map of Kahama Municipal council 2021*

### Administrative Units

Kahama Municipal Council falls under the jurisdiction of one administrative body but divided into 4 divisions namely; Dakama, Isagehe, Kahama Mji, and Msalala. 20 wards namely Kahama Mjini, Nyasubi, Majengo, Nyahanga, Zongomera, Mhongolo, Nyandekwa, Iyenze, Kinaga, Busoka, Ngogwa, Wendele, Kagongwa, Isagehe, Mondo, Mwendakulima, Kilago, Nyigogo, Mhungula and Malunga. Also have 45 Villages and 32 Mitaa

**Table 1.1 : Land Area and Administrative Units**

District		Council		Total area in sq-km	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Mitaa
1	Kahama	1	Kahama MC	1,520	2	20	42	35

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council office (land department), 2021

## 2.1.2 Population

According to the 2022 population census Kahama MC had 453,654 (Fe 234,297 na Me 219,357) The growth rate is 8.7% per annum (**Source:** NBS (2020): *Sub-national Population Projection from Year 2013 to 2021 Based on 2012 Population and Housing Census*)

The age distribution for Kahama Municipal Council shows that the young population under 15 years was 49.2 percent. For the working population of the age group between 15 to 64 years the proportion was 48.7%. Kahama MC by 2019 is estimated to have 49,436 numbers of households at the average family size of 5 persons and the life expectancy set at an average of 45 years.

Migration and population growth makes population of Kahama Municipal to grow at an annual rate of 8.7% which is higher than Municipal growth rate of 2.1% (National census, 2022). The location of Kahama Municipal facilitates the interaction of people from different parts of the country since it is a junction with linking roads to Rwanda, DRC, Burundi and Uganda in the western part and Northern part links Geita Municipality, Msalala District. While, in the East it links with Nzega district in Tabora Municipality.

Population Density With reference to map 2, Kahama Municipal has a population density 442 persons per kilometer square. The population density of Kahama Municipal varies from the center of the Municipal compared to the periphery of the Municipal.

The existing difference in population density is due to the availability of service infrastructures and social and community facilities as well as the concentration of urban economic activities at the center of the Municipal

## Ethnicity

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Kahama Municipal Council had a total population of 453,654. The Predominant indigenous ethnic groups in Kahama Municipal are Sukuma, Sumbwa and Nyamwezi as well as Waha and Hangaza.

However, following its magnificence favorable strategic location KMC has experienced number of migrating ethnic groups such as Chagga, Kurya, Nyaturu and Haya.

## 1.1. Climate and Agro-Ecological Zones

### 2.1.1 Climate

Kahama Municipal Council has a tropical climate with clearly distinguished rainy and dry seasons. The average rainfall ranged from 600mm to 900mm. The rainy season usually starts between mid-October and December and ends in May. Based on Climate-Data, the average temperature in Kahama Municipal Council is 23.9 °C. The warmest month of the year

is October with an average temperature of 26.0 °C. The lowest average temperature in the year occurs in July when it is around 22.3 °C.

### **2.1.1 Soil, Vegetation and Topography**

Kahama Municipal Council lies on 1,233m above mean sea level. The Municipality's soil ranges from heavy clay soil, sandy soil, sandy loam soil, sandy soil, loam soils, red soils, clay, loamy soil, and sand loamy soil. The soil in Kahama Municipal Council differs significantly according to the agro-ecological zones. The natural vegetation in Kahama Municipal Council consists of extensive Miombo and Acacia woodlands. The vegetation is however decreasing due to human activities namely land cultivation, livestock keeping, and cutting trees as source of energy.

## **2.1 Agro-Ecological Zones**

Kahama Municipal Council is sub divided into four major agro-ecological zones based mainly on topographical features as well as climatic conditions prevalent in the Municipality as follows;

### **a) Eastern Zone**

This zone covers parts of Kishapu District and some wards in Shinyanga DC. The Eastern Zone is characterized by heavy clay soils as well as sandy soils. The zone receives an annual average rainfall ranging from 400mm to 600mm and is suitable for cultivation of agricultural crops like cotton, sorghum, sweet potatoes and sisal.

### **b) Central Zone**

The Central Zone covers some parts of Shinyanga and Kishapu DCs. The wards include Usule, Tinde, Usanda and Imasela in Shinyanga DC and Itongoitale, Bunambiyu and Bubiki wards in Kishapu DC. This zone receives an average rainfall of about 500 to 600mm per year. This zone is suitable for cultivation of agricultural crops including paddy, cassava, sorghum and sweet potatoes.

### **c) The South-East Zone**

The Eastern zone covers Ushetu, Uyogo wards in Kahama District and it is characterized by loamy and red soils which is suitable for cultivation of agricultural crops such as maize, sorghum, paddy, sunflower, cotton, tobacco, a range of horticultural products and tropical fruits like mangoes. This zone receives an annual average rainfall of over 700mm.

### **d) The North- East Zone**

This zone occupies Isaka, Kinanga, Lungunya, and Kinaga wards in Kahama District. The zone has sandy soils and heavy clay soils suitable for the production of a range of agricultural crops especially sorghum, sweet potatoes, maize, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower. This zone receives an annual average rainfall of between 500 and 700 mm

## CHAPTER TWO

### The Municipal Economy

#### 2.1 Introduction

The Municipaleconomy in this chapter focuses on production, distribution or trade, consumption of goods and services and its poverty status by different agents. The economic indicators used to evaluate theMunicipaleconomy include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Income and the main sources of cash income for the inhabitants of the Municipality. Poverty indicators which are monitored using Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) cover income and non-income poverty. Essentially, they assess the percentage of people living below poverty line, the spread of poverty, consumption pattern, health and education status as well as proportion of the population using improved water sources and housing conditions.

The use of statistical data on economic activities of the population becomes clear 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. The analysis also provides information on the proportion of employed women in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions.

#### 2.1.3 Municipality Economy

Kahama Municipal Council has a diversified economy mainly depending on agriculture, livestock keeping, and mining. The Municipal GDP at current market prices has been increasing steadily from about TZS 3.18 trillion in 2011 to about TZS 8.52 trillion in 2020. The Municipal GDP per capita (at market prices) increased from TZS 795,626 in 2011 to TZS 1,978,150 in 2020.

**Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income for Kahama Municipal Council(2011-2020)**

Year	Municipality GDP (TZS, Million)	Per Capita Income (TZS)	Kahama's Share in National GDP
2011	3,181,439	795,626	6.03
2012	3,693,951	1,108,019	6.01
2013	4,203,285	1,235,338	5.92
2014	4,727,302	1,356,573	5.93
2015	5,389,294	1,596,344	5.93
2016	6,438,007	1,736,165	5.94
2017	6,936,110	1,703,695	5.84
2018	7,556,437	1,865,683	5.84
2019	8,171,484	1,939,798	5.84
2020	8,526,500	1,978,150	5.69

**Source:** National Bureau of Statistics (2020). *Municipal GDP at Current Market Prices*

## CHAPTER THREE:

### PRODUCTION SECTORS

#### Introduction

The performance of productive sectors in Kahama Municipality is explained in this chapter. These sectors include Agriculture and livestock, Natural resources, Environment, Fisheries, Eco-Tourism, mining and industrial development..

$$\text{Percent of arable land under cultivation} = \frac{\text{Total cultivated arable land of a ward}}{\text{Total arable land in a ward}} \times 100$$

**Table 3. 1: Distribution of Arable Land (Ha)by Ward, 171,873.8 Council;2020**

S/N	Ward	Total land Area (Ha)	Total Arable land (Ha)	Arable land Under Cultivation (Ha)	% of Arable land under cultivation
1.	KINAGA	15,430.82	11461	6925	60.4
2.	NYANDEKWA	13,159.18	8929.5	7210	80.7
3.	MONDO	12,893.00	6918	4726	68.3
4.	WENDELE	12,871.26	11000	5300	48.2
5.	KILAGO	12,859.12	9369	3359.6	35.9
6.	NGOGWA	11,878.12	9753	7790.3	79.9
7.	ZONGOMERA	10,269.99	3,953.3	3,953.3	100.0
8.	IYENZE	10,253.4	9441.4	8350	88.4
9.	MWENDAKULIMA	9,653.00	6718	4129	61.5
10.	ISAGEHE	7,724.33	4256.10	3898	91.6
11.	BUSOKA	6,144.17	3016	1096	36.3
12.	MHONGOLO	5,322.63	708	482	68.1
13.	KAGONGWA	2,586.6	707	576	81.5
14.	NYAHANGA	1,854.07	40	40	100.0
15.	MALUNGA	1,081.45	47	29.5	62.8
16.	MHUNGULA	882.83	521	493.3	94.7
17.	NYASUBI	658.21	5	5	100.0
18.	NYIHOGO	333.03	3.5	3.5	100.0
19.	MAJENGO	238.15	25	20	80.0
20.	KAHAMA MJINI	115.05	2	2	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,209.92</b>	<b>82,924.5</b>	<b>58,388.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>

**Source: Councils** (1 sq.km = 100ha)

#### Land under Cultivation

This section should present the analysis of the estimated land area under cultivation of major food and

cash crops. The tabular presentation by ward, crop, and year is recommended under this section. The period should be past five years and the current year will not be included. Agricultural officer in a district or region should be at the center of preparations for the data required for this section.

**Table 3.2: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Food Crops by Ward, Kahama Municipal Council, Recent Past Five Years**

S/No	Ward	Food Crop	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
1.	BUSOKA	Maize	54	69	176.9	120	1281.7
		paddy	234	2	300.5	40	484
		Sweet potatoes	68	7.2	80.6	8.3	15
2.	ISAGEHE	Maize	756	59.2	1293	1,339	138.4
		paddy	309	61.3	1560	902.5	885
		Sweet potatoes	432	21.3	245.6	16.2	412
3.	IYENZE	Maize	4563	2664.4	6470.6	4675.2	2875.3
		paddy	876	140.2	554.8	1841.7	2386.8
		Sweet potatoes	415	58.8	250.7	502	140
4.	KAGONGWA	Maize	430	92	70.7	37	671.5
		paddy	67	45	99.3	211	32
		Sweet potatoes	95	56	76.5	39.5	17.5
5.	KILAGO	Maize	5432	4100	6411.2	666	2168.7
		paddy	1236	751.6	3315	949.8	2195.1
		Sweet potatoes	75.9	193.6	205.96	106.3	47.5
6.	KINAGA	Maize	1358.5	2313.1	2277.7	721.2	141.8
		paddy	2350	1739.8	2023.3	1285	104.1
		Sweet potatoes	347.8	532.7	127.5	45	31.6
7.	MONDO	Maize	1256	400	6923	535	950.8
		paddy	865	150.3	1403.3	346.7	2030
		Sweet potatoes	385	352.5	306.8	3.3	81.4
8.	MHONGOLO	Maize	436	526	324.6	286	423
		paddy	189.6	311.2	248	119	196
		Sweet potatoes	53.3	9	125	98	11.25
9.	MWENDAKULIMA	Maize	2543.6	3246	5107.5	841	1872.7
		paddy	1253.5	651	2098	1,709	659.9
		Sweet potatoes	768.9	618	421.5	1205.2	150.9
10.	NGOGWA	Maize	5423.5	6309	1,869	1807.6	1,397.4
		paddy	3215	1710	1,126.7	402.3	1392.4
		Sweet potatoes	576	93.4	341	208.9	96.7
11.	WENDELE	Maize	2452.7	997.8	1,625.4	1218.1	835.8
		paddy	563	145	2440	209.7	532
		Sweet potatoes	677	37.5	1110.6	1,073	153.25
12.	NYANDEKWA	Maize	4352.6	3,368	1962.5	1,910.7	2289
		paddy	437.9	571.8	2980.8	52.1	743.3
		Sweet potatoes	873	516.4	7,943.8	42	52.4
13.	ZONGOMERA	Maize	854	1295	761.5	634.6	879
		paddy	623.6	202	2311.5	647.5	1,535.2
		Sweet potatoes	43.2	4	104.4	10.6	72.9
14.	MHUNGULA	Maize	67.5	279	380.4	124.1	94.5
		paddy	45	15.9	213.3	26	104
		Sweet potatoes	254.9	668.5	68.1	14.6	8.5
15.	MALUNGA	Maize	32.5	11	33.8	27.9	13.8
		paddy	14.7	18	66.1	12.5	8
		Sweet potatoes	7	4	37.6	18.8	0
16.	MAJENGO	Maize	5	6	3.8	10.7	1
		paddy	5.7	8	12	2	2

		Sweet potatoes	1	2	3	1	2.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>47374.9</b>	<b>35,433.5</b>	<b>67,892.86</b>	<b>27,103.6</b>	<b>30,617.5</b>

Source: ARDS

**Table 3. 3: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops by Ward, Kahama Municipal Council; Recent Past Five Years**

S/No	Ward	Cash Crop	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
1.	BUSOKA	Cotton	0	0	135	0	0
		Sunflower	11	3	31.8	9.2	0
2.	ISAGEHE	Cotton	0	0	316.8	33.3	16.5
		Sunflower	26.8	15.8	32.5	41.2	187.3
3.	IYENZE	Cotton	21	67.5	0	26.8	0
		Sunflower	36	0	109.3	0	0
4.	KAGONGWA	Cotton	0	37.9	0	0	0
		Sunflower	16.7	10	0	3.2	0
5.	KILAGO	Cotton	53.8	18.3	59.4	346.5	21
		Sunflower	211	11.8	303.2	13.9	6
6.	KINAGA	Cotton	0	0	8.3	0	0
		Sunflower	24.8	1.5	3	16.3	3.5
7.	MONDO	Cotton	0	10	0	0	0
		Sunflower	56.3	0	22.5	0	97.9
8.	MWENDAKLIMA	Cotton	0	60.8	268	0	0
		Sunflower	46.9	0	0	0	162.5
9.	NGOGWA	Cotton	486	257.5	15	0	26.5
		Sunflower	25.7	0	1544	46	8.7
10.	WENDELE	Cotton	79.4	69.1	2030	496	55
		Sunflower	65.5	71.6	17.3	30	26.3
11	NYANDEKWA	Cotton	259.6	121.8	273.8	0	28
		Sunflower	48	3.6	501.9	4.8	3.3
12	ZONGOMERA	Cotton	11.3	13	63.3	0	0
		Sunflower	7.8	560	28.7	5.3	1
13.	MHUNGULA	Cotton	0	0	0	0	0
		Sunflower	5.7	1.5	0	5	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1493.3</b>	<b>1334.7</b>	<b>5763.8</b>	<b>1077.5</b>	<b>643.5</b>

Source: ARDS



## Crop Production

The section presents the analysis of estimated production of major food and cash crops and estimated production in tons and value of both food and cash crops sold. Agricultural officer is responsible for the data required for the analysis of the section. The data presented for each ward independently and in past five consecutive years. As it is for the above sections, the presentation in a form of a table is in appropriate one. Data presented for a series of years are given in an opportunity to make trend analysis in the quantities of cash and food crops produced locally. The analysis is able to paint a picture of improvement and will not tell on what could be the reason behind the deterioration.

Note: Production figures for food and cash crops are important for computation of yield per crop.

$$\text{Yield of Food crop} = \frac{\text{Production of food crop in a particular year}}{\text{Area planted by food crop in a particular year}}$$

$$\text{Yield of Cash crop} = \frac{\text{Production of cash crop in a particular year}}{\text{Area planted by cash crop in a particular year}}$$

**Table 3,4; Estimated Production in tons of Major Food Crops by Ward, Kahama Municipal Council, Recent Past Five Years**

S/No	Ward	Food Crop	Year 1(2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
1.	BUSOKA	Maize	70.2	88.4	176.9	156	1666.2
		paddy	702	6	300.5	120	1452
		Sweet potatoes	204	74.88	80.6	66.4	120
2.	ISAGEHE	Maize	982.8	177.6	1684.8	1,339	138.4
		paddy	927	61.3	4680	902.5	885
		Sweet potatoes	3456	490	1964.8	16.2	412
3.	IYENZE	Maize	4563	2664.4	6470.6	6077.8	3737.9
		paddy	876	140.2	1664.4	5525.1	7160.4
		Sweet potatoes	415	58.8	2005.6	4016	1120
4.	KAGONGWA	Maize	559	119.6	91.9	48.1	872.9
		paddy	201	135	297.9	633	96
		Sweet potatoes	760	448	612	316	140
5.	KILAGO	Maize	7061.6	5330	8334.6	865.8	2819.3
		paddy	3708	2254.8	9945	2,849.4	6585.3
		Sweet potatoes	607.2	1548.8	1647.7	850.4	380
6.	KINAGA	Maize	1766.5	3,007	2961	937.6	184.34
		paddy	7050	5219.4	6069.9	3,855	312.3
		Sweet potatoes	2782.4	4261.6	1020	360	252
7.	MONDO	Maize	1632.8	480	8999.9	695.5	1236.0
		paddy	2595	450.9	4209.9	1040.1	6090
		Sweet potatoes	3080	2820	2454.4	26.4	651.2

8.	MHONGOLO	Maize	566.8	683.8	422	371.8	549.9
		paddy	568.8	933.6	744	357	588
		Sweet potatoes	426.4	72	1000	784	90
9.	MWENDAKULIMA	Maize	3306.7	4219.8	6,639.8	1093.3	2434.5
		paddy	3760.5	1953	6294	5127	1979.7
		Sweet potatoes	6151.2	4,944	3,372	9641.6	1207.2
10.	NGOGWA	Maize	7050.6	8201.7	2429.7	2349.9	1,816.6
		paddy	9645	5130	3380.1	1206.9	4,177.2
		Sweet potatoes	4608	747.2	2728	1671.2	773.6
11.	WENDELE	Maize	3188.5	1297.1	2113	1583.5	1.086.5
		paddy	1689	435	7320	629	1596
		Sweet potatoes	5416	300	8,884.8	8584	1226
12	NYANDEKWA	Maize	5658.38	4.378.4	2483.9	3229	2975.7
		paddy	1313.7	1,715.4	8.9842.	156.3	2229.9
		Sweet potatoes	6984	1616	63,550	336	419.2
13	ZONGOMERA	Maize	1110.2	1683.5	989.95	825	1142.7
		paddy	1870.8	606	6934.5	1942.5	4,605.6
		Sweet potatoes	345.6	32	835.2	84.8	583.2
14.	MHUNGULA	Maize	87.8	362.7	494.5	161.33	122.85
		paddy	135	47.7	639.9	78	312
		Sweet potatoes	2039.2	5348	544.8	116.8	68
15.	MALUNGA	Maize	42.3	13.2	43.9	36.3	18
		paddy	44.1	54	198.3	37.5	24
		Sweet potatoes	56	32	300.8	94	0
16.	MAJENGO	Maize	6.5	7.8	4.6	14	1.3
		paddy	17.1	24	42	6	6
		Sweet potatoes	8	16	24	8	19.2
Total			110095.68	70,316.958	188,095.1	71,221.03	65,279.176

**Source: ARDS**

**Table : Estimated Production in tons of Major Cash Crops by Ward, Kahama Municipal Council; Recent Past Five Years**

S/No.	Ward	Cash Crop	Production (tons)				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.	BUSOKA	Cotton	0	0	81	0	0
		Sunflower	13.2	3.6	38.2	11.4	0
2.	ISAGEHE	Cotton	0	0	190.1	20.1	10
		Sunflower	32.2	19	39	49.4	224.8
3.	IYENZE	Cotton	12.6	40.5	0	16.1	0
		Sunflower	43.2	0	131.2	0	0
4.	KAGONGWA	Cotton	0	22.7	0	0	0
		Sunflower	20	12	0	3.8	0
5.	KILAGO	Cotton	32.3	11	35.6	208	12.6
		Sunflower	253.2	14.2	363.8	17	7.2
6.	KINAGA	Cotton	0	0	5	0	0
			30	1.8	3.6	20	4.2

		Sunflower					
7.	MONDO	Cotton	0	6	0	0	0
		Sunflower	67.6	0	27	0	117.5
8.	MWENDAKLIMA	Cotton	0	36.5	160.8	0	0
		Sunflower	56.3	0	0	0	195
9.	NGOGWA	Cotton	291.6	309	9	0	16
		Sunflower	30.8	0	1852.8	55.2	10.4
10.	WENDELE	Cotton	47.6	41.5	1218	297.6	33
		Sunflower	78.6	85.9	20.8	36	32
11	NYANDEKWA	Cotton	177.6	73.1	164.3	0	16.8
		Sunflower	57.6	4.32	602.3	6	4
12	ZONGOMERA	Cotton	7	8	38	0	0
		Sunflower	9.4	672	34.4	6.4	1.2
13.	MHUNGULA	Cotton	0	0	0	0	0
		Sunflower	8.2	2	0	6	0
	TOTAL		1225.8	1,357.1	5,014.9	753	684.7

Source: ARDS

**Table : Estimated Amount and Value of each Food and Food Crops Sold by Ward, Kahama Municipal Council 2021**

S/N o	Ward	Crop	Amount Sold (Kgs)	Price per Kg (TShs.)	Total Value In TShs.
1.	BUSOKA	Maize	100	600	60,000
		paddy	80	750	60,000
		Sweet potatoes	100	500	50,000
2.	ISAGEHE	Maize	100	600	60,000
		paddy	80	500	40,000
		Sweet potatoes	100	500	50,000
3.	IYENZE	Maize	90	450	40,500
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	100	500	50,000
4.	KAGONGWA	Maize	18	666.66	12000
		paddy	80	562.50	45,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	444.44	40,000
5.	KILAGO	Maize	90	666.60	60,000
		paddy	80	687.50	55,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500.00	45,000
6.	KINAGA	Maize	18	555.55	10000
		paddy	80	683.3	55,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	444.44	40,000
7.	MONDO	Maize	90	666.66	60,000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
8.	MHONGOLO	Maize	18	611	11000
		paddy	15	533.33	8,000
		Sweet potatoes	100	500.00	50,000

9.	MWENDAKULIMA	Maize	18	666.66	12000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
10.	NGOGWA	Maize	90	611.11	55000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
11.	WENDELE	Maize	90	600	54,000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
12	NYANDEKWA	Maize	90	800	72,000
		paddy	80	525	42,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	444.44	40,000
13	ZONGOMERA	Maize	18	555.55	10000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
14.	MHUNGULA	Maize	18	666.66	12000
		paddy	80	687.5	55,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
15.	MALUNGA	Maize	18	666.66	12000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000
16.	MAJENGO	Maize	18	555.55	10,000
		paddy	80	625	50,000
		Sweet potatoes	90	500	45,000

**Source: Weekly/Monthly reports**

## Farm inputs

The section presents the type and quantity of chemical fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and improved seeds distributed to farmers that are commonly used in the district councils. Then provide an analysis of the type and trend in use of the farm inputs over a specified period of time (recent past five years). Whether there has been an increase or decrease the use and what factors are likely to influence any. If scientific evidence available an analysis of what is likely to be the implication of the use or discontinuing for an extended period of time is experienced in the area.

**Table 3. 8: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers Council; Kahama Municipal Council Recent Past Five Years**

Type of Fertilizers	Quantity in kg				
	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
UREAKG 50 (46%)	1,040,300	1,133,200	1,226,100	1,319,000	1,411,900
UREA KGS 25(46%)	43,700	63,100	116,100	169,100	111,000
CAN KG 50(27%)	268,000	536,000	628,000	804,000	896,000
CAN KG 25(27%)	81,000	162,000	189,000	243,000	66,600
DAP KG 50(18;46%N;P)	227,000	341,000	455,000	682,000	95,300
DAP KG 25(18;46%N;P)	37,128	55,259	74,256	111,384	62,250
NPK(17:17:17)	207,000	310,500	416,000	623,000	38,000
NPK (20:10:10)	232,000	348,000	464,000	696,000	57,900
NPK (10:18:24 )	333,667	500,501	667,333	1,001,000	288,250
SA KG 25 (21%,24%)	111,033	166,549	277,583.5	333,100	93,000
CALICUBOR KG 50	0	0	0	8000	23,350
KYNOPLUS KG 25	0	0	0	0	34,600
KYNOPLUS KG 50	0	0	0	0	58,550

**Source: Agrodealers (ETG, PREMIUM)**

Note that: Quantity of each fertilizer should be in kilogram

**Table 3. 9: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; Kahama Municipal Council; Recent Past Five Years**

Type of Fungicides	Quantity (litres) and kg				
	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
Mancozeb(milthane super+farmzeb)kg	10,764.9	11,961	13290.4	14,767.1	16,407.1
Metalaxyl+mancozeb(lincomil, ivory,Ridomil gold) kg	1,777.4	1,972.4	2191.6	2214	2460
Chlorothalonil (linconil+chloroplus) ltr	1,488.3	1,653.7	1837.1	2041.2	2,268
Triadimefon+carbendazim (inovex+perl) ltr	570.9	634.3	704.7	783	870

**Source: Councils**

Note that: Quantity of each fungicide should be in litres

**Table 3.10: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (in Liters) Distributed to Farmers Kahama Municipal Council; Recent Past Five Years**

Type of Insecticides	Quantity (litres) and kg				
	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
Cypermethrin+Chlorpyrifos(Du duba,, Duduall,Duduaccelamectin,Du du ethaote,Dudu will) litre	4966	5,517	6129	6,810	7,566
Profanes(Banafos, Profecron,Wilcron,Agricron, Mupaforce,Tageta) litre	43,223.5	48,026.1	53,362.4	60,032.7	66703
Imidacloprid(General,Protector,0 Spidex,Radiplus,Bamidaxy)	0	0	107	314	1260
Sulfur 80WDG(Ruruka) kg	0	0	0	199.8	222

**Source: ARDS**

Note that: Quantity of each insecticide should be in litres

**Table 3. 11: Type and Quantity of Improved seeds (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers; Kahama Municipal Council Council; Recent Past Five Years**

Type of Improved seed	Quantity (Kgs)				
	Year 1 (2017)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2019)	Year 4 (2020)	Year 5 (2021)
Maize (DK, Seed CO, Meru+Pioneer,Pana,	200,658.25	222,953.65	247,726.28	305,251.42	339,168.25
Sunflower (hysun, Record ,Kenya fedha)	20,036.5	21,091	22201.5	23,370	24,600
Mtama(Macia, mkombozi)	11,523.4	12803.4	14,216	15795	17550

**Source:**

Note that: Quantity of each type of improved seed should be in kilogram.

#### Agriculture Implements

Farm implement” means any equipment or machinery designed and used for agricultural or horticultural use and includes attachments. From each of the listed agriculture implements in second column, agricultural officer has to fill demand and supplied quantity of implements. Difference between quantities of implements in demand side as well those in supply side (column) we get the shortfall/excess. If this difference in the last column is positive, it means that quantity in demand side is higher than supply side so it is an excess. If the quantity demanded is higher than supplied it shows there was a shortfall.

**Table 3. 12: Availability ofAgricultureImplements, Kahama Municipal Council; 2020**

NO .	Implements			Shortfall/Excess
	Type	Demand	Supplied	
1.	Moldboard plough	237	4,280	0
2.	Ripper	5	8	0
3.	Cart	176	948	0
4.	Harrow	38	9	0
5.	Trailer	28	25	0
6.	Subs oiler	0	3	0
7.	Disk plough	13	40	0
8	Planter	70	2	0
9.	Tractor	25	53	0
<b>Others (If any)</b>	0	0	0	0

## Agriculture:

Agriculture is the backbone of Kahama's economy. The sector employs about 75 percent of the Municipality's total labour force. The Municipality produces both food and cash crops. The main food crops grown in Kahama Municipal are; paddy, maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, and bulrush millet and the main cash crops are cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, tobacco, chickpea and sunflower.

### 1.1.1 Distribution of Arable Land

Arable land refers to land that can be used for growing crops or upon which agriculture is practiced. Table 3.1 shows that Kahama Municipal has a total of 1,156,115.5 ha of land of which 71,874.00 ha equivalent to 47.44 percent is arable.

