

The United Republic of Tanzania



SINGIDA SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2015

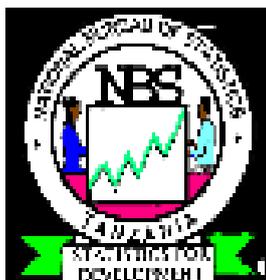


[June, 2017]

The United Republic of Tanzania



SINGIDA SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2015



**National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance,
Dar es Salaam
June, 2017
and
Singida Regional Secretariat**

June, 2017

Foreword

The National Five Years Development Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 is in line with the goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 which are to achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy. To monitor the progress in achieving these goals, there is need for timely and accurate data and information at all levels.

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

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

Our efforts to meet both the new and old challenges are hampered by many factors including ill prepared rural development programmes followed by weak implementation, monitoring and supervision of these programmes. The shortcomings in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to the lack of reliable and adequate data and information on the rural development process.

The availability of reliable, adequate and relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information at district level is a prerequisite for the success of the formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Regional Development Programmes.

The publication of the Regional Social-Economic Profile series by the President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) in collaboration with the Local Government Authorities should be viewed as a modest attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap at both Regional and District levels.

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

For the First Edition constructive views and criticisms are still invited from readers to enable the profile to become a better tool in the implementation of the country's policies.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the contribution made by the staff of the Singida Regional Commissioner's Office, the District Councils staff of Iramba, Singida, Manyoni, Ikungi, Mkalama, Itigi and Singida Municipal who devoted their time to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

.....
Regional Administrative Secretary
September, 2016

Acronyms

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

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

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CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1 An Overview

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

Singida is centrally located in Tanzania mainland. It borders Eight regions namely Arusha, Manyara, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Tabora, Shinyanga and Simiyu region. The region is bordered to the North by Shinyanga Region, Simiyu Region and Arusha Region, to the Northeast by Manyara Region, to the East by Dodoma Region, to the Southeast by Iringa Region, to the Southwest by Mbeya Region and to the West by Tabora Region.

All roads from Arusha and Dodoma are tarmac as well connection to Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora via Nzega. Although Mbeya is not tarmac, it is accessible throughout the year and it is expected to be tarmac in near future.

1.1 Geographical Location

Singida region is located below the equator between latitudes $3^{\circ} 52'$ and $7^{\circ} 34'$. Longitudinally the region is situated between $33^{\circ} 27'$ and $35^{\circ} 26'$ east of Greenwich. To the north, it shares borders with Shinyanga region and Simiyu Region ; Arusha, Manyara and on the east borders Dodoma. To the south it shares borders with Iringa and Mbeya while on the west there is Tabora region.

Map showing Location of Singida Region on Tanzania Mainland



1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

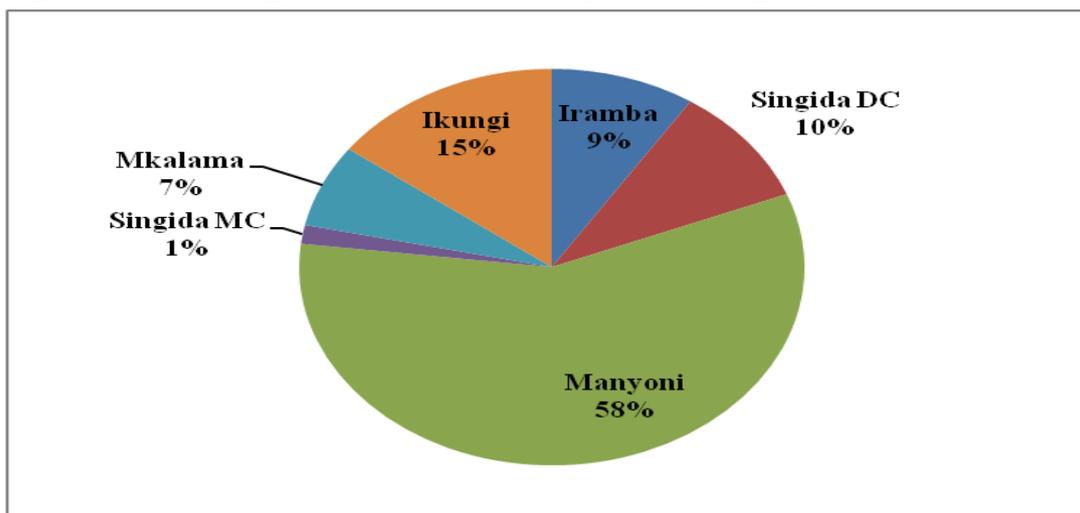
Singida region has a total surface area of **49,438** sq. kms. Table 1.1 and Figure 1 show that distribution of the region's area among the districts and this is heavily in favour of Manyoni (57.9 percent) and Ikungi district (14.9 percent) followed by Iramba, Singida DC Mkalama and last Singida MC.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Surface Area by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Area (Sq.k.m.)			Percent of Surface Area (Sq.kms.)
	Land Area	Water Area	Total	
Iramba	4,549.4	22	4,571	9.2
Singida DC	4,770.7	50	4,821	9.8
Manyoni	28,620.0	-	28,620	57.9
Singida MC	730.5	23.50	754	1.5
Mkalama	3,328.7	-	3,329	6.7
Ikungi	7,343.3	-	7,343	14.9
Itigi	-	-	-	-
Total	49,342.5	95.50	49,438	100

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

Figure 1.1: Percentage Distribution of Area by District, Singida, 2015



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

Administratively, Singida region is divided into Seven Local Government Authorities namely: Manyoni, Singida District Council, Iramba and Singida Municipal, Mkalama, Ikungi and Itigi. It is further sub divided into divisions, wards, villages, streets and hamlets. Table 1.2 shows the number of divisions and wards, villages and hamlets per each council.

SINGIDA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 2015

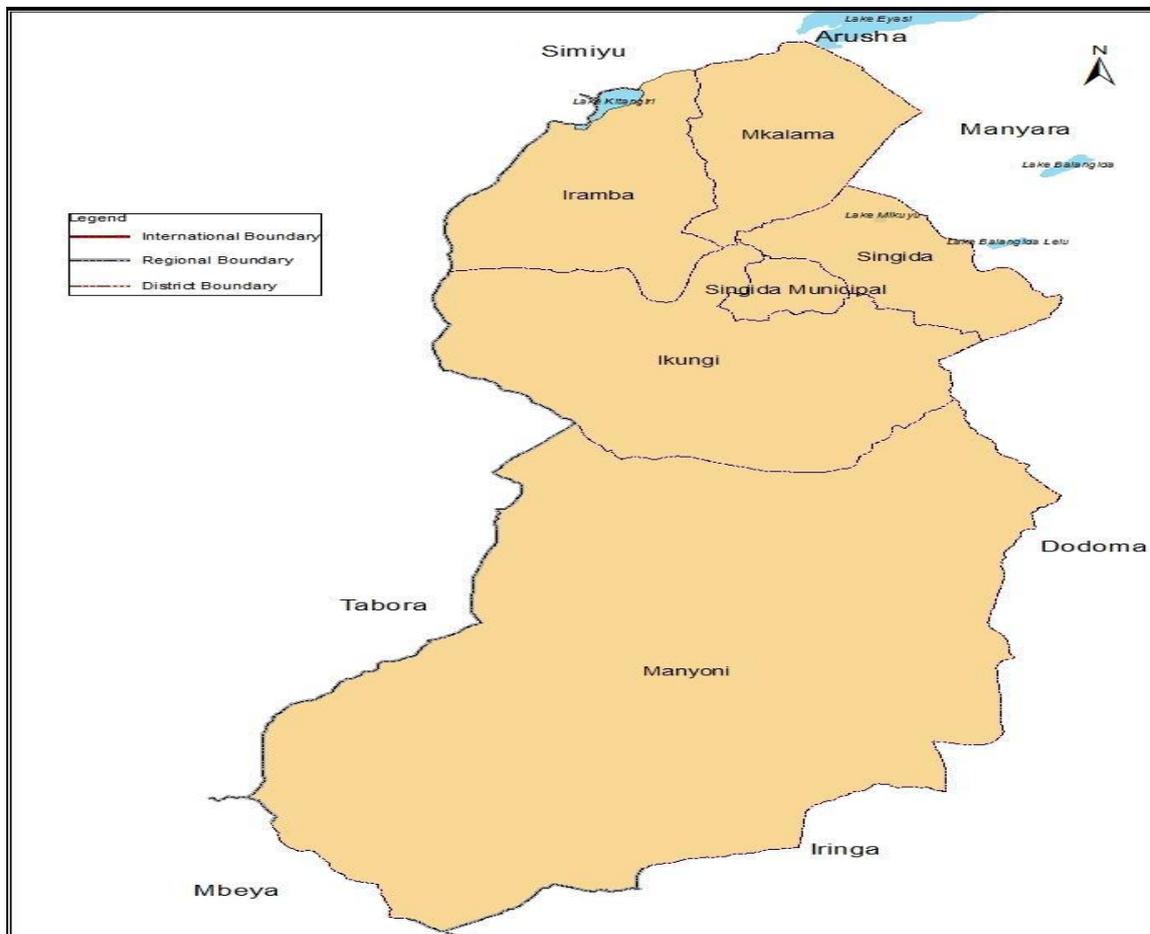


Table 1.2: Administrative Units by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Hamlets	Streets
Iramba	4	20	70	392	-
Singida DC	3	21	84	439	-
Manyoni	4	19	58	279	-
Singida MC	2	18	19	84	53
Mkalama	3	17	70	388	-
Ikungi	4	28	101	545	-
Itigi	1	13	39	171	-
Total	21	136	441	2,298	53

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner's Office – 2015

Table 1.3 shows that the average surface area per Ward in Singida region is 363.5 sq. kms, ranging from 41.9 sq kms per ward in Singida Municipal Council to 894.4, sq. kms in Manyoni district. A similar pattern was observed at the village level where average surface area per village for Manyoni districts was 295.05 kms and lowest with from 39.7sq. kms per village from Singida Municipal Council.

The average population per ward was 10,892 people and ranged from 12,769 in Iramba district to 9,029 people per ward for Singida MC

Table 1.3: Distribution of Surface Area and Population by Ward, Village and District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Surface Area (sq. kms)	Projected Population 2015	Wards			Villages		
			Number	Average surface per Ward (sq.kms)	Average Population per Ward	Number	Average Area per Village (sq.kms)	Average Population per Village
Iramba	4,571	255,373	20	228.6	12,768.65	70	65.31	3,648.2
Singida DC	4,821	243,743	21	229.6	11,606.81	84	57.39	2,901.7
Manyoni	28,620	320,741	32	894.4	10,023.16	97	295.05	3,306.6
Singida MC	754	162,530	18	41.9	9,029.44	19	39.68	8,554.2
Mkalama	3,329	203,983	17	195.8	11,999.00	70	47.55	2,914.0
Ikungi	7,343	295,014	28	262.3	10,536.21	101	72.71	2,920.9
Itigi	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	49,438	1,481,384	136	363.5	10,892.53	441	112.10	3,359.2

Source: NBS, Regional and District population projection 2012-2017, **NB:** Manyoni population include Itigi population as per 2012 population census

1.3 Climate, Soil and Topography

1.3.1 Climate

In regard to climate there are two key features which are temperature and rainfall. The region forms part of the semi- arid central zone of Tanzania which experiences low rainfall and short rainy seasons which are often erratic with fairly wide spread drought in one year out of four. Total rainfall ranges from 500mm to 800mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. There are two rather well defined seasons, the short rainy season during the months of December to March or sometimes goes to April and the long dry season from April to November. The wetter areas in Singida region are along the escarpment near Kiomboi in Iramba district and in the South-West of Manyoni district near Rungwa, where the long - term mean annual rainfall exceeds 800mm. The mean annual rainfall is in the range of 600mm to 800mm over large areas of Iramba and Singida districts. On the eastern side of Manyoni district near the Bahi Swamp and the Rift Valley depression of Mgori and Shelui divisions lies the drier area in the region where the mean annual rainfall is less than 550mm. The regional mean annual average rainfall is 700mm. The temperatures in the region vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to 35°C and chilly nights going down to 10°C. Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being North-Easterly during the months of November to March and South-Easterly for the rest of the year (dry season). In May to October, the winds are usually dry and contribute to the semi-aridity of the region. The fact that maximum wind velocities coincide with the period of greatest water deficiency underlines the climatic impact of these winds on moisture losses and hence desertification.

1.3.2 Soil

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

Concretionary banded limestone and less frequently silica are often developed below shallow “mbuga”. The thickness of these alluvial deposits is quite variable but alluvial deposits at depths of 100 meters have been observed by borehole drilling in the Wembere steppe. The second deposit is of the Cainozoic consisting of cemented sand, siltstone and sandstone occupying only a very small proportion of the region.

1.3.3 Topography

Singida region occupies the northern part of the central plateau of Tanzania which has elevations ranging from 1,200m to 1,500m above sea level. Surrounding the region on all side except the South-Eastern boundary is a major scarp of up to 180 meters high which is the eastern part of the Great Rift Valley. A prominent feature of the land escarpment in Iramba and Singida districts is the massive outcrops or rocky peaks (tors) of granite and metamorphic rocks. These outcrops, alternatively known as inselbergs, are remnants of ancient land surfaces which in the adjacent areas have been eroded to form an extensive gently undulating peneplain.

1.4 Vegetation

Bush or thickets found in uplands are the types of vegetation found in the region. There is also wetland vegetation which includes wooded grassland. Bushland vegetation is the most common vegetation in Iramba and Central Singida districts (Ilongero/Mgori). A dense impenetrable deciduous thicket of mult-steamed shrubs known as “Itigi thicket” occupies the part of Ikungi district (Isuna, Ikungi, northern Manyoni, north eastern part of Itigi and parts of Makanda). Wetland vegetation is found in wetter “mbuga” which are invariably flooded for long periods during the wet season within areas of wooded grassland and on the edge of swamp vegetation. This form of vegetation is found in the north-eastern part of Manyoni (Kintinku, Muhalala and Saranda) and South Eastern Manyoni.

1.5 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)

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

1.5.1 Zone I

The zone is characterized by moderately high rainfall in the region with annual mean precipitation ranging from 500mm to 750mm. The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams. The zone covers the north western part of Iramba and southern parts of Singida district. The plains include the Wembere, Sibiti, Lake Kitangiri and Shelui in Iramba district; western parts of Sepuka, Ihanja and Isuna in Ikungi district. The soils are deep dark brown silt loam; brown or reddish brown loamy sands. Crops grown are mainly maize, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes and beans. Livestock keeping is largely practiced and oxenization is generally very popular. Fishing activities are confined to Lake Kitangiri. The zone is densely populated.

1.5.2 Zone II

This zone enjoys the highest rainfall in the region with annual precipitation of from 650mm to 800mm. The area is characterized by a gently undulating plateau with isolated hills, rock outcrops and dissected by many streams in the north eastern Iramba district. It has deep dark brown or reddish brown loamy sands to dark grey or black cracking clays in valleys and depressions. The vegetation is a mixture of **acacia** bushland, and grassland of **brachystegia** woodlands. Crops grown here are mainly maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, groundnuts, sunflower and cotton. Oxenization is universally practiced. This is the most densely populated zone.

1.5.3 Zone III

The zone is predominantly undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills and rock outcrops and has a fair rainfall regime ranging between 600mm and 700mm annually. It covers Ilongero and Mgori areas in central Singida district. Soils are mainly deep dark-brown or deep reddish brown loamy sands with dark grey or black clays in valleys. There is considerable soil erosion. The zone is suitable for growing cotton, onions, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, yellow gram, cassava and sweet potatoes. The zone is free from tsetse flies and hence livestock keeping is practiced here. The population density is very high here although it varies from area to area.

1.5.4 Zone IV

The zone has low, variable and unreliable rainfall, which ranges from 550mm to 600mm per year. Areas within this zone are the southern parts of Ikungi district; Isuna and most parts of Ikungi, Northern Manyoni and North Eastern parts of Itigi. Soils are extremely acidic, grayish-brown sands and black cracking clays in valleys and depressions. Crops production in the zone is generally poor due to poor soil and low rainfall. Crops generally planted are maize, millet, cassava, beans, yellow gram, groundnuts and cotton. There is very low concentration of both livestock and human

population most probably due to high tsetse fly infestation. Ox-ploughing is meagerly practiced.

1.5.5 Zone V

This zone is an area of very low population but with high propotion of household



owning livestock, mainly cattle. The zone has low rainfall averaging between 500mm to 650mm per annum. The soils vary from reddish-brown loamy sands to dark grey and black cracking clays in the valleys and depressions. The major crops grown here are maize, sorghum, millet, paddy, groundnuts,

cassava and beans. Oxenization is also meagerly practiced in the zone. The zone covers the north eastern parts of Manyoni, Bahi area, Kintiku and Saranda; south-eastern Manyoni, the zone also borders with Dodoma in the east.

1.5.6 Zone VI

This is an undulating area with occasional inselbergs. It covers almost the entire part of Itigi district, Mwamagembe, Southern Mgandu and most of Nkonko division. The soils are reddish loamy sands with dark grey to black clays in valleys and depressions. The zone, however experiences medium rainfall of 500mm to 700mm per year. The livestock population in the zone is very low due to high level of tsetse fly infestation. Major crops grown here are maize, millet, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Bee keeping and hunting are also major economic activities of the people in the zone.

The zone is generally flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams.

1.6 Drainage System

There are three basic drainage systems:-

- Sibiti is the only permanent rivers in the region in Mkalama district flow towards Lake Kitangiri.
- In Iramba district the Ndurumo, Mpura, Kisukwani and Wembere rivers flow towards North and North-West into Lake Kitangiri and Eyasi basin.
- In Ikungi district the Ponde and Bubu rivers flow into the Bahi swamp which extends across the floor of the Rift Valley into Dodoma region. Other rivers feed the Njombe which ultimately joins with the Ruaha discharging into the Indian Ocean.
- The rivers in Ikungi district drain the Wembere plain or swamp. Much of the plateau has internal drainage producing saline and alkaline lakes such as Singidani, Kindai and Balengida Singida district.