**Table 3. 1: Distribution of Arable Land (Ha) by Council; 2020**

	<b>Total land Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Total Arable land (Ha)</b>	<b>Percent-Arable land</b>	<b>Arable land Under Cultivation (Ha)</b>	<b>% of Arable land under cultivation</b>
Kahama MC	1,156,115.5	71,874.00	47.44	59,700.80	83.06
<b>Total</b>	151,500	71,874.00	47.44	59,700.80	83.06

**Source: Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)**

### 3.1.1 Land under Cultivation

#### 3.1.4.1 Area under Major Food Crops Cultivation

Maize, paddy, sorghum, cassava, beans and sweet potatoes are the major food crops grown in Kahama Municipality. Table 3.2 and figure 3.1 shows that maize was planted on the largest area than other food crops and was the leading food crop in the Municipality. Over the period of 2016 – 2021, maize was planted on an annual average area of 227,580ha (35.7 percent) followed by paddy 169,750ha (26.7 percent). Cowpeas and Bambara beans were planted in small area with an annual average of 5705.8 ha (0.9) percent) and 2342.8 ha (0.4 percent) respectively

**Table3.2 : Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Food Crops; Kahama Municipal council 2016 – 2021**

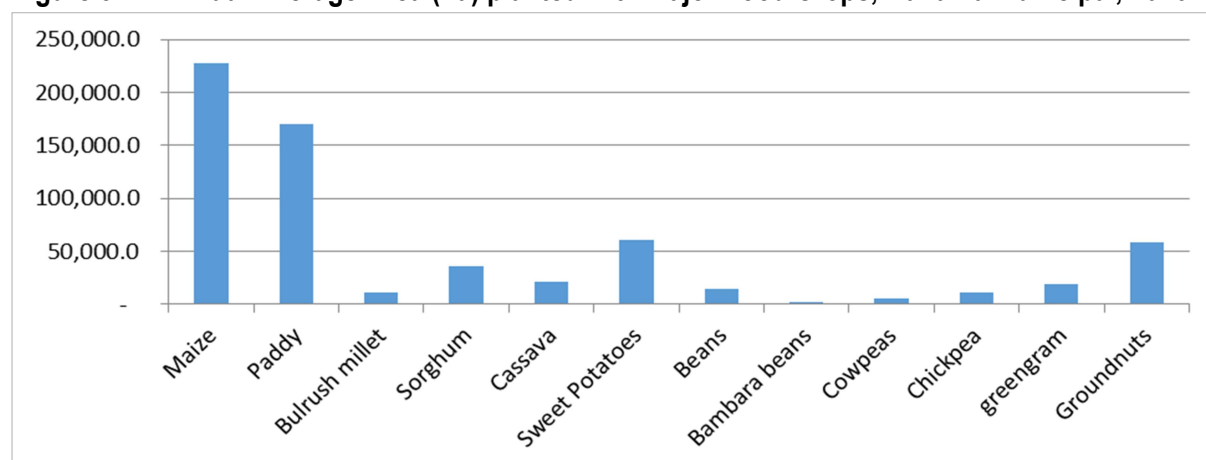
<b>Crop</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>	<b>2017/2018</b>	<b>2018/2019</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>Annual average</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Maize	268,015	173,741	237,734	221,059	237,352	227580	35.7
Paddy	181,021	130,038	191,009	145,607	201,073	169750	26.7
Bulrush millet	11,043	13,545	13,699	8,356	10,106	11349.8	1.8
Sorghum	25,512	39,085	52,239	34,446	27,678	35792	5.6
Cassava	27,654	21,305	19,636	16,968	20,742	21261	3.3
Sweet Potatoes	57,609	61,457	64,474	53,279	66,125	60588.8	9.5
Beans	18,723	13,521	15,519	13,138	12,515	14683.2	2.3
Bambara	1,779	3,188	3,346	1,491	1,910	2342.8	0.4



beans							
Cowpeas	6,257	7,363	5,779	4,690	4,440	5705.8	0.9
Chickpea	12,735	6,418	8,929	9,728	14,977	10557.4	1.7
green gram	19,067	16,009	22,101	16,808	20,707	18938.4	3
Groundnuts	56,309	50,337	66,033	50,189	68,508	58275.3	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>685,724</b>	<b>536,007</b>	<b>700,498</b>	<b>575,759</b>	<b>686,134</b>	<b>636,824</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

**Figure 3. 1: Annual Average Area (ha) planted with Major Food Crops, Kahama Municipal, 2016-2021**



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### Maize

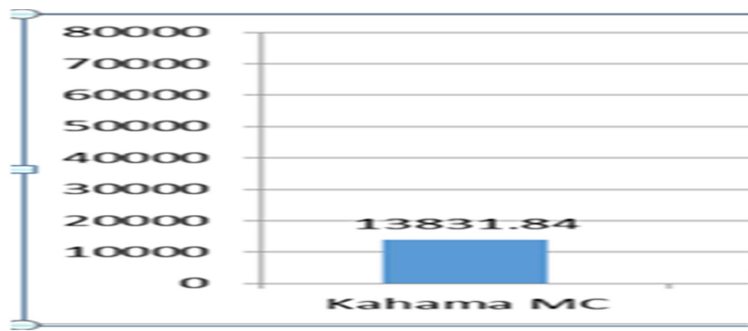
Maize is a staple food and is more cultivated in large area in Kahama Municipality. According to table 3.2 and figure 3.2, area planted with maize was on average of 227,580 hectares per year, this was equivalent to 35.7 percent of the average area planted with major food crops per year.

**Figure 3. 2: Annual Average Area (Ha) planted with Maize by Kahama Municipal Council, 2016-2021.**

### Paddy

Paddy is a staple food and the most important marketed crop in Kahama Municipality. According to table 3.2 and figure 3.3, area planted with Paddy was on average of 169,750 hectares per year, this was equivalent to 26.7 percent of the average area planted with major food crops per year. Paddy is the second crop in cultivation after maize in Kahama Municipality. Figure 3.3 shows the area planted with paddy from 2016-2021 in Kahama Municipality (.13831.84 ha).

**Figure 3. 3: Annual Average Area (ha) planted with Paddy by Kahama Municipal Council, 2016-2021**

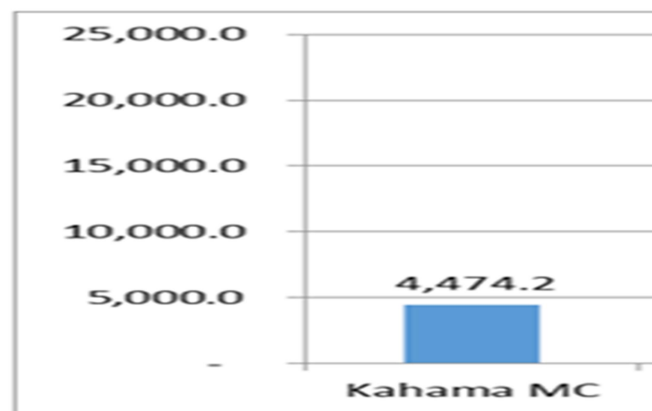


**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### Sweet Potatoes

In terms of area planted, Sweet potatoes are the third important crop grown in the Municipality. The crop is grown for food and cash earning. Table 3.2 shows that the average area planted with Irish potatoes per year is 60,588.8 hectares which is equivalent to 9.5 percent of the total area planted with major food crops in Kahama Municipality. Figure 3.3 shows different hectares cultivated in each District Council, Shinyanga District Council is a leading District cultivated 22,929.8ha followed by Kishapu 12,246ha; Msalala 8,453.6ha, Ushetu 7,949.8ha, Kahama Municipal 4,474.2ha and the least is Shinyanga Municipal with 2,561.2ha.

**Figure 3.3: Annual Average Area (ha) planted with Paddy by Council, Kahama Municipality, 2016-2021**



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### Groundnuts

This is another important crop grown in the Municipality. The crop is also grown for food and cash earning. Table 3.2 shows that, the annual average area planted with groundnuts was 58,275.3 hectares which accounted for 9.2 percent of the total area planted with major food crops in the Municipality. Other crops such as cowpeas, cassava, beans, green gram, chickpeas, Bambara beans, cassava, and bulrush millet had the area planted less than 5 percent of the total area planted with major food crops.

### 3.1 Area under Major Cash Crops Cultivation

The main cash crops grown in Kahama Municipal Council are cotton, tobacco and sisal, but cotton is grown in small area the Municipality.

**Table 3. 3: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops Kahama Municipality, 2016 – 2021**

Cash crops	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Annual average	percent
Cotton	44,358.00	27,661.00	77,268.00	97,271.00	81,158.00	65,543.20	78.1
Sunflower	12,440.00	10,356.00	11,833.00	7,745.00	10,072.00	10,489.20	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,798</b>	<b>38,017</b>	<b>89,101</b>	<b>105,016</b>	<b>91,230</b>	76,032.4	100

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### Cotton

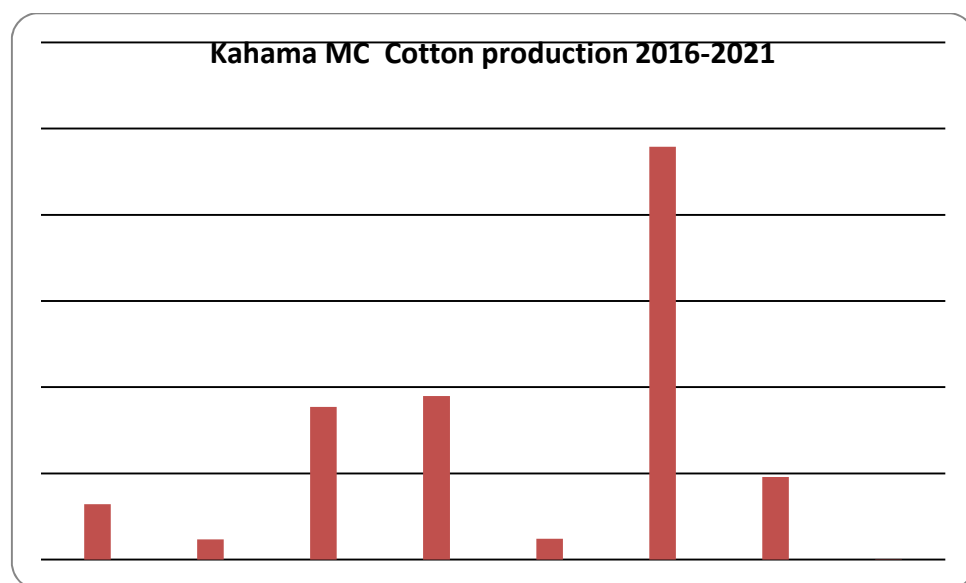
Cotton is a cash crop and is more cultivated in rural area of the Municipality. According to table 3.4 and figure 3.3, the total area planted with cotton in the Municipality was **4,788.8** hectares.

**Table 3. 4: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Cotton cultivation, 2016 – 2021**

Council	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Average annual	Percent
Kahama Municipal	643	234	1,773.20	1,897.60	241	4,788.8	957.8	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,773.2</b>	<b>1,897.6</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>4,788.8</b>	<b>957.8</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

**Figure 3.3: Annual Average Area (ha) planted with cotton crop by Kahama Municipal Council, 2016-2021**



## Crop Production in Kahama Municipality

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### 3. Production of Major Food Crops

Kahama Municipal Council had a total production of 5,530,463 tons of the major food crops during the period of 2016 to 2021, grown at an average of 1,106,093 tons per year (Table 3.4 and figure 3.4). The production of major food crops varies each year depending on the climatic condition of the year; example in crop season 2016/2017 crop production was 1,313,265 tons while the next season the production dropped to 430,647 tones, this situation always happen in Shinyanga because of the drought condition that prevails several times.

Paddy was a dominant food crop in production in the Municipality with 34.8 percent (385,333 tones) of the total production, followed by maize crop 338,211.2 tons (30.6 percent), sweet Potatoes (15.7 percent), groundnuts (5.2) and cassava 4.6. Other crops such as sorghum, Bambara beans, green gram, chickpeas, cowpeas, beans and bulrush millet their production less than 4.0 percent of the total production in of the Municipality. Municipal production was at the peak in the season of 2020/2021 at 1,476,569 tones, this was due to the good climatic condition of the season.

**Table 3. 4: Estimated Production in Tons of Major Food Crops, Kahama Municipal Council; 2016 – 2021**

Crop	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/2022
Maize	12342.6	34174.6	21647.9	38,500	37,664.20	41,001.1
Rice	21194.2	39503.4	27082.2	69,900	68,069.67	72,290.67
Bulrush millet	0	1	0	0	0	0

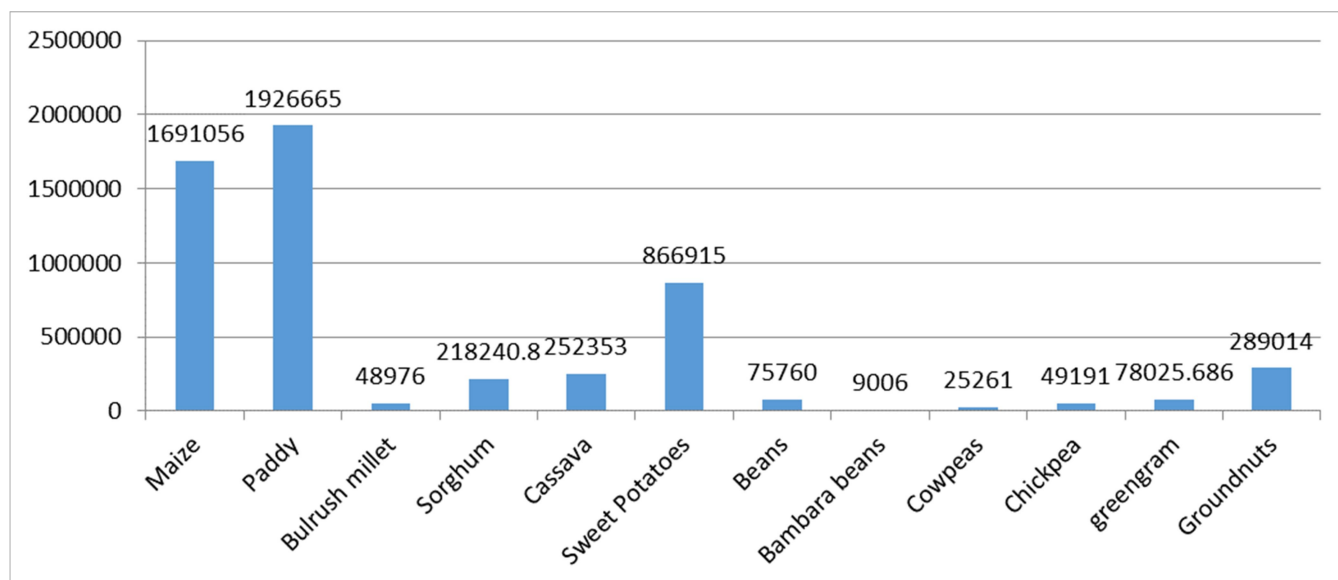
Sorghum	257.8	252.1	7.5	10.800		
Cassava	5375.4	13433.9	5995.9	24,000	23,710.40	13,329.75
Sweet potatoes	62239.6	60875.6	27498.6	19,700	30,412.20	20,178.1
Beans	312.9	974	473.4	659.5	248.38	1816.5
Bambara nuts	54.2	377.8	90.4	260.0	84.66	521.1
Groundnuts	3184.9	5399.5	8409.2	705.36	9,274.05	8,662.71
Cotton/	125.7	287140	262057	23.37	0	2,275.4
Sunflower	174.2	1088.5	1038.9	795	338.24	2,743.36
Grams	24.5	17.5	0	-	64	1.5
Cowpea	206.9	682.5	1285.5	823.4	260.26	6530.76
Cheakpea		96.3 tons		260.8		
Chinese cabbage					725.5	1104.3
Cines					345.5	560.3
Cucumber					448	1690.7
Onion					960.6	2020.7
Amaranths					276.4	316.35mm
Pawpaw					42.5	60.1
Okra					151.5	183
Tomatoes					8891.25	9333.63
Water melon					6804	11565.7
Sweat paper					141.6	3082.3
Eggplant					668.25	2074.51

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES STATISTICS											
CROP		PRODUCTION IN YEAR (HA) PLANTED					HARVEST PER YR (TANI)				
VEGETABLE /FRUITS		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOMATOES		389.3	402.8	429.3	482.8	536.3	9732.5	10070	10732.5	12070	13407.5
WATERMELON		236.8	254.8	274.3	313.3	391.5	9472	10192	10972	12532	15660
OKRA		22	24	28.3	37.8	46.8	264	288	339.6	453.6	561.6
AFRICAN EGG PLANT		29.7	33	39.6	52.8	66	445.5	495	594	792	990
BELL PEPPER		183	191.7	207.9	234.9	293.9	2745	2875.5	3118.5	3523.5	4408.5
EGG PLANT		11.7	14.1	16.9	22.5	33.8	175.5	211.5	253.5	337.5	507
CHILL PEPPER		15.8	17.5	21	28	42	47.4	52.5	63	84	126
BUTTERNUT		0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	9
CUCUMBER		122	127	136.5	156.6	195.5	1464	1524	1638	1879.2	2346
		<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>24,345.90</b>	<b>25,708</b>	<b>27,711.10</b>	<b>31,671.80</b>	<b>38,015</b>
<b>VEGETABLE(LEAVES)</b>											
CHINESE CABBAGE		8.5	10	12.5	17	25.5	127.5	150	187.5	255	382.5
AMARANTUS		51	57.4	69.8	93.6	140.4	510	574	698	936	140.4
CABAGGE		91	97	108	130	173.3	3185	3395	3780	4550	6065.5
KALE		3.5	4	5	6.5	9.7	52.5	60	75	97.5	145.5
SPINARCH		3	3.8	4	4.5	9	30	38	40	45	90
BLACK NIGHT SHADE		4	6.1	7.8	9	11	24	36.6	46.8	54	66
LETTUCE		2.2	2.6	3	3.5	4.9	22	26	30	35	49
COWPEAS LEAVES		419	427	440	465	620	5028	5124	5280	5580	7440
POTATO LEAVES		7.6	9.1	11.7	15.6	18	45.6	54.6	70.2	93.6	108
PUMPIKIN LEAVES		5	7.4	9.8	11.5	13	20	29.6	39.2	44.8	52
LEEK		0	0	0	2	2.5	0	0	0	16	20
		<b>JUMLA</b>					<b>9044.6</b>	<b>9487.8</b>	<b>10246.7</b>	<b>11706.9</b>	<b>14,558.90</b>
<b>VEGETABLES (ROOTS)</b>											
ONIONS		134.8	140	151.3	173.3	217	1348	1400	1513	1733	217
CARROTS		0	0.5	1	1.9	3.2	0	3	6	11.4	19.2
BEETROOT		0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	3
		<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1348</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>1519</b>		<b>1744.4</b>
<b>FRUIT TREES</b>											
MANGOES		67842	70053	72364	74575	76886	27136.8	27136.8	27136.8	27136.8	27136.8
PASSION		7785	7835	7885	7940	7995	3892.5	4142.5	4167.5	4195	4222.5
AVOCADO		400	650	900	1150	1400	160	160	160	160	160
GUAVA		2934	3254	3570	3894	4214	1264.2	1264.2	1264.2	1392.2	1392.2
PAWPAW		10500	12000	13500	16500	18000	262.5	275	287.5	300	312.5
PINEAPPLE		0	0	0	220	410	0	0	0	0.22	0.4
ORANGES		6050	6800	7550	8300	11000	2420	2420	2420	3320	3320
LEMON		6900	7500	8010	8510	9560	2760	2760	2760	3404	3404
LIME		1080	1135	1190	1245	1300	216	216	216	249	249
		<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>38,112</b>	<b>38,374.50</b>	<b>38,412</b>	<b>40,157.20</b>	<b>40197.4</b>

Source: Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

Figure 3.4: Production (tonnes) of Major Food Crops, Kahama Municipality, 2016-2021.



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

## Maize Production

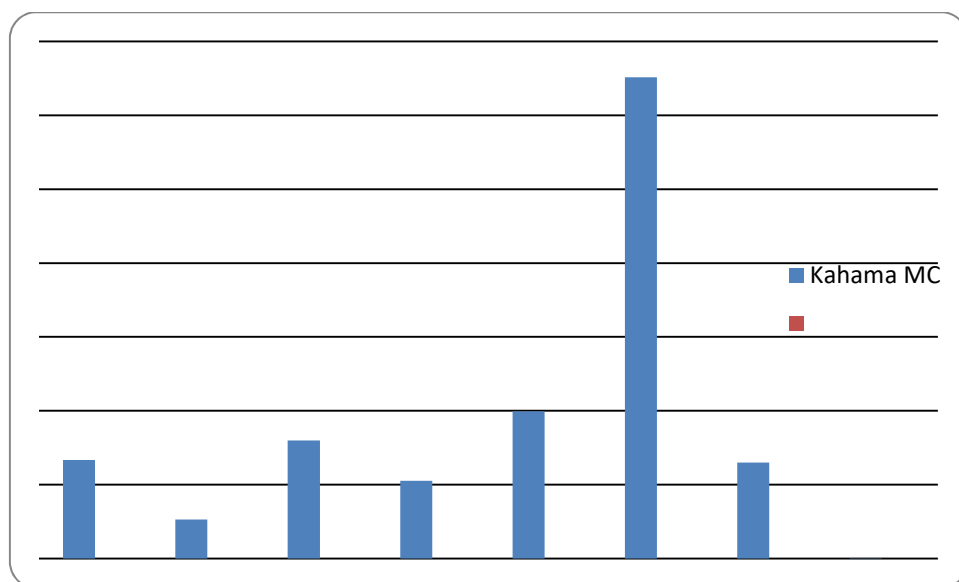
Table 3.5 and figure 3.5, show that maize is grown in Kahama MC but at different production levels. Over the period of 2016-2021, the Municipality produced a total of 26,684 tonnes of maize at an average of **26,050.9** tonnes per year.

**Table 3. 5: Estimated Production of Maize (tonnes) by Kahama Municipal Council;, 2016 – 2021**

Councils	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Kahama MC	26,684	10,631	31,980	21,060	39,900	130,255	26,050.9	8.2
Total	<b>26,684</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>31,980</b>	<b>21,060</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>130,255</b>	<b>26,050.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

**Figure 3. 5: Estimated Annual Average Production of Maize (tonnes) by Kahama Municipal Council, , 2016-2021**



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### Paddy Production

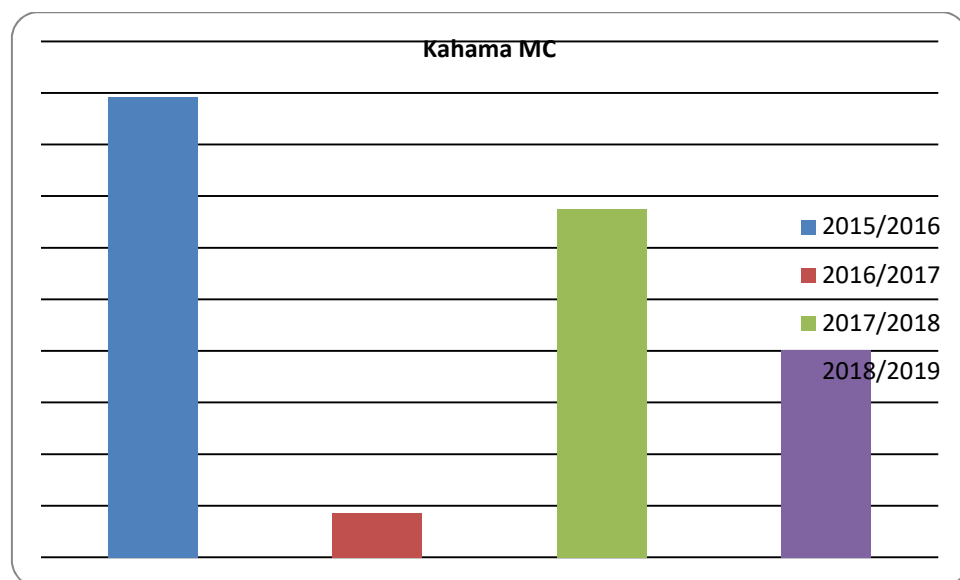
Paddy is grown in lowland areas of the Municipality and is the first most important food crop in terms of production. Table 3.6 and figure 3.6 shows that from year 2016 to 2021, a total of **1,926,835** tonnes of paddy were produced at an average of 385,367 tonnes annually. The data shows that, paddy was produced all District Councils in the Municipality. Ushetu District Council was the leading in terms of paddy production, it accounted for 795,729 tonnes of paddy at an average production of 159,146 tonnes per year which is equivalent to 41.1 percent of the total Municipal production. It was followed by Msalala district council with a share of 22.9 percent. Shinyanga district council with a share of 20.9 percent of the Municipal production of paddy. The remaining District Council (Kahama Municipal, Kishapu and Shinyanga Municipal) were produced below 10 percent of the total Municipal production.

**Table 3.6: Estimated Production of Paddy (tonnes) by KAHAMA MC, 2016 – 2021**

Councils	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Kahama MC	44,608	4,282	33,752	20,087	70,201	172,930	34,586	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,608</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>33,752</b>	<b>20,087</b>	<b>70,201</b>	<b>172,930</b>	<b>34,586</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)





### Sweet Potatoes

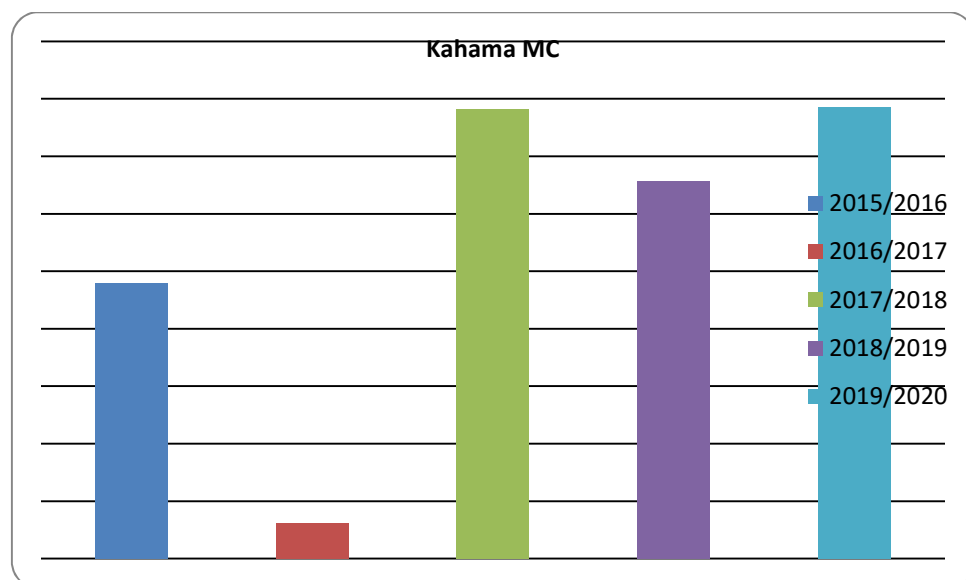
Table 3.7 and Figure 3.7 show Sweet Potatoes production over the period of 2016- 2021. Kahama municipal Council had **11,061** tones (6.4 percent)

**Table 3.7: Estimated Production of Sweet Potatoes (tonnes) by Council; Kahama Municipal council, 2016 – 2021**

Councils	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Kahama MC	9,584	1,232	15,636	13,143	15,712	55,307	11,061	6.4
Total	9,584	1,232	15,636	13,143	15,712	55,307	11,061	100

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

**Figure 3. 7: Estimated Annual Average Production of Sweet Potatoes (tonnes) by Kahama Municipal Council**



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### 3.1.5.2 Production of Major Cash Crops

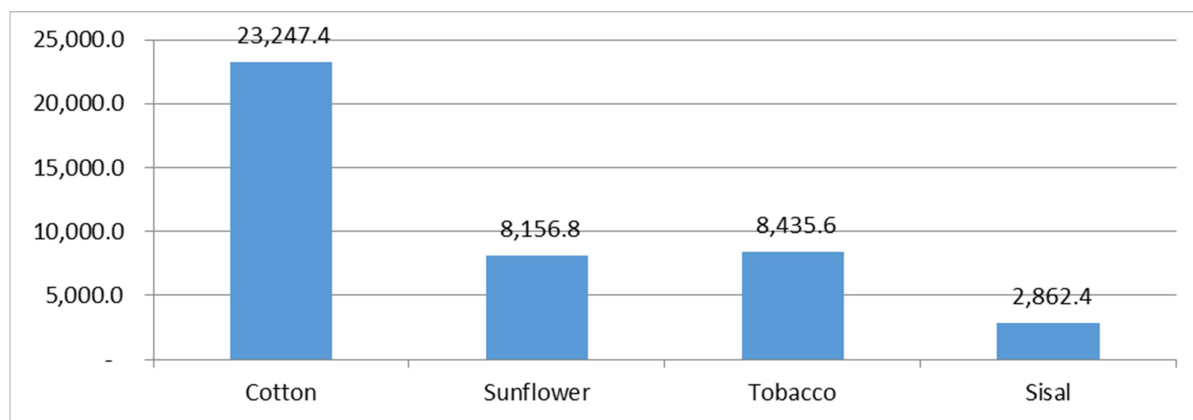
The total production of cash crops in the Kahama municipal Council was **213,511.1** tones from 2016 to 2021 with an average production of **42,702.2** tones per year. Cotton was the leading cash crop in terms of production, accounting for 54.4 percent of the total production in the Municipal followed by tobacco (19.8 percent) and sunflower (19.1 percent). Sisal recorded the smallest share of 6.7 percent of the total production in the KAHAMA MC (Table 3.9 and figure 3.10).

**Table 3. 9: Estimated Production in Tons of Major Food Crops Kahama Municipality; 2016 – 2021**

Cash crops	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Total	Annual Average	Percent
Cotton	19,804.1	14,776.0	23,008.0	44,451.0	14,198.0	116,237.1	23,247.4	54.4
Sunflower	13,372.0	5,247.0	12,438.0	5,172.0	4,555.0	40,784.0	8,156.8	19.1
Tobacco	10,036.0	7,146.0	7,909.0	10,334.0	6,753.0	42,178.0	8,435.6	19.8
Sisal	6,533.0	7,146.0	340.0	160.0	133.0	14,312.0	2,862.4	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,745.1</b>	<b>34,315.0</b>	<b>43,695.0</b>	<b>60,117.0</b>	<b>25,638.9</b>	<b>213,511.1</b>	<b>42,702.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

**Figure 3.10: Production (tonnes) of Major Cash crops, Kahama Municipality, 2016-2021.**



**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

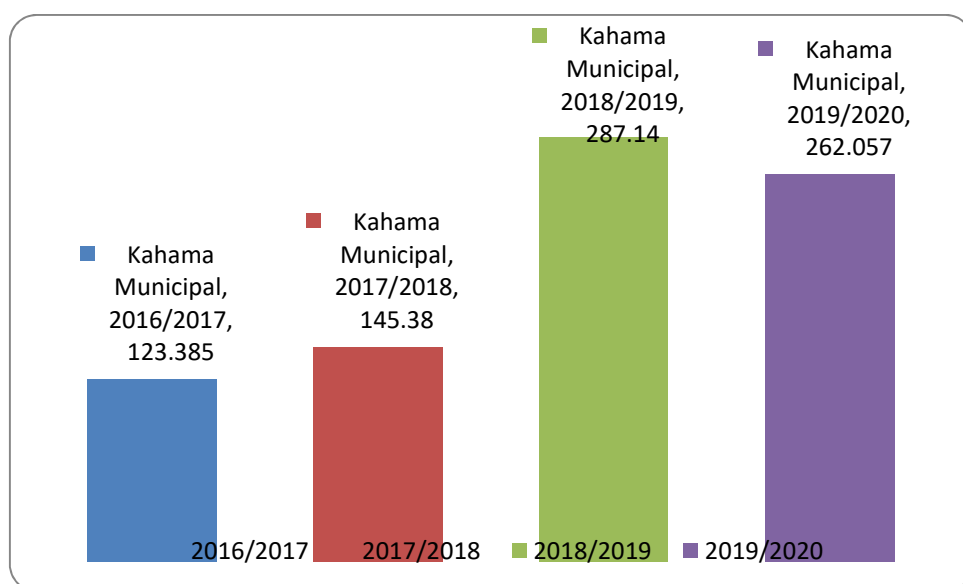
### Cotton

Kahama Municipal Council produced 5 percent of the total production in the late five years in the Region

**Table 3. 10: Estimated production in tons of cotton crop, Kahama Municipal Council, 2016 – 2021**

Council	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Average annual	Percent
Kahama Municipal	123.385	145.38	287.14	262.057	23	841.3	168.3	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.385</b>	<b>145.38</b>	<b>287.14</b>	<b>262.057</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>841.3</b>	<b>168.3</b>	

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)



### 3.1.2 Agriculture Inputs/Implements

#### 3.1.5.1 Introduction

Reducing rural poverty by delivering appropriate modern farming implements and inputs, accessibility of extension services and credits as well as markets for agriculture products are among the strategies of Agriculture Policy. The farming input which are most used in Kahama Municipal Council are described below;

#### 3.1.6.2 Types of Chemical Fertilizers

Soil infertility, plant pests and diseases are among the factors which limit agricultural production in Kahama Municipal Council. Over the past five years, the Municipality soils have depended on application of chemical fertilizers for optimum crop harvests. UREA, CAN, DAP, NPK, SA and TSP were the most used chemical fertilizers in the Municipality.

Table 3.12 shows that Kahama Municipal Council supplied a total of 77,011,318Kgs of different types of fertilizers to farmers, UREA being the leading chemical fertilizer which accounted for 30.2 percent of the total kilograms of chemical fertilizers, followed by DAP (29.9 percent), NPK (24.5 percent), CAN (14.6 percent) while the least used chemical fertilizers in the Municipality was SA with 0.6 percent and TSP with 0.2 percent.

**Table 3. 12: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers in Kahama Municipal Council.**

Types of fertilizer	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Annual average	Percent
SA	-	-	156,000	121,000	147,000	424,000	84,800.0	0.6
CAN	687,155	1,030,000	2,304,000	3,423,500	3,795,000	11,239,655	2,247,930.9	14.6
UREA	978,655	3,615,000	7,430,000	5,388,200	5,868,000	23,279,855	4,655,970.9	30.2
TSP	-	-	20,000	10,000	152,000	182,000	36,400.0	0.2
DAP	1,199,155	3,453,000	6,677,000	5,543,000	6,129,000	23,001,155	4,600,230.9	29.9
NPK	1,022,655	3,502,000	3,763,000	5,049,000	5,548,000	18,884,655	3,776,930.9	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,887,618</b>	<b>11,600,000</b>	<b>20,350,000</b>	<b>19,534,700</b>	<b>21,639,000</b>	<b>77,011,318</b>	<b>15,402,263.6</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

#### 3.1.5.3 Types of Insecticides

Insecticides are chemicals used to control insects by killing them or preventing them from engaging in behaviors deemed undesirable or destructive. Table 3.13 shows that, over the period of 2016-2021, Kahama Municipal supplied with a total 732,749 Litres of different types of insecticides. Duduba was the most common insecticide supplied to farmers, it accounted for 46 percent of the total litres supplied in the Municipality. The least insecticide Dudumectine with 0.2 percent.

**Table 3.13: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (in Liters) Distributed to Farmers in Kahama Municipal Council.**

Type of Insecticides	Quantity (litres)							
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Annual average	Percent
Duduba	40,200	57,525	145,335	52,000	45,800	340,860	68171.92	46.5
Dudu all	4,390	3,260	8,700	3,400	1,200	20,950	4190	2.9
Karate	3,400	4,529	1,300	0	0	9,229	1845.8	1.3
Twigafos	2,640	3,200	4,500	6,700	8,900	25,940	5188	3.5
Banofos	2,790	5,000	9,130	6,750	11,400	35,070	7014	4.8
Selecrone	1,090	980	1,400	1,700	1,300	6,470	1294	0.9
Farmguard	5,960	7,100	8,100	8,200	10,200	39,560	7912	5.4
Rapid attack	0	0	0	1,500	2,100	3,600	720	0.5
Ruruka	0	0	0	1,200	1,800	3,000	600	0.4
Dudumectine	210	430	320	360	450	1,770	354	0.2
Snowcrone	2,100	3,200	2,700	1,900	2,100	12,000	2400	1.6
Perfecrone	3,280	1,729	5,041	1,800	1,400	13,250	2650	1.8
Profenofos	36000	37000	38000	38500	39000	188,500	37700	25.7
Profecron	1,500	2,600	2,100	2,700	2,500	11,400	2280	1.6
Ninja	1,500	2,600	2,200	2,400	1,950	10,650	2130	1.5
Mupaforce	1,400	2,000	2,500	2,400	2,200	10,500	2100	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,460</b>	<b>131,153</b>	<b>231,326</b>	<b>131,510</b>	<b>132,300</b>	<b>732,749</b>	<b>146,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

#### 3.1.5.4 Type of Fungicides

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.

Table 3.14 present different types of fungicides which are used to control plant diseases in Kahama Municipal Council. The most common fungicides used in Kahama Municipal was Farmerzeb, it accounted for 34 percent of all fungicides in the Municipality, it was followed by Linkonil (24.9 percent), the least fungicides was Snow success which accounted for only 7.5 percent of theMunicipaltotal fungicides supplied to farmers.

**Table 3. 14: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers in Kahama Municipal.**

Type of Fungicides	Quantity (litres)							
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Annual average	Percent
Farmerzeb	4200	5200	5200	6400	6700	27,700	5,540	34
Mancozeb	2,300	2,800	4,500	4,700	5,300	19,600	3,920	24.1
Linkonil	3,400	3,600	4,200	4,300	4,800	20,300	4,060	24.9
Milthane Super	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,600	1,600	7,700	1,540	9.5
Snow success	1,400	1,200	1,300	1,000	1,200	6,100	1,220	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12800</b>	<b>14400</b>	<b>16600</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>19600</b>	<b>81,400</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

### 3.1.5.5 Type of Improved Seeds

Seeds is the most vital and crucial input for crop production. Crop improvement and the delivery of the high-quality seeds and planting materials of selected to growers is necessary for ensuring improved crop production and meeting growing environmental challenges. Food security therefore is dependent on the seed security of the farming community. Table 3.15 shows that, the use of improved seeds has resulted into high production of maize in the Municipality with annual production of 318,978.6 tonnes (table 3.5).

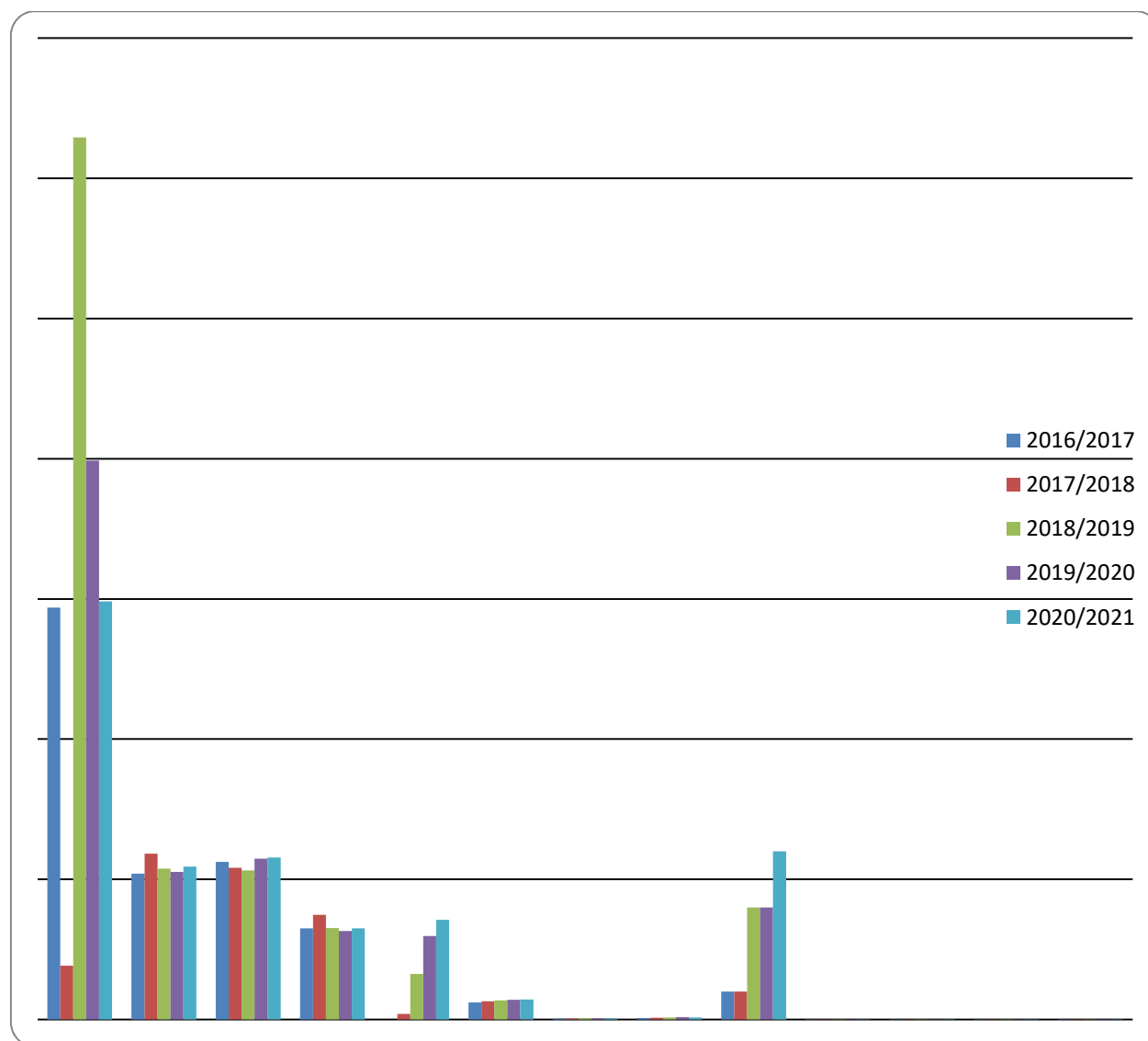
A total of 18,334,236 kilograms of improved seeds was distributed to farmers from 2016- 2021. Basing on the distributed seeds, Cotton accounted for an average of 1,658,265.40Kgs per year which is equivalent to 45.2 percent of the total seeds distributed in the Municipality. It was followed by maize (43.7 percent- Situka +SEED CO+PANNER+ MERU). Other improved seeds which were distributed in the Municipality but in small amount include paddy, sorghum and sunflower which were distributed with less than 5 percent.

Types of Improved seed	Quantity (Kgs)							
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	Total	Annual average	Percent

Cotton Seed	1,469,050	192,700	3,145,600	1,993,362	1,490,615	8,291,327	1,658,265.40	45.2
Situka M1	520,380	591,806	537,900	526,250	545,180	2,721,516	544,303.20	14.8
SEED CO	562,600	541,300	532,132	574,310	578,420	2,788,762	557,752.40	15.2
PANNER	325,500	374,041	326,500	316,400	325,400	1,667,841	333,568.20	9.1
MERU	-	20,220	163,000	298,600	356,200	838,020	167,604.00	4.6
Paddy	61,460	65,780	68,900	70,870	72,000	339,010	67,802.00	1.8
Sorghum	3,800	4,100	4,600	4,900	5,000	22,400	4,480.00	0.1
Sunflower	6,000	6,900	7,800	8,500	8,000	37,200	7,440.00	0.2
OFSP	100,000	100,000	400,000	400,000	600,000	1,600,000	320,000.00	8.7
Pionnea	1,050	1,900	1,200	1,700	1,000	6,850	1,370.00	0
Seedco Pundamilia	1,800	1,750	1,600	1,650	1,700	8,500	1,700.00	0
Seedco Tumbili	1,500	1,250	1,400	1,460	1,500	7,110	1,422.00	0
Lubango	1,020	1,080	1,100	1,300	1,200	5,700	1,140.00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,054,160</b>	<b>1,902,827</b>	<b>5,191,732</b>	<b>4,199,302</b>	<b>3,986,215</b>	<b>18,334,236</b>	<b>3,666,847.20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3. 15: Type and Quantity of Improved seeds (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers, Kahama Municipal Council 2016-2021**

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)



### 3.1.5.6 Irrigation

Kahama Municipal Council experience two types of rainfall, short and long seasons. The short rain season begins in October to January of the following year while the long rain season begins in February to May, the same year. Irrigation farming in Kahama Municipal is not very common due to the presence of few irrigation Schemes. Farming activities for the residents of Kahama Municipal depend much on the availability of rainfall.

Table 3.16 shows that at the end of 2020/2021 agricultural year the Municipality had an estimated 65,062.5 ha that were suitable for irrigation. Out of these, 3,991 ha (6.1 percent) were already under irrigation leaving the remaining 61,071 ha or 93.9 percent of estimated potential area unutilized.

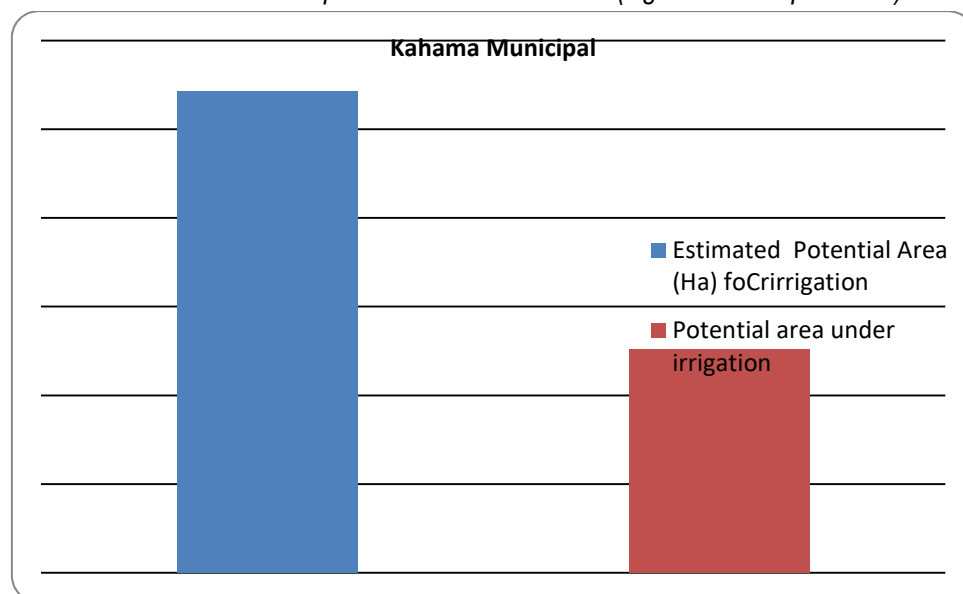
Kahama Municipal Councils utilized most of its potential area for irrigation, having utilized 46.3 and 40.2 percent respectively. Irrigation is used for mainly in paddy production



**Table 3.16: Irrigation Projects by Council, Kahama Municipal Council 2016-2021**

councils	Estimated Potential Area (Ha) foCrirrigation	Potential area under irrigation	Percent of Area under Irrigation	Major Crops under Irrigation
Kahama Municipal	1,086.0	503.0	46.3	Paddy
<b>Total</b>	1,086.0	503.0	46.3	

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)



### 3.1.5.7 Agriculture Implements

The use of agricultural implements is necessary for crop production. Table 3.17 shows the demand and supplied agriculture implements in Kahama Municipal in the year 2021. A total of 313,608 implements were demanded by the farmer's in 2021 but only 10,378 **were** supplied from the year 2016-2021. The most common demanded farm implements in the council were Knapsack sprayers, Tractors, Power tillers, Ox plough, Moldboard plough and Harrow. The table also shows that, tractors and power tillers were demanded but the supply was very small. Low supply of implements might have been caused by high prices together with the low purchasing power of small-scale farmers.

**Table 3. 17: Availability of Agriculture Implements by Council, Kahama Municipal 2021**

Implements			
Type	Deman d	Supplied	Shortfall/Excess
Tractor	886	338	548

Harrow	60	32	28
Planter	30	14	16
Power tiller	1622	194	1428
Disc plough	100	228	
Sub soiler	10	5	5
Wider	10	98	
Boom sprier	50	22	28
Knapsack sprayer	301,200	2527	298673
Trailer	100	201	
Cart	600	2,709	
Ridger	130	131	
Mould board plough	2,500	1,448	1052
Combine harvesters	10	0	10
Ox-plough	6,300	2,431	3869
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,608</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>30,5657</b>

**Source: Kahama MC** compiled Data from Councils (Agriculture Department)

## 3.2 Livestock

### 3.2.1 Introduction

The livestock sector including cattle, sheep and goats plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Kahama Municipal. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities.

### 3.2.2 Livestock Population

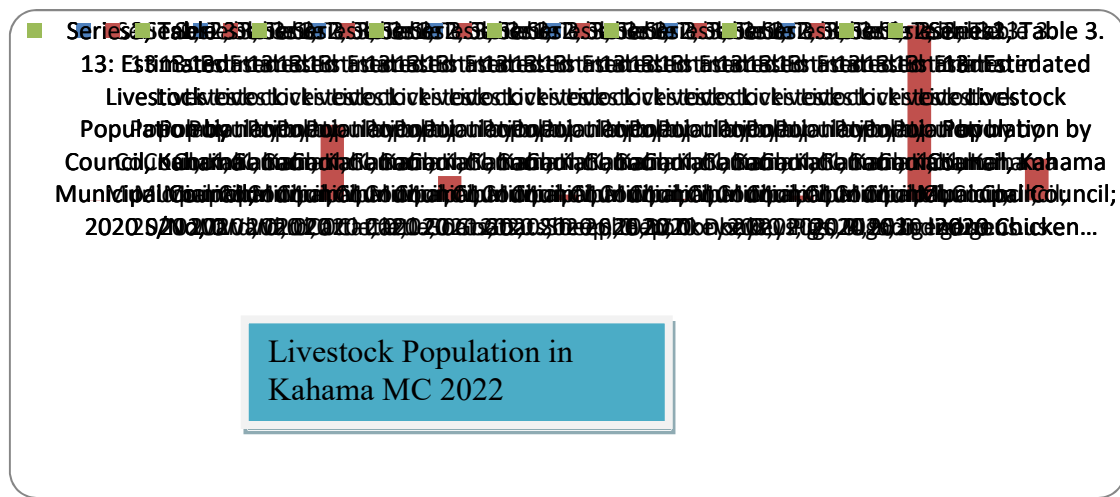
Livestock is the second important economic activity for the residents of Kahama Municipal. To large extent livestock keeping is predominantly traditional and involves mostly indigenous cattle, other livestock kept are goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs and chicken. Table 3.13 shows the estimated population of livestock kept in Kahama Municipal. Chicken was dominant with population of 43,918 followed by cattle (79,271). Donkey (1583) was the least kept livestock in the council. The table (Table 3.13) below justifies the statistics.



**Table 3. 13: Estimated Livestock Population by Council, Kahama Municipal Council; 2020**

S/N o	Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs	Indigenous chicken	Chicken (Broilers and layers)
1	Kahama MC	79,271	25,606	6,177	1583	4,963	183,862	43,918

**Source:** Kahama Municipal compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)



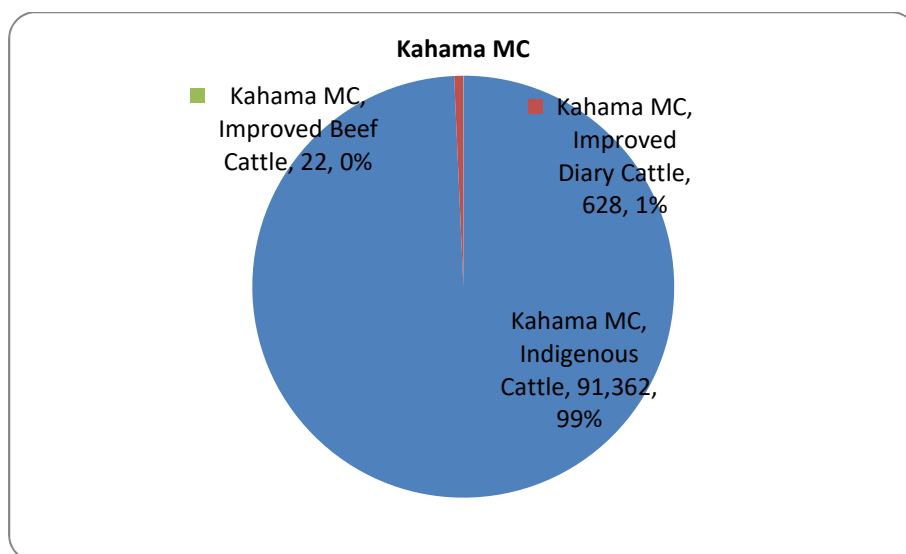
### 3.2.2.1 Cattle Population.

Kahama Municipal had a total of 927,454 cattle dominated by indigenous type. Table 3.14 shows that, 99.85 percent are indigenous and 0.14 percent of the cattle found in the Municipality are of improved dairy cattle while 0.01 percent are improved beef cattle. In Kahama Municipality the number of cattle is 92,012 or 9.9 percent cattle.

**Table3. 14: Population Distribution of Cattle by Type and by, Kahama Municipal Council; 2020**

Population of Cattle by Type						
S/N o	Ward	Indigenous Cattle	Improved Diary Cattle	Improved Beef Cattle	Total	Percent
1	Kahama MC	91,362	628	22	92,012	1%

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

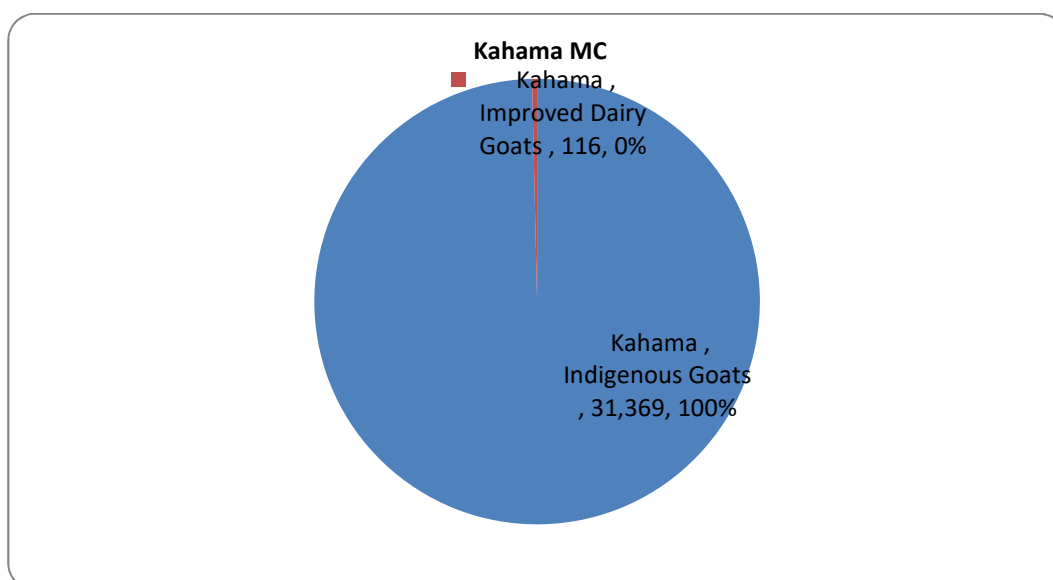


### 3.2.2.2 Goat Production

The numbers of goat were found in Kahama Municipal council which kept 6.9 percent.

**Table 3. 15: Population Distribution of Goats by Kahama Municipal Council; 2015**

S/N o	District	Indigenou s Goats	Improved Dairy Goats	Total	Percent
1	Kahama	31,369	116	31,485	6.9



### 3.2.2.3 Sheep Population

Table 3.13 and Figure show that the sheep population inKahama Municipal Council in 2020 was 6,177

#### 3.2.2.4 Pig Population

Pig is another type of livestock raised in Kahama Municipal Council in 2020. Table 3. 13 and figure shows that, population of pig was 4,963.

#### 3.2.2.5 Chicken Population

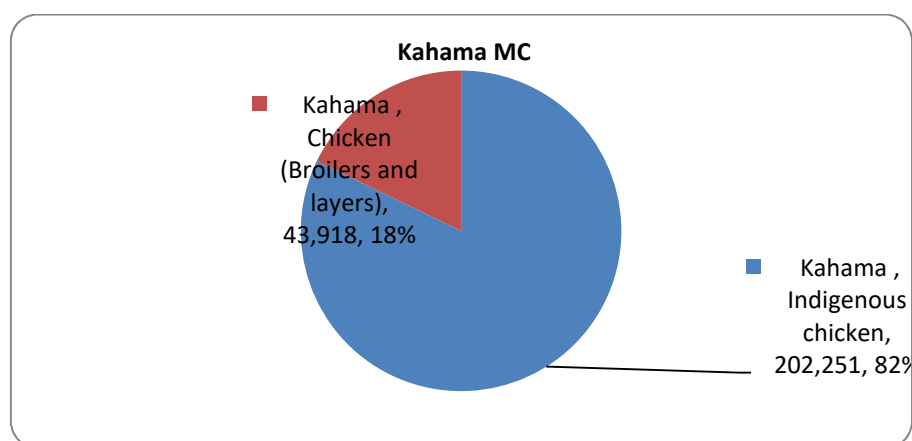
Chicken farming plays a significant role in rural and urban people's life and contributes significantly to poverty alleviation and improvement of food security with high nutrition. In Kahama Municipal Council, chicken farming is an emerging industry which can pave way to better income and sustainable development. Moreover, growth of this industry involves a lot of women and thus provides a strong base for women empowerment in this area. Likewise, simple changes in the management of villages, chicken can significantly improve production and the living conditions of many rural families in terms of enhanced nutrition and income generation through the sale of surplus chicken or eggs.

The chicken population in Kahama Municipal Council was 183,862.

**Table 3. 16: Estimated Chicken Population by Council, Kahama Municipal Council, 2020**

S/N	Ward	Indigenous chicken	Chicken (Broilers and layers)	Total	Percent
1	Kahama	202,251	43,918	246,169	15.8

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)



### 3.3 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. Kahama Municipal Council has established areas that can be used for keeping animals. Livestock keepers have established their own grazing areas called ngitiri used in dry season, further more Kahama Municipal Council grow seasonal crops so after harvested crops livestock grazing for crops residues. Specifying grazing land through land use

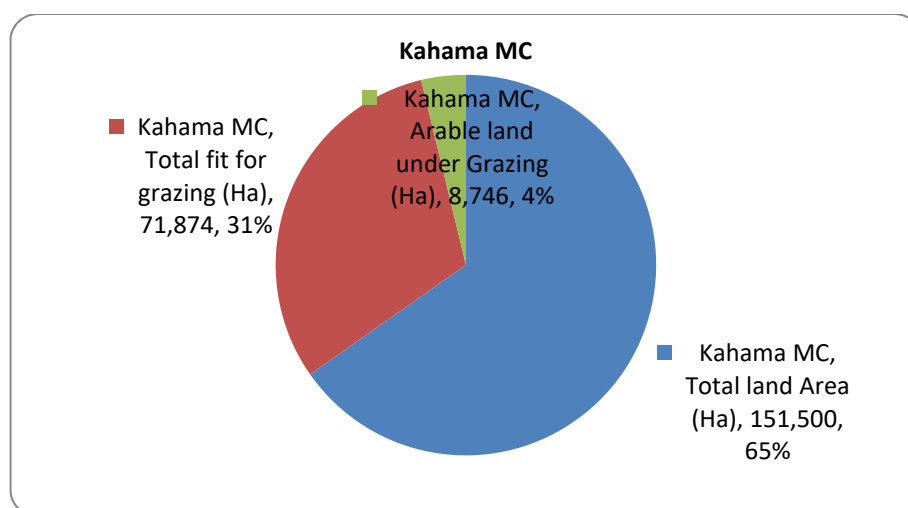
planning is important as it reduces conflicts among livestock keepers and farmers. Zero grazing sensitizing in Kahama Municipal councils.

Table 3.17 shows that Kahama Municipal Council had a total of 71,874 hectares of land fit for grazing, 12.2% percent was used for grazing in 2020. However, due to increase in the number of livestock in the Municipal Council, more grazing land should be established. Awareness campaign to livestock keepers on the use of modern methods of grazing is important to rescue the existing natural forests encroachment.

**Table 3. 17: Estimated Area under Grazing by Kahama Municipal; 2020**

Council	Total land Area (Ha)	Total fit for grazing (Ha)	Arable land under Grazing (Ha)	Percentage of land used for grazing (Ha)	tsetse Fly infected Area (Ha)
Kahama MC	151,500	71,874	8,746	12.2%	-

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)



### 3.4 Livestock Services

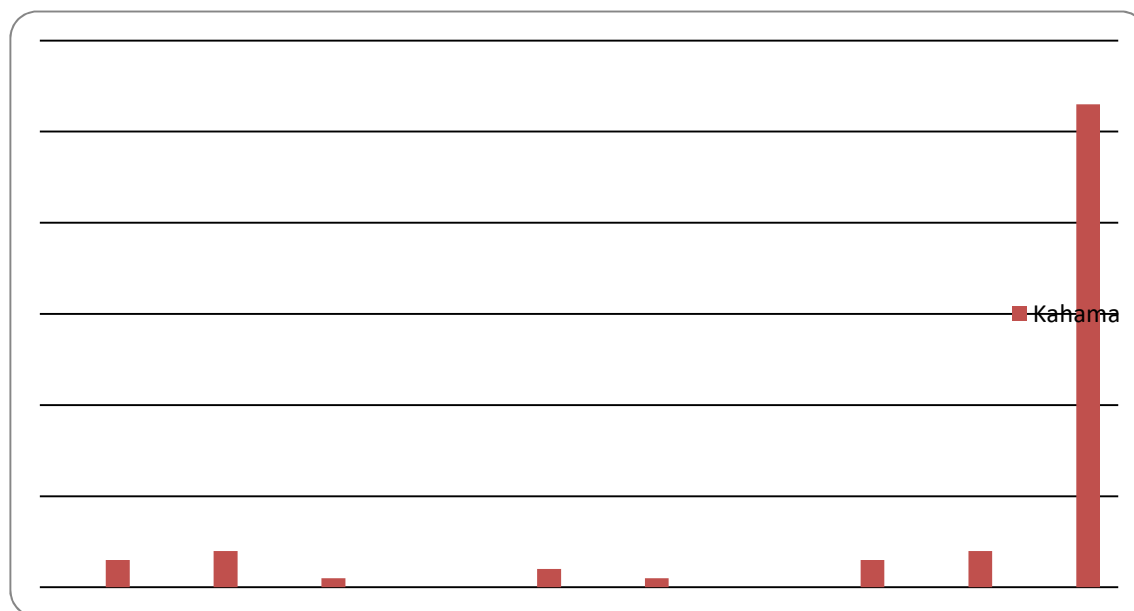
Delivery of livestock health services depends on facilities such as veterinary health centres, dips, and water sources. Kahama Municipal Council as a whole had a total of 7 dips, 1 veterinary centre, 2 crushes, 1 hides/skin sheds, 0 abattoirs, 3 slaughter slabs, 4 livestock market/ auction and 53 charcoal dams.