1.7 Population

1.7.1 Ethnic Groups

The main indigenous ethnic groups are the Nyaturu, Nyiramba, Sukuma, Gogo, and Taturu. Others who form significant minorities are the Nyisanzu, Barbaig, Hadzabe, Kimbu and the Sangu. The Nyiramba are mainly in Iramba district while the Sukuma, Gogo, Sangu and Taturu predominate in Manyoni District and Itigi. The Nyaturu on the other hand are the major ethnic group in Singida District Council and Ikungi District, Singida Municipal Council and Manyoni districts. The Hadzabe (Tindiga) people, mostly found in Mkalama Districts, form a group of special interest that is still dependent on hunting and collection of wild plants and honey. The Barbaig, found in Singida Districts Council.

Table 1.4: Number of Major Ethnic Groups by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Number of Major Ethnic Group	Major Ethnic Groups
Iramba	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyiramba, Sukuma, Taturu and Barbaig
Singida DC	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyaturu, Kimbu, Barbaig, Nyiramba, Sukuma, Hadzabe and Taturu.
Manyoni	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gogo, Sukuma, Nyaturu, Barbaig, Nyiramba, Sangu and Kimbu.
Singida MC	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyaturu, Nyiramba
Mkalama	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyiramba, Nyisanzu, Nyaturu, Sukuma, Barbaigs and Hadzabe
Ikungi	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyiramba, Nyaturu, and Sukuma
Itigi	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gogo, Taturu, Nyaturu, Sukuma, Nyamwezi and Kimbu

Source: Compiled data from District Council Profiles 2015.

1.7.2 Population Size and Growth

Like most regions on Tanzania mainland, the population of Singida region has experienced a significant growth. Table 1.5 shows that the region had 1,370,637 people in 2012 population census with population growth rate of 2.3 percent. Compared to 1,086,748 people counted in the 2002 Population Census, resulting in a significant increase of 283,889 people (26.1 percent) during the intercensal period 2002-2012. Compared to other regions on the Mainland, Singida region is the 8th least populous region.

In the case on the doubling time, the Singida region's population doubling interval is getting shorter. According to PHC 2002 doubling interval showed to be 30.7 years, but in PHC 2012 doubling time became shorter 29.9 years.

Table 1.6: Population Size and Growth Rate by Region; Tanzania, 1988–2012 Censuses

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Tanzania	23,095,882	34,443,603	44,928,923	49.1	30.4	2.9	2.7	24.3	26.1
Dodoma	1,235,327	1,692,025	2,083,588	37	23.1	2.2	2.1	30.8	33.3
Arusha	744,135	1,288,088	1,694,310	73.1	31.5	3.9	2.7	17.7	25.3
Kilimanjaro	1,104,673	1,376,702	1,640,087	24.6	19.1	1.6	1.8	44.1	39.6
Tanga	1,280,212	1,636,280	2,045,205	27.8	25	1.8	2.2	39.5	31.1
Morogoro	1,220,564	1,753,362	2,218,492	43.7	26.5	2.6	2.4	26.8	29.5
Pwani	636,103	885,017	1,098,668	39.1	24.1	2.4	2.2	29.4	32.1
Dsm	1,360,865	2,487,288	4,364,541	82.8	75.5	4.3	5.6	16.1	12.3
Lindi	646,494	787,624	864,652	21.8	9.8	1.4	0.9	49.1	74.3
Mtwara	889,100	1,124,481	1,270,854	26.5	13	1.7	1.2	41.3	56.6
Ruvuma	779,875	1,113,715	1,376,891	42.8	23.6	2.5	2.1	27.2	32.7
Iringa	1,193,074	840,404	941,238	25	12	1.6	1.1	43.5	61.2
Mbeya	1,476,278	2,063,328	2,707,410	39.8	31.2	2.4	2.7	29	25.5
Singida	792,387	1,086,748	1,370,637	37.1	26.1	2.3	2.3	30.7	29.9
Tabora	1,036,150	1,710,465	2,291,623	65.1	34	3.6	2.9	19.4	23.7
Rukwa	698,718	729,060	1,004,539	62.6	37.8	3.5	3.2	20	21.6
Kigoma	856,770	1,674,047	2,127,930	95.4	27.1	4.8	2.4	14.5	28.9
Shinyanga	1,763,800	1,249,226	1,534,808	58.6	22.9	3.3	2.1	21.1	33.7
Kagera	1,313,594	1,791,451	2,458,023	54.4	37.2	3.1	3.2	22.3	21.9
Mwanza	1,876,635	2,058,866	2,772,509	56.1	34.7	3.2	3	21.8	23.3
Mara	946,418	1,363,397	1,743,830	44.1	27.9	2.6	2.5	26.6	28.2
Manyara	604,035	1,037,605	1,425,131	71.8	37.3	3.9	3.2	17.9	21.8
Njombe	n/a	648,464	702,097	n/a	8.3	n/a	0.8	n/a	87.2
Katavi	n/a	408,609	564,604	n/a	38.2	n/a	3.2	n/a	21.4
Simiyu	n/a	1,317,879	1,584,157	n/a	20.2	n/a	1.8	n/a	37.7
Geita	n/a	1,337,718	1,739,530	n/a	30	n/a	2.6	n/a	26.4
Kask.Unguja	96,989	136,639	187,455	40.9	37.2	2.4	3.2	28.3	21.9
Kus.Unguja	70,313	94,244	115,588	34	22.6	2.1	2	33.1	34
Mj.Magharibi	208,571	390,074	593,678	87	52.2	4.5	4.2	15.5	16.5
Kask.Pemba	137,179	185,326	211,732	35.1	14.2	2.1	1.3	32.3	52
Kus.Pemba	127,623	175,471	195,116	37.5	11.2	2.3	1.1	30.5	65.3

Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Note: Njombe, Katavi, Simiyu and Geita their populations are included in Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza regions in 1988.

Table 1.6 shows the percentage contribution to Tanzania population. Singida region contribute 3.1 percent total population for Tanzania mainland which was 44,928,923 in 2012. Region is among the eight regions with low population in Tanzania Mainland. Other regions are Katavi, Njombe Lindi Iringa Rukwa Pwani and Mtwara.

Table 1.6: Population Distribution by Region, Tanzania, 2012 Census Region

Population	Population	Percentage
Tanzania	44,928,923	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	100.0
Dodoma	2,083,588	4.8
Arusha	1,694,310	3.9
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	3.8
Tanga	2,045,205	4.7
Morogoro	2,218,492	5.1
Pwani	1,098,668	2.5
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	10.0
Lindi	864,652	2.0
Mtwara	1,270,854	2.9
Ruvuma	1,376,891	3.2
Iringa	941,238	2.2
Mbeya	2,707,410	6.2
Singida	1,370,637	3.1
Tabora	2,291,623	5.3
Rukwa	1,004,539	2.3
Kigoma	2,127,930	4.9
Shinyanga	1,534,808	3.5
Kagera	2,458,023	5.6
Mwanza	2,772,509	6.4
Mara	1,743,830	4.0
Manyara	1,425,131	3.3
Njombe	702,097	1.6
Katavi	564,604	1.3
Simiyu	1,584,157	3.6
Geita	1,739,530	4.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,303,569	100.0
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	14.4
Kusini Unguja	115,588	8.9
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	45.5
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	16.2
Kusini Pemba	195,116	15.0

Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Table 1.7 shows population size and the population growth rates by district according to the 2002 and 2012 censuses.

It may be noted that the population varied among the districts. Manyoni 296,763 was the most populous district followed by Ikungi while Singida MC was the least populous council with 150,379 as per 2012 population census. Singida region's population grew at an average of 2.3 percent per annum between 1988 and 2002. Between the years 2002 and 2012, the growth rate also was 2.3 percent per annum as well which means for 22 years between 1988 to 2012 population growth was increasing at constant rate. Despite of that growth rate to remain constant 2.3 percent, at district level population growth rate varies between districts. In 2012 population census Iramba district has the fastest growth rate of 7.4 percent followed by Manyoni while Mkalama had the least growth rate -3 percent.

Table 1.7: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Singida Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Singida Region	792,387	1,086,748	1,370,637	37.1	26.1	2.3	2.3	30.7	29.9
Rural	723,933	938,081	1,199,936	29.6	27.9	1.9	2.5	37.4	28.2
Urban	68,454	148,667	170,701	117.2	14.8	5.5	1.4	12.5	50.2
Iramba DC	290,334	113,103	236,282	-61	108.9	-6.7	7.4	-10.3	9.4
Singida DC	285,135	190,469	225,521	-33.2	18.4	-2.9	1.7	-24.1	41
Manyoni DC	135,390	204,482	296,763	51	45.1	2.9	3.7	23.5	18.6
Singida MC	81,528	114,853	150,379	40.9	30.9	2.4	2.7	28.3	25.7
Ikungi DC	n/a	209,908	272,959	-	30	-	2.6	-	26.4
Mkalama DC	n/a	253,933	188,733	n/a	-25.7	n/a	-3	n/a	-23.4
Itigi DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Computed Data from 2002 to 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mkalama and Ikungi and Itigi are new districts formed from Iramba and Singida districts and Manyoni respectively

Table 1.8: Population Distribution by District; Singida Region, 2012 censuses and 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Projections

District	Population and Housing Census	Population Projection				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Singida	1,370,637	1,414,194	1,447,399	1,481,384	1,516,167	1,551,766
Iramba DC	236,282	243,791	249,514.9	255,373	261,370	267,507
Singida DC	225,521	232,688	238,151.2	243,743	249,466	255,324
Manyoni DC	296,763	306,194	313,383.1	320,741	328,272	335,980
Singida MC	150,379	155,158	158,800.9	162,530	166,346	170,252
Ikungi DC	272,959	281,633	288,245.9	295,014	301,941	309,030
Mkalama DC	188,733	194,731	199,302.9	203,983	208,772	213,674
Itigi DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Compiled from 2012 census and Singida Regional Population Projections (2012-2017)

Moreover, Table 1.8 shows that population of Singida region is expected to reach 1,551,766 by the year 2017 from 1,370,637 in 2012. This will be an increase of about 13.2 percent in five years to come.

Table 1.9 shows that Singida district's share of the regional population, as well as share between rural and urban for each district council. Urban area share 12.5 percent of total population in Singida region as a result of urbanisation in the region while rural area covers 87.5 percent of Singida region. Singida Municipal council cover almost half of Singida MC population as showed in the table below.

Table 1.9: Total Population by District and Rural-Urban; Singida Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Population		Rural		Urban	
		Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Singida Region	1,370,637	100	1,199,936	100	170,701	100
Iramba DC	236,282	17.2	218,645	18.2	17,637	10.3
Singida DC	225,521	16.5	221,886	18.5	3,635	2.1
Manyoni DC	296,763	21.7	254,273	21.2	42,490	24.9
Singida MC	150,379	11	65,137	5.4	85,242	49.9
Ikungi DC	272,959	19.9	261,936	21.8	11,023	6.5
Mkalama DC	188,733	13.8	178,059	14.8	10,674	6.3

Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses Reports

1.7.3 Population Density

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, Singida region was among the eight least populous regions in the Mainland, contributed only 3.1 percent of the population while in terms of area, Singida region accounts for about 5.6 percent of the total area of Tanzania Mainland.

Singida region had an average population density of 22 persons per sq. km according PHC 2002 and was considered to be moderately densely populated on Tanzania Mainland. However, according to 2012 population census, population density was 28 people per square kilometre. This indicates the region by its size is not considered to have land pressure despite of an increase in population size.

The Mainland population density in 2012 was **49** people per sq. km. Singida region ranked 20th in terms of population density on Tanzania Mainland out of 25 regions. Dar es Salaam region had the highest density followed by Mwanza and Kilimanjaro. The least densely populated regions were Katavi followed by Lindi region.

Table 1.10: Population Density by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	Density (persons per sq. kms.)				Rank	
	1978	1988	2002	2012	2002	2012
Dodoma	24	30	41	50	11	12
Arusha	13	20	34	45	12	13
Kilimanjaro	68	3	104	124	3	3
Tanga	39	48	61	77	8	8
Morogoro	13	17	25	31	16	18
Pwani	16	20	27	34	15	15
Dar es salaam	605	977	1,786	3,133	1	1
Lindi	8	10	12	13	21	23
Mtwara	46	53	67	76	5	9
Ruvuma	9	12	18	22	20	22
Iringa	16	21	24	27	17	21
Mbeya	18	24	34	45	12	13
Singida	12	16	22	28	19	20
Tabora	7	14	23	30	18	19
Rukwa	11	10	32	44	13	14
Kigoma	18	23	45	57	10	11
Shinyanga	26	35	66	81	6	6
Kagera	36	46	71	97	4	4
Mwanza	74	96	217	293	2	2
Mara	37	48	63	80	7	7
Manyara	11	13	23	32	18	17
Njombe	n.a	n.a	30	33	14	16
Katavi	n.a	n.a	9	12	22	24
Simiyu	n.a	n.a	52	63	9	10
Geita	n.a	n.a	67	87	5	5
Total Mainland	19	26	38	49		

Source: 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census General Reports

Table 1.12: Population Density by District; Singida Region, 2002,2012 and 2015

District	Land Area(Sq.Kms)	Population and Housing Census		Population Proj	Population density (Persons/Kms ²)		
		2002	2012	2015	2002	2012	2015
Iramba	4,549.40	367,036	236,282	255,373	80.7	51.9	56.1
Singida (R)	4,770.70	400,377	225,521	243,743	83.9	47.3	51.1
Manyoni	28,620.00	204,482	296,763	320,741	7.1	10.4	11.2
Singida (U)	730.5	114,853	150,379	162,530	157.2	205.9	222.5
Mkalama	3,328.70	n/a	272,959	295,014	n/a	82	88.6
Ikungi	7,343.30	n/a	188,733	203,983	n/a	25.7	27.8
Itigi	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	49,342.50	1,086,748	1,370,637	1,481,384	22	27.8	30

Source: 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census General Reports and 2015 population projections

1.7.5 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a measure which shows the load the economically active population has in supporting the young and the old population who are considered to be dependents. The Age Dependency Ratio therefore compares the number of persons aged 0 – 14 years and those aged 65 years with the ones aged 15 – 64 years who are considered to be economically active. Table 1.12 shows that, the number of dependants in Singida region will increase from 708,442 in 2012 to 765,684 in 2015. At district level, Singida district council had the highest, which was estimated to be 116 persons per 100 active persons in 2012 while Singida Municipal council had the lowest accounted at 81 persons per 100 active persons. The data also shows that in 2015, trend will be the same for Singida district council to have the highest with dependence ratio while is increasing as per projection.

Table 1.12: The Dependency Ratios by District; Singida Region, 2012 and 2015

District	2012 Population			2015 Population		
	Number of		Dependency Ratio	Number of		Dependency Ratio
	Dependants	Economically Active		Dependants	Economically Active	
Iramba DC	121,389	114,893	106	131,197	124,176	106
Singida DC	121,349	104,172	116	131,154	112,589	116
Manyoni DC	152,968	143,795	106	165,328	155,414	106
Singida MC	67,358	83,021	81	72,800	89,729	81
Ikungi DC	145,348	127,611	114	157,092	137,922	114
Mkalama DC	100,030	88,703	113	108,112	95,870	113
Total	708,442	662,195	107	765,684	715,700	107

Source: Computed Data from 20012 and 2015 projected Population Censuses Reports.

1.7.6 Population Distribution by Sex and Age

The 2012 population census results showed that females were more than males in Singida region. For every 100 females there were **97.9** males. This female dominance was reflected in all districts where by Ikungi district was leading by 99 males in every 100 females followed by Iramba, Singida DC, Manyoni and Mkalama District Council with 98 males in every 100 females in each District Council.

Table 1.13: Population and Sex Ratio by Sex and District; Singida Region 2012 population

District	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Singida	1,370,637	677,995	692,642	98
Iramba Dc	236,282	116,997	119,285	98
Singida Dc	225,521	111,772	113,749	98
Manyoni Dc	296,763	146,030	150,733	97
Singida Mc	150,379	73,484	76,895	96
Ikungi Dc	272,959	136,178	136,781	99
Mkalama Dc	188,733	93,534	95,199	98

Source: Computed Data from 2012 Population Census Report

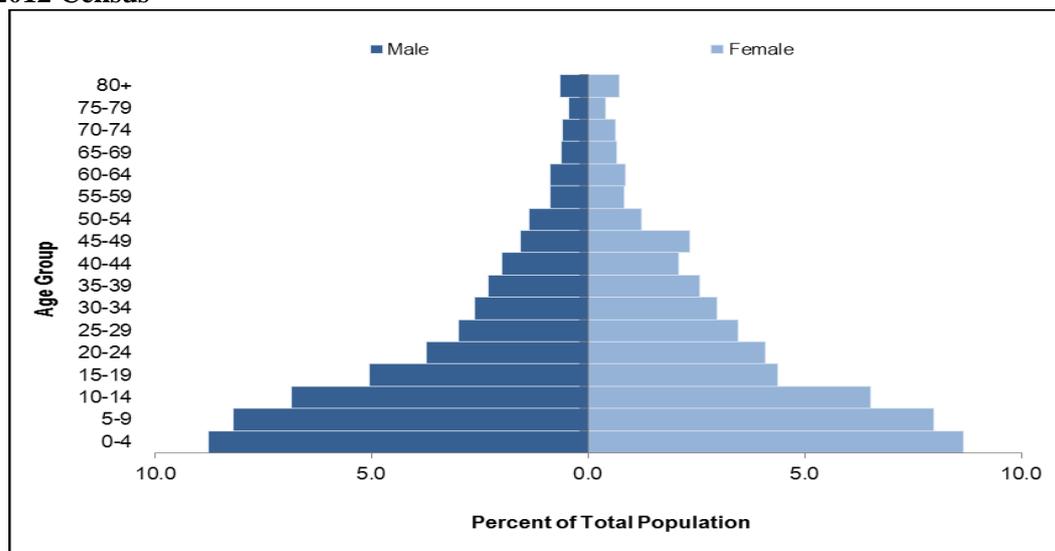
Table 1.14: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	1,370,637	100	677,995	100	692,642	100	97.9
0-4	238,646	17.4	120,003	17.7	118,643	17.1	101.1
5-9	221,558	16.2	112,177	16.5	109,381	15.8	102.6
10-14	183,256	13.4	93,705	13.8	89,551	12.9	104.6
15-19	129,306	9.4	69,262	10.2	60,044	8.7	115.4
20-24	107,399	7.8	51,057	7.5	56,342	8.1	90.6
25-29	88,726	6.5	41,113	6.1	47,613	6.9	86.3
30-34	76,682	5.6	35,984	5.3	40,698	5.9	88.4
35-39	66,980	4.9	31,715	4.7	35,265	5.1	89.9
40-44	56,101	4.1	27,273	4	28,828	4.2	94.6
45-49	53,679	3.9	21,252	3.1	32,427	4.7	65.5
50-54	35,727	2.6	18,708	2.8	17,019	2.5	109.9
55-59	23,507	1.7	12,064	1.8	11,443	1.7	105.4
60-64	24,088	1.8	12,171	1.8	11,917	1.7	102.1
65-69	17,536	1.3	8,531	1.3	9,005	1.3	94.7
70-74	16,673	1.2	8,030	1.2	8,643	1.2	92.9
75-79	11,724	0.9	5,972	0.9	5,752	0.8	103.8
80+	19,049	1.4	8,978	1.3	10,071	1.5	89.1

Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Figures 1.2 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration showing broader base indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure which common structure developing sub Saharan Africa countries.