Table 3.18 shows that Kahama Municipal Council is in a better position to animal health for controlling tick bone diseases because it has a large number of working dips (7) compared to other councils and Dips are also very important for animal health Due to large number of livestock in the Municipality, there is a need of taking an extra effort to increase and rehabilitation of dips veterinary centres as well as other livestock infrastructure to reduce livestock diseases.

**Table 3. 18: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Council, Kahama Municipal, 2022**

S/N o	Council	Dips			Veterinary Centres			Crushes	Hides/s kin sheds	Abatto irs	Slaugh ter slab	Livestock market/ Auction	Cha coda s
		W	NW	To tal	W	N W	To tal						
Kahama													
1	MC	3	4	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	4	53

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)



### 3.4.1 Marketing Livestock and their Products

The market for major livestock has been increasing over the past three years; Table 3.19 shows the number of livestock marketed and their value in Kahama Municipality. The Municipality earned a total of TZS 20,268,277,500 from selling of cattle, goats and sheep in the period of three years, 2019 to 2021. The highest earning was from indigenous cattle at TZS 10,992,925,000 with an average of TZS 475,000 per cattle which is equivalent to 54.2 percent of total revenue earned from selling of livestock in the Municipality. Other livestock marketed and their values are shown in the table.

**Table 3. 19: Marketing of Major Livestock Marketed in Kahama Municipality; 2018, 2019 and 2020**

Category	Total Number of Livestock Marketed			Total Value in TZS		
	(2019)	(2020)	(2021)	(2019)	(2020)	(2021)
Cattle	7,161	11,299	23,143	3,480,246,000	5,751,191,000	10,992,925,000
Goat	6,868	6,824	8,443	10,302,000	10,236,000	12,664,500
Sheep	1,863	2,021	3,258	2,794,500	3,031,500	4,887,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>3,493,342,500</b>	<b>5,764,458,500</b>	<b>11,010,476,500</b>

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### 3.4.2 Marketing Livestock and their Products

#### (i) Hides and Skin

The production of hides and skins depends much on the rearing, management and disposal of livestock. The availability of hides and skins is of particular importance to the leather industry and, it creates alternative source of income for livestock keepers. From 2019-2021, the Municipality earned TZS 110,917,400 from selling of 54,275 pieces of cattle hides at average price of TZS 1,300 per piece while goat and sheep skin contributed 26.25 percent of the total earnings (Table 3.20).

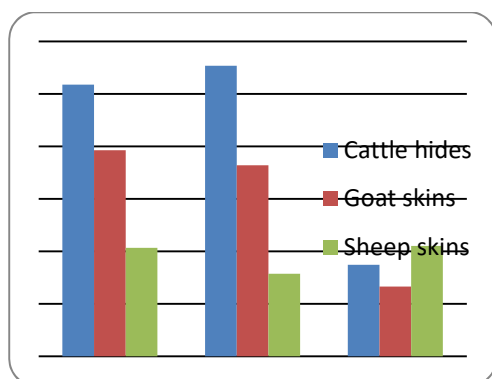
**Table 3. 20: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Kahama Municipality; 2019, 2020 and 2021**

Category	Total Number of Units Marketed			Total Value in TZS		
	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year1	Year2	Year3
Cattle hides	25,880	27,687	8,708	37,696,000	36,681,200	7,421,900
Goat skins	19,623	18,184	6,628	7,995,200	4,851,950	2,429,350
Sheep skins	10,314	7,872	10,511	5,978,200	3,709,200	4,154,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,817</b>	<b>53,743</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>51,669,400</b>	<b>45,242,350</b>	<b>14,005,650</b>

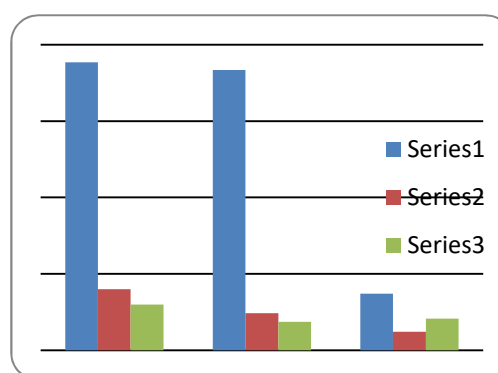
**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Kahama Municipality; 2019, 2020 and 2021





**Fig a) Total Number of Units Marketed.**



**Fig) Total Value in TZS**

### (ii) Cattle Milk Production and Marketing

Milk is an important livestock product which contributes significantly to the income of both urban and rural population. The Government always stresses to keep dairy cattle in order to increase milk production and hence increase income.

Table 3.21 shows that the number of liters of cattle milk has increased from 973,933 in 2019 to 1,071,644 liters in 2021. The Kahama Municipal Council earned a total of TZS 9,2 billion from selling of 2 million liters of cattle milk at an average price of 1000 per liter from 2019 to 2021.

Kahama municipal council accounted for most of milk production in Kahama Municipality, its share was 12.9 percent of milk produced in the Municipality valued at TZS 1.6 million followed by Shinyanga DC (50.4 percent or TZS 1.01million).

**Table 3.21: Number of Litres of Milk Marketed and their Value by, Kahama Municipal Council**

S/N	Council	Total Number of Litres			Total value		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
1	Kahama	973,933	1,042,688	1,071,644	668,745,200	667,901,500	921,831,000

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### 3.4.3 The Status of Livestock Personnel

Livestock extension services aim at equipping the livestock keepers with necessary knowledge on animal health. The quality of livestock services provided largely depends on the status of livestock/veterinary/ field and auxiliary officers.

Table 3.25 presents the type and number of livestock personnel by council for the period of January to December 2021. Kahama Municipal Council had a total of 16 livestock staff in livestock sub-sector, most of the staffs are livestock field officers. Therefore, livestock quality in the council is in danger due to the small number of veterinary officers capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases.

**Table3. 22: Availability of Livestock Personnel by Council, Kahama Municipal; 2021**

S/N o	Council	Veterinar y Officers	Livestoc k Officers	Livestoc k Field Officers	Pests and Tsetse Field Officer	Total	
1	Kahama	1	3	12	0	0	16

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

#### 3.4.4 Major Livestock Diseases

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

##### (i) Cattle Diseases

East Coast Fever (ECF), Anaplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, Babesiosis, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and mouth diseases (FMD) AND heart water were the most common cattle disease in Kahama Municipal Council from 2019- 2021.

A foot and mouth disease (FMD) was the most common cause of livestock morbidity and mortality in the Municipality; it caused 26.2 percent of all cattle illness cases and 42 percent deaths in 2018-2020. Babesiosis was the second in terms of mortality; it caused 18.1 of death. The data also shows that of the reported livestock morbidity cases in the Municipal 5.4 percent of cattle died from 2018- 2020 (Table 3.22).

In which case, controlling massive deaths of cattle in Kahama MC Measures should first be directed at dipping services for controlling tick borne diseases and supplying vaccine or drugs for CBPP. Improving dipping services would also reduce cattle diseases not only from CBPP, FMD and ECF also from other diseases.

**Table 3. 22: Five Major Cattle Diseases Reported by Kahama Municipal Council**

Disease	Number of Morbidity cases reported			Number of Mortality cases reported		
	Year1(2018)	Year2(2019 )	Year3(2020)	Year1(2018)	Year2(2019 )	Year3(2020 )
Anaplasmosis	559	351	277	71	60	50
Babesiosis	371	187	76	08	04	01
CBPP	675	947	1243	197	163	180
ECF	358	503	395	71	60	50
FMD	544	601	441	34	23	20
Foot rot	728	615	427	180	135	127
Heart water	10	15	24	0	0	4
Helminthiasis	721	418	276	16	12	8

Lump skin	214	228	248	70	53	51
Salmonellosis	433	458	415	102	86	83
Trypanosomiasis	627	612	519	121	102	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>5240</b>	<b>4935</b>	<b>4341</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>680</b>

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

## (ii) Goat Diseases

Table 3.27 shows that, Helminthiasis, Anaplasmosis, Diarrhea, Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Heart water, Foot and mouth diseases Worm infections and Foot and mouth diseases were the main sources of cattle illnesses and deaths in the Municipality. According to the data, 220,771 morbidity cases reported caused death to 4,491 goats which was equivalent to 2.0 percent of the reported morbidity cases.

Worm Infestation being the leading cause of goat's morbidity cases, it caused 40.4 percent of goat illness in the Municipality which resulted to 8.6 percent of death. On the other hand, the most cause of goat death in the Municipality was heart water it caused 13.4 percent death of all cases reported followed by anaplasmosis (12.3 percent).

In reducing goats' illnesses and deaths the first step is to supply adequate dipping services, vaccines and drugs to curb the diseases and this should go hand in hand with improving livestock infrastructures.

**Table 3. 23: Major Goat Diseases Reported by by Kahama Municipal Council, 2018, 2019 and 2020**

Diseases	Number of Morbidity cases reported					Number of Mortality cases reported				
	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percent	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percent
Anaplasmosis	559	351	277	1187	71%	71	60	50	181	12%
Babesiosis	371	187	76	634	0%	8	4	1	13	4%
CCPP	469	250	231	1016	2%	27	33	6	66	11%
Coccidiosis	15	36	11	62	0%	3	9	0	12	3%
FMD	46	29	34	109	2%	5	2	0	7	7%
Footrot	3,143	3,383	3,996	10,522	5%	158	50	29	237	5%
Heart water	19	18	7	44	12%	6	1	1	8	13%
Helminthiasis	456	486	409	1351	6%	44	40	28	112	1%
Orf Disease	861	831	642	2,334	1%	153	188	160	501	11%
Pneumonia	195	226	201	622	1%	159	53	38	250	9%
Lymphskin	68	34	19	121		0	5	0	5	
Salmonellosis	16,601	16,724	10,261	43,586	20%	321	211	111	643	14%
Worm Infestation	46,964	23,274	18,899	89,137	40%	148	160	77	385	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,76</b>	<b>45,829</b>	<b>35,063</b>	<b>150,72</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2420</b>	<b>23.00%</b>

	7		5	%					
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**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### (iii) Sheep Diseases

Worm infections, Salmonellosis and heart water were the main cause of morbidity cases among sheep in Kahama Municipal. Table 3.2 shows that 67.1 percent of all sheep illnesses in the Municipal were caused by worm infections, followed by Salmonellosis (12.8 percent). In case of mortality, Salmonellosis was the leading disease, and it caused 26.9 percent of deaths followed by heart water (23.8 percent). Despite being the leading cause of morbidity cases, worm infection was well prevented and caused no death from 2018- 2020.

**Table 3. 24: Major Sheep Diseases Reported by Kahama Municipal Council;**

Disease	Number of Morbidity cases reported					Number of Mortality cases reported				
	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percentage	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percentage
Anaplasmosis	83	83	83	249	0%	83	83	83	249	19%
CCPP	10	4	9	33	0%	3	5	4	12	2%
Footrot	40	41	40	121	0%	4	21	14	40	1%
Heart water	6,456	5,036	4,663	16,155	12%	134	135	46	315	24%
Healmenet hisis	191	124	127	442	6%	0	0	0	0	0%
Pneumonia	474	345	284	1103	2%	28	27	24	79	9%
Lumpyskin	22	46	31	99		0	3	0	3	
Coccidiosis	18	22	13	53		1	0	0	1	
PPR	140	115	80	335	0%	10	5	3	18	1%
Salmonellosis	6,822	5,029	5,394	17,245	13%	165	119	72	356	27%
Worm Infestation	30,143	32,109	28,218	90,470	67%	99	104	32	235	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,399</b>	<b>40,963</b>	<b>126,305</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>46.00%</b>	

**Source:** Kahama MC compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### (iv) Chicken Diseases

Newcastle disease emerged as the deadliest disease for chicken. New castle seems to be the most dangerous disease once the outbreak occurs. Apart from Newcastle, other diseases that caused morbidity and mortality in the Municipality were coccidiosis, Fowl pox, fowl typhoid, infectious coryza and Avitaminosis.

### 3.4.5 Challenges of Livestock Sub-sector

The main challenges facing livestock sector in Kahama Municipal Council which need to be addressed are:-

- To sensitize public/private sector investments and financing for improvement of livestock value chain productivity and efficiency (production, marketing and processing).

- ii. Establish and develop rangeland which will construct livestock infrastructure so as harvesting health livestock and eliminate conflict between livestock keeper and other land users.
- iii. Requesting permit for employee of livestock trainee or experts for reduce scarcity of employee.
- iv. Sensitize livestock keepers dipping their livestock for controlling Tick borne diseases.
- v. Government and development stake holder to allocate fund for construct and rehabilitate livestock infrastructure especially dip tank and charcoal dam.
- vi. To sensitize livestock keeper and traders fattening and keep livestock that accommodate range land.
- vii. Sensitize livestock keepers, livestock traders, and livestock by product traders to create their groups and joining with livestock party (Chama cha Wafugaji Tanzania) to have power of doing their own things.
- viii. The need for sustainable use of land, water, pastures and rangelands;
- ix. Availability of public/private sector investments and financing for improvement of livestock value chain productivity and efficiency (production, marketing and processing),
- x. Development of livestock services such as extension services, capacity building, researches, and farmer empowerment and livestock infrastructures

#### **3.4.6 Investment Opportunities in Livestock sub sector**

Kahama Municipal Council has inadequate livestock infrastructures which are operating such as dips, health centres, water points, slaughter houses etc. Therefore, construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area of investing in livestock sub sector.

Establishment of sub ranches for beef ranching and crossbreeding is another area of investment. Other areas which need investors are dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. The council needs to look at the following possibilities:

#### **2.8.1 Natural Resources**

Natural resources sector is comprised of various sub-sectors including forestry, bee keeping, fishery and tourism. The sector plays an important role in among other things, conservation of water sources and soil fertility, controlling land erosion, and providing source of wood fuel, and industrial materials.

##### **.8.1.1 Forestry**

Kahama Municipal Council has substantial potential for promoting investment in forestry products and related products including charcoal, sawn timber production, tourism facilities and beekeeping activities. For instance, Mkweni Hills(in Kahama Municipal Council) is endowed with forests which can support charcoal, timber, bee keeping and other forest related activities including game viewing and tourism activities.

##### **2.8.1.2 Beekeeping**



Tanzania's honey is ranked among the best in the world because it is purely organic and of high quality. Honey and its by products are in high demand locally and in the export market such as Europe, Japan, USA and Middle East. Kahama Municipal Council is among the Municipal council in Tanzania known for honey and bee-wax production. Kahama Municipal Council has large forest cover which is potential for bee keeping. Kahama Municipal Council prominent in traditional bee keeping and are beginning to adopt modern bee keeping. There is an opportunity for supplying modern beehives in the MC. If this opportunity is fully tapped, it will generate enough income to the local population and will make beekeeping one of the major contributors in the Municipality's economy.

### 3.5.4.3 Fisheries

Fishing activities are mostly carried out in ponds. Kahama Municipal Council fish ponds increased from 71 to 283 pounds in 2019 to 2021. Categories of fish planted in ponds were tilapia and catfish. Kahama Municipal council was leading in fishponds (94 or 33.2 percent) followed by Shinyanga Municipal Council (88 or 31.4 percent). Fish ponds depend water from collecting rain water, seasonal river and wells. Most of fishes used in Kahama Municipal Council are from Lake Victoria but efforts are carried out to sensitization on fish pond activities. Table 3. Show fish ponds in Kahama Municipal Council in 2019 to 2021.

**Table 3. 25: Fish Pond Reported by Council, Kahama Municipality; 2019, 2020 and 2021**

Council	Type of fish	Fish ponds				
		2019	2020	2021	Total	Percent
Kahama MC	Tilapia and catfish	22	29	43	94	33.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source:** Kahama Municipal Council compiled Data from Councils (Livestock Department)

### 2.8.1.3 Tourism

Kahama Municipal Council has several tourism attractions essential for attracting tourists and investors. The following is a description of the identified tourism attractions in the Municipality:

#### a) Wildlife

Kahama Municipal Council borders Kigosi National Park which also borders Moyowosi Game Reserve on western side. This National Park covers an area of about 7,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The National Park is endowed with a rich variety of wild animal such as *Hippo, Lions, Leopards, Sitatunga, Buffalo, Wild dogs, Bushbuck, Impala, Giraffe, Baboons, Greater Kudu, Topi, Roan Antelope* and *Elephants*. These wildlife areas already attract a valuable number of tourists due to the fact that the area is developed in terms of accommodation and camping sites.

Other tourist activities which can be undertaken in the areas include photographic safaris, walking safaris and bird watching. The park can be accessed by chartered light air craft or scheduled flights to Shinyanga then by road. Maswa and Moyowosi game reserves make the Municipality a better destination for tourists. Wildlife animals such as hippo, lion, zebra, buffalo, elephant, wild dog, bushbuck, impala, giraffe and baboon can be seen in those game reserves and national park. Activities permitted in the national park include game viewing, photographic safaris, and research and training activities.

#### **(i) Ng'wanamalundi Foot Mark (Nyandekwa)**

In Kahama MC at a place called Nyandekwa there is a historical foot mark on a stone said to have been left by a Sukuma chief named Ng'wanamalundi. It is said that during his reign, Chief Ng'wanamalundi demonstrated several supernatural powers to prove his power as chief of Wasukuma people. This is certainly an important historical and cultural site worthy developing in order to attract local as well as foreign tourists.

#### **d) Hotels and Campsites**

Kahama Municipal Council has a number of accommodation facilities. Most of the hotels are in Kahama Municipality due to presence of mining operations and business activities.

They include Submarine, Planets Gaprena and many others.

### **2.8.2 Mining Sector**

Kahama Municipal Council plays a significant role in mineral production in the country. However, the sector has yet to contribute significantly to the Municipality's economy. The Municipal attracted a large flow of Foreign Direct Investment, mainly in the mining of gold at Buzwagi which is now closed.

The Pangaea Minerals Limited (Buzwagi) operates at Buzwagi which is an open pit since year 2009. As at December 2021, Buzwagi mining is at stage of closing production.

## **7.1 Mining Business Licence**

In Kahama Municipal Council 124 business licences have been delivered to various stakeholders engaged on minerals extraction. 20 licences have been delivered to various mineral Researchers, 10 to large and medium mining companies, 50 to small miners and 19 to owners of mineral processors machines.

### **Table: Licence delivery**

Type of licence	Research license (PL)	Large and middle miners license (SML & ML)	Small miners license (PMLs)	Gold processors machines (PCL)
No. of license	20	10	50	19

In financial year 2021/2022 Commission for minerals in Shinyanga delivered 8 licenses for various mineral brokerage and 34 licenses for business dealers which included 8 gold licenses

### Small scale mining

Kahama mineral Municipality has delivered 48 business licenses to small scale miners. Kahama Licenses 38 is for gold mining and licenses 10 were for building minerals

#### 7.2.3 Minerals market

In strengthening mineral management system government in the year 2017 has performed huge amendment on mineral act of 2010. Among the changes made were item 27 (C) about inauguration of mineral markets in Tanzania. According to that item mineral market will act as auction centers and clearing houses. Kahama Municipal Council is underway to construct mineral market. The project is now at designing and concept making stage.

**Table; Mineral statistics for Kahama district as at December 2021**

Market/Centre	Gold weight (gm)	Value (TZS)	Royalty (TZS)
Mwime	214,277.09	24,285,735,607.56	1,700,001,492.53
Jumla Kuu	214,277.09	24,285,735,607.56	1,700,001,492.53

### 2.8.3 Industrial Sector

Kahama Municipal Council is endowed with plenty of raw materials for various industries such as meat, skin and hides, agricultural processing (cotton, maize, paddy, and sunflower seeds), and minerals (gold). Main investment opportunities available in the Council include modern ginneries for cotton, edible oil; animal feeds processing in underway at KOM LTD factory, mining and mineral processing are currently done at the elution plants. Therefore, investors are encouraged to invest in industries and factories that are aimed at value addition of such raw materials that are available in the Municipality.

Kahama Municipal council has the famous **Ummu Mwalimu Industrial Park:**

It is located 3.4 km along the road Tinde-Isaka Rusumo –Rwanda, Burundi, DRC Congo, Uganda South Sudan. The area is large with 2,160 acres; 500 acres have been surveyed and 704 plots have been freely allocated for small scale industries. 1,660 is for medium and large scale industries

### Large Industries in operations

S/N	Name	Activities	Owner
3	Kahama Oil Mill Ltd	manufacturing galvanized steel, steel products and water pipes	Ndegesele



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Industries under construction

S/N	Name	Activities	Owner
3	NIDA textile.	analyzing cotton and making fibers	
4	Kahama Oil Mill Ltd.	Water and Juice Factory, Cereals, Packing and Animal Feed	

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WITH COMMENDABLE INFRASTRUCTURES

#### 4:1 Economic Infrastructure

Kahama MC is best served with good and reliable supporting infrastructures such as roads, aerodrome, Water pipelines, Electricity, Telephone, Communication facilities and the Isaka- Kigali railway line set to begin sometimes in near future.

#### TANROADS

#### 4:2 Roads

Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) in Kahama Municipal Council serve the roads with length of 951.52km. The Municipal has a good road network, The Municipal ship has a road network of 951.52km of which 16.13 Km are tarmac, 67.88 Km are covered with gravel and 870 Km are earth roads. The current road status in the Municipality are shown in table 3

**Table 5: Road Type and Condition in the Municipality**

Type	Condition	Kilometers
Tarmac	Good	10.7
	Fair	02
	Bad	00
Gravel	Good	19
	Fair	26
	Bad	22.88
Earth	Good	90.05
	Fair	214.73
	Bad	870.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>951.52</b>

**Source:** TARURA KMC Records (2019)

**Table: Condition of Road Network by ward Kahama MC Council; 2021**

		Condition of Network Throughout the Year in km	
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S/No.	Ward	Passable Throughout the Year (2)	Passablea Greater Partof the Year (3)	Not Passable Most of the Year (4)	Total Road Network (5)	Percentage Passable (columns 2+3)/5
1	Kahama MC	81.26	352.42	489.68	923.35	86.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>81.26</b>	<b>352.42</b>	<b>489.68</b>	<b>923.35</b>	<b>86.73</b>

Source: TARURA Kahama 2021

**Table Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface by ward; Kahama MC 2021**

S/No.	Ward	Type of Surface (in Km)			
		Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
1	Kahama MC	11.72	110.53	801.15	923.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.72</b>	<b>110.53</b>	<b>801.15</b>	<b>923.4</b>

Source: TARURA Kahama 202

## ii. Earth and gravel roads.

The earth and gravel roads have covered large area of CBD which connects the different activities at CBD area. These roads are of great potential because they provide a good linkage and serves large community.

The road network is a crucial means of transportation for both goods and services. It enhances the movement from one area to another and also allows social interactions.

A high quality road network is important for connecting key areas as well as the isolated local communities, improving domestic firms' investment decisions and also determining the Council's potentiality to investments.

The roads are the most important means of transportation in Kahama Municipal Council

In Kahama Municipal, major roads are highly passable throughout the year but collector and feeder roads are not passable especially during rainy season. The roads are affected leading to poor accessibility to various community facilities.

Kahama roads are in various conditions basing on the road inventory survey done there were tarmac roads, earth and gravel roads.

Tarmac roads.

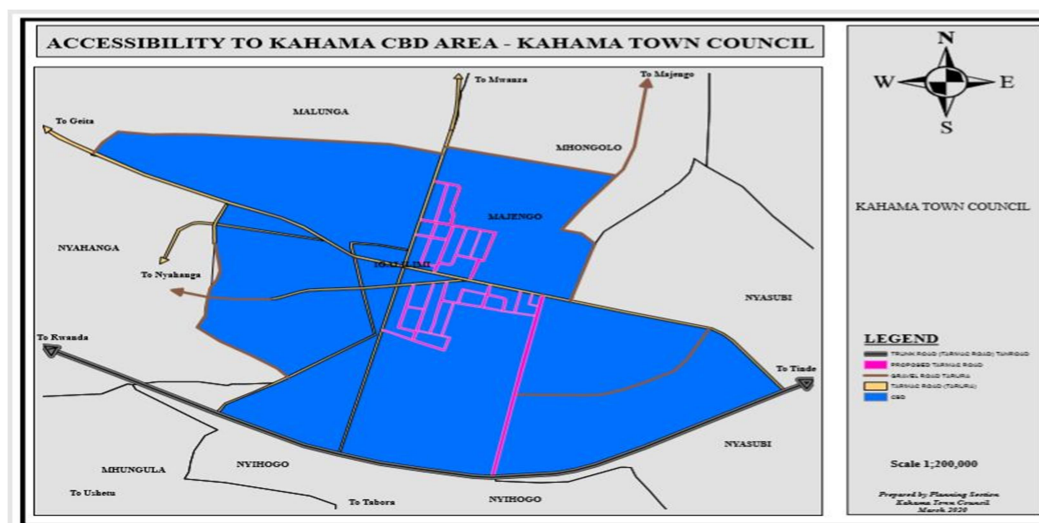
Kahama Municipal is served by three major tarmac roads which passes through the CBD area these are:-

- Isaka road with total length of 5.25 km
- Tabora road with total length of 6.42 km
- Lumelezi road with total length of 4.46 Km.

The tarmac Trunk road from Isaka to Bujumbura (Rwanda) passes outside the CBD area.



**MAPNo.3. ROADS KAHAMA MUNICIPAL**



**Kahama Municipal Council has been included to benefit the TACTIC world Bank programme. Roads Considered for Economic Evaluation in Kahama**

The roads evaluated are shown in Table below.

**Table: Road Projects for Feasibility in Kahama City**

*Table 1.4: Road Projects for Feasibility in Kahama City*

Project Road	Capital Investment Cost (\$mln)
Zongomela industrial area upgrading (3 km of access roads, minibus stand, and commercial area)	1,500,000
Improvement of approximately 7 km roads at Kahama Central Business District (CBD)	5,300,000

The current main access roads surrounding Zongomela Industrial Area are all unpaved, gravel roads. The internal road network is of grid type and well-structured. The distributor road from Kahama Town accessing from the major, east-west major highway B3 (Kahama Airport Road) is also unpaved. Kahama Township is well connected by Municipal and international transport modes. It is strategically positioned to improve and modernize its transport system to help business services. The current CBD roads are all unpaved roads with various road widths between 5m to 6m. The main access is

from Airport Road in the south and from the north through the existing paved Isaka Road; all junctions in the CBD area are uncontrolled.

The President's Office, Municipal Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) has received a fund from the World Bank under the umbrella of the World Bank-financed Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness Project (TACTIC), implemented through the PO-RALG to support of urban management performance and deliver improved basic infrastructure and services in participating urban local government authorities.

The town in the Municipality is a low land area frequently affected by floods. TACTIC will introduce measures to address these challenges

**Table 6: Proximity Municipalities to Kahama Municipal Council**

NO	SOURCE MUNICIPALITY	MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED DISTANCE FROM KAHAMA (Kilometres)	ESTIMATED DURATION FROM KAHAMA (HRS)
1	KAHAMA (KAHAMA MUNICIPALITY)	Shinyanga	107	01:49
2		Mwanza	223	4:36
3		Musoma	409	6:56
4		Simiyu	244	4:28
5		Arusha	627	10:21
6		Manyara(Babati)	462	7:36
7		Singida	303	5:11
8		Mpanda	540	9:08
9		Rukwa(Sumbawanga)	776	12:53
10		Kigoma	485	7:50
11		Kagera (Bukoba)	393	5:43
12		Burundi(Bujumbura)	504	8:46
13		Rwanda (Kigali)	447	9:07
14		Uganda (Kampala)	696	10:54
15		Congo DRC (Kishansa)	2908	50

**Table .7 Distance Value in Kilometers and Miles to other Municipals & Cities from Kahama**

FROM KAHAMA		TO OTHER DESTINATION IN DISTANCE UNIT		
No.	START LOCATION	END LOCATION CITY/MUNICIPAL	Kilometers ( Km)	Miles ( Mil)
1	Kahama	Isaka	38.98	24.22
2	Kahama	Dar es Salaam	803.48	499.26
3	Kahama	Babati (Manyara)	462	196.00
4	Kahama	Singida	303	209.12
5	Kahama	Mwanza	223	94.08
6	Kahama	Bukoba	393	181.83
7	Kahama	Tabora	231	84.79
8	Kahama	Kigoma	485	214.77
9	Kahama	Musoma-Mara	409	253.88

**Source: Kahama Municipal Council -2019**

**Note: Distance Calculation Introduction**

1. **Kilometers** (km): is the unit of length equal to 1000 meters or 0.62137 miles.
2. **Miles** (mi): is the unit of length which though rarely used is equal to 1.60934 kilometers.

**Table 8: Neighborhoods to other countries (Name & Distant in Kms)**

1	Kahama	Bujumbura (Burundi)	504	225.67
2	Kahama	Kigali ( Rwanda)	446.8	215.06
3	Kahama	Kinshasa(DRC Congo)	2908	119.13
4	Kahama	Juba (Sothorn Sudan)	1,329.7	
5	Kahama	Kampala(Uganda)	696	

**Source: Kahama Municipal Council -2019**

From the above roads distance linkages, routes distances via Kahama Municipal ship will cut short route distance by hundreds and thousands of mileage from all walks of the Lake Zone in Tanzania. Business and goods trafficking from Mwanza, Arusha Singida and the nearby major Municipals from Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo will have no reason to ferry their goods from Dar es Salaam thousands of mileage away while Kahama Municipal has the access to the need. It should be understood that Kahama Municipal is well served with the modern big Lories Car Parking that meets demands from Business Companies.

4:10:1: 3 The Standard Gauge Railway line (SGR).

The slowest mode is by train, which currently takes about 24 hours from the major city of Dar es Salaam to Isaka Dry port. There is hope of reducing train travel time to Kahama Municipal with the completion of the standard gauge mega project after which further connection to Rwanda will be possible via Kahama Municipal.