Figure 1.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Singida Region, 2012 Census



Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses Reports

Furthermore, the 2012 population of Singida region as depicted by its pyramid above, is considered to be a young population, made up of children under 18 years who were 723,431 (369,779 males and 353,652 females) or 52.78 percent of the total population, followed by the young persons aged between 18 – 29 years estimated to be 245,460 (117,538 males and 127,922 females) or 17.91 percent of total population. Persons aged 61 years and above were 78,458 (38,827 males and 39,631 females) or 5.72 percent of the total population. Table 1.15 shows the 2012 population of Singida region distributed by broad age groups and sex.

Table 1.15: Population by Broad Age Groups and by Sex; Singida Region, 2012

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	Percent of Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
0 – 17	369,779	51.1	353,652	48.89	723,431	52.78
18 – 29	117,538	47.9	127,922	52.12	245,460	17.91
30 – 44	94,972	47.5	104,791	52.46	199,763	14.57
45 – 60	56,879	46.0	66,646	53.95	123,525	9.01
61+	38,827	49.5	39,631	50.51	78,458	5.72
Total	677,995	49.5	692,642	50.53	1,370,637	100.00

Source: NBS 2012 Population Censuses report

1.7.7 Households and Household Size

Table 1.16 also indicates the distribution of households and average household size for every district of Singida region based on the 2012 census. Singida region had 255,613 households according to 2012 census with Average Household Size of 5.3. Manyoni district was leading with 58,464 household while Mkalama District had only 34,276. The smallest average household size of 4.7 was registered in Singida MCDistrict which is below regional average of 5.3 while Ikungi district councils had 5.6 average households. Household with male headed seems to have less average household size of 3.8 while female headed house had 8.3 average household sizes.

Table 1.16: Households and Average Households Size by District; Singida Region 2012 Population Censuses

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Singida Region	255,613	174,014	81,599	5.3	3.8	8.3
Rural	218,621	151,008	67,613	5.4	3.9	8.8
Urban	36,992	23,006	13,986	4.4	3.3	6.1
Iramba DC	43,196	30,263	12,933	5.3	3.8	9
Singida DC	41,257	28,270	12,987	5.4	3.9	8.6
Manyoni DC	58,464	39,644	18,820	5	3.6	7.9
Singida Municipal	30,383	20,114	10,269	4.8	3.5	7.2
Ikungi DC	48,037	32,365	15,672	5.6	4.1	8.6
Mkalama DC	34,276	23,358	10,918	5.4	3.9	8.6

Source: Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

1.7.8 Rural and Urban population

Table 1.17 shows that urbanization is an increasing in all districts of Singida region. Data shows that urbanization was more significant in Singida MCDistrict where 49.9 percent of urban population is from Singida Municipal, followed by Manyoni (24.9 percent). Currently 12.45 percent of the region is contributed by urban in the region.

Table 1.17: Total Population by District and Rural-Urban; Singida Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Singida Region	1,370,637	100	1,199,936	100	170,701	100
Iramba DC	236,282	17.2	218,645	18.2	17,637	10.3
Singida DC	225,521	16.5	221,886	18.5	3,635	2.1
Manyoni DC	296,763	21.7	254,273	21.2	42,490	24.9
Singida MC	150,379	11	65,137	5.4	85,242	49.9
Ikungi DC	272,959	19.9	261,936	21.8	11,023	6.5
Mkalama DC	188,733	13.8	178,059	14.8	10,674	6.3

Computed Data from 2012 Population Censuses Reports

1.7.8 Migration

Table 1.18 shows that Singida region is one of the regions in the country is among 12 that experience negative net migration out of 25 Tanzania mainland regions. Only 8 mainland regions experience positive net migration.

The 2002 Population Censuses, Singida region counted -151,271 net migrations while in 2012 Population Censuses region counted -112,281 net migrations. This means that the number of people who came to live in Singida Region was increasing relative to those who were left the Region hence reduce negative net migration. Less negative net migration may be contributed by improvement in social service in Singida region.

Table 1.18: Number of In-Migrants and Out-Migrants and Net-Migration by Regions of Birth Tanzania; 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Region	2002			2012		
	In-Migrant	Out-Migrant	Net-Migrant	In-Migrant	Out-Migrant	Net-Migrant
Tanzania Mainland	5,044,080	5,050,913	-6,833	7,067,909	7,077,211	-9,302
Dodoma	139,808	321,276	-181,468	163,320	506,471	-343,151
Arusha	264,978	183,250	81,728	309,834	241,974	67,860
Kilimanjaro	148,238	411,735	-263,497	155,328	559,922	-404,594
Tanga	132,087	294,130	-162,043	165,301	462,644	-297,343
Morogoro	284,542	210,282	74,260	397,682	372,219	25,463
Pwani	189,204	245,454	-56,250	276,965	342,639	-65,674
Dar Es Salaam	1,208,479	237,446	971,033	2,266,013	269,126	1,996,887
Lindi	100,020	179,293	-79,273	81,381	229,253	-147,872
Mtwara	53,102	186,911	-133,809	58,836	237,751	-178,915
Ruvuma	85,799	138,289	-52,490	82,657	145,028	-62,371
Iringa	79,869	299,189	-219,320	95,089	241,075	-145,986
Mbeya	239,644	171,692	67,952	271,674	225,993	45,681
Singida	104,623	255,894	-151,271	149,572	261,853	-112,281
Tabora	353,132	243,720	109,412	468,921	298,886	170,035
Rukwa	113,954	75,241	38,713	93,809	103,527	-9,718
Kigoma	85,424	238,345	-152,921	98,412	337,996	-239,584
Shinyanga	455,087	390,367	64,720	265,388	532,756	-267,368
Kagera	201,483	176,312	25,171	187,256	222,404	-35,148
Mwanza	417,872	437,209	-19,337	384,347	528,640	-144,293
Mara	108,263	299,432	-191,169	104,539	284,932	-180,393
Manyara	278,472	55,446	223,026	213,798	114,404	99,394
Njombe	n/a	n/a	n/a	47,251	151,240	-103,989
Katavi	n/a	n/a	n/a	198,107	35,950	162,157
Simiyu	n/a	n/a	n/a	99,400	219,317	-119,917
Geita	n/a	n/a	n/a	433,029	151,211	281,818

Note: Population of 2002 for Iringa, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera Regions includes population of new regions. Njombe which was part of Iringa and Katavi was part of Rukwa. Part of Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza formed Geita and parts of Shinyanga and Mwanza formed Simiyu.

n/a=Not Applicable

Source: NBS, 2002 and 2012 Census reports

CHAPTER TWO

The Regional Economy

2.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the economy of Singida Region. The economic indicators used include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and main source of income

for the residents of Singida Region. The non-income poverty indicators cover demographic characteristics such as education status, access to drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of energy and housing condition.

2.1 Regional Gross Domestic Product

Singida region's economic performance from 2010 to 2014 is shown in Table 2.1. The 2014 National Accounts of Tanzania revised/new series data show that the Singida region's GDP stood at Tshs 898,282 million at current prices in 2010. The regional economy grew by 11.1 percent between 2010 and 2011 but the growth rate increased to 18.2 percent in 2012. Meanwhile the regional economy declined by 10.8 percent in 2013 and grew again by 12.5 percent in 2014.

Table 2. 1: GDP at Current Prices; Singida Region; 2010 – 2014

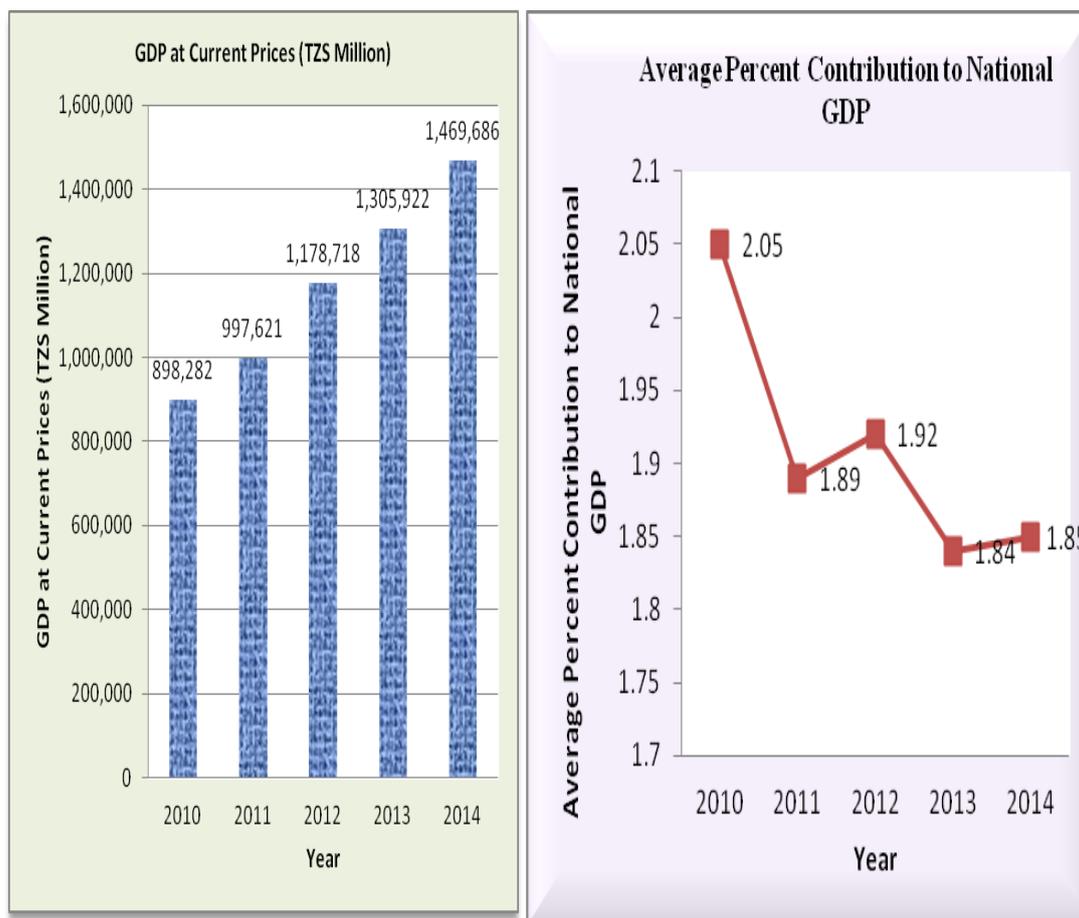
Year	GDP at Current Prices (TZS Million)	Percent change of GDP Over the Previous Year	Average Percent Contribution to National GDP
2010	898,282	n/a	2.05
2011	997,621	11.1	1.89
2012	1,178,718	18.2	1.92
2013	1,305,922	10.8	1.84
2014	1,469,686	12.5	1.85
2015	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics, 2007-2014.

r: revised

p: provisional

Figure 2.1: GDP at Current Prices and the Average Percent Contribution to National GDP Singida Region; 2010 – 2014



Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics, 2007-2014.

The report further reveals that, the region’s share of the National GDP was slightly higher at 1.85 percent per anum in 2014. However, average percent contribution to National GDP declined for the year between 2010 to 2011 by 1.89 percent per anum and grew again in 2012 by 1.92 percent per anum. 1.85 percent for 2014 contribute/share to the National Gross Domestic Product and make Singida region to the 20th region among the 21 Mainland regions (Table 2.2).

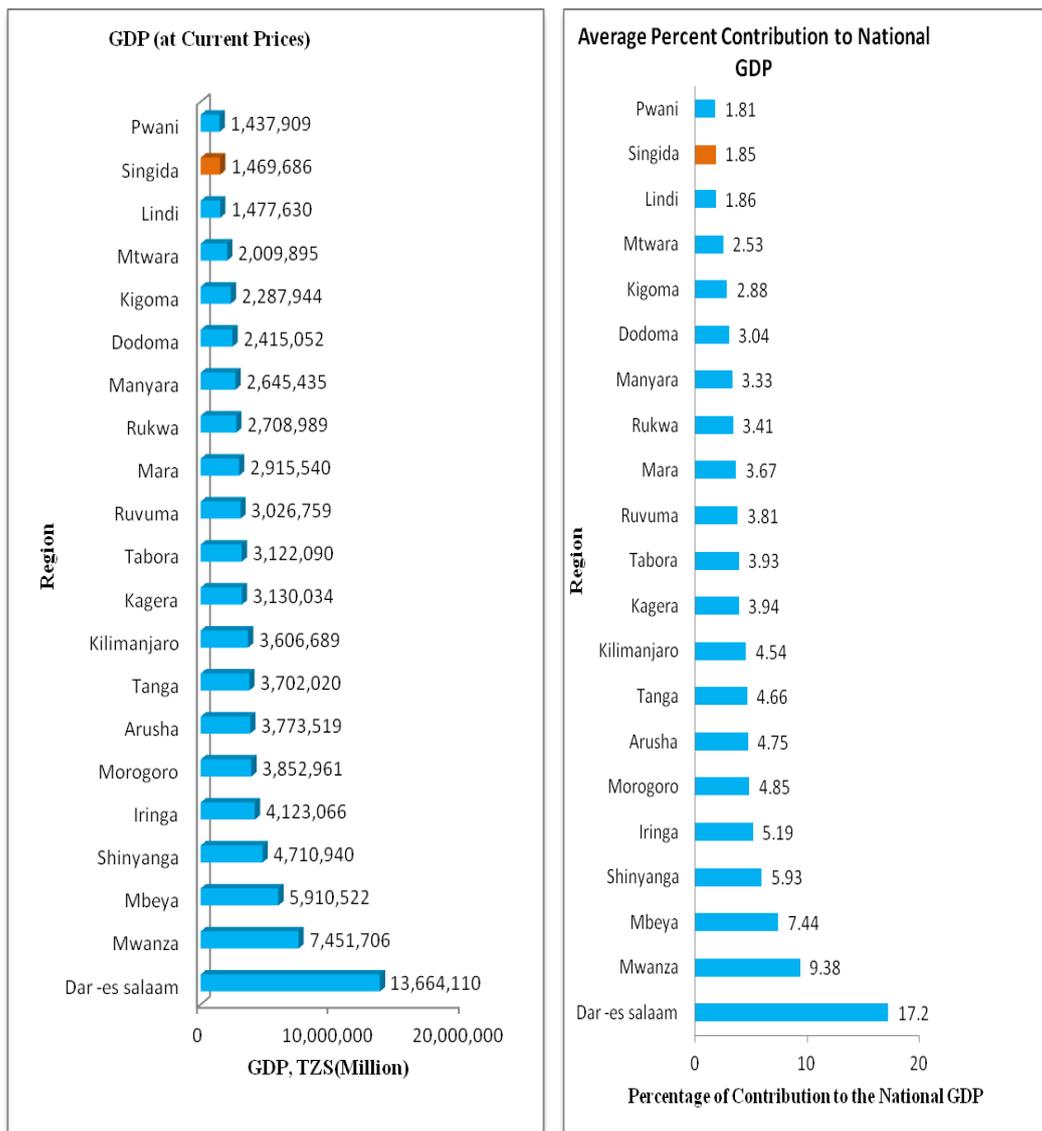
Table 2. 2: Distribution of Tanzania Mainland's 2014p GDP (at Current Prices) by Region and the Ranking of Region's Contributions

Region	GDP		Rank
	TZS Million	Percent	
Dodoma	2,415,052	3.04	16
Arusha	3,773,519	4.75	7
Kilimanjaro	3,606,689	4.54	9
Tanga	3,702,020	4.66	8
Morogoro	3,852,961	4.85	6
Pwani	1,437,909	1.81	21
Dar -es salaam	13,664,110	17.2	1
Lindi	1,477,630	1.86	19
Mtwara	2,009,895	2.53	18
Ruvuma	3,026,759	3.81	12
Iringa	4,123,066	5.19	5
Mbeya	5,910,522	7.44	3
Singida	1,469,686*	1.85*	20*
Tabora	3,122,090	3.93	11
Rukwa	2,708,989	3.41	14
Kigoma	2,287,944	2.88	17
Shinyanga	4,710,940	5.93	4
Kagera	3,130,034	3.94	10
Mwanza	7,451,706	9.38	2
Mara	2,915,540	3.67	13
Manyara	2,645,435	3.33	15
Tanzania Mainland	70,953,227	100	-

Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics, 2014p

p: provisional

Figure 2.2: GDP at Current Prices and the Average Percent Contribution to National GDP Singida Region; 2014



Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics, 2014p
p: provisional

2.1.1 Regional Per Capita Income

According to the 2014 National Accounts of Tanzania revised/new series data the per capita income of the residents of Singida region was Tshs. 1,023,631 in 2014. The average annual per capita income of the residents of Singida region improved slightly from Tshs 656,888 in 2010 to Tshs 1,023,631 in 2014. This is an increase of 55.8 percent. In ranking the regions on the basis of per capita income, Singida ranked 21th among the 21 regions on the Mainland in the size of per Capita GDP in 2010, however, in 2014 Singida ranked as 21th region among the 21 Mainland regions.

Table 2.3: Regional Per Capita Income at Current Prices and their Ranking for the Years 2010 and 2014

Region	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (TZS)		Change in Per Capita Income at Current Prices (TZS) (2010-2014p)	Percent change in Per Capita Income at Current Prices (TZS) (2010-2014p)	Rank in Per Capita Income	
	2010	2014p			2,010	2014p
Dodoma	658,638	1,111,818	453,180	68.8	20	18
Arusha	1,283,361	2,108,357	824,996	64.3	3	4
Kilimanjaro	1,193,765	2,123,423	929,658	77.9	5	3
Tanga	1,035,992	1,731,116	695,124	67.1	9	9
Morogoro	1,010,243	1,656,913	646,670	64.0	10	11
Pwani	777,081	1,253,378	476,297	61.3	15	17
Dar -es salaam	2,363,207	2,797,694	434,487	18.4	1	1
Lindi	913,678	1,677,336	763,658	83.6	13	10
Mtwara	950,790	1,543,295	592,505	62.3	12	14
Ruvuma	1,175,791	2,106,945	931,154	79.2	6	5
Iringa	1,330,118	2,459,831	1,129,713	84.9	2	2
Mbeya	1,212,015	2,067,639	855,624	70.6	4	6
Singida	656,888*	1,023,631*	366,743*	55.8*	21*	21*
Tabora	717,850	1,284,981	567,131	79.0	16	16
Rukwa	986,384	1,618,883	632,499	64.1	11	12
Kigoma	677,937	1,024,826	346,889	51.2	18	20
Shinyanga	692,319	1,356,573	664,254	95.9	17	15
Kagera	667,464	1,042,171	374,707	56.1	19	19
Mwanza	1,126,185	1,790,731	664,546	59.0	7	7
Mara	872,185	1,591,617	719,432	82.5	14	13
Manyara	1,048,427	1,742,119	693,692	66.2	8	8
Tanzania Mainland	1,048,427	1,724,416	675,989	64.5	-	-

Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics, 2007-2014.

p: provisional

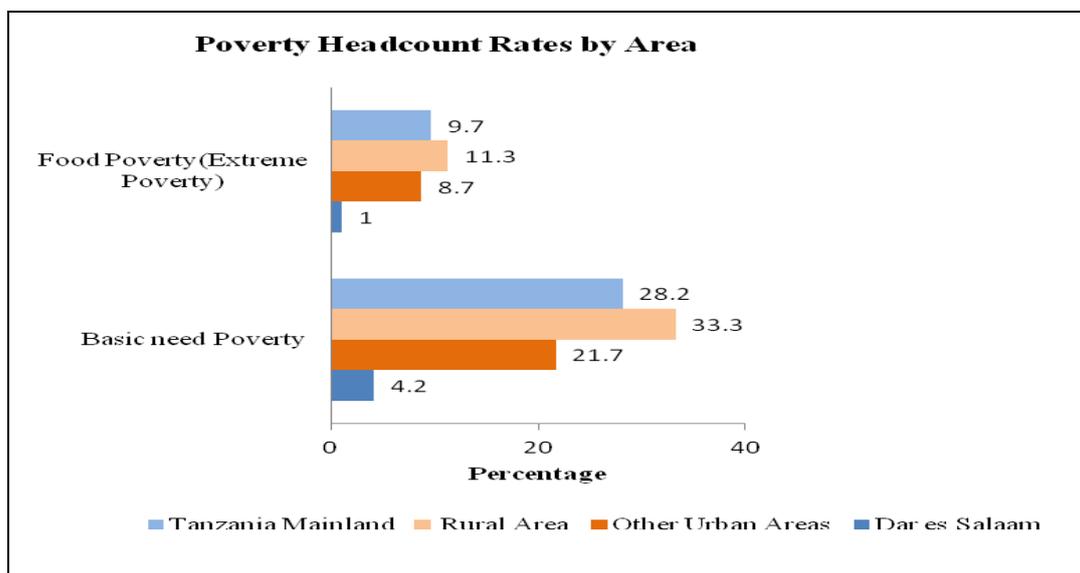
2.3 Poverty Indicators

As stated earlier, besides GDP and per capita GDP, there are a number of indicators that depict poverty levels in the region. These indicators include, percent of households below the basic needs poverty line, main sources of cash income, and access to safe drinking water. They also include housing conditions in terms of types of toilets, roofing materials, and source of energy for lighting as well as for cooking.

2.3.1 Income Poverty Rate

According to 2011/12 HBS the **basic needs poverty line is 36,482** Tanzanian Shillings per adult equivalent per month and **food poverty line is 26,085** Tanzanian Shillings per adult equivalent per month. Using these two poverty lines, more than a quarter (**28.2 percent**) of the Tanzanian population fall below the **basic needs poverty line** and **9.7** percent falls below the food poverty line.

Figure 2.3: Poverty Headcount Rates by Area (Percent), Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

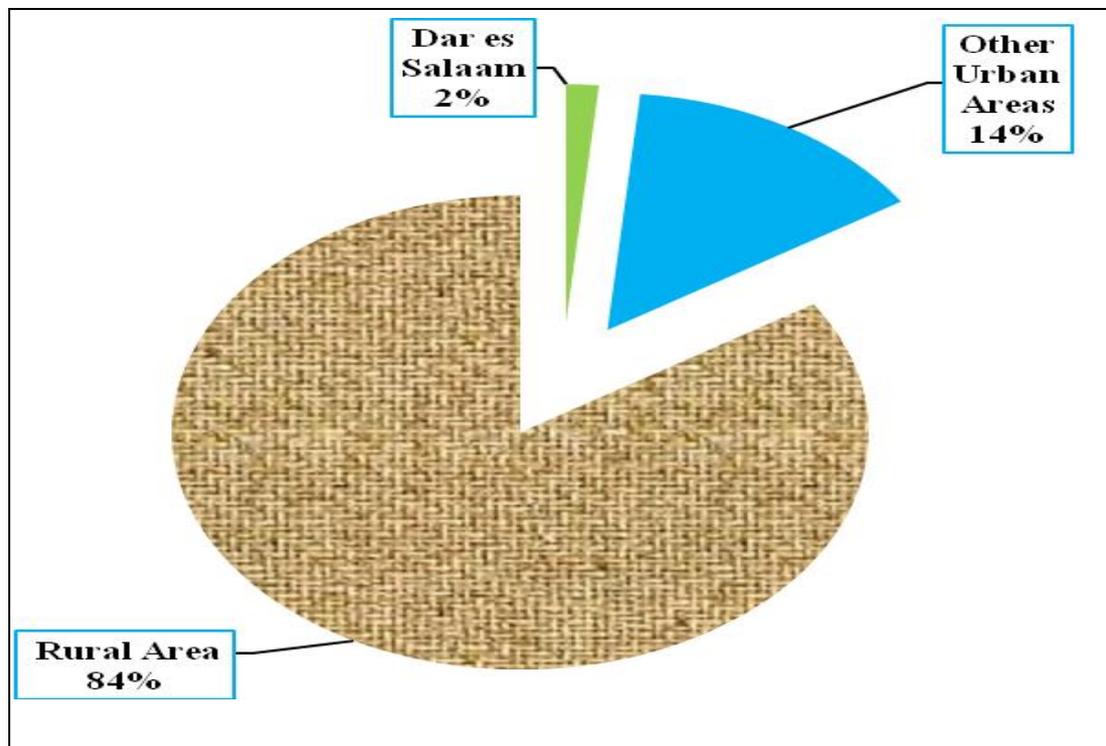


Household Budget Survey, 2011/2012

Where are the Poor People?

The poverty headcount rate describes the percentage of poor in the population. We can also examine the distribution of poor population (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland. The poverty difference is significant between urban and rural population. At one extreme, Dar es Salaam is substantially better off than the rest of the country; at the other, rural households are much poorer than those in urban areas. Less than two (1.5) percent of the poor population live in Dar es Salaam, 14.4 percent live in Other Urban Areas and over three quarter of the poor population (84.1 percent) live in Rural Areas.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Poor Population by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

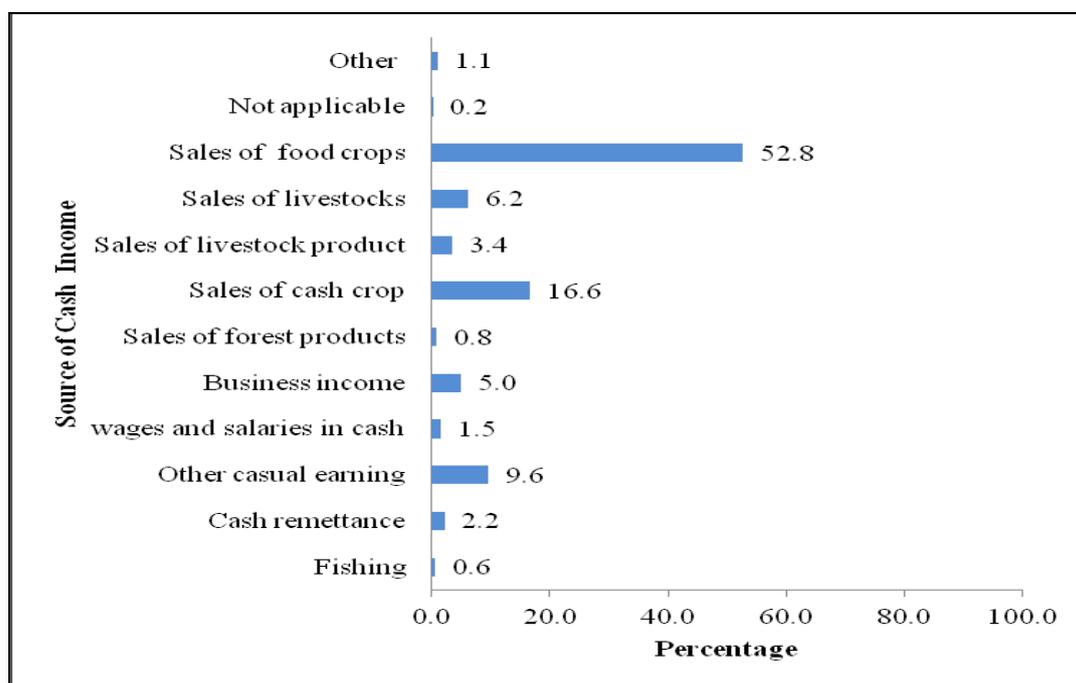


Household Budget Survey, 2011/2012

2.3.2 Sources of Cash Income

Out of 216,992 of agricultural households in Singida region according to Singida Region Agriculture Sample Census - 2007/08 reported that, the main source of cash income was the sale of food crops (52.8) percent followed by sale of cash crops (16.6 percent), other casual cash earnings (9.6 percent), sale of livestock (6.2 percent), business income (5.0 percent), sale of livestock products (3.4 percent), cash remittance (2.2 percent). Wages and salaries category had only (1.5 percent) of the rural households. Other sources were minor, (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distributions of Household by Main Source of Income



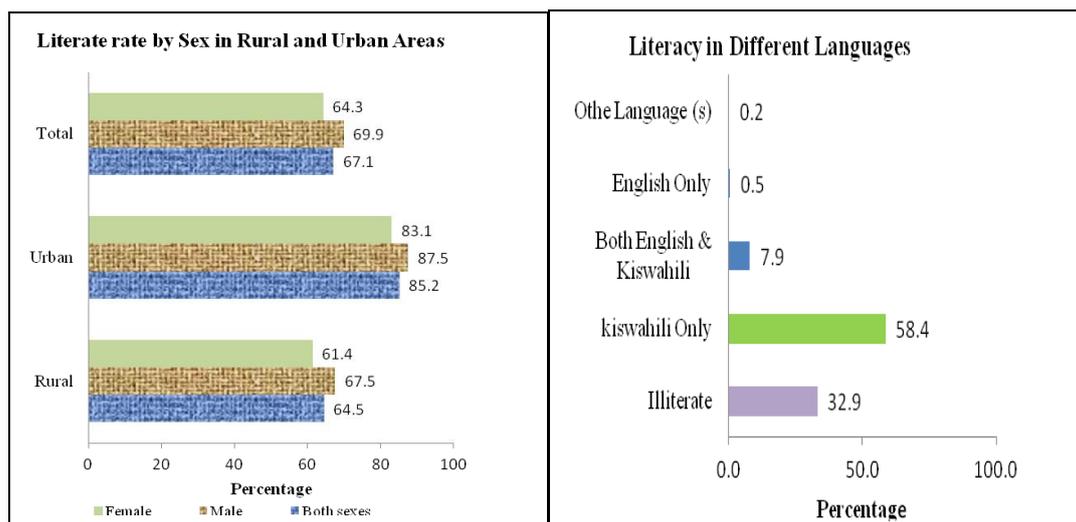
Source: Singida Region Agriculture Sample Census - 2007/08

2.3.3 Literacy Status in Singida Region

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2012, Out of 1,109,856 persons age 5 years and above (67.1 percent) were literate. The results also reveal that literacy rate was higher among males (69.9 percent) than among females (64.3 percent). The literacy rates for rural and urban was higher for males 87.5 percent in urban compared to 67.5 percent among the males in rural areas. Meanwhile, literacy rate for females in urban was 83.1 percent compared to 61.4 percent among the rural females literate.

Furthermore, out of out of 1,109,856 persons age 5 years and above in Singida region, literacy status in different languages, literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (58.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). Meanwhile, the census report revealed that, about 32.9 percent of Singida private households were illiterates.

Figure 2.6: Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas and Literacy in Different Languages; Singida Region, 2012 Census



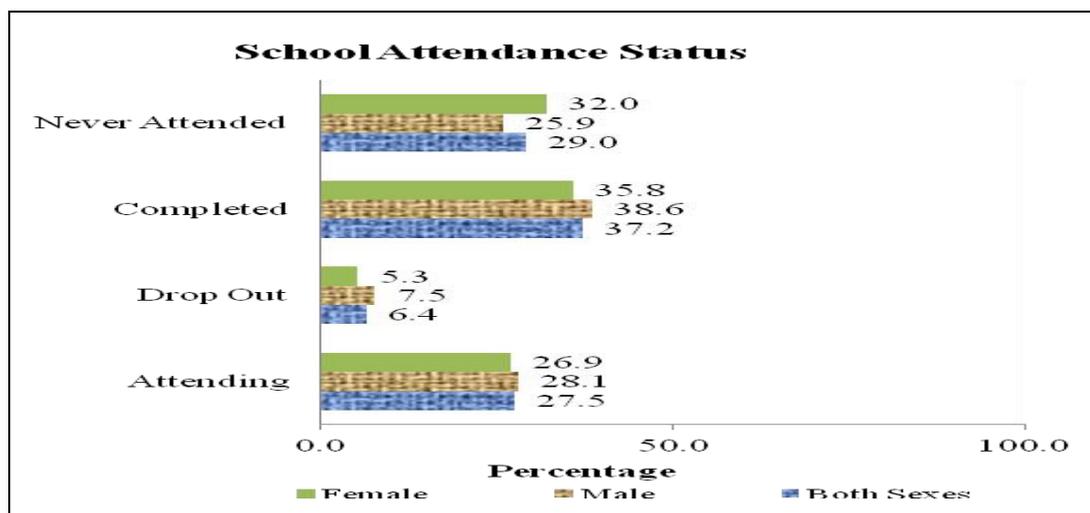
Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

2.3.4 School Attendance Status

During the 2012 PHC, all persons age 5 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked.

The figure 2.3 shows results on the status of school attendance of the population aged 5 years and above. Twenty-nine (29.0) percent of 1.1 million people in Singida Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (32.0 percent) having never been to school compared with males (25.9 percent). About 37.2 percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.5 percent were attending and 6.4 percent had dropped out.