The SGR is expected to carry passengers and cargo up to 35 tones and transport 17 million tons of freight per year at a

speed of up to 160 kilometers per hour. The railway at Isaka Railway Station which is also a Dry port to the great Lake Municipality will also improve the movement of people and cargo to the neighboring countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, stimulating Municipal trade and will generate more than 600,000 direct employments. Kahama Municipal Council needs to be prepared to take advantage of this The Standard Gauge Railway line (SGR) to be built under the Fifth Phase Government under the leadership of his Excellency the President John Pombe Magufuli from Dar es Salaam to Kigali via Isaka there would be profit to investors. The SGR project will to a larger extent cover Kahama Municipal Council and will improve passenger and cargo transportation between Dar es Salaam and the central and western parts of Tanzania and the neighbouring land locked countries of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. These plans have not been fully implemented. This Railway line will be connected by Rail bypass at Nyashimbi Dry Port that will help to transport bulky and heavy goods to other places especially during bad weather which does not affect rail transport as much as it affects road transport. Trading personnel will find Nyashimbi SEZ the only suitable place for transporting and marketing goods in both rural and urban places

As Kahama offers a nearby hub for commercial activities, goods transported in shorter distances will be delivered within a particular locality, e.g., if door delivery is to be given by a dealer. It will thus make goods to reach the actual place of loading and unloading. Both tarmac and non-tarmac roads to connect Kahama Municipality with the rest of the world is commercially viable.

### 2.1.1 Transport

#### i. Roads

Roads are a major means of transportation for people and goods within and outside the Municipality. 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. The roads that are maintained by the Central Government are classified as trunk or Municipal roads, while those maintained by district councils are called district or feeder roads; the rest of the roads are called peripheral roads or feeder roads and are mostly maintained by village/communities.

. Length of 277.41 km is main roads, Length of 661.78km is Municipal roads and roads with length of 65.40km are roads added to TANROADS from Tanzania Rural Roads Agency (TARURA).

Main road networks of 225.60km main roads and 51.81km of gravels, 31.26km of Municipal roads are tarmac and 630.52km of those roads are of gravels as shown in the table 26 below;

**Table Na.26: Length of roads served by TANROADS**

<b>Roads</b>	<b>Tarmac</b>	<b>Gravels</b>	<b>Total</b>
Trunk Roads	225.60	51.81	277.41
Municipal Roads	31.26	630.52	661.78
Designated Roads	-	65.40	65.40
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>256.86</b>	<b>747.73</b>	<b>1,004.59</b>

### 5.3.2.1 TARURA

Rural and Urban Road Agency in Kahama Municipal Council(TARURA) it serves road networks with length of 5,220.06 km, Bridges 57, culverts 2,356, Box culverts 251 and drifts 26. The per each council is shown below:

**Table No: 27 Sum of bridges, Box culverts, culverts and culverts**

S/N	Council	Bridges	Box Culverts	Culverts	Drifts
1	Kahama MC	6	251	245	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table No: 28: TARURA Road Networks**

S/N	Council	Type of Roads			Total (Km)
		Tarmac (Km)	Gravels (Km)	soil (Km)	
1	Kahama MC	11.72	163.92	747.76	923.4
	<b>Total (Km)</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>65.39</b>	<b>846.29</b>	<b>923.4</b>

#### ii. Dry Port

The Isaka Dry Port is used as a dry port for transit goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda and DRC Congo. This is another opportunity that will boost business among East African countries. A Domestic Cargo Handling Station has been established at Shinyanga railway station. Once the station starts operating, it will enhance local and Municipality transit goods handling.

#### iii. Railway Transport

there is upcoming plan to extend the Standard Gauge Railway Line (SGR) to Isaka with a possibility of a bypass railway line to Buzwagi further signify Kahama's position as a logistics Hub;

The railway line is expected to feed Municipalities of the Great Lake Basin include Mwanza, Simiyu, Geita, Arusha, Tabora, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Manyara and Katavi. The Municipality has a good road network, airstrip all expecting to connect the Isaka - Kigali railway line set to begin sometimes in near future.

#### iv. Air Transport

The Municipal of Kahama can easily be accessed by other different modes of air, train, water and from all the major cities of the East African Community.

There is an Air strip at Mwendakulima which serves visitors who usually come to Kahama Municipal. Precision Air, a private airline whose flight time is about two hours from Dar es Salaam to Kahama, is the fastest mode of transport. The flight is currently scheduled three times a week to meet the demand of the customers at an affordable price.



The current Mwendakulima Airstrip caters for international and local visitors who usually come to Kahama Municipal. It is located 08km from Kahama CBD with three times a week scheduled flights to meet customers demand at an affordable price. The presence of this airstrip encourages aviation industry operators and definitely cargo and passenger operating from Kahama Municipal Council. The Mwendakulima airstrip has currently been serving aircraft consignment both for passengers and goods cargo that records a three times weekly flight from Precision.

The **Kahama Airstrip** formerly was an airstrip operated by Buzwagi Gold Mine. The airport is located in Kahama in the Kahama Municipality. The airport is currently used for mine operations and is used by charter companies, however, Precision Air have scheduled service to Kahama.

The current improvement works of the airstrip will boost regular flights and enable the Municipality to benefit from increased air transport and related activities. The airstrip in Kahama serves the area with non-scheduled air-traffic for medical, tourists and other services.

### 2.1.2 Telecommunications Services

Telecommunication services in the Municipality are provided by Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) and five (5) cellular phone service providers namely TIGO, Airtel, VODACOM, Halotel and ZANTEL. Other telecommunication providers include 3 radio stations (Radio Faraja FM, Jambo FM and Kahama FM), internet operators and 5 branches of post office and 7 sub-post offices. Internet services are also available. Kahama Municipal Council is connected to the Optic-Fiber Cable (OFC). To date, a terrestrial link of cable to further inland to masses of users in the rural areas has not started. Once this service is introduced in the rural areas it will not only ease telecommunication services and



internet use but will reduce the cost of communication Kahama Municipal Council enjoys Internet, telephone services (both cellular phone and land line telephone services), radios and postal services.

### 2.1.3 Energy Sector

Kahama Municipal Council has various sources of energy for domestic and commercial purposes. These include thermal electricity, solar electricity, firewood and charcoal. Electricity is available in almost every council that has urban and semi-urban characteristics.

The main source of energy used for cooking is firewood which account for 94.3 percent of total households in the Municipality followed by charcoal 4.9 percent and other sources 0.8 percent. Kahama Municipal Councils connected to national power grid in which the transmission point is located at Ibadakuli industrial area in Kahama Municipality. In order to protect forests and be environmentally sustainable, alternative energies are required other than charcoal and firewood. Electric energy is more important in the development of the Municipality, especially for industrial sector.

#### Electricity Supply in Kahama Municipal Council

Kahama Municipal Council receives electricity from national grid through transmission ways of 220, 400 and 132 Kilovolts with length of 381,110 and 56 respectively. Municipality has three TANESCO districts namely Shinyanga Municipal, Kishapu and Kahama. Shinyanga Municipal and Kishapu districts receive electricity from Ibadakuli stepdown centre. The centre has three big transformers with capacity of 60/20/40 MVA and 220/132/33KV each. These districts receive electricity from 7 supply lines with 33KV each from Ibadakuli. Ibadakuli centre also transmit electricity to stepdown centres in Buzwagi ( Kahama Municipal ) and Kakola ( Msalala) through 2 lines of 220 KV.

Kahama district receives electricity from Buzwagi centre which has capacity of 1 x 30 MVA, 220/33KV, and Kakola which has capacity of 2 x 10 MVA, 220/33KV. The Municipality has small stepdown transmission centre at Matanda (Shinyanga Municipal) with capacity of 15MVA, 33/11KV. This centre distributes electricity in Shinyanga Municipal areas through 3 lines of 11KV.

There are big transformers serving in three big mines; Mwadui mine has 2 transformers with capacity of 12.5MVA 33/0.4 KV each. Bulyanhulu mine has 2 transformers with capacity of 10MVA 220/6.6 KV each. Buzwagi mine has 1 transformers with capacity of 30MVA 220/33 KV each. Also, Municipality has 33KV lines distribute in 1,778.32 km. 11KV lines distribute in 58.68 km and 0.4/0.23KV lines distribute in 2,242.56 km. There are small transformers 524 with capacity of 98,370.45.

Higher electrical utilization in Kahama Municipal Council is 71 MW. Municipal has 64,874 customers linked to the lines. These customers have stratified in small customers; Stratum D1 has 7,903 customers and stratum T1 has 53,288 customers. Middle customers T2 has 47 customers and Big customers T3 has 21 customers.

#### Rural Electrification Project (REA)

Municipality received REA projects in all three phases, 262 out of 509 villages has received electricity with number of customers as shown in the table below;

REA Project	No. of villages	No. of customers	
		Targetted	Performance
First phase	17	770	770
Second phase of circulation I	53	2,849	2,259

Second phase of circulation II	135	5,917	4,712
BITP Project	13	4,152.00	1,249
Complementary project.	54	4,169	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>17,857</b>	<b>11,706</b>

Municipality receives big line project of transmitting 400KV with distance of 670 km from Iringa passing through Dodoma, Singida to the step down point at Ibadakuli centre. Project estimated to cost 120 mil/= US Dollar.

With these projects there are various challenges as follow;

- (i) There are 247 villages which are not attained to REA mission, TANESCO in collaboration with sector ministry have prepared Peri- Urban project to accomplish electrification mission for all
- (ii) Small Morales for citizen in using REA opportunity.

Due to Kahama municipality growing potential, Buzwagi transformer with capacity of 30MVA has no capacity to continue connecting to industrial customers. Max demand for Buzwagi centre is 27.7MW while centre has capacity of only 24MW. TANESCO and ministry are in plan to increase the capacity.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Social Service

#### 2.1.10. Education Sector:

This section deals with provision of education in the Municipality 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 start with pre-primary, 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 Kahama Municipal Council involves improvement in all the mentioned areas for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA).

This part also has discussed economic indicators that have allowed derivation of education sector. The main indicators in education sector are as follows:

#### i. Adult literacy Rate:

Is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life. To calculate the adult literacy rate, divide the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding total population aged 15 years and over and multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Adult literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates aged 15 years and over}}{\text{Total Population aged 15 years and above}} \times 100$$

**ii. Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER):**

Number of pupils/students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the population in relevant official age group.

$$\text{GER(Primary)} = \frac{\text{Total Pupils (enrolled in grade I-VII)}}{\text{Total children 7 – 13 old years}} \times 100$$

$$\text{GER(Secondary)} = \frac{\text{Total Student (enrolled in Form I-IV)}}{\text{Total children 14 – 17 old years}} \times 100$$

**iii. Net Enrolment Ratio(NER):**

Total number of pupils in the official school age group expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

$$\text{NER (Primary)} = \frac{\text{Grade I-VII pupil's aged 7-13 years}}{\text{Total children aged 7 – 13 years}} \times 100$$

$$\text{NER (Secondary)} = \frac{\text{Form I-IV students aged 14-17 years}}{\text{Total children aged 14 – 17 years}} \times 100$$

## Secondary Education

Table 5.62 tells the information of total number of Government and private Secondary Schools in Kahama MC and Provide the information on number of Government and private secondary schools on the specified years.

**Table 5. 62: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Ward ...Council; recent past five years**

Ward	Year 1 (2017)		Year 2 (2018)		Year 3 (2019)		Year 4 (2020)		Year 5 (2021)	
	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri	Pub	Pri
MWENDAKULIMA	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
KAHAMA		1		1		1		1		1
MALUNGA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MHUNGULA	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
MAJENGO										
NYAHANGA		1		1		1		2		2
NYASUBI	1		1		1		1		1	
MHONGOLO	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
KINAGA	1		1				1		1	
NYIHOGO										
MONDO	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
KAGONGWA										
ISAGEHE	2		2		2		2		2	
ZONGOMERA	2	1	2	1	2	1	3		3	1
NYANDEKWA	1		1		1		1		1	
KILAGO	1		1		1		1		1	
IYENZE										
BUSOKA	1		1		2		2		2	
WENDELE										
NGOGWA	1		1		1		1		1	
<b>Total</b>	15	13	15	13	16	12	16	13	17	15

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.63 and 5.64 seek the information on total Form I enrolment in Government and Private Secondary Schools by Sex. Provide the information on total number of allocated students and total number of enrolled students in specified years.

**Table 5. 63: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kahama Municipal Council; recent past three years 2018/19, 2019/20,2020/2021**

Ward	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDAKULIMA	150	170	320	148	140	288	137	152	289	132	162	294	141	136	277	127	136	262
KAHAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALUNGA	289	322	611	310	305	615	312	319	631	212	215	427	249	219	462	199	198	392
MHUNGULA	387	386	773	344	348	692	325	333	658	285	281	566	255	269	504	215	203	418
MAJENGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYAHANGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYASUBI	258	216	474	292	245	537	308	292	600	134	157	291	113	116	229	149	172	321
MHONGOLO	240	240	480	271	304	575	487	553	1040	204	225	429	313	314	627	256	275	531
KINAGA	31	45	76	60	63	123	45	74	119	31	45	76	60	63	123	45	74	119
NYIHOGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONDO	62	62	124	60	60	120	78	85	163	65	65	130	72	80	152	78	95	173
KAGONGWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISAGEHE	142	149	291	312	398	710	400	487	887	263	289	552	277	362	639	403	501	904
ZONGOMERA	33	30	63	66	62	128	64	77	141	33	30	63	122	118	240	114	115	229
NYANDEKWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KILAGO	68	79	147	93	95	188	126	161	287	65	72	137	89	85	174	110	132	242
IYENZE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUSOKA	183	197	380	279	286	565	66	72	138	171	255	283	238	415	157	65	60	125
WENDELE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGOGWA	79	71	150	90	101	191	89	78	167	72	68	140	68	87	155	82	73	155
Total	1889	1937	3826	2259	2345	4604	2373	2606	4979	1634	1834	3325	1875	2146	3499	1729	1919	3642

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021 (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

**Table 5. 64: Total Form 1 Enrolment in Private Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kahama Municipal Council; Council; recent past three years**

Ward	No. of Allocated students <i>(also selected to Join Government Schools)</i>									Number of Enrolled students <i>(Not selected to Join Government Schools)</i>								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDAKULIM A	181	189	370	215	221	436	229	124	353									
MALUNGA		88	88		75	75		85	85		88	88		75	75		85	85
MHUNGULA	42	24	66	26	38	64	30	33	63	0	6	6	2	7	9	1	7	8
NYAHANGA	37	40	77	39	35	74	22	27	49	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	5	11
MHONGOLO	75	70	145	91	79	170	90	59	155	52	40	92	53	51	104	63	36	99
MONDO	6	12	18	16	13	29	10	22	32	2	3	5	4	1	5	0	1	1
Total	160	423	764	172	461	848	152	350	737	55	140	195	61	136	197	70	134	204

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021 (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

Table 5.65 and 5.66 seek the information on number of students registered and Completed Form IV by Sex in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of registered students and number of students completed Form IV in a specified years. This will help to cross check those who managed to complete Form IV.

**Table 5. 65: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and by Ward in Government Secondary Schools, Kahama Municipal Council; recent past three years**

Ward	Registered students									Students Completed Form IV								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDAKULI MA	50	49	109	116	62	178	119	106	226	51	58	109	76	59	155	98	97	195
MHUNGULA	177	144	321	135	87	222	71	63	134	175	141	316	133	87	220	70	61	131
NYASUBI	107	126	233	192	181	373	162	166	328	116	126	142	176	157	333	173	160	333
MHONGOLO	74	81	155	114	127	241	173	147	320	70	82	152	107	126	233	145	170	315
KINAGA	30	17	47	27	41	68	35	45	80	23	17	40	21	31	59	21	31	52
MONDO	33	29	62	43	29	72	38	42	80	30	25	55	40	20	60	32	40	72
ISAGEHE	174	167	341	223	189	412	192	188	380	133	152	285	172	148	300	162	154	316
ZONGOMERA	28	18	46	31	22	53	24	33	57	26	18	44	31	20	51	23	32	55
NYANDEKWA	44	44	88	44	50	94	60	104	164	21	21	42	20	13	33	35	35	70
KILAGO	19	16	55	27	29	56	53	34	87	29	26	55	23	29	54	52	32	84
BUSOKA	50	42	92	45	35	80	33	27	60	38	25	63	33	27	60	32	15	47
NGOGWA	35	37	72	23	22	45	41	54	95	12	11	23	28	39	67	30	36	66
Total	821	770	1621	1020	874	1894	1001	1009	2011	724	702	1326	860	756	1625	873	863	1736

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021 (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

**Table 5. 66: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and by Ward in Private Secondary Schools Kahama Municipal Council;; recent past three years**

Ward	Registered students									Students Completed Form IV								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDAKULIM A	212	193	405	241	234	475	230	232	461	218	283	401	241	228	469	230	227	475

MALUNGA	0	50	50	0	58	58		71	71	0	50	50	0	57	57	0	71	71
MHUNGULA	49	48	97	49	57	106	54	57	111	47	40	87	44	57	101	44	57	101
NYAHANGA	41	39	80	33	40	73	37	25	62	43	40	83	31	37	68	35	22	57
MHONGOLO	119	75	194	160	123	283	127	101	228	119	75	194	159	123	282	124	100	224
MONDO	15	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	436	425	861	483	512	995	218	486	933	442	508	850	475	502	977	433	477	928

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021 (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

Table 5.67 and 5.68 seek the information on dropouts of students in Government and Private Secondary Schools by Sex. On the specified years, provide the information of total number enrolled, completed and not completed.

**Table 5. 67: Dropouts of students in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; 2017and 2020**

Ward	Enrolled in 2016			Completed in 2019			Not completed/Drop outs by 2019			Enrolled in 2017			Completed in 2020			Not completed/Drop outs by 2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
MWENDA KULIMA	60	49	109	51	58	109	9	2	11	116	62	178	98	97	195	18	5	23
MHUNGU LA	171	102	273	133	87	220	7	7	4	213	188	401	177	144	316	9	7	16
NYASUBI	192	181	373	176	153	333	16	24	40	162	166	328	173	160	333	0	0	0
KINAGA	27	41	68	21	38	59	6	3	9	35	45	80	21	31	52	14	14	28
NYIHOGO	138	166	304	373	297	570	31	40	71	184	200	384	147	173	320	02	03	05
MONDO	40	40	80	43	29	72	0	11	11	45	45	90	32	40	72	13	5	18
ISAGEHE	238	198	436	160	173	333	54	40	94	200	200	400	162	154	316	31	33	64
ZONGOM ERA	43	29	72	31	20	51	12	09	21	33	30	63	23	32	53	10	01	11
NYANDE KWA	28	18	46	20	13	33	08	5	13	44	44	88	26	27	53	18	17	35
KILAGO	43	52	95	25	29	54	2	0	2	73	51	121	52	32	84	1	2	3
BUSOKA	50	35	85	33	27	60	17	08	25	45	35	80	32	15	47	13	20	33
NGOGWA	41	54	95	36	30	66	0	0	0	59	39	91	36	30	66	23	9	32
Total	1071	965	2036	1102	954	1960	162	149	301	1209	1105	2304	979	935	1907	152	116	268

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021 (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

**Table 5. 68: Dropouts of students in Private Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward; Kahama Municipal Council;; 2016 and 2020**

Ward	Enrolled in 2016			Completed in 2019			Not completed/Drop outs/ in 2019			Enrolled in 2017			Completed in 2020			Not completed/Drop outs in 2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDA KULIMA	216	120	336	241	141	355	202	106	308	218	114	332	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALUNG A		58	58		57	57	0	0	0	0	717	71		71	71	0	0	0
MHUNGU LA	32	31	63	37	42	81	03	07	10	32	70	17	23	17	40	26	19	45
MHONGO LO	86	100	186	80	92	172	01	02	03	48	82	130	45	73	118	02	01	03
MONDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	35	0	0	0
Total	118	309	643	117	332	665	206	115	321	298	983	550	83	181	264	28	20	48

Table 5.69 and 5.70 seek the information on Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Government and Private Secondary Schools by Sex and by divisions. On the specified years, provide the number of students by sex and by division.

**Table 5. 69: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Government Secondary Schools by Sex, Kahama Municipal Council;; recent past five years**

Year	Category	Boys						Girls						Total	Percent Increase
		DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total		
		I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0			
Year 1	Science	19	78	98	117	22	326	2	12	53	84	65	226	1102	
	Arts	9	31	65	317	185	515	0	12	37	189	143	430	1933	
Year 2	Science	11	70	107	130	12	327	3	25	51	71	54	29	254	
	Arts	12	42	116	638	348	1064	0	17	62	432	249	809	3789	
Year 3	Science	17	52	72	113	53	307	2	13	50	112	53	223	1193	
	Arts	28	106	277	1433	780	2453	0	40	151	1087	587	1961	8904	
Year 4	Science	13	69	93	406	21	242	5	26	77	124	50	282	1108	
	Arts	1	10	42	205	155	421	0	6	28	263	107	403	1641	
Year 5	Science	27	78	76	97	21	263	4	34	36	90	19	183	1928	
	Arts	2	8	50	233	142	447	0	8	45	285	117	472	1809	
Total		139	544	996	3689	1739	6365	16	193	590	2737	1444	5018	23661	

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 70: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Private Secondary Schools by Sex, Kahama Municipal Council; recent past five years**

Year	Category	Boys						Girls						Total	Percent Increase
		DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total		
		I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0			
Year 1	Science	88	119	57	7	0	271	56	133	62	16	3	275	546	
	Arts	40	54	41	12	0	159	8	36	43	36	0	123	286	
Year 2	Science	75	139	76	13	0	303	72	128	65	21	0	301	604	
	Arts	25	50	67	24	2	170	9	41	54	23	1	127	296	
Year 3	Science	102	124	61	18	0	302	107	118	54	26	0	295	590	
	Arts	31	64	48	33	1	177	13	39	53	50	1	156	333	
Year 4	Science	62	163	60	30	1	316	111	115	59	47	0	349	665	
	Arts	9	46	48	20	10	116	4	36	56	38	3	137	262	
Year 5	Science	77	110	55	16	1	259	126	111	34	24	3	288	557	
	Arts	17	69	60	36	6	187	3	50	49	63	2	167	354	
Total		526	938	573	209	21	2260	509	807	529	344	13	2218	4493	

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.71 and 5.72 seek the information on number of students enrolled and completed Government and Private High School Education by Sex. On specified years, provide the total number of enrolled



students and total number of students completed Form VI.

**Table 5. 71: Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Government High Schools Kahama Municipal Council; recent past three years**

Ward	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Mwendakulima		202	202		160	160		168	168		187	187		144	144		155	155
BUSOKA		188	188		137	137		99	99		97	97		92	92		161	161
		390	390		297	297		267	267		284	284		236	236		316	316

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 72: Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Private High Schools Kahama Municipal Council;; recent past three years**

Ward	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Mhongo	22	19	31	25	17	42	40	25	65	14	16	39	25	14	39	40	25	65
Mwendakulima	9	3	12	7	7	14	4	10	14	9	3	12	6	7	13	4	10	14
TOTAL	31	22	43	32	24	56	44	35	79	23	19	51	31	21	52	44	35	79

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.73 and 5.74 seek the information on Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Government and Private Secondary Schools by Sex and by divisions. On the specified years, provide the number of students by sex and by division.

**Table 5. 73: Number of Students Enrolled and Completed Government High School Education by Sex and Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; recent past three years**

Ward	Enrolled students									Students Completed Form VI								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
MWENDAKULIMA	-	187	187		144	144		155	155		183	183		142	142		145	145
BUSOKA	-	97	97		92	92		161	161		99	99		99	99		145	145
total		284	284		236	236		316	316		282	282		241	241		290	290

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5.74: Number of Students Enrolled and Completed Private High School Education by Sex and Ward, Kahama Municipal Council; recent past three years**

Ward	Enrolled students									Students Completed Form VI								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Mwendakulima	9	3	12	7	7	14	4	10	14	9	3	12	6	7	13	4	10	14
Mhongolo	22	19	31	25	17	42	40	25	65	14	16	30	25	14	39	40	25	65
Total	31	22	43	32	24	56	44	35	79	23	19	42	31	21	52	44	35	79

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.75 and 5.76 requires the information on students' performance in Form VI Examinations in Government and Private Secondary School by sex. On the provided years, fill in the number of students by divisions by sex.

**Table 5. 75: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Government Secondary Schools by Sex, Kahama Municipal Council; recent past five years**

Municipal Council, Recent past five years																
Year	Category	Boys						Total	Girls						Total	Percent Increase
		DIVISION					Total		DIVISION					Total		
		I	II	III	IV	0			I	II	III	IV	0			
2011	Science							4	32	50	0	0	86	86		
	Arts							21	35							
2012	Science							3	32	64	2	1	102	102		
	Arts							3	58	20			81	81		
2013	Science							3	19	54	3		79	79		
	Arts							27	59	17			103	103		
2014	Science							8	33	15			56	56		
	Arts							25	55	6			86	86		
2015	Science							27	39	1			67	67		
	Arts							33	41	5			79	79		
Total								154	403	182	5	1	653	653		

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 76: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Private Secondary Schools by Sex, Kahama Municipal Council;; recent past five years**

Council,, Recent past five years																
Year	Category	Boys						Girls						Total	Percent Increase	
		DIVISION					Total	DIVISION					Total			
		I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0				
Y1	Science	6	10	5	1	0	22	1	2	2	0	0	5	27		
	Arts	16	20	10	3	0	49	0	4	10	8	0	19	71		
Y2	Science	10	15	7	0	0	32	1	3	2	0	0	6	38		
	Arts	8	16	26	4	0	54	1	16	14	1	0	32	86		
Y3	Science	17	17	6	0	0	40	1	1	1	0	0	3	43		
	Arts	6	13	13	11	0	43	1	10	16	7	0	34	77		
Y4	Science	4	22	16	8	0	50	0	5	7	2	0	14	64		
	Arts	2	7	21	2	0	32	0	4	9	3	0	16	48		
Y5	Science	6	25	14	2	0	47	0	1	3	1	0	5	52		
	Arts	9	25	15	7	0	56	0	8	11	9	0	28	84		
Total		84	170	133	38	0	425	5	54	75	31	0	162	590		

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

## Secondary Education Facility

Table 5.77 seeks the information on the availability of Government Secondary School's Teachers. Provide total number of school, required teachers, available teachers and deficit if any.

**Table 5. 77: Availability of Government Secondary School's Teachers by Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	Requirement of teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers
MWENDAKULIMA	1	59	45	14
MHUNGULA	1	61	45	16
MAJENGO	1	11	09	02
NYASUBI	1	45	35	10
MHONGOLO	1	61	47	14
KINAGA	1	30	21	9
MONDO	1	29	25	4
KAGONGWA	1	24	21	3
ISAGEHE	2	91	60	31
ZONGOMERA	3	61	52	10
NYANDEKWA	1	20	15	5
KILAGO	1	21	17	4
IYENZE	1	11	09	02
BUSOKA	2	58	41	17
NGOGWA	1	24	21	3
TOTAL	19	606	463	144

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Table 5.78 seeks the information on availability of Government Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and by sex. Provide the number of teacher with diploma, degree, masters and others by sex in a specified year.

**Table 5. 78: Availability of Government Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Ward, Kahama Municipal Council; 2021**

Ward	Number of Teachers with											
	Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MWENDAKULIMA	3	2	5	22	13	25	0	2	2	0	1	1
MALUNGA	6	11	17	12	18	30	0	0	0	0	2	2
MHUNGULA	04	04	0	23	14	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTAJENGO		03	03	01	05	06	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYASUBI	6	6	12	9	13	22	0	1	1	0	0	0
MHONGOLO	5	10	15	11	19	30	1	1	2	0	0	0
KINAGA	6	2	8	11	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYIHOGO	4	4	8	23	14	37	0	0	0	0	0	0

MONDO	5	4	9	9	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISAGEHE	7	5	12	33	15	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZONGOMERA	10	5	15	26	14	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYANDEKWA	3	1	4	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
KILAGO	7	1	8	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYENZE	0	02	02	05	02	07	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUSOKA	4	9	13	15	13	28	1	1	2	0	0	0
NGOGWA	3	3	6	9	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	56	72	137	226	158	374	2	5	7	0	3	3

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Table 5.79 seeks the information on number of Science and Arts Teachers in Government Secondary Schools by sex. Provide the information of available Teachers Teaching Science subjects, required science teachers, available teachers teaching arts subject and required arts teachers.

**Table 5. 79: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Government Secondary Schools by Ward Kahama Municipal Council; 2021.**

Ward	Number of Teachers							
	Available Teachers Teaching Science subjects			Require d Science Teachers	Available Teachers Teaching Arts subjects			Required Arts Teachers
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
MWENDAKULIMA	9	6	15	25	16	14	20	26
MALUNGA	5	5	10	19	13	26	39	32
MHUNGULA	04	04	08	38	23	14	37	40
MAJENGO	0	06	06	07	01	02	03	04
NYASUBI	04	02	06	12	11	18	29	08
MHONGOLO	04	03	07	28	12	28	40	33
KINAGA	2	0	2	5	15	4	19	5
MONDO	03	2	5	9	11	9	20	20
ISAGEHE	10	02	12	40	28	20	48	51
ZONGOMERA	9	4	13	27	25	14	39	26
NYANDEKWA	3	2	5	8	6	1	7	11
KILAGO	4	0	4	9	12	1	13	12
IYENZE	02	04	06	0	03	0	03	02
BUSOKA	06	05	11	20	13	16	29	24
NGOGWA	3	0	3	6	9	9	18	0
TOTAL	64	43	107	244	188	171	349	278

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Table 5.80 Seek the information on availability of Administration Blocks in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on the total number of Government secondary schools with and without administration block and total number of Government secondary schools with administration block.

**Table 5. 80: Availability of Administration blocks in Government Secondary Schools by Ward Kahama Municipal Council;**

<b>Council; 2021</b>			
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Total no. of Public Secondary schools (With and Without Administration blocks)</b>	<b>No. of Public Sec. schools with Administrati on blocks</b>	<b>Percent of Public Sec. schools with Administrat ion blocks</b>
MWENDAKULIMA	1	1	
KAHAMA	0	0	
MALUNGA	1	1	
MHUNGULA	1	0	
MAJENGO	1	0	
NYAHANGA	0	0	
NYASUBI	1	1	
MHONGOLO	1	1	
KINAGA	1	1	
NYIHOGO	0	0	
MONDO	1	1	
KAGONGWA	0	0	
ISAGEHE	2	2	
ZONGOMERA	3	2	
NYANDEKWA	1	0	
KILAGO	1	1	
IYENZE	1	0	
BUSOKA	2	1	
WENDELE	0	0	
NGOGWA	1	1	
	19	13	

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Tables 5.81 seek the information on availability of Teachers Houses in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the total number of schools, number of houses required, available and deficit if any.