Figure 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census



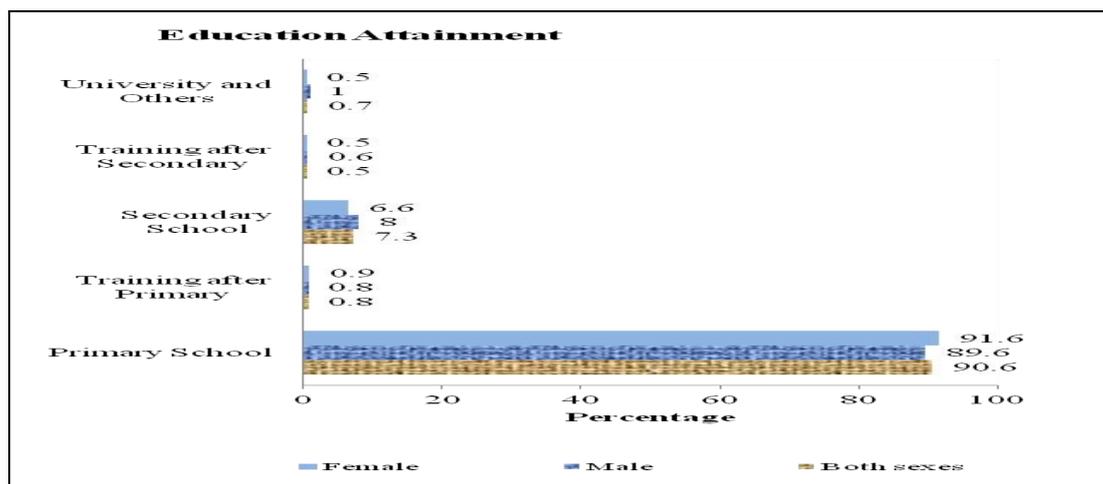
Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

2.3.5 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country’s educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Figure 2.4 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 412,302 persons who attained any level of education, (51.1 percent) was males and (48.9 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 90.6 percent, followed by secondary education (7.3 percent), university and others (0.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.6 percent) compared with males (89.6 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed in 2012 Censuses. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 2.8: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Singida Region, 2012 Census

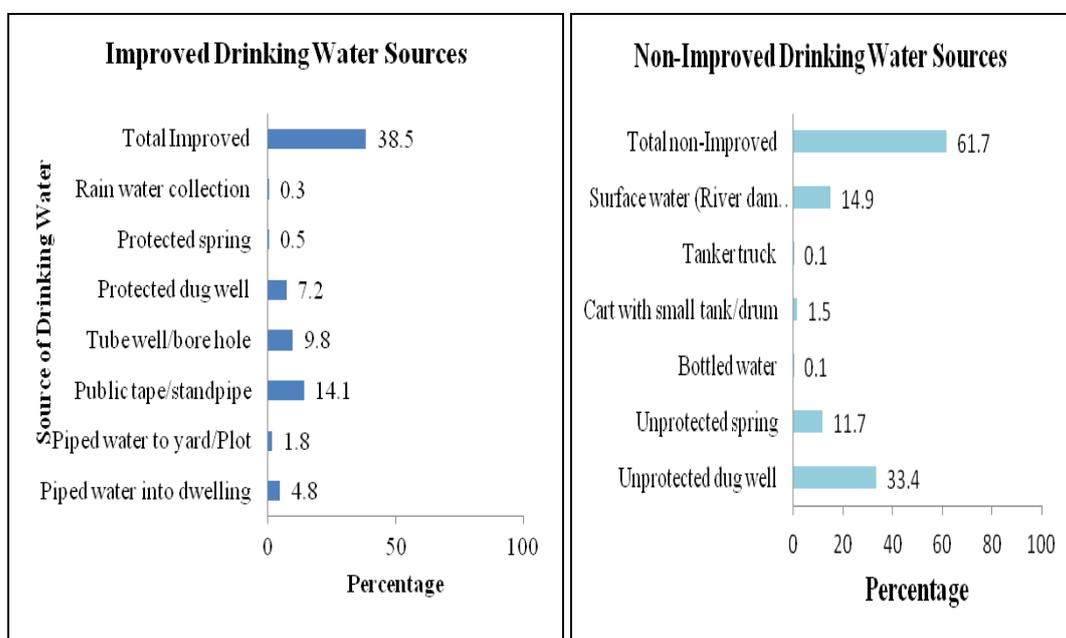


Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

2.3.6 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Figure 2.5 shows that, Out of 255,613 in overall, about 38.5 percent of private households in Singida Region had improved drinking water source, out of those, (4.8 percent had water piped into their houses, 1.8 percent piped into yard and 14.1 percent used public tap) as the main source of drinking water. Meanwhile, out of 255,613 of private households, about 61.7 percent used non-improved water source as source of drinking water, out of the overall, 33.4 percent of private households used unprotected dug well, 11.7 percent used unprotected spring and 14.9 percent used surface water (River dam)

Figure 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Main Source of Drinking Water; Singida Region, 2012 Census

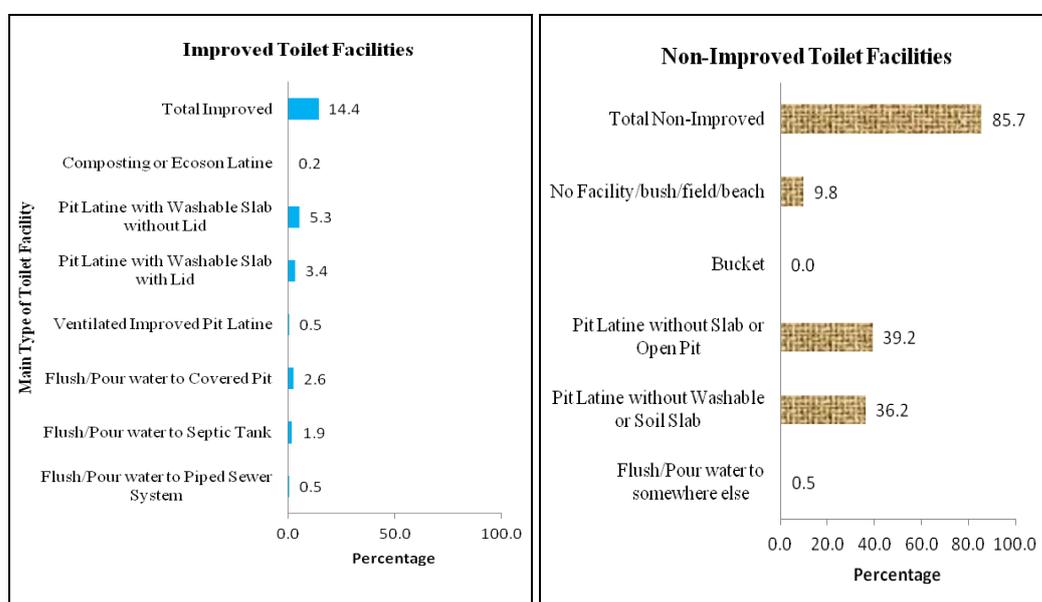


Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census, Housing condition Monograph.

2.3.7 Types of Toilets

Sanitary conditions of any human settlement have a direct impact on the environment and on the health standards of the people who live in the neighbourhood. With respect to availability of toilets, the 2012 Population and Housing Census reveals that, out of 255,613 of private households, a large number of the households used non-improved toilet facilities (85.7 percent), among of 85.7 percent of the households, (39.2 percent) used pit latrine without slab or open pit, 36.2 percent used pit latrine without washable or soil slab, 9.8 percent had no facility bush field beach. On other hand, about 0.5 percent used flush/pour water to piped sewer system, and a very small proportion (0.2 percent) of the households used composting/ecoson latrines.

Figure 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Singida Region, 2012 Censuses



Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census, Housing condition Monograph.

2.3.8 Roofing Materials

The 2012 Population and Housing Census showed that, Out of 255,613 of private households, 49.7 percent of private households in Singida region used mud and leaves as the main roofing material. This was followed by iron sheet (45.3 percent), grass and leaves (4.6 percent), tiles (0.1 percent), asbestos and plastic/box (0.1 percent), concrete and plastics/box paper (0.1 percent each). The situation was not much different in urban where iron sheets were used by 90.6 percent of the households as the main roofing material compared to rural areas (37.6 percent). The census results revealed that, about 80.2 percent of households used iron sheet in Singida MC which is large proportional compared to other district councils, the results also revealed that about majority of households in Iramba (61.8 percent) used mud and leaves as the main roofing materials followed by Singida DC (58.5 percent and Ikungi 58.1 percent) as shown in (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Singida Region, 2012 Census

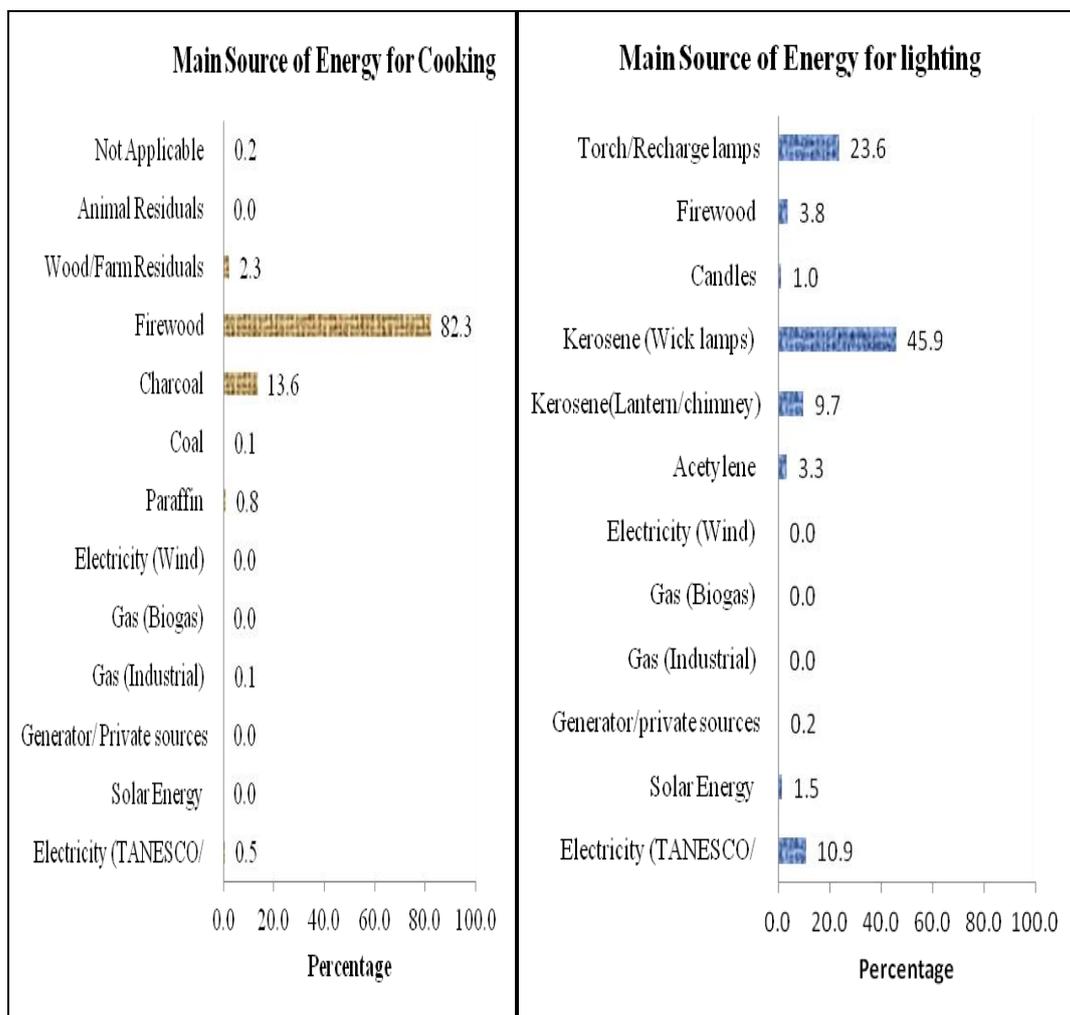
District	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass	Mud and Leaves	Plastics	Canvas
Total	255,613	45.3	0.1	n/a	0.1	4.6	49.7	0.1	0.1
Rural	218,621	37.6	0.1	n/a	0.1	5.1	56.8	0.1	0.1
Urban	36,992	90.6	0.3	0.1	n/a	1.6	7.3	0.1	n/a
Iramba	43,196	33.8	0.1	n/a	0.1	4	61.8	0.1	0.3
Singida	41,257	39.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.7	58.5	0.2	n/a
Manyoni	58,464	42.6	0.2	n/a	0.1	9.7	47.1	0.2	0.1
Singida Mc	30,383	80.2	0.2	0.1	n/a	1.6	17.9	0.1	n/a
Ikungi	48,037	37.2	n/a	n/a	0.1	4.1	58.1	0.3	0.2
Mkalama	34,276	51.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	44.3	n/a	0.1
Itigi	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census, Housing condition Monograph.

2.3.9 Source of Energy for Cooking and Lighting

The 2012 Population and Housing Census showed that, Out of 255,613 of private households (45.9 percent) of households used kerosene (wick lamp) as the most common source of lighting energy in the region. This was followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (23.6 percent), electricity (TANESCO) 10.9 percent, kerosene (lantern/chimney) (9.7 percent), firewood (3.8 percent), acetylene gas (3.3 percent), solar (1.5 percent), candle (1.0 percent), generator (0.2 percent), biogas (0.1 percent). Other source of energy was very minor to be used as source of energy (electricity wind, biogas and industrial gas). Meanwhile, Census revealed that , the main source of energy for cooking for most of the private households in Singida region was firewood (82.3 percent) followed by charcoal (13.6 percent), wood/farm residuals (2.3 percent), The use of modern sources of energy (electricity, gas and solar energy) as the main source of energy cooking was for 0.6 percent of the households.

Figure 2.11: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy Used for Cooking and Lighting, Singida Region, 2012



Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census, Housing condition Monograph.

2.3.10 Land Development

The demand for surveyed land plots have increased in recent years. Land use planning is a key aspect of development of both urban and rural areas of every region in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for plots for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes. In rural areas agricultural and other production activities are the major needs for land.

2.3.10.1 The Demands and Supply of Plots in Urban Centers

The lack of surveyed plots in most cases give rise to the problem of crowded environment and mushrooming of slums or shanty towns. Table 2.6 shows that in 2016 the demand for plots in Singida region was about 46,902. Out of these, the plots with certificates were 4,861 equivalent to 19.7 percent of the plots surveyed. Singida MC was leading in plots with certificates for 39.9 percent.

It was further observed that only 26.5 percent of surveyed plots were allocated regional wise. The smallest percent of plots allocated is due to the insufficient budget set aside for surveying plots. Below is the table showing demand and supply of plots for 2015.

Table 2.6: The Demands for Plots and Plots with Certificates in Singida Region, 2015

District/council	Demand for Plots	Plots Surveyed	Plot Allocated	Plots with Certificate	Percent of Plots with Certificate	Percent Allocated Plots
Singida urban	933	10,537	520	4,200	39.9	55.7
Singida rural	169	4	86	72	n/a	51.0
Manyoni	10,000	2,924	2,924	321	11.0	100.0
Ikungi	2,500	969	374	120	12.4	12.3
Iramba	11,000	2,321	2,321	129	5.6	100.0
Mkalama	20,100	7,772	231	8	0.1	3.0
Itigi	2,200	120	67	11	9.2	55.8
Total	46,902	24,647	6,523	4,861	19.7	26.5

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

2.3.10.2 Village Land Use Planning in Rural Areas

In the planning of farms, grazing areas and human settlements in rural areas, the village is the first step. Table 2.7 shows that, 316 villages (71.7 percent) out of 441 villages in Singida Region have been surveyed. Singida Urban, Manyoni, Singida Rural, Ikungi, Iramba and Mkalama are leading with 100 percent, 61.9 percent, 84.5 percent, 73.3 percent and 71.4 percent and 78.6 percent of their respective villages have been surveyed and. The worst district is Itigi with only 6.6 percent of its villages have been surveyed. Meanwhile, out of 441 village, only 10.2 percent of village have land use plan.

Table 2.7: Village Land Use Planning in Rural Areas by District; Singida Region, 2015

District/Council	Number of Wards	Number of Village	Number of Villages Already surveyed	Number of Villages with Land Use Plan	Percent of Villages Already Surveyed	Percent of Villages with Land Use Plan
Singida Urban	18	19	19	19	100	100
Singida Rural	21	84	52	2	61.9	2.4
Manyoni	19	58	49	12	84.5	20.7
Ikungi	28	101	74	5	73.3	5
Iramba	20	70	50	1	71.4	1.4
Mkalama	17	70	55	1	78.6	1.4
Itigi	13	39	17	5	6.6	12.8
Total	136	441	316	45	71.7	10.2

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

CHAPTER THREE

Productive Sectors

3.0 Overview

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

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the back born of the Singida economy and about 90 percent of its residents depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture contributes over 94 percent of the region's GDP and it is carried out in all districts of the region. According to UN classifications, agriculture comprises of crop production, livestock, forestry and hunting sub sectors. Others are fishing, beekeeping and tourism.

3.1.1 Distribution of Arable Land

The 2015 landuse planning shows that Singida region has a total land area of 5,812,460 Ha of which 1,099,235 Ha (18.9 percent) were classified as arable land and therefore suitable for crop farming. The remaining 4,713,225 Ha (81.1 percent) were considered to be used for other productive activities such as grazing and game reserves (Table 3.1). Furthermore, the percentage share of arable land for each district indicates that 22.9 percent is located in Singida Rural, 18.4 percent Iramba, 7.7 percent Manyoni, 6.9 Singida Urban, 13.5 percent Mkalama, 7.1 percent Itigi and 23.5 percent Ikungi, However, only 71.3 percent of arable land is being utilized for crop production, of which Ikungi uses 50.5 percent of arable land, followed by Singida MC(33.2 percent), Manyoni (55.4 percent), Singida DC(100 percent),

Mkalama (67.8 percent), Ikungi (50.5 percent) and Itigi (40.2 percent) as indicated in Figure 3.1

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Arable Land by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Land Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Total Arable Land (Ha)</i>	<i>Percent of District Arable Land</i>	<i>Arable Land Under Crop Production</i>	<i>Percent of Arable Land Under Crop Production (Ha)</i>	<i>Percentage of Each District Arable Land to the Total Arable Land</i>
Mkalama	332,900	148,100	44.5	100,380	67.8	5.7
Manyoni	1,411,800	84,700	6	46,900	55.4	24.3
Ikungi	734,300	258,000	35.1	130,400	50.5	12.6
Iramba	457,140	202,513	44.3	196,934	97.2	7.9
Singida Mc	754,000	75,522	10	25,046	33.2	13
Singida Dc	378,700	252,200	66.6	252,200	100	6.5
Itigi	1,743,620	78,200	4.5	31,459	40.2	30
Total	5,812,460	1,099,235	18.9	783,319	71.3	100

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

3.1.2 Food Crops

3.1.2.1 Area under Food Crops Cultivation

The major food crops grown in the region include maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, paddy, sorghum, bulrush millet and cassava. Table 3.2 shows that sorghum is the main food crop grown in the region covers 31.5 percent of the cumulative annual average area under food crop cultivation, followed by maize (31.1 percent), bulrush millet (20.0 percent) and sweet potatoes (8.4 percent). Other food crops with their percentage area under cultivation were, cassava (3.7 percent), paddy (1.4 percent), beans (2.8 percent) and cow peas (0.4 percent).