**Table 5. 81: Availability of Teachers Houses in Government Secondary Schools by Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Houses				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
MWENDAKULIMA	1	45	12	33	73	73
KAHAMA	0	0	0	0		
MALUNGA	1	49	03	46	94	1
MHUNGULA	1	45	01	44	0	
MAJENGO	1	09	0	9	100	-
NYAHANGA		0	0	0		
NYASUBI	1	35	0	35	100	
MHONGOLO	1	47	0	47	100	-
KINAGA	1	21	1	20	95	
NYIHOGO	0	0	0	0		
MONDO	1	25	6	19		
KAGONGWA	0	0	0	0		
ISAGEHE	2	50	11	49	85	
ZONGOMERA	3	55	9	46	95	
NYANDEKWA	1	15	2	13	87	
KILAGO	1	17	3	14		
IYENZE	1	09	1	08		
BUSOKA	2	45	5	40		
WENDELE	0	0	0	0		
NGOGWA	1	21	2	19		
	19	490	51	449		

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Tables 5.82 seek the information on availability of Classrooms in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the number of schools, number of classrooms required, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 82: Availability of Classrooms in Government Secondary Schools by Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Classrooms				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
MWENDAKULIMA	01	34	28	06	18	18
MALUNGA	1	34	32	3	1	2
MAJENGO	01	06	06	0	0	
NYASUBI	01	31	29	02	6.5	
MHONGOLO	01	48	33	15	31.3	
KINAGA	01	16	10	06	38	

MONDO	1	14	13	1	0	
KAGONGWA	0	0	0	0	0	
ISAGEHE	02	46	48	08	0	
ZONGOMERA	03	38	36	6		
NYANDEKWA	1	14	13	1	7	
KILAGO	1	15	15	0	0	
BUSOKA	02	40	33	07	-	
NGOGWA	1	11	11	-		

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Tables 5.83 generally seek the information on types of toilets and table 5.84 shows the availability of Pit Latrine in Government Secondary Schools by Sex. In the later table provide the information on total number of school, number of students, number of pit latrine required, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 83: Availability of Toilets in Government secondary schools by type and Ward Kahama Municipal Council; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	Type of toilets									
		No toilet/ bush/field	Open pit without slab	Pit latrine without slab (not washable)	Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	Pit latrine with slab (washable)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pour flush toilet	Flush toilet with cistern	Composting toilet/Ecosanlatrine	Other
MWENDAKULIMA							24				
KAHAMA											
MALUNGA	01	36									
MHUNGULA						29					
MAJENGO											
NYAHANGA											
NYASUBI	01						30				
MHONGOLO	01										
KINAGA	01										
NYIHOGO											
MONDO	1					10		8			
KAGONGWA											
ISAGEHE	02					14					
ZONGOMERA						29					
NYANDEKWA	1										
KILAGO	1	6					6				
IYENZE											
BUSOKA	02					04					
WENDELE											
NGOGWA	1	18	18	-	-						

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 84: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Secondary Schools by Sex and Ward Kahama Municipal Council; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	Total students			Number of Latrines												
					Required			Available			Deficit			Percent Deficit			Ward Rankin g by Deficit
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
MWENDAKULIMA	01	485	929	1414	20	40	60	08	16	34	12	24	36	60	40	40	40
KAHAMA																	
MALUNGA				0													
MHUNGULA	1	918	922	1840	37	46	83	15	14	29	22	32	54				
MAJENGO																	
NYAHANGA																	
NYASUBI	01	610	669	1279	24	33	57	16	10	26	08	23	31	33.3	69.7	100	
MHONGOLO	01	934	1055	1989	37	53	90	08	14	22	29	39	68	78	74		
KINAGA	1	158	224	382	7	12	19	4	4	8	3	8	11	57	67		
NYIHOGO																	
MONDO	1	279	312	391	10	14	24	9	9	18	1	6	7				
KAGONGWA																	
ISAGEHE	02	983	1366	2369	40	68	108	12	28	40	28	40	68				
ZONGOMERA	03	653	787	448	39	52	91	29	11	29	40	30	44	74	70	70	
NYANDEKWA	1	191	266	457	8	13	21	8	8	16	0	5	5	10	62	62	
KILAGO	1	291	309	300	398	8	9	17	3	3	6	5	6	11			
IYENZE																	
BUSOKA	02	308	663	971	14	27	41	08	26	34	06	04	10				
WENDELE																	
NGOGWA	1	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16							

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

(B=Boys G=Girls)

Table 5.85 and 5.86 seek the information on availability of dormitories/hostels in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of schools, required number of



dormitories/hostels, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 85: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Government Secondary Schools by Ward Kahama Municipal Council;; 2021**

Ward	No. of Schools	dormitory/ hostels Capacity	No. of Students available	Number of Dormitories/hostels				
				Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
MWANDAKULIMA	01	326	390	05	04	01	20	20
ISAGEHE	02	80	22	11	01	10	91	
ZONGO MELA	3	110	110	3	3	0	0	
BUSOKA	02	360	299	08	05	04	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>211</b>	

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 86: Availability of Dormitories/hostels in Government Secondary Schools with their capacity by Sex and ward.....Council; 2020**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of dormitories/hostels	
		Boys	Girls
MWENDAKULIMA	1		04
BUSOKA	2		102

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.87 requires the information on availability of Libraries in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on the total number of school, required number of library, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 87: Availability of Libraries in Government Secondary Schools by Ward;..... Council; 2020**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Library				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
MALUNGA	1	1	01	-	-	-
MHONGOLO	1	1	-	01	100	
MHUNGULA	1	1	-	03		
MONDO	1	1	1	-		
NYANEDEKWA	1	1	00	01	100	
NGOGWA	1	1	0	2	-	
KINAGA	1	1	-	1	100	
KILAGO	1	1	-	1	100	
IYENZE	1	1	0	0		
NYASUBI	1	1	-	01	100	
MAJENGO	1	1	0			
MWENDAKULIMA	1	1	1	-	100	
ISAGEHE	2	2	0	2	100	
BUSOKA	2	2	0	3	100	

ZONGOMELA	3	3	0	3	100	
TOTAL	19	19	2	16		

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.88 requires the information on availability of tables and chairs in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of schools, required tables and chairs, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 88: Availability of Tables and chairs in Government Secondary Schools by Ward,..... Council; 2020**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Tables and chairs								
		Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit		Ranking Deficit
		Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	
MWENDAKULIMA	01	1438	1438	1437	1431	1	7	0.01	0.01	0
MALUNGA	01	1521	1521	1497	1511	23	09	01	01	02
MHUNGULA	01	1840	1840	1840	0	-	-	-	-	-
NYASUBI	01	1279	1279	1244	1274	35	05	2.7	0.4	
MHONGOLO	01	1906	1906	1912	1917	06	05	03	03	
KINAGA	1	640	640	530	530	110	110	17	17	
MONDO	1	291	291	700	711					
ISAGEHE	02	2369	2369	2372	2372	07	07	0.8	0.8	
ZONGOMERA	03	1680	1680	1807	1807	-	100	100		
NYANDEKWA	1	457	457	407	381	50	76	11	17	
KILAGO	1	598	598	550	548	48	50			
IYENZE										
BUSOKA	02	1175	1175	1124	1124					
MAJENGO										
NGOGWA	1	509	509	509	509	-	-			

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Tables 5.89 seek the information on availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of schools, required Laboratories, available and deficit.

**Table 5. 89: Availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary Schools by Ward;.....Council; 2020**

Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Laboratories				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
MWENDAKULIMA	01	3	3	0	0	0
KAHAMA						

MALUNGA		01	03	03	-	-	-
MHUNGULA		01	03	03	-	-	-
MAJENGO							
NYASUBI		01	04	03	01	25	
MHONGOLO		01	03	03	-	-	
KINAGA		1	3	3	-	-	
MONDO		1	3	3	-		
ISAGEHE	02		<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>			
ZONGOMERA	03		<b>03</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>84</b>
NYANDEKWA		<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	
KILAGO		<b>01</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			
IYENZE							
BUSOKA	02		<b>06</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>66</b>
WENDELE							
NGOGWA	1		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	-	-	

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

Table 5.90 requires the information on availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of schools, number of secondary school using national grid electricity, biogas, solar power, generator and other sources.

**Table 5. 90: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Ward ...Council; 2020**

Ward	Total No. of Schools	Number of Secondary school connected/using					Total
		REA/TANESCO Electricity	Biogas	Solar Power	Generator	Other Sources	
MWENDAKULIMA	1	TANESCO					
MALUNGA	1	TANESCO					
MHUNGULA	1	TANESCO					
MAJENGO	1						
NYASUBI	1	TANESCO					
MHONGOLO	1	TANESCO					
KINAGA	1	TANESCO					
NYIHOGO	1	TANESCO					
MONDO	1						
ISAGEHE	2	TANESCO					
ZONGOMERA	1	REA					
NYANDEKWA	1	REA					
KILAGO	1			SOLAR			
IYENZE	1						
BUSOKA	2	TANESCO					
NGOGWA	1						
	17						

**Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021**

Table 5.91 requires the information on accessibility of Water in Government Secondary Schools. Provide the information on total number of Secondary Schools, number of Secondary Schools with working water tanks, water wells and tape water on the specified years.

**Table5.91: Accessibility of Water in Government Secondary Schools by Ward,. Council; recent past two years.**

	<b>Y e</b>	<b>Y e</b>
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Ward	Area 1					Area 2				
	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	Other		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	Other	
MWENDAKULIMA	1				1			V		1
KAHAMA										
MALUNGA	1				1			V		1
MHUNGULA					1			V		1
MAJENGO					1			V		1
NYAHANGA					0					
NYASUBI					1			V		1
MHONGOLO					1			V		1
KINAGA					1			V		1
NYIHOGO					0					
MONDO					1					1
KAGONGWA					0					
ISAGEHE					2			V		2
ZONGOMERA					3					3
NYANDEKWA					1					1
KILAGO					1					1
IYENZE					1					1
BUSOKA	1				2			V		2
WENDELE					0					
NGOGWA					1					1
N	3				19					19

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

### Special Education – Secondary Education

Table 5.92 and 5.93 seek the information on number of students enrolled with their type of impairment. Provide type of impairment and total number of students enrolled in a specified year.

**Table 5. 92: Number of Students enrolled in Government Secondary Schools with their Type of impairment;.....Council; recent past two years**

Type of Impairment	Number of Students enrolled	
	Year 1	Year 2

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

**Table 5. 93: Number of Students enrolled in Private Secondary Schools with their ..... Type of impairment,.....Council; recent past two years**

Type of Impairment	Number of Students enrolled					
	Year 1			Year 2		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total

Source: Kahama MC Secondary Education Dept. 2021

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

### Pre- Primary schools:

Pre-primary education cycle in Tanzania is encouraged to children of age 5 and 6 as transitory periods before entering standard one. So far, it is neither free nor compulsory, but encouraged by Education and Training Policy (ETP). Each primary school thus is supposed to have two pre-school streams, but currently, not all have one, resulting to small enrolment volumes. Poor pre-primary background will lead to establishing a poor foundation of pupils at primary school level. There should also be some screening of the kids at that level so that disabilities can be delta with earlier.



*Magobeko Primary School –Kahama Municipal Council:*

Table 5.18 shows that, in 2017 the Municipality had a total of 595 pre-primary schools. The number of schools increased slightly to 602 in 2018, 620 in 2019, and 640 in 2020 and increased again to 646 in 2021. In 2021 Ushetu DC had the largest number of pre-primary schools (109), and Kahama MC (115), Msalala DC (97) By the year 2021 Kahama Municipal Council has 115 pre primary schools out of which 83 are Government Primary Schools while 32 are in Private Primary Schools.



**Chalya Primary school Staff quaters**



**Table 5. 31: Number of pre Primary School classes by Ownership**

Council	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv
Kahama MC	80	26	80	28	81	30	81	31	83	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	80	26	80	28	81	30	81	31	83	32

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

### 5.2.1 Pre-primary Enrolment

Total enrolment in pre-primary public schools has been indicated in Table 5.19. The table shows that enrolment in pre-primary schools was 33,735 pupils in 2017 and 28,873 in 2021. Kahama Municipal Council had the largest number of enrolment in private schools (919) pupils in 2017. Relatively, in 2020 Kahama MC had the largest number of enrolment in private schools (1,098) pupils,

The Municipality in 2021 had a target to enrol 40,517 pre-primary pupils out of which 20,514 were girls and 20,003 were boys.

**Table 5.32:Pre-Primary Schools Total Enrolment by Ownership Council**

COUNCIL	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv
Kahama MC	6,359	919	7,707	948	6,845	1,094	6,441	1,098	5,814	982
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,359	919	7,707	948	6,845	1,094	6,441	1,098	5,814	982

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

### 2.1.10. 2 Primary Education:

Kahama Municipal Council has a total of 646 primary schools out of which 586 are owned by the public and only 60 schools are owned by the private sector. The Municipality has a shortage of 110 primary schools (public and private) in order to meet school requirement. Nonetheless the public school had a shortage of 5,344 classrooms, 13,903 toilets, 8,802 teachers house and 39,540 desks. The Municipality had long term plan to involve public and private Institution to build new schools, sensitize the community to collaborate with Local Government Authorities to build new schools through provision of labour and funds.

Table 5.18 shows that in Kahama Municipal Council there was small increase in number of public primary schools from 2017 to 2021. In 2017, the Municipality had a total of 595 primary schools with 551 public

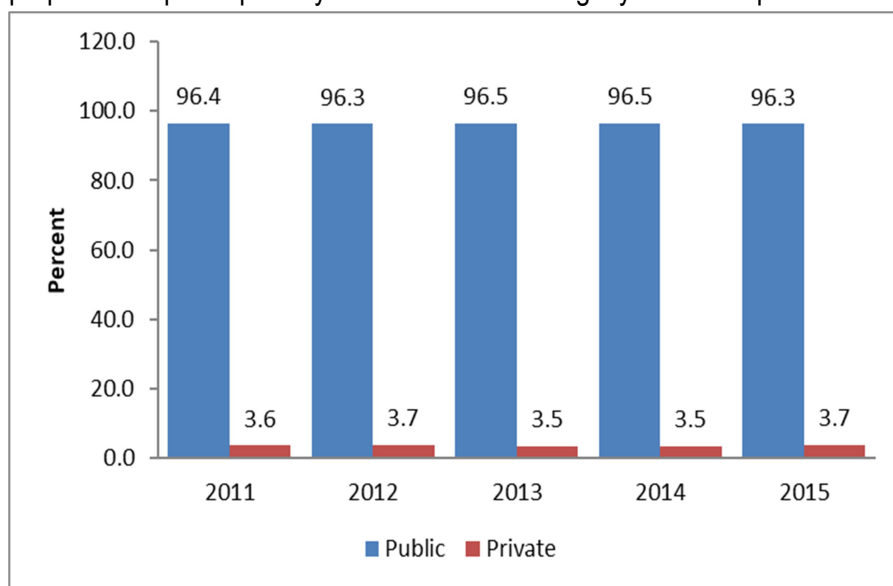
primary schools and 44 private primary schools which increased to 646 in 2015 for 586 public and 60 for private.

**Table No.2.7: Number of Primary Schools by Ownership by Council**

COUNCIL	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Pub	Priv	Pub	Priv	Pub	Priv	Pub	Priv	Pub	Priv
Kahama MC	80	26	80	28	81	30	81	31	83	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	80	26	80	28	81	30	81	31	83	32

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

Figure 5.2 shows percentage of public and private primary schools in the Municipality. It is revealed that, the proportion of public primary schools increased slightly from 96.4 percent in 2017 to 96.5 percent in 2021.



Source: Compiled data from Districts Primary Education Offices

### 5.2.1 Primary School Enrolment

The Municipality had a target to enroll 61,265 primary pupils in the year 2021 out of which 30,903 were girls and 30,362 were boys. Up to June, 2021 a total of 65,100 pupils were enrolled, girls 32,776 and boys were 32,324 which was 106 percent of the target.

Table 5.21 shows that at Municipality level, from 2017 to 2021, Standard One enrolment in public primary schools was 87834 pupils in 2017 to 67570 pupils in 2021. On the other hand, in private primary schools standard one enrolment increased from 1797 in 2017, to 2234 in 2021.

**Table5. 21: Standard I Enrolment by School Ownership and by Council;**

COUNCIL	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv	Gov	Priv
Kahama MC	15466	1012	17116	1101	17078	1162	17962	1356	17646	1302
<b>TOTAL</b>	15466	1012	17116	1101	17078	1162	17962	1356	17646	1302

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

According to universal pre-primary school going age (UPE) starts from age 7 though age 13 due to Tanzanians culture and norms. Table 5.22 reveals that majority of children aged 7 were registered in different public primary schools in Kahama Municipality. The available data indicates that, out of the total children registered in 2017 to 2021, 228382 or 67 percent were in age 7 years and 11,0416 or 33 percent were in age 8-10 years.

The number of girls registered from 2017 to 2021 was higher than the number of boys, whereas, more girls (50.72 percent) than boys (49.27 percent) were registered in periods. In addition, Gross enrolment indicates that 99.9 percent of age seven children were registered to standard one in Kahama Municipality.

**Table 5. 22: Standard I Registered by Age Group in Public Primary Schools from 2017 to 2021**

Council	Age Seven expected Population			Age Seven Registered children			Age 8-10 Registered children			Total Registered			Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Kahama mc	28,260	30,260	58,520	22,759	23,444	46,203	6,276	6,446	12,722	29,035	29,890	58,925	99.99
<b>Total</b>	28,260	30,260	58,520	22,759	23,444	46,203	6,276	6,446	12,722	29,035	29,890	58,925	99.99

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices



***Ntungulu Primary School staff quarters- Kilago Ward Kahama Municipal Council***

### **5.2.1 Total Standard (I-VII) Enrolment**

According to the Education and Training Policy 2014 (ETP 2014), Primary Education is a six years education cycle after one year of Pre-Primary Education. It is universal, compulsory and free to all children aged 6 to 12 years old. The Primary School cycle begins with standard one (STD I), on entry, and ends with standard six (STD VI) in the final year of the cycle. Kahama Municipal Council proved to align with this policy as revealed in Table 5.23.

The pre-primary circle in Tanzania is of two years, that is age 5 and 6, as primary education starts at age 7. So far, it is neither free nor compulsory, but encouraged by Education and Training Policy (ETP). Each primary school thus is supposed to have two pre-school streams, but so far, not all have one, hence the small enrolment volumes. Poor pre-primary background will lead to establishing a poor foundation of students at primary school level. There should also be some screening of the kids at that level so that disabilities can be detected early.

Table 5.23 reveals that, total number of enrolled pupils was 2017 to 391,488 in 2021. With regard to sex, number of boys enrolled increased from 190,958 in 2017 to 204,082 in 2021 while enrollment of girls decreased from 197,115 in 2017 to 187,406 in 2021.

**Table5. 23: Total (STD I - VII) Enrolment by Sex and Council in Public Primary Schools, Kahama Municipality, 2017 – 2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Age Seven expected</b>	<b>Age Seve</b>	<b>Age 8-10 Registered</b>	<b>Total Registered</b>	<b>Gros s</b>

	Population			n Registered children			children						Enrolment Ratio (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
KAHAMA MC	2,663	2,583	5,246	2,298	2,248	4,506	846	665	1,511	3,144	2,913	6,057	34,680
TOTAL	2,663	2,583	5,246	2,298	2,248	4,506	846	665	1,511	3,144	2,913	6,057	34,680

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

### 5.2.1 Completion of Standard VII in Public Primary Schools

Completion rate is a sign of the competence of the school system that shows to which extent pupils registered to standard one were able to complete their primary education regardless to whether they sat for final examination or not.

Table 5.24 elaborates completion rate of pupils by the Municipal in regard to their sex. At Kahama Municipal the completion rate was 62.1 percent, with more girls (51percent) than boys (49 percent).

**Table 5. 37: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by Sex in Government Primary Schools by District Council; recent**

**past five years**

Council	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	26435	27749	29555	30890	32682	34064	34793	35089	35751	37710
TOTAL	26435	27749	29555	30890	32682	34064	34793	35089	35751	37710

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

**Table5. 38: Total (STD I - VII) Enrolment by Sex in Private Primary Schools; by District Council; recent past five years**

Council	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

KAHAMA MC	4113	4035	4489	4525	495 0	446 4	5077	5189	5664	5273
TOTAL	4113	4035	4489	4525	495 0	446 4	5077	5189	5664	5273

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

### 5.3 Government primary schools' enrollment (std i-vii)

In Kahama Municipal Council the number of enrollments has been increasing from 287,832 in 2017 to 403,543 in 2021.

**Table5. 39: Total (Std I - VII) Enrolment by in Government Primary Schools by District Council; recent past five years**

council	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	24313	25515	26622	27328	29347	30287	31187	32427	32401	33842
TOTAL	24313	25515	26622	27328	29347	30287	31187	32427	32401	33842

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

The table below shows that, performance of primary education in terms of completion rate slightly increased by 2 percent. It is observed that, more girls (51 percent) than boys (49 percent) completed primary education cycle in 2014. Currently it is hard to give a proper estimation of number of dropouts due to the large number of students who have completed STD VII than that enrolled during the years of 2014 to 2020 and that of 2015 to 2021. This fact maybe due to the rapid growth of Kahama Municipal as a business hub of the nearby districts which lead to migration of people during the years which might have influenced the enrollment of new students during the time .

**Table5. 40: Number of Pupils Enrolled STD I in 2014, 2015 and Completed STD VII in 2020 and 2021 in Government Primary School by District Council.**

Council	2014 to 2020				2015 to 2021			
	Enrolled 2014		Completed 2020		Enrolled 2015		Completed 2021	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	26435	27749	29555	30890	32682	34064	34793	35089
Total	26435	27749	29555	30890	32682	34064	34793	35089

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

**Table5. 41: Number of Pupils Enrolled STD I in 2014, 2015 and Completed STD VII in 2020 and 2021 in Private Primary School by District Council.**

council	2014 to 2020				2015 to 2021			
	Enrolled 2014		Complete d 2020		Enrolle d 2015		Completed 2021	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	443	415	394	367	491	454	406	358
TOTAL	443	415	394	367	491	454	406	358

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

**Table5. 42: Number of Pupils Enrolled STD I in 2014, 2015. And Completed STD VII in 2020 and 2021. In Primary School by District Council for both government and private schools**

Ward	2014 to 2020				2015 to 2021			
	Enrolle d 2014		Complete d 2020		Enrolle d 2015		Complete d 2021	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	3174	3442	2789	3037	3473	3603	2997	2923
TOTAL	3174	3442	2789	3037	3473	3603	2997	2923

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

### 5.3 Dropouts by Reasons in Public and Private Schools.

In Kahama Municipal Council a total 287 students drop out by reasons in 2017 in both Government and Private Primary Schools whereby boys were 134 and girls were 153 and the number increased to 330 in 2020. The mentioned reasons are truancy, pregnancy, death and other reason other than these. Dropout Rate

**Table 5. 43: Drop Outs by Reasons in Government Primary Schools District Council; recent past four years**

COUNCIL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
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	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KAHAMA MC	24	25	49	25	26	51	24	22	46	49	48	97
TOTAL	24	25	49	25	26	51	24	22	46	49	48	97

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

**Table 5. 44: Drop Outs by Reasons in Private Primary Schools, District Council; recent past four years**

Reason	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
KAHAMA MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices

**Table 5. 45: Number of Pupils who sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by District councils in Government Primary Schools, recent past three years.**

Councils	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
KAHAMA MC	2899	3235	6132	2615	3136	5759	3188	3518	6632	2348	2475	4728	2223	2515	4728	2736	2985	562
TOTAL	14670	16787	31428	13059	14939	27995	14785	16832	31490	11240	12144	23591	10221	11395	21553	11669	12983	245

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices (B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

**Table 5. 46: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Private Primary Schools, in District**



**Council; recent past three years**

Councils	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
KAHAMA MC	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	441	462	903	472	443	915
TOTAL	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	441	462	903	472	443	915

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Primary Education Offices (B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

**Table 5. 47: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Government Secondary Schools by District Council; recent past three years**

Council	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I													
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1				
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	T
KAHAMA MC	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	487	915
TOTAL	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	487	915

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Secondary Education Offices (B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total)

**Table 5.48: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Private Secondary Schools by Council; recent past three years**

Council	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I (Also selected to Join Government Schools)									Pupils Joined Form I (Not selected to Join Government Schools)								
	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
KAHAMA MC	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	441	462	903	472	443	915

TOTAL	487	419	906	441	462	905	472	443	915	487	418	905	441	462	903	472	443	915
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**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Secondary Education Offices (B=Boys, G=Girls=Total)

### Primary School Facilities

Table 5.49 up to 5.57 gives information of primary school facilities. Table 5.49 and 5.50 seek the information on availability of classrooms, total pupils in a class and deficit in Government and private primary schools respectively.

Table 5. 49: Availability of Classrooms in Government Primary Schools by District Council; 2022

Source: Councils

COUNCIL	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
				(CPR)		Number	Percent
KAHAMA MC	82	81891	940	0.201388889	2202	1262	57
TOTAL	82	81891	940	0.201388889	2202	1262	57

Table 5. 50: Availability of Classrooms in Private Primary Schools by District Council; 2022

COUNCIL	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio CPR	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
KAHAMA MC	29	9759	303	10091	233	0	0.28
TOTAL	29	9759	303	10091	233	0	0.28

**Source: Councils**

Table 5.51 and Table 5.52 seek the availability of Pit Latrine by sex, pupil latrine ratio and deficit if any in Government and Private Primary Schools respectively.

**Table5. 51: Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Primary Schools by District Council, 2022**

COUNCIL	Total Pupils		Available Pit Latrine		Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Pit Latrine		Deficit of Pit Latrine for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	1144	1276	24	24	0.075	0.078472222	46	64	22	40

**Source: Councils**

**Table 5. 52: Availability of Pit Latrine in Private Primary Schools by District Council, 2022.**

COUNCIL	Total Pupils		Available Pit Latrine		Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Pit Latrine		Deficit of Pit Latrine for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
KAHAMA MC	1144	1276	24	24	0.075	0.078472222	46	64	22	40

**Source: Councils**

Table 5.53 and Table 5.54 seek the information on availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses. Provide the number of required teachers, available teachers, actual requirement of houses and available houses

**Table 5. 53: Availability of Government Primary School Teachers' Houses by District Council; 2022**

council	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses		Surplus / Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No.	Percent		
KAHAMA MC	1797	972	1681	92	1529	302.68	389	162.624
Total	11046	5755	9963	1332	9538	3676.68	8398	3536.624

**Source: Councils**

**Table 5. 54: Availability of Private Primary School Teachers' Houses by District Council; 2022**

council	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses		Surplus/ Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
					No.	Percent		
KAHAMA MC	1797	972	1681	92	1529	302.68	389	162.624
TOTAL	1797	972	1681	92	1529	302.68	389	162.624

**Source: Councils**

Table 5.55 shows availability of desks in Government Primary Schools. Provide the number of total pupils and available desks.

COUNCIL	Required Teachers	Number of Available Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	No.	Percent	Surplus/ Deficit Based on HTR	Percent of Deficit Based on HTR
KAHAMA MC	280	393	302	15	288	380.93	194.04236	242.93
TOTAL	280	393	302	15	288	380.93	194.04236	242.93

Table 5.56 shows the information on accessibility of water in Government Primary Schools. It shows the total number of Government Primary Schools with working water tank, water wells and tap water in a specified year.

**Table 5.56: Accessibility of Water in Government Primary Schools by District Council, recent past two years**

COUNCIL	Total No. of School s	Year 1				Total No. of School s	Year 2			
		No. of Primary. Schools with working					No. of Primary Schools with working			
		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tap water	Other		Water Tanks	Wate r wells	Tap water	Othe r
KAHAMA MC	76	12	21	28	2	77	12	26	30	2
TOTAL	76	12	21	28	2	77	12	26	30	2

Table 5.57 shows the information on availability of Government Primary School's Teachers with Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma, Degree and Masters. It Provide the information on total number of required and available teachers.

**Table 5. 57: Availability of Government Primary School's Teachers (Grade IIIB/C, IIIA, Diploma and Degree, Masters) by District Council; 2022**

COUNCIL	Total Pupils	Teachers Required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Percent of Deficit	Teacher Pupils Ratio	Deficit Based on TPR	Percent Deficit Based on TPR
KAHAMA MC	83245	2203	1065	1138	52	176.85694	550	166.38
TOTAL	83245	2203	1065	1138	52	176.85694	550	166.38

### Adult Education

Various initiatives have been made to eradicate illiteracy. Along with expansion of primary and secondary education, adult education is also expanded using primary schools as centres and the adult education campaigns through the MEMKWA programme. The recruitments of adults into adult training centres and the MEMKWA programme had influenced adult enrolment into centres.

Table 5.58 shows the number of Adult Education Centres and Enrolments of MEMKWA in specified years.

**Table 5. 58: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by District Council; Year 1 and Year2**

COUNCIL	Number of centres (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		Centres enrolment (MUKEJA) - ICBAE		MEMKWA	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
KAHAMA MC	1	1	8	12	96	86
TOTAL	1	1	8	12	96	86

**Source: Councils**

### 1.2 Special Education – Primary Education

This section shows the information on the schools with the infrastructures or facilities for the students with impairment, number of pupils enrolled with their type of impairment and number of teachers with special education qualifications. For each table it provides the required information in a specified year.

**Table 5. 59: Number of Schools with infrastructures for students with impairment; Municipal Council; 2022**

COUNCIL	Number of Schools	Number of Infrastructures/Facilities available for Student with Impairment				
		Number of Schools	Toilets	Dormitory	Desk	Desk
KAHAMA MC	83	7	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	83	7	0	0	0	0

Source: Municipality

**Table5. 60: Number of Pupils enrolled with their Type of impairment by Kahama Municipal Council; Year 1 and Year2**

COUNCIL	Number of pupils enrolled					
	Year 1			Year 2		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KAHAMA MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Municipality

**Table 5. 61: Number of Qualified teachers for Special Education by Sex by Kahama Municipal Council;; 2022**

COUNCIL	Number of Teachers		
	M	F	Total
Kahama mc			
Total			

Source: Councils

#### 1.3.4 Students Dropouts

#### 1.3.5 Table 10; Students Dropouts by 2019

In Kahama Municipality, children who are still in school are prone to violence as seen in the high rate of child marriage and teen pregnancy in the Municipality. According to VAC national survey Kahama was ranked as one among the Municipality with the highest rate (59%) of child marriage, followed by Tabora Municipality (58%), Mara (55) and Dodoma (51%). Violence against children in schools contributes to dropouts of children from school. It was noted that out of 3,451 school dropouts 1,116 were as a result of violence against children (VAC).