Table 3.2: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Maize and Sorghum); Singida Region, 2014/15

Crop	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total Area (Ha)	A.Average Area(Ha)
Maize	141,408	87,106	109,660	143,911	236,548	718,633	143,727
Beans	14,256	14,863	13,313	10,313	11,743	64,488	12,898
S. potatoes	27,099	40,650	47,721	31,021	43,684	190,176	38,035
Cow peas	3,467	3,281	2,385	175	410	9,718	1,944
Paddy	3,337	6,436	5,004	8,238	8,395	31,410	6,282
Sorghum	134,237	142,079	151,357	157,120	129,783	714,576	142,915
Bulrush millet	81,853	95,900	98,941	91,389	84,693	452,776	90,555
Cassava	17,227	14,312	26,780	7,232	18,666	84,217	16,843
Total	422,884	404,627	455,161	449,400	533,922	2,265,994	453,199
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Maize	33.4	21.5	24.1	32	44.3	31.7	31.1
Beans	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.8
Sweetpotatoes	6.4	10	10.5	6.9	8.2	8.4	8.4
Cow peas	0.8	0.8	0.5	0	0.1	0.4	0.4
Paddy	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Sorghum	31.7	35.1	33.3	35	24.3	31.5	31.5
Bulrush millet	19.4	23.7	21.7	20.3	15.9	20	20
Cassava	4.1	3.5	5.9	1.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

(i) Sorghum

In terms of area under major food crop cultivation, Sorghum outweighs other food crops by occupying (31.5 percent, Table 3.2 above) of the total land area under main food crops cultivation in the region. Table 3.2a shows that at district level, Iramba DC with cumulative annual average of 210,281 hectares (29.4 percent) had the largest area under sorghum cultivation over the specified period, followed by Singida DC (28.4 percent), Ikungi (18.9 percent), Manyoni (15.9 percent), percent), Mkalama (6.4 percent), and Singida MC (0.7) had the smallest average area under sorghum cultivation of 0 hectares or 0 percent.

Table 3.2a: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Sorghum) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15.

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual Average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	8,773	28,984	8,163	45,920	9,184
Ikungi	-	-	49,436	49,590	36,386	135,412	27,082
Iramba	45,971	62,835	30,065	35,705	35,705	210,281	42,056
Singida (R)	67,322	58,930	31,338	21,136	25,300	204,026	40,805
Manyoni	20,944	20,314	31,745	18,420	22,222	113,645	22,729
Singida MC	-	-	-	3,285	2,007	5,292	1,058
Total	134,237	142,079	151,357	157,120	129,783	714,576	142,915
Percent of the Total Area (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	5.8	18.4	6.3	6.4	6.4
Ikungi	-	-	32.7	31.6	28	18.9	18.9
Iramba	34.2	44.2	19.9	22.7	27.5	29.4	29.4
Singida (R)	50.2	41.5	20.7	13.5	19.5	28.6	28.6
Manyoni	15.6	14.3	21	11.7	17.1	15.9	15.9
Singida MC	-	-	-	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

(ii) Maize

Maize is the second major food crop in terms of the area under main food crops cultivation. It covers about 31.1 percent (Table 3.2) of the regional total land area under major food crops. Table 3.2b shows that Iramba district with cumulative annual average area of 256,099 hectares (35.6 percent) under maize cultivation led other districts in the region. The second district was Mkalama cultivated cumulated annual average area of 175,327 hectares (24.4 percent), followed by Singida DC (116,463 hectares, 16.2 percent), Manyoni (96,376 hectares, 13.4 percent), Ikungi (73,923 hectares, 10.3 percent), and Singida MC (445 Ha, 0.1 percent) was the last by utilizing regional total land area used for growing major food crops over the period of time.

Table 3.2b: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Maize) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual Average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	53,193	59,783	62,351	175,327	58,442
Ikungi	-	-	21,932	23,972	28,019	73,923	24,641
Iramba	75,025	70,820	17,109	14,002	79,143	256,099	51,220
Singida (R)	49,612	-	-	18,533	48,318	116,463	23,293
Manyoni	16,771	16,286	17,426	27,359	18,534	96,376	19,275
Singida MC	-	-	-	262	183	445	223
Total	141,408	87,106	109,660	143,911	236,548	718,633	177,093
Percent of the Total Area (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	48.5	41.5	26.4	24.4	33
Ikungi	-	-	20	16.7	11.8	10.3	13.9
Iramba	53.1	81.3	15.6	9.7	33.5	35.6	28.9
Singida (R)	35.1	-	-	12.9	20.4	16.2	13.2
Manyoni	11.9	18.7	15.9	19	7.8	13.4	10.9
Singida MC	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

(iii) Bulrush millet

According to Table 3.2, Bulrush millet covered an annual average area of 90,555 hectares and ranked third among the major food crops in terms of area under cultivation. The crop had a percentage share of 20.0 (Table 3.2) of the region’s total land area under major food crop cultivation. As Table 3.2c shows that Singida R with cumulative annual average area of 146,879 hectares (32.4 percent) under bulrush millet cultivation led other districts in the region. The second district was Ikungi DC cultivated cumulated annual average area of 109,409 hectares (24.2 percent), followed by Iramba DC (81,053 hectares, 17.9 percent), Manyoni (72,293 hectares, 16.0 percent), Mkalama (34,802 hectares, 7.7 percent) and Singida MC (8,340 Ha, 1.8 percent).

Table 3.2c: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Bullrush Millet) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual Average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	15,656	13,928	5,218	34,802	11,601
Ikungi	-	-	36,740	36,740	35,929	109,409	36,470
Iramba	19,003	28,507	8,301	9,640	15,602	81,053	16,211
Singida (R)	51,883	51,706	20,424	14,296	8,570	146,879	29,376
Manyoni	10,967	15,687	17,820	11,781	16,038	72,293	14,459
Singida MC	-	-	-	5,004	3,336	8,340	4,170
Total	81,853	95,900	98,941	91,389	84,693	452,776	112,285
Percent of the Total Area (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	15.8	15.2	6.2	7.7	10.3
Ikungi	-	-	37.1	40.2	42.4	24.2	32.5
Iramba	23.2	29.7	8.4	10.5	18.4	17.9	14.4
Singida (R)	63.4	53.9	20.6	15.6	10.1	32.4	26.2
Manyoni	13.4	16.4	18	12.9	18.9	16	12.9
Singida MC	-	-	-	5.5	3.9	1.8	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors’ Offices, Singida Region, 2015

(iv) Sweet potatoes

According to Table 3.2, Sweet potatoes covered an annual average area of 38,035 hectares among the major food crops in terms of area under cultivation. The crop had a percentage share of 8.4. As Table 3.2d shows that Iramba district with cumulative annual average area of 74,648 hectares (39.5 percent) under Sweet potatoes cultivation led other districts in the region. The second district was Singida DC cultivated cumulated annual average area of 57,739 hectares (30.4 percent), followed by Manyoni (39,347 hectares, 20.7 percent), Manyoni (7,869.4 hectares, 20.5 percent), Ikungi (16,243 hectares, 8.5 percent), Mkalama (1,807 Ha, 1.0 percent) and Singida MC (392, 0.2 percent).

Table 3.2d: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops (Sweetpotatoes) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/1

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual Average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	486	328	993	1,807	602
Ikungi	-	-	7,474	5,863	2,906	16,243	5,414
Iramba	10,312	18,220	17,486	14,002	14,627	74,648	14,930
Singida (R)	7,685	13,845	11,233	5,856	19,120	57,739	11,548
Manyoni	9,102	8,585	11,042	4,692	5,926	39,347	7,869
Singida MC	-	-	-	280	112	392	196
Total	27,099	40,650	47,721	31,021	43,684	190,176	40,559
Percent of the Total Area (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.5
Ikungi	-	-	15.7	18.9	6.7	8.5	13.3
Iramba	38.1	44.8	36.6	45.1	33.5	39.3	36.8
Singida (R)	28.4	34.1	23.5	18.9	43.8	30.4	28.5
Manyoni	33.6	21.1	23.1	15.1	13.6	20.7	19.4
Singida MC	-	-	-	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

3.1.2.2 Food Crop Production

For the period of five years (2010/11 to 2014/15), the Region managed to harvest cumulative annual average of 569,041.5tons of food crops as indicated in Table 3.3. The best year was 2013/2014 with a total record of 754,117 tons of all crops produced in the region. The worst production of 342,121tons happened in the season of 2010/11 which was below the annual average by 226,920tons.

Table 3.3 also reveals that, Maize with cumulative annual average production of 175,154tons, equivalent to 30.8 percent of the regional annual average production, led other crops in terms of production. Sorghum with an annual average production of 159,049tons took the second place by contributing 28.0 percent of the Regional average annual production of all food crops production, followed by other crops as shown in the table below.

Table 3.3: Estimated Production of Major Food Crops (Tonnes) by Type; Singida Region, 2010/11-2014/15

<i>Crop</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Ton)</i>	<i>Annual average Production (Tonnes)</i>
Maize	87,701	154,669	227,116	265,536	140,747	875,769	175,154
Beans	8,903	10,983	12,519	8,359	6,649	47,413	9,483
S.potatoes	38,958	96,946	121,069	82,803	57,921	397,697	79,539
Cow peas	2,128	1,641	1,433	70	364	5,636	1,127
Paddy	3,277	12,701	16,955	18,058	8,426	59,417	11,883
Sorghum	107,250	181,220	175,855	231,639	99,282	795,246	159,049
B.millet	77,907	122,064	143,487	133,007	75,333	551,798	110,360
Cassava	15,997	23,221	40,347	14,645	18,022	112,232	22,446
Total	342,121	603,445	738,781	754,117	406,743	2,845,207	569,041
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Maize	25.6	25.6	30.7	35.2	34.6	30.8	30.8
Beans	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
S.potatoes	11.4	16.1	16.4	11.0	14.2	14.0	14.0
Cow peas	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paddy	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sorghum	31.3	30.0	23.8	30.7	24.4	28.0	28.0
B. millet	22.8	20.2	19.4	17.6	18.5	19.4	19.4
Cassava	4.7	3.8	5.5	1.9	4.4	3.9	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(i) Sorghum

Table 3.3a shows the estimated production of sorghum by district over the five



years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15. With cumulative annual average production of 159,049 tons, sorghum are the second major food crop grown in the region. Ikungi District Council which produced cumulative annual average of 33,122tons (20.8 percent of total regional sorghum production).

Singida DC with 49,479tons (31.1 percent), Iramba (49,479tons, 30.2 percent), Ikungi (33,122tons, 20.8 percent), Manyoni (13,065tons 8.2 percent), Singida MC(2,741 tons,1.7 percent).

Sorghum is the second major food crop in the Region

Table 3.3a: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops (Sorghum) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11-2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Ton)</i>	<i>Annual average Production (Tonnes)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	13,159	43,476	6,530	63,165	12,633
Ikungi	-	-	44,922	84,300	36,386	165,608	33,122
Iramba	31,071	94,253	45,098	53,558	16,067	240,047	48,009
Singida (R)	65,639	70,716	54,576	26,104	30,360	247,395	49,479
Manyoni	10,540	16,251	18,100	15,003	5,430	65,324	13,065
Singida MC	-	-	-	9,198	4,509	13,707	2,741
Total	107,250	181,220	175,855	231,639	99,282	795,246	159,049
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	7.5	18.8	6.6	7.9	7.9
Ikungi	-	-	25.5	36.4	36.6	20.8	20.8
Iramba	29.0	52.0	25.6	23.1	16.2	30.2	30.2
Singida (R)	61.2	39.0	31.0	11.3	30.6	31.1	31.1
Manyoni	9.8	9.0	10.3	6.5	5.5	8.2	8.2
Singida MC	-	-	-	4.0	4.5	1.7	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

(ii) Maize

Maize with cumulative annual average production of 175,154 tons (Table 3.3 above), equivalent to 30.8 percent of the total regional tonnage of food crop harvested. Table 3.3b shows that Iramba district was the number one producer of maize in the region by harvesting annual average of 75,576tons of maize, equivalent to 43.1 percent of all tonnage of maize produced in the region. Mkalama (55,167tons, 31.5 percent) was the second; Singida DC the third (14,422, 11.6 percent), Manyoni (14,422tons, 8.2 percent), Ikungi (9,522tons, 5.4 percent), and Singida MC (72 tons, 0.0 percent).

Table 3.3b: Estimated Production (Tonnes) of Major Food Crops (Maize) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11-2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Ton)</i>	<i>Annual average Production (Tonnes)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	106,388	119,566	49,880	275,834	55,167
Ikungi	-	-	4,832	28,766	14,010	47,608	9,522
Iramba	50,115	141,640	95,138	76,741	14,246	377,880	75,576
Singida (R)	34,265	-	-	9,729	57,982	101,976	20,395
Manyoni	3,321	13,029	20,758	30,642	4,359	72,109	14,422
Singida MC	-	-	-	92	270	362	72
Total	87,701	154,669	227,116	265,536	140,747	875,769	175,154
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	46.8	45.0	35.4	31.5	31.5
Ikungi	-	-	2.1	10.8	10.0	5.4	5.4
Iramba	57.1	91.6	41.9	28.9	10.1	43.1	43.1
Singida (R)	39.1	-	-	3.7	41.2	11.6	11.6
Manyoni	3.8	8.4	9.1	11.5	3.1	8.2	8.2
Singida MC	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

3.1.3 Cash Crops

3.1.3.1 Area Under Cash Crops Cultivation

Table 3.4 indicates that during the crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15 cash crops in the region covered an annual average area of 196,907.1hectares. However, types of soil, topography and weather caused the region depend on sun flower, cotton, groundnuts, onions, simsim, finger millet and lentils as cash crops. Table 3.4 also indicates that acreages under cash crops cultivation were dominated by sun flower (annual average of 125,183.5hectares or 63.6 percent), ground nuts with 25,459.6 hectares (12.9 percent) was second followed by other crops as indicated in the table below.

Table 3.4: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>Crop</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual average Area (Ha)</i>
Cotton	2,954	8,938	7,725	4,128	5,507	29,252	5,850.4
Groundnuts	21,927	23,924	30,171	25,574	25,702	127,298	25,459.6
Onion	4,669	12,651	12,445	6,624	8,924	45,314	9,062.7
Simsim	7,526	12,053	14,899	11,329	11,428	57,235	11,447.0
Fingermillet	6,979	4,058	5,588	4,261	4,513	25,399	5,079.8
Lentils	835	1,170	1,059	1,081	937	5,082	1,016.5
Sunflower	122,688	123,597	134,168	127,106	118,358	625,918	125,183.5
Tobacco	2,988	2,189	2,889	1,069	1,415	10,550	2,110.0
Yellow gram	2,215	3,028	5,603	3,235	4,712	18,793	3,758.6
Cowpeas	1,140	205	2,494	20,159	14,469	38,467	7,693.4
Cashewnuts	0	0	4	1,018	206	1,228	245.6
Total	173,921	191,813	217,045	205,585	196,172	984,535	196,907.1
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Cotton	1.7	4.7	3.6	2.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Groundnuts	12.6	12.5	13.9	12.4	13.1	12.9	12.9
Onion	2.7	6.6	5.7	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.6
Simsim	4.3	6.3	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Fingermillet	4.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6
Lentils	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sunflower	70.5	64.4	61.8	61.8	60.3	63.6	63.6
Tobacco	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Yellow gram	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.9
Cowpeas	0.7	0.1	1.1	9.8	7.4	3.9	3.9
Cashewnuts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(i) Sunflower

Sunflower managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 125,183.5 hectares equivalent to 63.6 percent (Table 3.4 above) of the region's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.4a shows that in the years under consideration, Iramba led other districts by using 32.2 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for glowing sun flower. Singida DC utilized 25.3 percent) and was the second, Mkalama (19.1 percent) was third, Manyoni District 15.1 percent, Ikungi DC 7.6 percent and Singida MC (0.7 percent).

Table 3.4a: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (sunflower) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	36,159	34,565	48,977	119,701	23,940
Ikungi	-	-	14,501	14,124	19,038	47,663	9,533
Iramba	62,787	69,940	32,862	35,125	941	201,656	40,331
Singida (R)	44,914	34,602	28,774	21,580	28,285	158,155	31,631
Manyoni	14,987	19,055	21,872	19,147	19,147	94,208	18,842
Singida MC	-	-	-	2,565	1,970	4,535	907
Total	122,688	123,597	134,168	127,106	118,358	625,918	125,184
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	27.0	27.2	41.4	19.1	19.1
Ikungi	-	-	10.8	11.1	16.1	7.6	7.6
Iramba	51.2	56.6	24.5	27.6	0.8	32.2	32.2
Singida (R)	36.6	28.0	21.4	17.0	23.9	25.3	25.3
Manyoni	12.2	15.4	16.3	15.1	16.2	15.1	15.1
Singida MC	-	-	-	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

(ii) Ground nuts

Groundnuts managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 25,135 hectares equivalent to 13.3 percent (Table 3.4 above) of the region's total land area under cash crops cultivation. However, Table 3.4b shows that in the years under consideration, Manyoni led other districts by using 47.6 percent of its area under cash crops cultivation for glowing groundnuts. Iramba district utilized 25.2 percent) and was the second, Mkalama DC (17.0 percent) was third, Singida District 7.9 percent, Ikungi DC 2.2 percent, Singida MC and Itigi was last 0.0 percent for glowing Groundnuts.