COUNCIL	REASON FOR DROPOUT						
	TRUANTS			PREGNANCY	OTHERS		
	ME	FE	Total	F	ME	FE	Total
KAHAMA (MC)	361	293	654	46	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	361	293	654	46	0	0	0

### 2.1.10. 3 Ordinary Level Secondary Education:

## 5.2 Secondary Education

### Number of Secondary Schools

Number of secondary schools in the Kahama Municipal Council increased from 119 in 2017 to 170 in 2021, equivalent to 70 percent (Table 5.40). Number of public secondary schools increased slightly from 95 schools to 138 schools in 2021, while, the number of private secondary schools increased from 24 in 2017 to 32 in 2021.

**Table 5.62: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and Kahama Municipal Council;, 2016-2021**

Council	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Pub	Pri.	Total	Pub	Pri.	Total	Pub	Pri	Total	Pub	Pri	Total	Pub	Pri	Total
Kahama MC	14	12	26	15	12	27	16	12	28	17	13	30	19	15	34
<b>Total</b>	14	12	26	15	12	27	16	12	28	17	13	30	19	15	34

### Transition rate for Public Secondary School

Transition rate refers to the rate at which pupils who passed Standard VII examinations are allocated into the secondary education. It also reflects the capacity of secondary education provided in the Municipality or council. Table 5.41 shows that in 2019, a total of 19,910 students were allocated to join Form I in Kahama Municipality, but only 18,522 (90.7 percent) were enrolled in different public secondary schools, where by



boys were 9,111 and girls were 9,509. While in 2020, a total of 20,686 (90.3 percent) students were allocated to join Form I, but only 19,031 were enrolled in public secondary schools, where by 9,349 students were boys and 9,682 students were girls. In 2021, a total of 29,304 pupils were allocated to join Form I and 25,913 (90.3 percent) were enrolled in Form I, where by boys were 12,242 and girls were 13,671. Respectively, in 2019, 2020 and 2021 the transition rate of girls was higher than boys.

**Table 5.63: Number of Student Allocated and Those Who Enrolled Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Kahama Municipal Council; 2019, 2020 and 2021**

Councils	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	2019			2020			2021			2019			2020			2021		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kahama MC	3049	3353	6402	1857	2148	4005	2735	2724	5459	2318	2632	4950	1731	1702	333	214	218	426
<b>Total</b>	3049	3353	6402	1857	2148	4005	2735	2724	5459	2318	2632	4950	1731	1702	333	214	218	426

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### Completion of Form Four in Public secondary Schools

Table 5.43 reveals that, the number of students registered in public secondary schools increased from 15,191 in 2011 to 15,885 in 2015. Moreover, number of students completed IV increased from 14,732 in 2011 to 15,169 in 2015.

**Table 5.65: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex and Council in Public Secondary Schools; Kahama Municipality, 2019, 2020 and 2021**

Councils	Registered students									Students Completed Form IV								
	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kahama MC	1193	903	2096	886	900	1786	2039	2114	4153	7837	707	1492	795	738	1533	1664	1896	350
<b>Total</b>	1193	903	2096	886	900	1786	2039	2114	4153	7837	707	1492	795	738	1573	1672	1717	133

																		9
																		8
																		9

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

Table 5.44 shows that in 2011 students enrolled in public secondary were 19,142, while those who completed school in 2014 were 8,916, dropouts were 10,226 (53.4 percent). Furthermore, in 2012, 19,421 students were enrolled out of whom 13,818 completed school in 2015, with 5,603 dropouts (14.4 percent), moreover, in 2015 more boys (2,869; 30.2 percent) than girls (2,791; 28 percent) did not complete school.

**Table 5.66: Dropouts of students in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council; Kahama Municipality, 2017-2020 and 2018 - 2021**

Councils	Enrolled in 2017			Completed in 2020			Not completed/Drop outs by 2020			Enrolled in 2018			Completed In	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girl
Kahama MC	967	1193	1577	830	1058	1888	137	135	272	2039	2114	4153	1664	1896
<b>Total</b>	967	1193	1577	830	1058	1888	137	135	272	2039	2114	4153	1664	1896

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

### 5.3.1 Pass Rate

The expansion of secondary schools in terms of number in the Municipality has improved relative to the performance in examinations. Table 5.45 shows that, student's performance in division I had a significant increase from 18 in 2011 to 108 in 2015. The performance of students with division II also increased from 56 in 2011 to 616 in 2015. The pass rate for division III and IV also increased in the Municipality however, the number of students with 0 division decreased in the Municipality from 8,509 in 2011 to 7,909 in 2015 (7.1 percent decrease).

**Table .2.10: Examination Pass-rate in Government Secondary Schools:**

S/N	Year	Position National Wise	Percentage
1	2016	Sep-26	82.45
2	2017	Apr-31	81.89
3	2018	Mar-31	82.06
4	2019	13/31	80.67
5	2020	17/31	NO RANK

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

### 5.3.3 Completion of Form Six in Public High Schools

Table 5.47 reveals that, number of students enrolled in public high schools increased from 1,126 in 2018 to 1,055 students in 2020 (3.6 percent increase). Moreover, number of students completed VI decreased from

**Table 5. 47: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form VI by Sex and Council in Public Secondary Schools; Kahama Municipality, 2018, 2019 and 2020**

Councils	Enrolled students									Students Completed Form VI								
	2018			2019			2020			2018			2019			2020		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Kahama MC	0	257	257	0	289	289	0	254	254	0	205	205	0	287	287	0	246	246
<b>Total</b>	0	257	257	0	289	289	0	254	254	0	205	205	0	287	287	0	246	246

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

Students' performance is one of the crucial criterions to the functioning of schools. However, it serves as a motivator to teachers as it provides feedback on teaching effectiveness. Table 5.48 reveals that student's performance increased 594 in 2011 to 988 in 2015. However, the performance of boys is significantly higher, increasing from 558 in 2011 to 944 in 2015 compared to performance of girls which increased from 36 in 2011 to 50 in 2015. Furthermore, more boys who completed form VI attained division I, II, III and IV while majority of girls attained division III, IV and zero.

**Table 5. 48: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Kahama Municipality; 2016-2020**

Year	Category	Boys						Girls						Total	Percent Increas e
		DIVISION						DIVISION							
		I	II	III	IV	0	Total	I	II	III	IV	0	Total		
2016	Science	16	22	70	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	1
	Arts	16	73	69	4	18	76	5	47	20	1	0	73	253	0.8269
2017	Science	2	16	148	54	30	0	3	9	41	2	2	57	250	0.92
	Arts	11	28	103	14	4	36	34	94	17	0	0	145	305	0.9677

2018	Science	0	6	188	88	80	0	9	26	18	1	0	54	362	0.779
	Arts	12	62	111	4	4	91	10	76	30	1	0	117	310	0.9607
2019	Science	0	28	108	78	2	0	4	36	35	0	0	75	216	0.9907
	Arts	25	71	65	2	0	61	49	44	6	0	0	99	262	1
2020	Science	10	22	118	58	10	0	9	26	25	5	0	65	218	0.9541
	Arts	20	87	76	6	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	1

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

### 5.3.4 Enrolment of students by type of impairment

The overall goal of educational policy in Tanzania is to ensure that all children, including disabled and other vulnerable children attain primary and secondary education. Table 5.49 reveals that, enrollment of students by impairment increased from 88 in 2013 to 115 in 2015. In addition, majority of enrolled students in 2015 had hearing impairments (70 students), followed by physical disability (12) and albinism (11). Speech disorder had the lowest number of student with impairments (1).

**Table 5. 49: Number of students enrolled and type of impairments, Kahama Municipality; 2013-2015**

Type of Impairment	Number of Students enrolled					
	2020			2021		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Non Sighted	12	1	13	8	1	9
Albinism	8	0	8	10	0	10
Physical	14	0	14	12	0	12
Hearing Impairment	2	2	6	2	2	6
Low-Vision	8	1	10	10	6	10

### 5.3.5 Quantity and State of School Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities in the secondary school system in Kahama Municipal Council are below the standards set by the educational authorities. The most common facilities are classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, desks and number of available teachers.

#### (i) Teachers

In 2015, Kahama Municipal Council had 2,150 teachers distributed in 2021 schools. The required teachers were 2916. At council level, Kahama MC has of 128 teachers,

**Table 5. 50: Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Kahama Municipal Council; 2021**

Council	No. of Schools	Requirement of teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers
Kahama MC	19	617	489	128
Total	19	617	489	128

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

## (ii) Teachers' Qualifications

Table 5.51 shows that, Kahama Municipal Council had 2150 teachers with different qualifications in 2021. Majority of teachers 58.6 percent were degree holders, 35.2 percent of available teachers (1,157 males and 628 females) were diploma holders. Moreover, 1.6 percent of available teachers (57 males and 25 females) were masters' holders and only 0.4 percent (13 males and 3 females) were teachers with other qualifica

**Table 5. 51: Available of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification and Council; 2021**

Councils	Number of Teachers with											
	Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kahama MC	66	49	115	204	167	371	1	1	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Secondary Education Office

Teachers' qualifications status and area of specialization is very significant and positively correlated with students learning outcomes in science and arts subjects. Table 5.52 shows that, Kahama Municipal Council had a shortage of science teachers compared to arts teachers. The Municipal had 1215 arts teachers and 575 science teachers. On the other hand, the Municipal had 956 available science teachers with a deficit of 93 teachers. While the Municipal had 1,215 arts subject teachers with a surplus of 557 teachers.

**Table 5. 52: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	Number of Teachers			
	Available Teachers Teaching Science	Required Science	Available Teachers Teaching Arts subjects	Required Arts

	subjects			Teachers				Teachers
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Kahama MC	74	32	106	234	179	203	382	382
<b>Total</b>	74	32	106	234	179	203	382	382

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

### (iii) Administration Blocks

Table 5.53 shows that, Kahama Municipal Council have 19 public secondary schools with or without administration blocks in 2021. The total number of public secondary schools with administration blocks are 52 equal to 45.2 percent. Across the councils, Ushetu DC has the higher number of public schools with administration blocks 14 equal 76.9 percent compared to Shinyanga MC which had only one school with administration block.

**Table 5. 53: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Council, Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	Total no. of Public Secondary schools (With and Without Administration blocks)	No. of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks	Percent of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks
Kahama MC	19	13	68
<b>Total</b>	19	13	68

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

### (iv) Staff Houses

Kahama Municipal Council was facing a huge deficit of 1985 staff houses since the Municipality required 2,334 staff houses and only 349 houses were available (Table 5.51). On the other hand, Shinyanga MC recorded the highest deficit of houses (370) and Ushetu DC had the lowest deficit of houses 204. The Municipality 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 of staff houses as well as availability of staff.

**Table 5. 54: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	Number of Houses				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Kahama MC	19	489	58	431	88	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>88</b>	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### (v) Classrooms

Classrooms are among the facilities that create conducive environment for students to have quality education. Table 5.55 shows that Kahama Municipal Council still experienced shortages of the required number of classrooms with a deficit of 14.4 percent in 2021. At council level, Msalala DC was most affected by having a shortage of 24.5 percent classrooms. Ushetu DC was the district council with extra classrooms in the Municipality.

**Table 5. 55: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	Number of Classrooms				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Kahama MC	19	356	419	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### (vi) Toilets

Table 5.56 shows that, the Municipality required 3,613 toilets in 2015 but only 2,383 were available leaving a shortage of 1,224 toilets (33.9 percent deficit).

**Table 5. 56: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and Council, Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	Type of toilets									
		No toilet/ bush/field	Open pit without slab	Pit latrine without slab (not washable)	Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	Pit latrine with slab (washable)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pour flush toilet	Flush toilet with cistern	Composting toilet/Ecosanlatrine	Other
Kahama MC	19	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### (vii) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories especially in rural areas is very essential due to the geographic nature of Kahama Municipal Council 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 5.57 reveals that there was a shortage of 5221 (84.2 percent) dormitories in the Municipality in 2021. At the same time, the Municipality required 6,299 dormitories in 2021 though only 62 (15.8 percent) were available. At council level, Kahama MC experienced largest shortage of dormitories of about 98.2 percent and Shinyanga DC had deficit of 42.8 percent.

**Table 5. 57: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Council, Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	dormitory/ hostels Capacity	No. of Students available	Number of Dormitories/hostels				
				Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Kahama MC	5	1053	1053	24	17	7	29	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices



**(viii) Libraries**

Table 5.58 reveals that, in 2021, the Municipality had 8 libraries equal to 92 percent of required libraries (125). Deficit of libraries observed in all councils. Msalala DC and Ushetu DC had no libraries.

**Table 5. 58: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	Number of Library				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent	Ranking
					Deficit	Deficit
Kahama MC	19	19	3	16	82	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>82</b>	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

**(ix) 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 students. Table 5.59 shows that in 2021 the Municipality had a total of 59,414 chairs and 59,201 tables. However the required number of tables was 70,075 and that of chairs was 69,961. The deficit of tables was 13,751 (16.9 percent) and chair 12,826 (18.3 percent). All councils recorded deficit of of tables and chairs. Kahama MC reported low deficit of 8.53 percent of Chairs and 3.54 percent of tables compared to other councils. (Table 5.59)

**Table 5. 59: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of School s	Number of Tables and chairs								
		Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit		Rankin g Deficit
		Table s	Chair s	Table s	Chair s	Table s	Chair s	Table s	Chair s	
Kahama MC	19	17674	17674	19025	19025	0	0	0	0	
Total	19	17674	17674	19025	19025	0	0	0	0	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

**(x) 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 5.60 shows that in 2021, Kahama Municipal

Council had 250 laboratories and required another 370 laboratories. Msalala DC had the largest deficit of 95.8 percent and Ushetu had lower deficit of 12 percent.

**Table 5. 60: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	No. of Schools	Number of Laboratories				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Kahama MC	19	57	48	9	15.78	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15.78</b>	

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### (xi) Electricity

Table 5.61 shows that in 2021 a 121 schools were available in Kahama Municipal Council out of which, 104 schools were using electricity from the national grid, solar power (18 schools) and one school was using generator as source of electricity. The table below were evaluate the availability of electricity power in secondary schools by councils.

**Table 5. 61: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Council; Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	Total No. of Schools	Number of Secondary school connected/using					
		REA/TANESCO Electricity	Biogas	Solar Power	Generator	Other Sources	Total
Kahama MC	19	13	0	4	0	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### (xii) 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 Municipality managed to supply water to some schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.62 shows that in 2020 a total of 101 schools had functioning water facilities in the form of 32 water tanks, 34 water wells and 64 tap water. In 2021, about 109 schools had water facilities by which 15 water tanks, 20 water wells and 57 tap water.

**Table 5. 62: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Council Kahama Municipal Council, 2021**

Councils	2020					2021				
	No. of Sec. Schools with working				Total No. of School s	No. of Sec. Schools with working				Total No. of School s
	Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	Other		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	Other	
Kahama MC	1	0	13	0	14	1	0	14	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### 2.1.10. 5 Vocational, Technical Institutes and Universities:

Kahama Municipal Council has a total of 4 Institutes of which 1 are Kahama College of Health science, 1 Vocation Training Institute, 2 Technical Institutes and 1 Universities (Open University of Tanzania (OUT). These institutions are capable of offering services in training, research and consultancy to various clients.

The Vocational Education Training Institute (VETA) located in Kahama Municipality and Small Vocational Education Training namely; Mwanva FDC-Kahama Municipality and St. Marcus provides various technical fields for both short and long courses. The courses provided include carpentry, welding, motor vehicle mechanics, , electrical installation, computer. In 2020 a total of 76 was enrolled compared to 54 students enrolled in the year 2021. The main target of the courses provided by the Institute are youth in both rural and urban areas; thus, assist them improve their working skills and also provide themselves with opportunity for self-employment.

**Table 2.13: Number of Technical Colleges and Higher Learning Institutions**

Type of College	2021		
	Public	Private	Total
Universities	1	-	1
Technical Colleges	2	2	4
VETA	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

#### 2.1.11 Health Sector

Kahama Municipal Council through Health Management Team and Council Health Management Team continued to provide quality health, preventive service, curative, nutrition and social welfare

services. This intends to ensure quality of health to all people with consideration of available guideline from ministry of Health, community development, gender, elderly and children laws and regulations.

Basing on health infrastructure, up to the end of 2021, Kahama Municipality had total of 45 health facilities (Table 5.1). The Municipality had 2 hospitals (1 public and 1 private hospitals), 7 health centres, 36 Dispensaries (18 public and 18 private).

**Table 5. 1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by Council; 2021**

Council	Type of Facility					
	Hospitals		Health Centres		Dispensaries	
	Govt	Non Govt	Govt	Non Govt	Govt	Non Govt
Kahama MC	1	1	3	4	18	18

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices

**Table5.2: Growth Status and Distribution of Non-Government Health Facilities in Kahama Municipal Council;  
Recent Past Four Years from 2017 to 2020**

Council	Number of Hospitals					Number of Health Centers					Number of Dispensaries				
	17	18	19	20	Total	17	18	19	20	Total	17	18	19	20	Total
Kahama MC	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7	7	7	15	16	18	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Secondary Education Offices



**Kahama MC –OPD 2021**

### **Health Service Providers**

Table 5.3 shows that by 2021, Kahama Municipal Council had 629 Community Health Workers (CHWs), 57 Traditional Medical Practitioners (TMPs). The Table further tells that there was lowest at Kahama MC (5)

**Table 5. 3: Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service Providers by Council; 2021**

<b>Council</b>	<b>No. of TBAs (Trained)</b>	<b>No. of CHWs</b>	<b>No. of TMP(Registered)</b>
Kahama MC	0	67	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

**Note** TMP: Traditional Medical Practitioners

CHW: Community Health Worker

TBA: Traditional Birth Attendants

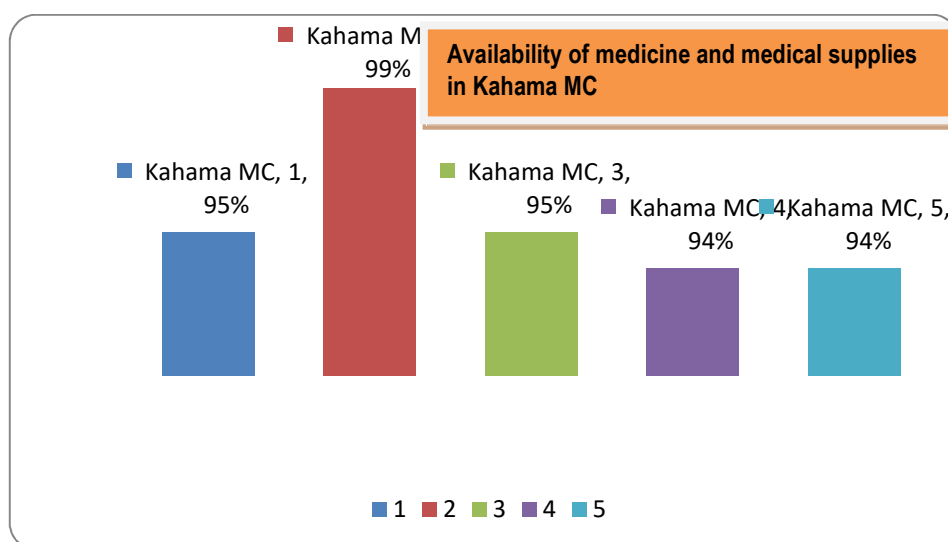
### **Availability of Medicine**

Availability of medicine and medical supplies at the Municipality is determined by the council's collection of cost sharing from the facilities, flow of Health sector basket from central level to the health facilities and availability of medicine to MSD and prime vendor.

**Table 5.4: trend of availability of medicine and medical supplies at Kahama Municipal Council, from 2016 -2021**

LGA	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kahama MC	95%	99%	95%	94%	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94%</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices



One of the key indicators to assess performance on the provision of hospital in a given area is to understand the number of people attending and receiving services at health facilities during periods of illness. This indicator shows the extent of facility utilization by the population. If Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance is found to be high in the health facilities, it implies that the population is able to access and is broadly satisfied by provision of services in these facilities. It shows in Shinyanga region has high number of doctors compared to other council due to presence of Referral Hospital and Kahama MC.

**Table5.5: Number of Out patients and Doctors by Council, Public and private Hospitals Recent Past four years.**

Council	Number of out patients in Hospitals								Number of Doctors							
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Pub	Prv	Pub	Prv	Pub	Prv	Pu b	Pr	P u b	Pr v	Pu b	Pr v	Pu b	Pr v	Pu b	Pr v

Kahama MC	96,535	16,544	152,938	12,875	148,664	12,978	150,834	1,792	14	6	14	5	23	15	16	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,535</b>	<b>16,544</b>	<b>152,938</b>	<b>12,875</b>	<b>148,664</b>	<b>12,978</b>	<b>150,834</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

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

Pub: Public, Prv: Private

Table 5.7 show that, the average population per doctor had decreased from 28893 in 2020 to 18179 in 2021. In 2021, the council had only 113 doctors to serve the council's population of 2054229 with an average of 18179 persons per doctor. In 2020, 1993589 people depend on 69 doctors who on average serves 28893 clients each. Generally the Municipality had shortage number of doctors compared to the population growth and pandemic diseases occurred recently.

**Table 5. 6: Distribution of Doctors (MD, AMO and MEDICAL SPECIALIST) among Population by Council; Recent Past Three Years**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	Total Population (Census/current projection)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total (Census/current projection)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population (Census/current projection)	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Kahama MC	216,624	23	9,418	6,624	29	10,918	327,922	29	11,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,624</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>327,922</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11,308</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **Morbidity**

Morbidity refers to having a disease or a symptom of disease. Always, health sector aims at solving the problem of morbidity or sicknesses along with mortality and these are the key targets of any health service development efforts. In order to take care of morbidity, the government must have an inventory of health problems.

### **Out Patients**

Table 5.7 shows that, out of 994,137 out patients recorded in Kahama Municipal Council in 2020, the largest number of patients reported suffered from upper respiratory Infection 330,657 Malaria 237,362, Urinary Tract Infections 146,844 and the remaining causes of morbidity had less than 4

percent. The reported causes of morbidity in 2019 were almost similar to that of 2020 for the first three diseases.

**Table 5.7: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (out Patients Only) Recent Past Two Years**

Number	2020		2021	
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Disease	Number of Occurrences
1	Upper Respiratory Infections	330,657	Upper Respiratory Infections	284,098
2	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	237,362	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	252,973
3	Urinary Tract Infections	146,844	Urinary Tract Infections	144,926
4	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	73,407	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	64,763
5	Diarrhea With No Dehydration	72,684	Diarrhea With No Dehydration	54,631
6	Intestinal Worms	43,820	Intestinal Worms	37,374
7	Skin Infection – Fungal	23,171	Other Non-Infectious GIT Diseases	25,119
8	Ill Defined Symptoms (No Diagnosis)	22,397	Skin Infection – Fungal	21,674
9	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	22,383	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	21,483
10	Skin Infection, Non-Fungal	21,412	Skin Infection, Non-Fungal	17,671
	<b>Total</b>	<b>994,137</b>		<b>924,712</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

Table 5.8 reveals that, out of 36,161 in patients recorded in 2020, about 36% percent of in patients were suffering from malaria, anaemia 16% and pneumonia 12%. In addition, out of ten courses of morbidity for in-patients, four courses (road traffic accident, hypertension and peptic Ulcers) had less than one percent morbidity courses in the Municipality.

**Table 5. 8: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only), Recent Past Two Years**

S/n	2020		2021	
	Disease	No. of Occurrences	Disease	No. of Occurrences
1	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	13,060	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	15,030
2	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	6,066	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	6,753



3	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	4,480	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	4,477
4	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	2,996	Urinary Tract Infections	2,823
5	Urinary Tract Infections	2,813	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	2,457
6	Road Traffic Accidents	1,778	Road Traffic Accidents	1,672
7	Symptomatic Hiv Infection	1,495	Hypertension	1,367
8	Hypertension	1,370	Upper Respiratory Infections	1,127
9	Upper Respiratory Infections	1,097	Symptomatic Hiv Infection	1,058
10	Gynaecological Diseases	1,006	Peptic Ulcers	838
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,161</b>		<b>37,602</b>

## Mortality

In Kahama Municipality, the dominant cause of mortality for inpatients in 2020 and 2021 was Malaria.

The available hospital records reveal that, Malaria killed 218 people in Kahama Municipal Council in 2021. Out of 736 deaths in the Municipality. Anaemia had the second course of mortality in the Municipality whereby 109 deaths occurred in 2021 (14 percent).

**Table 5. 9: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only.; Recent Past Two Years**

S/n	2020		2021	
	Disease	No. of Occurrences	Disease	No. of Occurrences
1	B53 - Malaria, parasitologically confirmed	97	B53 - Malaria, parasitological confirmed	218
2	P95 - Stillbirth (macerated)	55	D50 - Iron deficiency anaemia	109
3	P21 - Neonatal Asphyxia	46	D64 - Other anaemias	89
4	P95 - Stillbirth (fresh)	42	J18 - Pneumonia	78
5	D50 - Iron deficiency anaemia	32	B22 - HIV disease r	52
6	J18 - Pneumonia	30	E11 - Type 2 diabetes mellitus	52
7	R99	22	K56	46
8	A09.0	20	I11 - Hypertensive heart diseases	32
9	P36 - Neonatal Septicaemia	18	I50 - Heart failure	32
10	O45 - Abrupt placenta	16	I15 - Secondary hypertension	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>378</b>		<b>736</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **Blood donors who tested positive for HIV and Hepatitis B**

Number of HIV+ cases among blood donors decline from 6.8 percent in 2017 to 2.6 percent in 2021 high as indicated in table 5.10 number of blood donors who tested positive for HIV and Table 5.11 for those who tested positive for Hepatitis B which is 5.6 percent in 2021 out of all blood donors.

**Table 5. 10: HIV Infections among Blood Donors and New HIV Cases, Council; Recent Past Five Years.**

<b>HIV Infections among Blood Donors Recent Past Five Years.</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total blood units tested</b>	<b>Number of HIV+Identified</b>	<b>% of HIV+</b>
2017	4901	331	6.8
2018	8961	344	3.8
2019	9870	361	3.7
2020	11,455	295	2.6
2021	13,123	342	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>48310</b>	<b>1673</b>	<b>19.4</b>

**Table 5. 11: Hepatitis B Infections among Blood donors; Recent Past Five Years.**

<b>HBV Infections among Blood Donors Recent Past Five Years.</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total blood units tested</b>	<b>Number of HBV+ Identified</b>	<b>% of HBV+</b>
2017	4901	378	7.7
2018	8961	441	4.9
2019	9870	749	7.6
2020	11,455	541	4.7
2021	13,123	736	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>48310</b>	<b>2845</b>	<b>30.6</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **Tuberculosis Prevalence**

Tuberculosis is a known disease in Kahama Municipality, but little council had not reported morbidity cases. The effort by the Government to fight tuberculosis in the Municipality has not shown much successes since the available data indicate that the number of new tuberculosis cases has increased in the last six years.

Table 5.12 shows that tuberculosis prevalence increased steadily from 2407 cases in 2019 to 3115 in 2021. The largest tuberculosis prevalence was reported in 2021 (3115) cases and the least cases

were reported in 2018 (2407). This trend is not encouraging as it shows that the council has not succeeded in fighting the disease. Unlike HIV cases which are largest for females, the available data reveals that, more men than females were suffering from TB. Kahama MC had the largest number of TB cases in 2020, 349 female and 554 males.

**Table 5. 14: Number of TB Cases by Sex by Council; Recent Past Four Years.**

Council	Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Kahama MC	Female	469	308	336	349	1,462
	Male	365	494	667	554	2,080
Total		<b>834</b>	802	<b>1003</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3,542</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### PMCT Services

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) refers to interventions to prevent transmission of HIV from an HIV-positive mother to her infant during pregnancy. Table 5.13 shows HIV prevalence among pregnant mothers (PMTCT) in Kahama Municipality. Out of 74059 expectant mothers participated for PMTCT service in 2021, 1300 of them (2 percent) were found to be HIV positive. The HIV prevalence in pregnant mothers is significantly larger in Kahama MC (3 percent).

**Table 5. 13: Number of Mothers infected with HIV/AIDS who gave birth with Respective HIV/AIDS status of children born by Council; 2021**

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
Kahama MC	11013	385	3	16329	112

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### HIV/AIDS Infection:

A decreasing trend of HIV positivity rate in clients who were counselled and tested through HIV testing and counselling (HTC) services was observed in the last three years. The HIV positivity trend is illustrated as, 2.4% in 2018, 1.7% in 2019 and 1.6% in 2021. Despite the fact that there is a decrease of HIV positivity programmatically, the community prevalence has increased from 4.8% (THMIS 2011/2012) to 5.9% THMIS 2016/2017) The probable factors contributing towards an increase in prevalence of HIV includes improved testing and ART enrolment with improved care and treatment resulting into many client being virally suppressed hence few death occurs, as well as improved testing in facilities and community testing with focus on the key and vulnerable population hence increasing yield in new positive cases.

**Table 5. 14: CTC Clients who were screened for HIV and Those subsequently treated with ARV by Sex; Recent Past Three Years**

Year	No. Screened		No. of HIV+		Percent HIV		Number clients on ARV	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	175151	231111	1318	1882	2.1	1.5	21111	37686
2020	14221	56789	842	1806	2	3.3	66671	32109
2021	46400	76877	775	1432	2.1	4.7	31211	43244

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **TT2+ Vaccination**

Tetanus toxoid injections (TT2+) are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, an important cause of infant deaths. The injections are an important part of antenatal care. Kahama Municipal Council is attributed to the considerable coverage of immunization campaign in the council. Table 5.15 reveals that, about 64 percent average of the targeted expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2 in 2020 which decreased to 65 percent in 2019.

**Table 5. 15: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Council; Recent Past Three Years**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama MC	18941	12686	67.0	18833	12677	67.3	18983	12298	64.8
Total	<b>18941</b>	<b>12686</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>18833</b>	<b>12677</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>18983</b>	<b>12298</b>	<b>64.8</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **BCG vaccination**

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine protects babies against tuberculosis (TB). It is usually offered to babies at birth who are more likely to come into contact with someone with TB. Table 5.20 shows that, the number of children under one-year vaccinated BCG decreases from 109 percent in 2020 to 99 in 2021. At council's level, in 2021,

**Table 5. 16: Children under One Year Vaccinated BCG by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama	10672	13046	122%	10777	13408	124	10903	12805	117

MC									
<b>Total</b>	<b>10672</b>	<b>13046</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>13408</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>10903</b>	<b>12805</b>	<b>117</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### OPV3 Vaccination

Oral Polio Vaccine 3<sup>rd</sup> Doze (OPV3) vaccination in Kahama Municipal Council increase from 2020 to 2021. The proportion of children under one-year vaccinated OPV3 increase from 67 percent in 2020 to 77 percent in 2021 (Table 5.17)..