Table 3.4b: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (groundnuts) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual average Area (Ha)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	5,223	4,937	3,702	13,862	2,772
Ikungi	-	-	599	599	595	1,793	359
Iramba	7,890	8,207	5,660	6,305	6,303	34,365	6,873
Singida (R)	2,479	1,144	3,098	2,169	3,538	12,428	2,486
Manyoni	11,558	14,573	15,591	11,564	11,564	64,850	12,970
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,927	23,924	30,171	25,574	25,702	127,298	25,460
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	17.3	19.3	14.4	10.9	10.9
Ikungi	-	-	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4
Iramba	36.0	34.3	18.8	24.7	24.5	27.0	27.0
Singida (R)	11.3	4.8	10.3	8.5	13.8	9.8	9.8
Manyoni	52.7	60.9	51.7	45.2	45.0	50.9	50.9
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

(iii) Cotton & Onion

Table 3.4c: Estimated Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops (Cotton and Onion) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Annual average Area (Ha)</i>
(iii) Cotton							
Mkalama	-	-	36	24	14	74	15
Ikungi	-	-	319	305	343	967	193
Iramba	1,200	4,039	3,107	2,432	3,600	14,378	2,876
Singida (R)	745	1,143	9	9	192	2,098	420
Manyoni	1,009	3,756	4,254	1,358	1,358	11,735	2,347
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,954	8,938	7,725	4,128	5,507	29,252	5,850
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ikungi	-	-	4.1	7.4	6.2	3.3	3.3
Iramba	40.6	45.2	40.2	58.9	65.4	49.2	49.2
Singida (R)	25.2	12.8	0.1	0.2	3.5	7.2	7.2
Manyoni	34.2	42	55.1	32.9	24.7	40.1	40.1
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(iv) Onion							
Mkalama	-	-	1,925	1,712	2,976	6,613	1,323
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	1,607	10,264	6,237	1,914	2,153	22,176	4,435
Singida (R)	3,062	2,387	4,283	2,998	3,795	16,525	3,305
Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,669	12,651	12,445	6,624	8,924	45,314	9,063
Percentage of the Total Area(Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	15.5	25.8	33.3	14.6	14.6
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	34.4	81.1	50.1	28.9	24.1	48.9	48.9
Singida (R)	65.6	18.9	34.4	45.3	42.5	36.5	36.5
Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

1.3.2 Cash Crop Production

There are number of reasons which make the amount of cash crops harvested either to increase or decrease. Among others, are lack of insecticides, fertilizers, prices and cost of production against revenue only to mention a few. Production of cash crops in Singida region fluctuated over the specified period as indicated in Table 3.5. Nevertheless, the region managed to harvest an annual average of 252,735.3tons of all cash crops between 2010/11 and 2014/15. Sun flower was the dominant cash crop. It had an average annual production of 165,536.8tons, equivalent to 65.5 percent of all cash crops produced in the region. Onion was the second cash crop produced with an annual average of 43,563.0tons (17.2 percent), Groundnuts the third with 16,130.9tons (6.4 percent), Fingermillet the fourth with 8,045.8tons (3.2 percent), Simsim with 5,484.9tons (2.2 percent) was the fifth, cotton 3,693.6tons (1.5 percent), Tobacco 2,109.0 ton (0.8 percent).

Table 3.5: Estimated production (Ton) Under Major Cash Crops; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>Crop</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Tonne)</i>	<i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i>
Cotton	1,769	4,857	3,734	4,577	3,531	18,468	3,693.6
Groundnuts	12,626	20,124	21,174	19,812	6,919	80,655	16,130.9
Onion	23,117	33,657	56,367	45,722	58,952	217,815	43,563.0
Simsim	2,727	7,571	7,990	7,834	1,303	27,425	5,484.9
Fingermillet	8,375	6,087	8,591	10,406	6,770	40,229	8,045.8
Lentils	835	1,170	428	498	194	3,125	625.1
Sunflower	137,949	167,735	202,418	187,685	131,897	827,684	165,536.8
Tobacco	3,507	2,818	1,707	1,233	1,280	10,545	2,109.0
Yellow gram	1,102	2,640	6,279	891	3,003	13,915	2,783.0
Cowpeas	0	0	994	16,912	5,910	23,816	4,763.2
Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total	192,007	246,659	309,682	295,569	219,759	1,263,676	252,735.3
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Cotton	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Groundnuts	6.6	8.2	6.8	6.7	3.1	6.4	6.4
Onion	12.0	13.6	18.2	15.5	26.8	17.2	17.2
Simsim	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.7	0.6	2.2	2.2
Fingermillet	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
Lentils	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sunflower	71.8	68.0	65.4	63.5	60.0	65.5	65.5
Tobacco	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Yellow gram	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
Cowpeas	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.7	2.7	1.9	1.9
Cashewnuts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(i) Sunflower

Table 3.5a indicates estimated production of sunflower in the region. Sunflower was the chief cash crop in the region by having cumulative annual average production of 165,537 tons in the whole period under consideration. Singida DC which accounted for 33.6 percent of all tonnage of sunflower harvested in the region was the first district in sunflower production. Iramba (31.4 percent) the second, Mkalama (17.0 percent) the third while Ikungi (10.8 percent) was the fourth, Manyoni (6.2

percent), and Singida Municipality (1.0 percent) of all tonnage of sunflower produced in the region.

Table 3.5a: Estimated production (Ton) Under Major Cash Crops (sunflower) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Tonne)</i>	<i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	54,239	51,848	34,281	140,368	28,074
Ikungi	-	-	20,193	31,073	38,076	89,342	17,868
Iramba	52,640	104,910	49,293	52,688	753	260,284	52,057
Singida (R)	80,845	51,903	63,375	30,859	50,913	277,895	55,579
Manyoni	4,464	10,922	15,318	15,318	5,514	51,536	10,307
Singida MC	-	-	-	5,899	2,360	8,259	1,652
Total	137,949	167,735	202,418	187,685	131,897	827,684	165,537
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	26.8	27.6	26.0	17.0	17.0
Ikungi	-	-	10.0	16.6	28.9	10.8	10.8
Iramba	38.2	62.5	24.4	28.1	0.6	31.4	31.4
Singida (R)	58.6	30.9	31.3	16.4	38.6	33.6	33.6
Manyoni	3.2	6.5	7.6	8.2	4.2	6.2	6.2
Singida MC	-	-	-	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

(ii) Groundnuts

Table 3.5b depicts that four districts harvested a significant tonnage of groundnuts in the region. However, the districts harvested an annual average of 16,131 tons in a period of five years from 2010/11 to 2014/15. The best crop season was in 2012/13 as the districts produced a total of 21,174 tons of groundnuts which were above the annual average by 5,333.4tons or 24.9 percent. Never the less, crop season of 2014/15 was the worst with a total production of 6,919tons of groundnuts which was below the annual average.

Table 3.5b: Estimated Production (Ton) Under Major Cash Crops (Groundnuts) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Tonne)</i>	<i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	817	899	595	2,311	462
Iramba	5,490	8,207	6,237	6,305	1,891	28,130	5,626
Singida (R)	2,975	1,716	4,765	3,253	4,246	16,955	3,391
Manyoni	4,161	10,201	9,355	9,355	187	33,259	6,652
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,626	20,124	21,174	19,812	6,919	80,655	16,131
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	3.9	4.5	8.6	2.9	2.9
Iramba	43.5	40.8	29.5	31.8	27.3	34.9	34.9
Singida (R)	23.6	8.5	22.5	16.4	61.4	21.0	21.0
Manyoni	33.0	50.7	44.2	47.2	2.7	41.2	41.2
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

(iii) Cotton

According to Table 3.5d, cotton was mostly produced in Iramba district which accounted for 46.4 percent of all tonnage of cotton produced in the region. Singida district was the second producer of cotton by having 28.7 percent of total regional tons of cotton harvested during the period under consideration. Manyoni district with 19.0 percent, Ikungi district 9.8 percent was the last district in cotton production.

Table 3.5d: Estimated Production (Ton) Under Major Cash Crops (Cotton) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Tonne)</i>	<i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	299	319	472	1,090	363
Iramba	600	2,020	1,125	1,946	2,880	8,571	1,714
Singida (R)	745	344	2,047	2,047	118	5,301	1,060
Manyoni	424	2,493	263	265	61	3,506	701
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,769	4,857	3,734	4,577	3,531	18,468	3,694
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	8.0	7.0	13.4	5.9	9.8
Iramba	33.9	41.6	30.1	42.5	81.6	46.4	46.4
Singida (R)	42.1	7.1	54.8	44.7	3.3	28.7	28.7
Manyoni	24.0	51.3	7.0	5.8	1.7	19.0	19.0
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	103.9

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

(iv) Onions

From crop season of 2010/11 to 2014/15, onions production was the second in quantity after sunflower. Table 3.5c gives the estimated production of onions in tonnage by district in Singida region over the five years period, 2010/11 to 2014/15. In all five years, Iramba, Singida DC and Mkalama were the main producers of onions by harvesting cumulative annual average of 43,563 tons. Bumper harvest of 58,952 tons was observed during the season of 2014/15 while the worst harvest 23,117 tons was observed in 2010/11 respectively.

Table 3.5c: Estimated production (Tonne) Under Major Cash Crops (Onion) by District; Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total Production (Tonne)</i>	<i>Annual Average Production (Tonne)</i>
Mkalama	-	-	19,547	18,275	27,829	65,651	13,130
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	3,214	20,528	8,946	7,958	6,459	47,105	9,421
Singida (R)	19,903	13,129	27,874	19,489	24,664	105,059	21,012
Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,117	33,657	56,367	45,722	58,952	217,815	43,563
Percent of the Total Production (Annually)							
Mkalama	-	-	34.7	40.0	47.2	30.1	30.1
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	13.9	61.0	15.9	17.4	11.0	21.6	21.6
Singida (R)	86.1	39.0	49.5	42.6	41.8	48.2	48.2
Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

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

3.1.4 Crop Marketing

Table 3.6 shows an indicative estimated amount of cash crops marketed and revenue earned in 2014/15 in Singida region. A total of 29,491,879 kilograms of cotton, lentils, paddy, sunflower, onions, simsim and groundnuts were marketed in the region which earned a sum of Tshs. 198,385,431,000. Most of the revenue earned was due to sunflower which accounted for 41.1 percent of total revenue, followed by onion 29.5 percent, groundnuts the third 11.4 percent, paddy the fourth 9.8 percent, Lentils the fifth 5.4 percent, cotton the sixth 1.6 percent, simsim earning 1.1 percent of the region's revenue was the last.

Table 3.6: Amount and Value of Cash Crops Purchased by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Amount Purchased (Kgs)</i>	<i>Average Price per Kg (Tshs)</i>	<i>Revenue Earned in Tshs</i>	<i>Percent Earnings</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Cotton	2,941,256	863	3,136,746,000	1.6	6
Lentils	5,337,374	1,050	10,783,605,000	5.4	5
Paddy	5,060,325	875	19,503,060,000	9.8	4
Sunflower	6,377,530	623	81,549,720,000	41.1	1
Onions	6,525,146	825	58,610,300,000	29.5	2
Simsim	1,160,071	1,400	2,219,500,000	1.1	7
Groundnuts	2,090,177	2,000	22,582,500,000	11.4	3
Total	29,491,879	1,091	198,385,431,000	100	

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

Contrary to the fact that Singida DC is the main producer of sunflower in the region followed by Iramba district, the situation happened to be opposite when considering marketing of such crop (Table 3.6a). Mkalama district was the first district in Singida region for marketing of sunflower. The district marketed 96,468,000 kilogram of sun flower worth Tshs. 71,386,320,000 equivalent to 87.5 percent of total revenue earned by the region through selling of that crop. Never the less, Ikungi DC was the second by earning 7.8 percent of the region's sunflower revenue obtained. Manyoni district earned 4.1 percent and was the third in sun flower marketing, Iramba DC earning 0.6 percent in earning revenue for marketing of such crop in year 2014/15.

Table 3.6a: Amount of Sunflower Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>Amount Marketed(KGS)</i>	<i>Percent Marketed</i>	<i>Price per Kg (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Revenue Earned in Tshs</i>	<i>% Earnings</i>
Mkalama	96,468,000.00	82.60	740.00	71,386,320,000	87.50
Ikungi	14,062,000.00	12.00	450.00	6,327,900,000	7.80
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	753,000.00	0.60	400.00	527,100,000	0.60
Singida R	-	-	-	-	-
Manyoni	5,514,000.00	4.70	700.00	3,308,400,000	4.10
Singida U	-	-	-	-	-
Total	116,797,000.00	100.00	-	81,549,720,000	100.00

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

In 2014/15 groundnuts were the third cash crop marketed in the region after sunflower (refer Table 3.6 above). Groundnuts earned 17.8 percent of the region's total revenue obtained from marketing of all types of cash crops. On the other hand, Table 3.6b below indicates that Mkalama districts leading on the data of the amount of groundnuts sold. By comparing the revenue earned by districts, Mkalama earned almost 79.8 percent, Iramba 16.7 percent, Ikungi 1.8 percent and lastly was Manyoni 1.7 percent of all revenue obtained from selling groundnuts in the region.

Table 3.6b: Amount of Groundnuts Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>Amount Marketted(kgs)</i>	<i>Percent Marketted</i>	<i>Price per Kg (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Revenue Earned in Tshs</i>	<i>% Earnin gs</i>
Mkalama	12,016,000	84	1,500	18,024,000,000	80
Ikungi	161,000	1	2,500	402,500,000	2
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	1,891,000	13	2,000	3,782,000,000	17
Singida R	-	-	-	-	-
Manyoni	187,000	1	2,000	374,000,000	2
Singida U	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,255,000	100	8,000	22,582,500,000	100

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

As it was shown in Table 3.6, cotton with 1.6 percent of earning in the region was the sixth valuable cash crop in the region. With the reference of Table 3.6c below, in the crop season of 2014/15 the region marketed a total of 3,197,000 kg of cotton to earn a sum of Tshs. 3,136,746,000. Iramba district was the first district in marketing of cotton by earning 91.8 percent of the region's revenue obtained from selling of that crop. Ikungi was the second (5.4 percent), Manyoni Districts was the third (1.7 percent) while Mkalama district was the last by having 1.2 percent of the region's revenue earned through marketing of cotton.

Table 3.6c: Amount of Cotton Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>Amount Marketted Kgs</i>	<i>Percent Marketted</i>	<i>Price per Kg (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Revenue Earned in Tshs(000)</i>	<i>%Earni ngs</i>
Mkalama	45,000	1.4	800	36,096	1.2
Ikungi	211,000	6.6	800	168,800	5.4
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	2,880,000	90.1	1,000.00	2,880,000	91.8
Singida Rural	-	0	0	-	0
Manyoni	61,000	1.9	850	51,850,000	1.7
Singida Urban	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,197,000.00	100.00	-	3,136,746,00	100.00

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

3.1.5 Irrigation Development Programme on Tanzania Mainland

Tanzania Mainland has potential areas that can be utilized for irrigation purposes in order to improve crop production in the country. The government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has so far identified potential irrigation areas to be developed in all rural regions as shown in Table 3.7. Kilimanjaro region ranked number one with the biggest area to be used for irrigation, followed by Arusha, Mbeya and Morogoro. Singida region with a total of 8,500 hectares ranked 14th in Tanzania Mainland in potential area for irrigation.

Table 3.7: Type of Irrigation Development Areas by Region Up to 2017, Tanzania Mainland
*Includes Manyara Region.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Rehabilitation of Traditional Irrigation Schemes</i>	<i>Rehabilitation/New Construction of Water harvesting Schemes</i>	<i>New Construction of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rank</i>
	(Hectares)	(Hectares)	(Hectares)		
Arusha*	62,200	800	1,100	64,100	2
Coast	900	400	6,900	8,200	15
D'Salaam	-	-	-	-	20
Dodoma	1,800	11,400	200	13,400	8
Iringa	13,200	-	800	14,000	7
Kagera	600	-	-	600	19
Kigoma	11,000	1,600	-	12,600	9
Kilimanjaro	68,600	-	13,400	82,000	1
Lindi	6,200	1,200	1,900	9,300	12
Mara	-	2,800	100	2,900	18
Mbeya	52,100	-	7,100	59,200	3
Morogoro	25,800	3,800	24,500	54,100	4
Mtwara	2,100	2,700	-	4,800	17
Mwanza	400	12,900	2,300	15,600	6
Rukwa	7,000	400	1,200	8,600	13
Ruvuma	2,100	1,600	1,200	4,900	16
Shinyanga	900	10,900	100	11,900	11
Singida	-	8,500	-	8,500	14
Tabora	2,200	8,800	1,500	12,500	10
Tanga	17,500	400	300	18,200	5
Total	274,600	68,200	62,600	405,400	

Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, National Irrigation Master Plan (2002)

3.1.5.1 Traditional Irrigation

It is a local way system of irrigating commonly applied in small scale farming in the region. It is practiced along the rivers, lakes and dams available in some parts of the region. To mention the few, rivers like Ndurumo, Mpura, Kisukwani and Wembere situated in Iramba district provide reliable water sources for traditional irrigation. According to Table 3.7a, Iramba district has the largest estimated potential area for traditional irrigation. The district has 7997 hectares equivalent to 71.8 percent of the total area of the region estimated for traditional irrigation. Singida Municipality which is affected by urbanization nature has the smallest area (494.8 hectares, 4.4 percent). From 2012/13 to 2014/15, paddy and horticultural crops were the dominant crops under traditional irrigation. However, due to adverse weather condition facing the region, the total area under traditional irrigation was in decreasing trend. It increased from 530 hectares in 2012/13 to 1178 hectares in 2013/14 and further increased from 1178 hectares in 2013/14 to 2144.9 hectares in 2014/15.