**Table 5. 17: Children under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

<b>Council</b>	<b>2019</b>			<b>2020</b>			<b>2021</b>		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama MC	10672	9789	92%	10777	6637	62	10903	10171	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>10672</b>	<b>9789</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>6637</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10903</b>	<b>10171</b>	<b>93</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### Rotavirus Vaccination

Rotavirus is a virus that spreads easily among infants and young children. The virus can cause severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain. Children who get rotavirus disease can become dehydrated and may need to be hospitalized. Rotavirus vaccine is the best way to protect your child against rotavirus illness, children should receive all doses of rotavirus vaccine before they turn 8 months old.

**Table 5. 18: Children under One Year Vaccinated ROTA 2 by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

<b>Council</b>	<b>2019</b>			<b>2020</b>			<b>2021</b>		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama MC	10672	13731	129%	10777	13709	127	10903	12352	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>10672</b>	<b>13731</b>	<b>129%</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>13709</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10903</b>	<b>12352</b>	<b>113</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### PCV3 Vaccination

Pneumococcal disease is contagious, meaning it spreads from person to person. It can lead to different kinds of health problems including serious infections in the lungs, lining of the brain and spinal cord, and blood. Pneumococcal disease is especially dangerous for babies, older adults, and people with certain health conditions.

Pneumococcal vaccines are vaccines against the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Their use can prevent some cases of pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis. There are two types of pneumococcal vaccines: conjugate vaccines and polysaccharide vaccines. They are given by injection either into a muscle or just under the skin. Table 5.19 shows the decrease coverage from 115 percent in 2019, to 108 percent in 2020 to 92 percent in 2021.

**Table 5. 19: Children under Two Years Vaccinated Pneumococcal (PCV3) by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama MC	10672	12993	122%	10777	12973	120	10903	11536	106
Total	<b>10672</b>	<b>12993</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>12973</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>10903</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>106</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination measures the percentage of the total number of children below one year of age vaccinated against measles in a given population. It enables monitoring of immunization of children against the preventable diseases. Immunization is considered to have a high impact on child mortality reduction. Table 5.20 shows that, there is slight decrease of coverage from 2019 (83 percent) ,2020 (68 percent) and in 2021 (65 percent).

**Table 5. 20: Children under Two Year Vaccinated Measles 2 by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Kahama MC	10580	7698	73	10672	7319	69	10777	7894	73
Total	<b>10580</b>	<b>7698</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10672</b>	<b>7319</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>10777</b>	<b>7894</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

**Table 5. 21: Distribution of Measles Vaccination for Emergency Campaigns by Council Recent year 2021**

Council	Target	0 to 15 years children Vaccinated in 2019	Percentage coverage
Kahama MC	39210	48,576	124

<b>Total</b>	<b>39210</b>	<b>48,576</b>	<b>124</b>
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Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

Malnutrition results from imbalance between the body's needs and the intake of nutrients, which occurs when a person's body is not getting enough nutrients (under nutrition) or getting excess nutrients (over nutrition). It usually involves measurement of a child's weight and height from birth through age 5. The rate of growth is checked against a standard chart to assure they are within an acceptable range. Table 5.26 shows the average shows percentage of severely underweight is high in Shinyanga DC with 12.7 percent and lower in Kahama MC with 2.2 percent in 2021

**Table 5. 22: Severe Malnutrition for Children Under Five Year by Council; Recent Past Three Years.**

Council	2019			2020			2021		
	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
Kahama MC	57411	1.4	2.4	42988	1	1.6	8355	2.4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57411</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>42988</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8355</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

Table 5.23 shows that, in 2013, out of the first ten reported communicable diseases in Kahama Municipality, upper Respiratory Infection (ARI) had the largest share with 129319 clients in 2020 followed by malaria with 123,783 cases and pneumonia with 118,348 cases. The last reported diseases was skin infection with 10587 cases in 2020T

**Table 5. 23: Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases Council; Recent Past Two years**

Number	Disease	Number of cases	
		2020	2021
1	Upper Respiratory Infections	113,489	129,319
2	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	85,153	123,783
3	Pneumonia, Severe & Non-Severe	34,483	118,348
4	Urinary Tract Infections	30,315	19,919
5	Diarrhea With No Dehydration	27,539	17,827
6	Intestinal Worms	10,585	14,003
7	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	8,432	13,972
8	Other Non-Infectious GIT Diseases	8,193	13,674
9	Diarrhea With Some Dehydration	7,513	11,600
10	Skin Infection – Fungal	6,607	10,587

<b>Total</b>		<b>332,309</b>	<b>473,032</b>
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Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **Status of Health Personnel**

The distribution of human resources personnel is important for the quality and availability of health services; when in district, look more deeply into it if possible. Look at numbers in hospitals vs staffing level. Table 5.24 illustrate number of health personnel available in the council.

**Table 5. 24: Number of Medical Personnel by District Council, 2021**

<b>Sn</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>available staffs</b>	<b>Required staffs</b>	<b>Shortage</b>	<b>% of available staffs</b>
1	Kahama MC	541	1112	571	49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>71</b>	

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### **2.1.12 Water and Sanitation:**

#### **2.1.12.1 Water Supply Services:**

The National Water Policy, 2002, is objectively designed to develop a comprehensive framework of sustainable development and Management of the Nation's water resources, in which effective legal and institutional frameworks for its implementation will be put in place by;-

1. Addressing cross-sectoral interest in water, watershed Management and participatory integrated approaches in water resources planning, development and Management;
2. Lay a foundation for sustainable development and Management of water resources in the changing roles of the Government from service provider to that of coordination, policy and guidelines formulation, and regulation;
3. Ensure full cost recovery in urban areas with considerations for provision of water supply services to vulnerable groups through various instruments including lifeline tariff; and
4. Ensure full participation of beneficiaries in planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and Management of community based domestic water supply schemes in rural areas.

The urban area saved with Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities while the rural area is saved with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) which was established by the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5 of 2019, Part X section 42.

#### **2.1.12.2 Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities:**

Kahama Municipal Council has one water supply: this is are Kahama Shinyanga Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (KASHWASA),

**Table 2.17: Number of Households with Reliable and Safe Sources of Water by LGAs in Kahama Municipal Council 2015- 2020**

<b>LGA</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
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Kahama TC	60,870	64,550	65,775	82,352	83,192	84,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,870</b>	<b>64,550</b>	<b>65,775</b>	<b>82,352</b>	<b>83,192</b>	<b>84,033</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

### 2.1.12.3 Successes of Water Supply Services in Rural Areas:

It is estimated that the Kahama Municipal Council which comprises of Shinyanga & Kahama, and KASHIWASA districts, has a population of about 1,993,589 out of which 1,278,713 people have access to water supply services. This is equivalent to 66.1% as a Municipal coverage by June, 2020. The water supply coverage for each District is shown in Table 2.18.

**Table No. 2.18: Water Supply Coverage in Rural Areas**

LGA	Total No. Wp's	No. Funct Wp's	No. Fnr Wp's	No. Not-Funct Wp's	No. Abandoned Wp's	Actual Popn Served	Coverage %
Kahama MC	472	373	28	71	0	82,386	73.00%
<b>Jumla</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,386</b>	<b>73.00%</b>

Source: Compiled data from Kahama Municipal Medical Offices

## CHAPTER SIX

### Other Development Issues

#### 6.0 Introduction

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

#### 6.1 Day Care Centers

Day care centres are very important to keep children aged 3 to 4 before they join pre-primary school. Day care is important because they keep children away from their mothers and hence allowing mothers to participate in economic activities and hence improve their social economic status.

Judged by 2016 and 2021 data in Table 6.1, there has been a very little progress in increasing accessibility of day care centres in Kahama Municipality. On average, 6 day care centre in 2013 was serving one Council/District. The situation a bit improved to 9 centres serving a single District/Council in 2015.

Likewise, the number of children taken to day care centers increased from 953 children in 2016 to 4450 in 2021. Moreover, establishment and enrolment of children in day care centers was higher in those areas with high population density and urban characteristics.

District/Council	2016		2021		Difference in Numbers of Pupils	Percent Difference of Pupils
	Number of Centres	Number of pupils	Number of Centres	Number of pupils		
Kahama MC	3	131	3	149	18	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Social Welfare Offices

#### 1.4.1 ONE STOP CENTERS

The Municipality has 3 one stop centers designed to provide integrated services to survivors of gender-based violence and Violence against Children. Currently Kahama TC has 1 one stop center located at Kahama TC Hospital, Shinyanga DC 1 located at Nindo HC and Shinyanga Municipal 1 located at Municipal referral Hospital. In general, the Municipality has 3 one stop Centre while the demand is 6, the deficit is 3 which is 50%.

For the period of July 2018 to June 2019 One stop centers has served 5584 Victims of GBV as illustrated in the table below by district and by types of GBV.

**1.0 Table 13; Victims served from one stop centers.**

Council	Emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	Child Neglect
Kahama MC	750	961	230	378
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>378</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Social Welfare Offices

## 6.2 Women and Youth Groups

### 6.2.1 Number of Women Economic Groups

#### 2.0



Women's economic group refers to the groups which women expand their ability to succeed, advance economically and enabling women to become powerful agents of economic and societal transformation within their communities. Women economic groups have been established to cater for to-day's women emerging needs, and respond to the needs of women emancipation in society.

Regular group meetings provide a platform for social support and individual leadership development; women who are empowered become solutions to poverty, poor health and vulnerability for their families. Women have continued to receive loans from government and non government organisations and religious institutions.

However, Table 6.2 shows that Kahama Municipal Council has 2,906 women economic groups and majority of them are located in Muheza District Council (530). Total amount of 232,223,000 was loaned in 2013 while in 2015, TZS 235,000,000 was loaned.

**Table 6. 2: Number of Women Economic Groups by District/Council; Kahama Municipality; 2013 and 2015**

District/Council	2016			2021		
	Total no. of Registered Groups	Total Members	Total Loaned Tshs	Total no. of Groups	Total Members	Total Loaned Tshs.
Kahama MC	62	310	26,500,000	79	395	24,000,000
Total	62	310	26,500,000	79	395	24,000,000

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Community Development Offices

### 6.2.2 Youth Economic Groups

Youth are the main source of labor force in a country and they involve significantly in production sectors which are essential for development of the country's economy. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years.

Kahama Municipal Council has paid much attention to this group by encouraging them to form economic groups and providing them with some capital input. 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. Employment of youth in different activities helps to overcome the problem of youth unemployment.

Table 6.4 shows that, almost all District/council had youth economic groups with the exception of only few District/Council of which had no youth economic groups in 2013 and formed them in 2016. ....DC was leading in number of youth economic groups in 2013 and the leading in 2016 was .....District/Council.

In 2016 (98,688,500TZS) were given as loans to youth Economic Groups in Kahama Municipal Council where ..... District Council had the largest share of (TZS45,502,500), Whereby in the year 2015 total amount of (154,424,500TZS) was loaned and .....got a largest share of (TZS45,502,500).

**Table 6. 3: Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by District/Council; Kahama Municipal Council**

District/Council	2016			2021		
	Total no. of Registered Groups	Total Members	Total Loaned Tshs	Total no. of Groups	Total Members	Total Loaned Tshs.
Kahama MC	62	310	26,500,000	79	395	24,000,000
Total	62	310	26,500,000	79	395	24,000,000

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Community Development Offices

- Ununuzi wa mabasi mawili (TATA) katika Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Shinyanga kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 120,000,000** (Vikundi vya Vijana vya Wabunifu (60,000,000) na Mapambano (60,000,000))
- Ununuzi wa mtambo wa kuponda kokoto kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 100,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Kahama.
- Ununuzi wa gari la kubeba mizigo (Canter) kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 30,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Shinyanga. (Kikundi cha Wanawake Jipemoyo)
- Ununuzi wa mashine ya kukoboa na kusaga nafaka kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 10,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Shinyanga (Kikundi cha Vijana cha Pamoja Tunaweza)

- v. Ununuzi wa Mashine za kugrade mpunga kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 60,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Msalala (*Kikundi cha Wakinamama Upendo*). Taratibu za manunuzi zinaendelea.
- vi. Ununuzi wa mashine nne za kusaga mahindi, kukoboa mpunga, kusaga unga na mashine ya kusaga karanga kwa gharama ya **Shilingi 50,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Ushetu (*Kikundi cha wanawake cha Mapinduzi ya Viwanda*). Ujenzi wa jengo la kuweka mashine unaendelea.
- vii. Uendelezaji wa kiwanda cha kusindika Ngozi kwa kikundi cha Kalakale kwa gharama **shilingi 10,000,000** katika Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Kishapu.
- viii.
- ix. Purchases of two buses (TATA) in municipal council at a cost of Shilingi 120,000,000 (*youth creative groups, (60,000,000) and activities (60,000,000)*)
- x. Purchases of gravel crashier machine at a cost of Shiling 100,000,000 at Kahama municipal council
- xi. Purchases of lorry (*Canter*) at a cost of Shilling 30,000,000 at Shinyanga district council (*Women entrepreneur JIPEMOYO*)
- xii. Purchases of milling machine at a cost of Shilling 10,000,000 at Shinyanga district council (*Youth entrepreneur PAMOJA TUNAWEZA*)
- xiii. *Purchases of rice grading machine at a cost of Shiling 60,000,000 at Msalala district council (Women entrepreneur UPENDO).*
- xiv. Purchases of milling machine for rice, grinding groundnuts at a cost of Shiling 50,000,000 at Ushetu district council (*Women entrepreneur MAPINDUZI YA VIWANDA*).
- xv. Developing a skin processing industry for Kalakale entrepreneurial group at a cost of shiling 10,000,000 at Kishapu district council

### 6.2.3 SACCOS, VICOBA, CBOs and FBOs

Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) are Community Economic Development Projects which are based on three areas: Participation, Empowerment and sustainability of the economic activities carried out by community members. Government and other stakeholders encourage people to engage themselves into Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to alleviate poverty.

In Kahama Municipality, a total of 228 SACCOS were registered with 132 active and 96 dormant. The total number of members was 26069, where 15665 were males and 10404 females. In addition, a total of

(41093073049 TZS) was lent to members and TZS, 31884798253 of loans was recovered by the end of the year 2015.

Most SACCOS have poor performance due to low level of education, lack of adequate capital, poor extension services, inaccessibility to credit facilities and services. Furthermore, SACCOS needs a comprehensive and more effort from the Government, NGOs and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) to raise their status and make them sustainable and be fueling tool for Community Economic Development.

**Table 6. 4: Active SACCOS by District/Council, Kahama Municipal Council**

Council	No. of SACCOS (Registered)		Total Members		Total Value of Shares (Tshs) as at Dec 2021	Total Money loaned to members Jan –Dec 2021 (Tshs)	Total loans recovered from members Jan –Dec 2021 (Tshs)
	Active	Dormant	Male	Female			
<b>Source:</b> Compiled data from Municipal Community Development Offices							
Kahama MC	6	13	1,718	1,114	642,185,357	3,935,917,215	3,197,411,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>642,185,357</b>	<b>3,935,917,215</b>	<b>3,197,411,741</b>

**Source:** Compiled data from Municipal Community Development Offices

### 5.6.1 Staff Conditions

Kahama Municipal Council has a total number of 1 cooperative officer and 1 Municipal cooperative officer, There is a shortage of 29 cooperative officers compared to the number of registered offices in the Council.

### 5.6.2 State of Cooperative Unions in Kahama Municipal Council

The available data for the cooperative Unions is as indicated in the table below

**Table N0. 23; Cooperative Unions**

Council	Number	Type	Conditions	Dormant	Total	UNIONS&JOINT INTERPISE
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Kahama MC	29	AMCOS	12	1	13	1
		SACCOS	10	1	11	
		OTHERS	3	1	4	
Total			25	3	28	1

### 5.6.3 SACCOS zilizopata Leseni

Kulingana na Sheria mpya ya huduma ndogo za fedha Na. 10 ya 2018. Sheria hii ilivielekeza vyama vya akiba na mikopo kupata leseni ya usimamizi wa shughuli za SACCOS ili viwe halali kuendelea na kutoa huduma za fedha ikiwemo mikopo. Hivyo kati ya SACCOS hai na zimefanikiwa kupata leseni ni SACCOS 7 ampapo SACCOS 6 ni za Halmashauri ya Manispaa na SACCOS 1 ni ya Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Kahama.

### Jedwali Na. 20; Idadi ya Wanachama kwenye Ushirika

Aina ya vyama	Idadi ya vyama	Jumla ya wanachama
Amcos	254	26,709
Saccos	140	13,920
Mining	12	658
Mifugo	6	716
Nyuki	1	69
Viwanda	1	31
Aina nyinginezo	8	4,192
UNION	2	245(AMCOS)
JOINT INTERPRISE	1	12(UNIONS)
<b>JUMLA KUU</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>46,552</b>

### 5.6.4 Mfumo wa Stakabadhi Ghalani

Mkoa wa Shinyanga kwa mara ya kwanza ulijaribu kutekeleza mfumo wa stakabadhi ghalani mwaka jana (kuanzia msimu wa 2019/2020 na 2020/2021) kwa mazao ya Choroko na dengi na mauzo yalikuwa kama ifuatavyo:

- Awamu ya kwanza tulifanikiwa kuuza **Kilo. 35,000** za choroko kwa bei ya **Tsh. 800/=** kwa kilo.
- Awamu ya pili kwenye msimu wa Dengi tulifanikiwa kuuza **Kilo 100,000** kwa bei ya **Tshs. 1,010/=** kwa kilo.

iii. Awamu ya kwanza msimu wa 2020/2021, tumefanikiwa kuuza Choroko kupitia mfumo huu ambapo Minada 10 ilifanyika ndani ya kipindi cha miezi mitatu. Tumefanikiwa Kuuza **Kilo 6,089,576** kwa bei ya kuanzaia ya **Tshs.1,620/=**

Hata hivyo, kwa msimu **2021/2022** Mkoa wa Shinyanga tulishindwa kuendelea kutokana na maagizo yaliyotolewa na Wizara ya Kilimo.

#### 5.6.1 Number of staffs

Kahama Municipal Council has total of 7 cooperative offices and Municipal assistant cooperative registrar, there are shortages of 25 cooperative officers as compared to number of cooperative societies in Shinyanga

#### 5.6.2 Cooperative societies in Shinyanga

Kahama Municipal Council has sum of primary cooperative societies 425 with **46,295 members**.

Table No. 23; Cooperative societies (CSs)

council	Sum of CSs	Type of cooperative	active	Domance	total	UNIONS & JOINT INTERPISE
Kahama MC	29	AMCOS	12	1	13	1
		SACCOS	10	1	11	
		Others	3	1	4	
Total			25	3	28	1

#### 5.6.3 Licensed SACCOS

According to new act of small Funancial services No. 10 ya 2018. That act directed saving and credit societies to acquire certificate of cooperative management in order to operate authoritatively. Thus active SACCOS with licenses are 7, 6 SACCOS from Shinyanga municipal council and 1 from Kahama municipal council

Table Na. 20: Sum of members of cooperative societies

Type of cooperative	Sum of cooperative	Total
Amcos	254	26,709
Saccos	140	13,920
Mining	12	658
Livestock	6	716
Bees	1	69
Industries	1	31
Others	8	4,192
UNION	2	245(AMCOS)
JOINT INTERPRISE	1	12(UNIONS)



<b>Grand total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>46,552</b>
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#### 5.6.4 Ware house system

For the first time Kahama Municipal Council has practiced ware house System during the season of 2019/2020 and 2020/2021) for green gum and chick peas with sells as follow;

- i. In the first phase in season 2019/2020, 35,000kg green gum was sold by 800 Shs per kg.
- ii. In the second phase in season 2019/2020, 100,000kg chick peas was sold by **1,010** Shs per kg
- iii. In the first phase in season 2020/2021, 10 green gum auctions were done in three months. **6,089,576** kg green gum was sold by 1620 TShs per kg as a starting price.
- iv. During **2021/2022** Municipality ware house system was stopped due to ministerial directives.

#### 6.2.4 Village Community Bank (VICOBA)

Village Community Banks (VICOBA) operates in Kahama Municipal Council. The main goal is always located in the socio-economic growth of communities through the sharing of resources. This can include the participation of banks or other traditional money-lending institutions. The specific framework and practices of the community bank depend largely on its location in the world and the culture that has shaped it

Table 6.5 shows that by 2016, there were a total of 1350 VICOBA in Kahama Municipal Council of which they consist of (40554) members, (12692) male (27862) female and whereby Shinyanga District had 344 number of VICOBA followed by 188 in Kahama MC. Some measures has to be taken in Ushetu District as it has only one VICOBA.

Community banks play an important role in local economies, not only because they offer the typical banking services but also have stronger relationships and ties within communities. This makes community banks more able to meet the needs of their customers, compared to the larger banks that are Municipal or national in scope and market, community banks are critical in expanding access to capital and financial services.

**Table 6. 5: Village Community Bank (VICOBA) by Kahama Municipal Council**

Council	Number of VICOBA	Members		Total members	Percent	
		Male	Female		Male	Female

Kahama MC	188	2,009	5,336	7,345	27.4	72.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>72.6</b>

### 6.2.5 Financial Institutions

The Municipality had 23 financial institutions operating across the Municipality. 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), Akiba Commercial Bank (ACB), CRDB and AZANIA BANK. Kahama Municipal Council has a larger number of banks (7) including EXIM, NBC, BACLAYS, TPB, CRDB, AZANIA and NMB. The remaining councils had only one up to three bank each.

## 6.3 Vulnerability

Vulnerable children are children who are at significant risk of harm to their wellbeing now and into the future as a consequence of the environment in which they are being raised and, in some cases, due to their own complex needs.

Characteristics of children defined as vulnerable include those:

- orphaned by the death of one or both parents;
- abandoned by parents;
- living in extreme poverty;
- living with a disability;
- affected by armed conflicts;
- abused by parents or their caregivers;
- Malnourished due to extreme poverty;
- HIV-positive;
- And finally, those marginalized, stigmatized, or even discriminated.

Vulnerable Children and young people who experience a range of emotional, psychological and physical problems as a result of being harmed may have significant and lasting effects including:

- low self esteem
- increased fear, guilt and self-blame
- distrust of adults
- depression
- suicidal thoughts and self-harming

- ▯ learning disorders, including poor language and cognitive development
- ▯ aggressive behavior and other behavioral problems
- ▯ delinquency and criminal behavior including violent or aggressive behavior
- ▯ drug and alcohol abuse and high-risk sexual behavior
- ▯ difficulty forming relationships with other adults

Parents are responsible for the care of their children and need to recognize when they need help before harm occurs. Every child and young person have the right to grow up in a safe and supportive family and to have opportunities that assist them to reach their full potential.

This chapter deals with crimes/incidents that are reported daily at Police Posts and Stations in Kahama Municipal Council .The growth of Municipal, population increase, the development of science and technology are catalyst to the erosion of morals in the country. The rate of crimes and the type of offences committed reveal that morals erosion within the society has been increasing.

#### **6.4.2 Accidents**

Table 6.8 indicates the number of accidents reported and the number of people who died/injured from January to December 2021. The total number of accidents which occurred was 286 out of which 276 people died and 391 people were injured. Most accidents were due to motor vehicle only (36 percent), followed by motorcycles only (26 percent), Motor vehicles and Motor cycles versus Pedestrian (22 percent) and lastly motorcycles versus motor vehicle.

The table shows that there was large number of people who were injured in the accidents than those who died. Total number of people who died in motor vehicles accidents versus motor cycles was 32 and those injured was 13. In motor vehicle and motor cycle versus pedestrians 54 died and 40 injured. Motor vehicles only 96 died and 278 injured. Motor cycles only where 94 died and 60 were injured.

**Table 6. 8: Total number of Accidents Reported in the Police Station and Number of People Injured/died from January to December 2021 Kahama Municipal Council**

Council	Total number of Accidents involving				Total Number of People Died/Injured from Accidents involving							
	Motor vehicles only	Motor vehicle Versus Motor Cycles	Motor cycle s only	Motor vehicles and Motor cycles versus Pedestrian	Motor vehicles only		Motor vehicle Versus Motor Cycles		Motor cycles only		Motor vehicles and Motor cycles Versus Pedestrian	
					Died	Injury	Died	Injury	Died	Injury	Died	Injury
Kahama MC	1	3	6	3	4	30	1	4	3	11	5	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>

## 6.5 Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda)

Bodaboda business contributes in reducing youth unemployment as well as reducing poverty.

Challenge of poor infrastructure and high expenses of hiring motor vehicles have provided a way for bodaboda to serve as a means of transportation in almost all areas

Kahama MC had(2505) bodaboda operators.

## 6.6 Policy Implication on Other Development Issues

Policy formulation on youths and women is important in order to deal with new challenges of unemployment and gender equalities. The informal sector is the primary source of employment for women and youth in most developing countries.

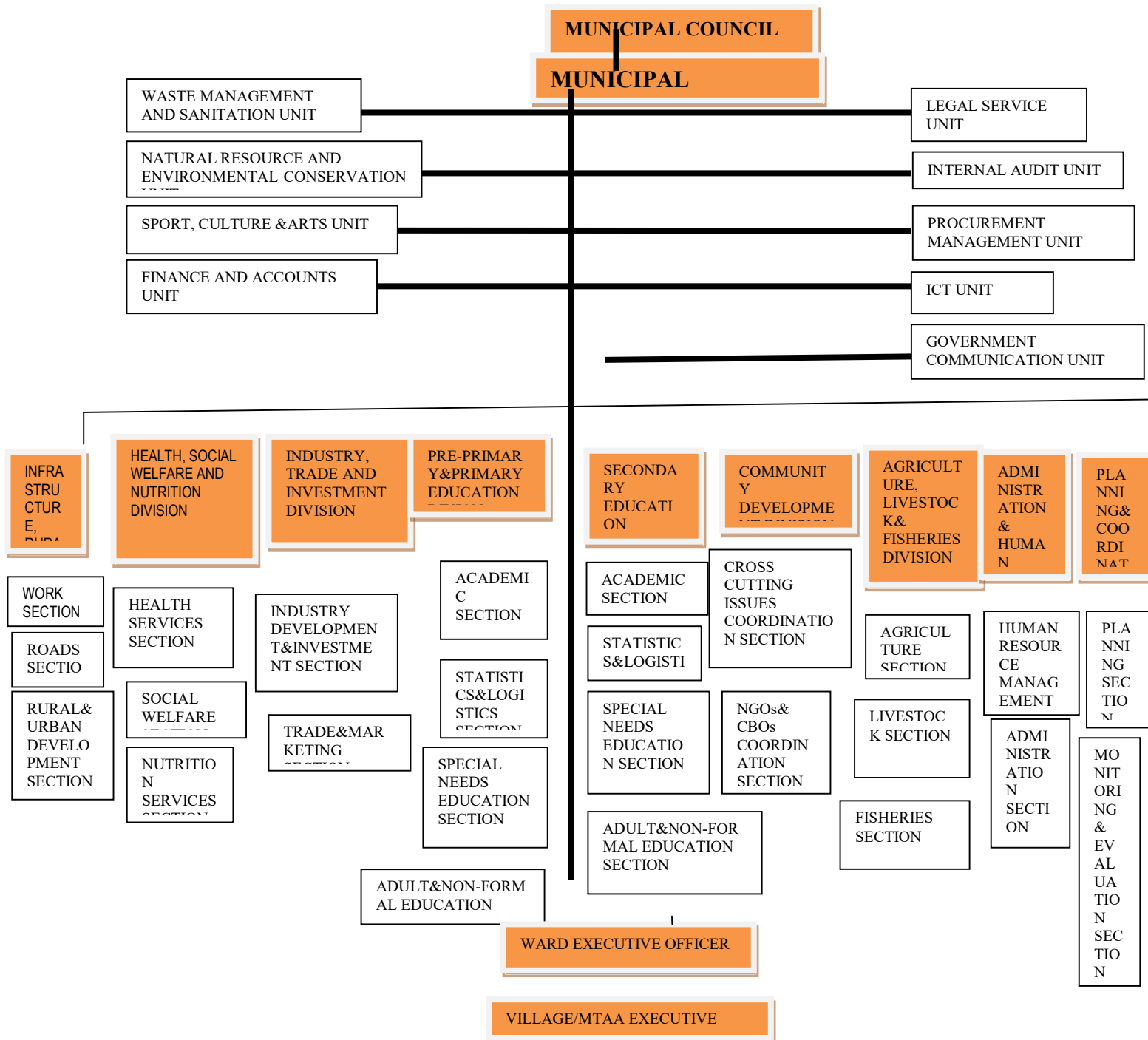
The majority of economically active women and youth in developing countries are engaged in the informal sector. In some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, almost all of the female non-agricultural labour force is in the informal sector.

Informal sector is now playing a big part in youths and women employment therefore policies have to focus on enabling youths to employ themselves and to empower them so as establish economic groups for easy access of loans.

Moreover, limited access to capital is a main constraint for operators working in the informal sector. Lack of skills, education and training are also impediment to the formal sector in Africa. Other factors include the limited access to technology and poor infrastructure. Formulation of women and youth economic groups is partially implemented in some of areas in Kahama Municipal Council such that there is a malfunction in establishment of youth population.

## Annex I: THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR SHINYANGA

### NEW KAHAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



*(Approved by the Kahama Municipal Council)*

**MUNICIPALITY ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**

**LEGAL SERVICES UNIT**

**Principal Legal Officer**

**INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT**

**Principal Computer System Analyst**

**DIRECTOR**

**FINANCE AND ACCCOUNTS UNIT**

**Chief Accountant**

**INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT**

**Chief Internal Auditor**

**HEALTH & SOCIAL WELFARE SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SECTOR SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**EDUCATION SECTOR SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**LGAs MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**PLANNING AND COORDINATION SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY AND OFICIAL GAZZETE UNIT**

**MUNICIPALITYAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL**

**Medical Officer In charge**

**PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**Principal Supplies Officer**

PRINCIPAL SUPPLIES OFFICER

**INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**

**ADMIN. AND HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SECTION**

**Assistant Administrative Secretary**