Table 3.7a: Traditional Irrigation Prospects by District; Singida Region, 2010/11 – 2014/15

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
		Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops
Iramba	7997	364	Paddy	387	Paddy	405	Paddy
Singida Rural	1976.5	50	Vegetable	95	Vegetable	127	Vegetable
Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkalama	671	116	Horticulture crops	696	Horticulture crops	188	Horticulture crops
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	494.8	-	-	-	-	449.9	Horticulture crops
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,139.30	530		1178		2144.9	

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

3.1.5.2 Improved Irrigation

Most of agriculture households in Singida region are small scale farmers who have inadequate resources to invest in improved irrigation which essentially needs both financial and material resources. Their financial incapability is evidenced by comparing the size of the area under improved irrigation with traditional one. In that case, Table 3.7a and 3.7b indicate that from 2012/13 and 2014/15, estimated area under improved irrigation in the region was higher by 13,613.7 hectares. However, this can be used as one of economic indicator facing the majority of farmers in the region.

Table 3.7b: Prospects for Improved Irrigation by Districts; Singida Region, 2010/11 – 2014/15

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	2012/13		2014/15	
		Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)	Major Crops
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	6850	50	Sunflower, maize and Vegetables	50	Sunflower, maize and Vegetables
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
Iramba	7997	750	Paddy	1777.5	Paddy
Singida Rural	606	5	Vegetable paddy	40	Vegetables
Manyoni	9250	106	paddy	20.5	Horticultural crops and Paddy
Singida (U)	50	1318	Paddy	1318	Paddy
			-	21	Horticultural crops
Total	24,753	2123		3227	

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

3.1.5.3 Modern Irrigation

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

Though Singida region has some reliable water sources such as lakes and dams, the region has not yet started modern irrigation system. So far, the only achievement already made was allocating potential areas for modern irrigation in Iramba and Manyoni districts as Table 3.7c indicates. Paddy and sunflower were prominent crops earmarked for this kind of irrigation.

Table 3.7c: Prospects for Modern Irrigation by Districts; Singida Region, 2010/11 – 2014/15

District	Estimated Potential Area (Ha.)	Area Under Irrigation (Ha.)			Major Crops		
		2012/12	2013/14	2014/15	2012/12	2013/14	2014/15
Mkalama	3,650	-	-	-	Paddy,sweet potatoes		
Ikungi	6,850	50	50	50	Sunflower,maize and vegetables		
Itigi	300	-	-	-	-		
Iramba	7,997	1,580	1,580	1,778	Pady		
Singida (R)	606	-	-	21	-	-	Maize
Manyoni	9,250	1,318	1,318	1,318	Paddy		
Singida (U)	50	-	-	21	Tomato,cucumber,amaranthus		
Total	28,703	2,948	2,948	3,188	-	-	-

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

3.1.6 Farm Implements

The use of modern agriculture equipments is of great importance for agriculture development in the country as it increases crop production, minimizes time spent as well as promotes large scale farming. Table 3.8 indicates the demand, availability and deficit of agriculture equipments in Singida region in 2014. The demand for hand hoes was higher than any other equipment showing that majority of farmers in the region are small scale farmers whom rely on hand hoes. However, the big gap between the demand of hand hoes (136,438) and tractors (42) is a good indicator of poor economic status prevailing in rural areas like Singida district. Regarding this, it will be difficult to alleviate poverty in rural areas by depending much on hand hoe farming. The government of Tanzania through the Prime Minister Honourable Mizengo Pinda, has already addressed the issue by emphasizing the use of modern agriculture equipments for agriculture development in the country.

3.1.7 Status of Agricultural Personnel

The Agriculture sector still faces shortage of staff despite of being significantly contributing to the regional economy. In 2014 the region had a total of 33 available agriculture officers and 154 field and assistant field officers. Iramba was the leading district in number of agriculture officers. The district had 11 agriculture officers which was equivalent to 33.3 percent of the regional total of 33 officers. Singida DC with 10 officers (30.3 percent), Manyoni 3 Officers (9.0 percent), Singida Municipal 5 Officers (15.1 percent), Ikungi and Mkalama districts both have 2 Agricultural Officer (6.0 percent each) Itigi had no Agricultural Officers. Iramba district with 44 field and assistant field officers, equivalent to 28.6 percent of the regional total of 154, had the highest number of those officers in the region. Manyoni 36 officers (23.4 percent) the second, Ikungi with 34 officers (22.1

percent) the third, Itigi and Singida DC both have 19 officers (12.3 percent) and Singida MC with 18 officers (11.7 percent) had the least number of field and assistant field officers in the region

Table 3.10 reveals that by 1st July 2016 the region had a total of 222 staff in agriculture sector. Most of these staff were located in Iramba district with 55 staff followed by Manyoni district (39 staff). Singida MC (23 staff) while Singida DC (29 staff), Ikungi (36 staff), Mkalama (21 staff), Itigi (19 staff).

Table 3.10: Attrition of All Personnel in Agriculture by District; Singida Region, 2016

District	Total all personnel as at 1.9.2016	Cause and Number of dropouts							
		Death		Retirement		Other			
		Men	Female	Men	Female	Transfer		Change of Profession	
						Men	Female	Men	Female
Iramba	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida R	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyoni	39	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Singida U	23								
Ikungi	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkalama	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Itigi	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

3.1.8 Investment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

Potential areas for investment in Agriculture include:

- Oil seeds production (sun flower),
- Supply of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, seeds etc at affordable prices,
- Supply of farm implements such as power tillers, tractors, hand hoes, ox-cats etc at affordable prices,
- Agro- processing industries especially sorting and packaging industry for onions.
- Irrigation farming by construction of irrigation infrastructures through utilizing seasonal rivers to harvest rain water and drilling of borehole wells for irrigation.

3.2 Livestock Development

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity after agriculture especially in Rural area. Table 3.11 shows livestock distribution in different categories district wise

Table 3.11: Estimated Livestock Population by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Iramba	182,969	97,529	51,850	5,161	6,013	278,968
Ikungi	400,771	213,845	76,696	3,752	541	894,055
Mkalama	134,919	7,737	49,713	6,393	3,846	308,323
Singida DC	117,397	73,359	41,183	1,517	7,765	371,878
Manyoni	353,852	184,453	51,893	3,902	2,640	275,489
Singida MC	38,241	36,444	13,966	606	2,406	53,895
Total	1,228,149	613,367	285,301	21,331	23,211	2,182,608

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

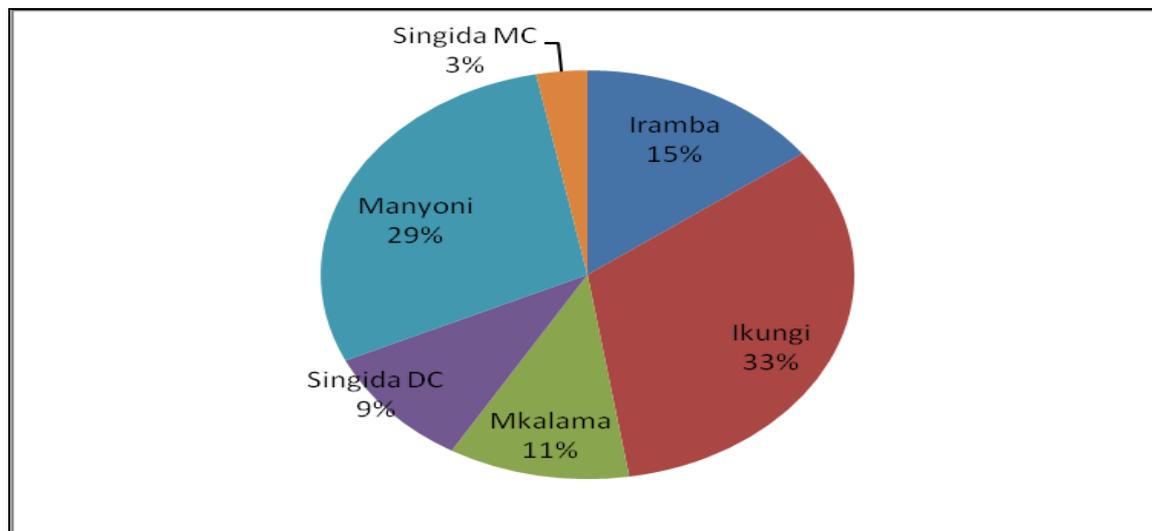
Table 3.12 shows that indigenous cattle were the dominant type of livestock in Singida region. They accounted for 99.7 percent of the region's total cattle population while improved dairy cattle and improved beef cattle contributed 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent respectively on cattle population.

Generally, more cattle were found to be concentrated in Ikungi district at 33 percent of the region's total cattle population. Manyoni with 29 percent was the second district, Iramba district was the third (15 percent) followed by Mkalama District, Singida DC and Singida MC with 11 percent, 9 percent and 3 percent respectively for total cattle population in Singida region.

In the case of improved dairy cattle, most of them were observed in Singida Municipal with 41 percent followed Singida DC and Iramba district with 25.4 percent and 14.4 percent respectively of the region's total improved dairy cattle population

Furthermore, improved beef cattle were not common in Singida region as they constituted 0.1 percent of the region's total cattle population and they were only kept in Manyoni districts with 580 beef cattle.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of All Types of Cattle by District; Singida Region, 2015



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

Table 3.12: Distribution of Cattle Population by Type and District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Population of Cattle by Type							Regional Total	% of the Regional Total
	Indigenous Cattle	District %	Improved Dairy cattle	District %	Improved Beef Cattle	District %	Regional Total		
Iramba	182,548	14.9	421	14.4	-	-	182,969	14.9	
Ikungi	400,592	32.7	0	0	-	-	400,592	32.6	
Mkalama	134,919	11	65	2.2	-	-	134,984	11	
Singida DC	116,654	9.5	743	25.4	-	-	117,397	9.6	
Manyoni	352,774	28.8	498	17	580	100	353,852	28.8	
Singida MC	37,041	3	1,200	41	-	-	38,241	3.1	
Total	1,224,528	100	2,927	100	580	100	1,228,035	100	
% Total	99.7		0.2		0.1		100		

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

Various stakeholders in the country put more effort and emphasis on dairy cattle keeping rather than indigeneous cattle in order to increase milk production. Dairy cattle if well fed and taken care of, they can produce more milk than indigeneous cattle. Singida region is among the regions in the country which implement dairy cattle keeping. Table 3.13 pinpoint positive response shown by Singida residents engaging in dairy cattle keeping. Dairy cattle owned by individuals outweighed those owned by organizations. Individual owners were 3,833 while only 23 groups/organizations involved in cattle keeping. Most of dairy cattle (3480 cattle) were found in Singida MC where 90.8 percent of ownership went to individuals.

Table 3.13: Distribution of Dairy Cattle by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Number of Cattle	Individual Owners		Organisation Owners	
		Number	%of the Total	Number	% of the Total
Iramba	421	13	0.3	3	13
Ikungi	179	159	0.1	18	78.4
Mkalama	65	-	-	-	-
Singida DC	743	181	4.7	1	4.3
Manyoni	498	-	-	-	-
Singida MC	3,500	3480	90.8	1	4.3
Total	5,406	3,833	100	23	100

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

Experience has shown that livestock keeping in Singida region is to a large extent practiced traditionally and comprises entirely of indigenous cattle. However, in recent years the residents of Singida region have developed an interest in dairy cattle keeping for the main purpose of increasing milk production to meet the demand. Table 3.14 reveals that Mkalama district currently have currently having one large scale farming which is Kinyangiri livestock farm for dairy cattle.

Table 3.14: Distribution of Large and Small Scale Farms of Dairy Cattle by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Large Scale Farms</i>			<i>Small Scale Farms</i>	
	<i>Name of Dairy Farm</i>	<i>Number of Dairy Cattle</i>	<i>Number of Owners</i>	<i>Number of Dairy Cattle</i>	<i>Number of Owners</i>
Mkalama	Kinyangiri livestock farm	47	-	-	1
Total	-	47	-	-	1

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

Dairy goats keeping are not common in the region. As Table 3.15 depicts, there was a total of 885 dairy goats by 2016. Singida DC and Manyoni were the two districts which add significantly to the total number of dairy goats available in the region.

Table 3.15: Distribution of Small Scale Farms of Dairy Goats by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Dairy Goats</i>	<i>Number of Owners</i>
Iramba	20	5
Ikungi	-	-
Mkalama	10	-1
Singida DC	385	96
Manyoni	470	172
Singida MC	-	-
Total	885	274

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

3.2.1 Grazing Area

Grazing land is defined as that land that is available for the grazing needs of livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly area, all wildlife and forest reserves also tree plantations, but it includes game controlled areas. Table 3.16 shows that in 2015 estimated grazing area in the region covered 664,653 while the Land Used for Grazing is (Ha) 650,454. Data show there was no shortage of grazing area in the region and 14,199 (ha) which are not used for grazing as planned.

Table 3.16 Estimated Areas Under Grazing by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Land Suitable for Grazing (Ha)</i>	<i>Land Used for Grazing (Ha)</i>	<i>Percent of Grazing Area</i>	<i>Tsetse fly Infected Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Percent of Tse tse fly Infected Area</i>
Iramba	8,652.30	8,652.30	1.3	-	-
Ikungi	280,290	266,280	41	25,000	99.6
Mkalama	26,003.60	26,003.60	4	-	0
Singida DC	88,994.50	88,905.51	13.7	89	0.4
Manyoni	236,100	236,000	36.3	-	-
Singida MC	24,613	24,613	3.8	-	-
Total	664,653	650,454	100	25,089	100

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

3.2.2 Livestock Infrastructure

Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in quality and quantity and in some cases brings death to the animal affected. Table 3.17 indicates that out of 131 dips available in the region, 42 dips are working while 89 dips are not working. Also the table reveals that the region had 24 veterinary centres of which only 7 veterinary while 17 not working.

Table 3.17: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Dips</i>		<i>Veterinary Centres</i>		<i>Crushes</i>	<i>Hides/skin sheds</i>	<i>Abattoirs</i>
	W	NW	W	NW			
Iramba	0	22	0	6	5	2	1
Ikungi	7	23	3	1	2	7	0
Mkalama	5	17	0	6	4	3	0
Singida R	7	18	3	0	4	3	0
Manyoni	21	4	1	4	-	6	4
Singida U	2	5	-	-	-	2	2
Total	42	89	7	17	15	23	7

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

W: Working NW: Not working

3.2.3 Marketing Livestock and Their Products

Table 3.18 highlights the number and value of livestock marketed in Singida region in 2015. A total of 1,152,100 livestock valued at Tshs. 74,764,379,500 were marketed. Cattle at 75.1 percent were the main contributor to the region's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. Goats was the second by contributing 8.4 percent, then poultry 8.3 percent while sheep with 3.2 percent contributed the least to the region's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock.

Table 3.18: Marketed Livestock by Type (Official Markets) and Revenue Earned; Singida Region, 2015

<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Number of Livestock</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Cattle	201,711	17.5	56,112,819,500	75.1	278,170
Goats	136,457	11.8	6,254,744,500	8.4	45,800
Sheep	70,102	6.1	2,359,061,000	3.2	33,650
Pigs	25,102	2.2	3,839,476,500	5.1	152,955
Poultry	718,728	62.4	6,198,278,000	8.3	8,650
Total	1,152,100	100	74,764,379,500	100	

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

(i) Cattle

Table 3.18a shows that in 2015, Cattle which was a predominant livestock in the region, was sold between Tshs. 230,000 in Singida MC and Tshs. 480,000 in Singida district. The data also shows that Ikungi district had marketed the most herds of cattle (44.7 percent) and earned 40.57 percent of total revenue obtained in the regional markets while Mkalama district was the last with 0.6 percent of marketed cattle and earned 0.76 percent of revenue from cattle marketed.

Table 3.18a: Number of Cattle Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Iramba	19,424	9.6	8,352,320,000	12.53	430,000
Ikungi	90,128	44.7	27,038,400,000	40.57	300,000
Mkalama	1130	0.6	508,500,000	0.76	450,000
Singida DC	3,832	1.9	1,839,360,000	2.76	480,000
Manyoni	38,555	19.1	17,735,300,000	26.61	460,000
Singida MC	48,592	24.1	11,176,160,000	16.77	230,000
Total	201,661	100	66,650,040,000	100	

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

(ii) Poultry

In 2015 poultry livestock in the region contributed more than 6.198 billion. Iramba district were leading with 46 percent of total revenue while Singida DC had 3.04 percent of region receipt from poultry.

Table 3.18b: Number of Poultry Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Iramba	249,089	35	2,989,068,000	46	12,000
Ikungi	114,429	16	1,029,861,000	16	9,000
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
Singida DC	19,774	3	197,740,000	3	10,000
Manyoni	86,347	12	1,036,164,000	16	12,000
Singida MC	249,089	35	1,245,445,000	19	5,000
Total	718,728	100	6,198,278,000	100	8,624

Source: Compiled Data from the District Executive Director's Offices, Singida Region, 2015

(iii) Goats

Table 3.18c shows that in year 2007 goats in the region were sold between an average price of Tshs. 35,000 and Tshs. 55,000 in Singida region. Manyoni district marketed 34.32 percent leading other district however while Mkalama had the least marketed goats compared to other district in Singida region. Also trend was the same on revenue obtained from marketed goat.

Table 3.18c: Number of Goats Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Iramba	28,122	20.61	1,293,612,000	20.2	46,000
Ikungi	28,053	20.56	1,402,650,000	21.9	50,000
Mkalama	3,435	2.52	154,575,000	2.41	45,000
Singida DC	8,064	5.91	443,520,000	6.93	55,000
Manyoni	46,827	34.32	2,341,350,000	36.56	50,000
Singida MC	21,956	16.09	768,460,000	12	35,000
Total	136,457	100	6,404,167,000	100	46,932

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

(iv) Pigs

As Table 3.18d shows, in 2015 the region managed to sell 25,102 of which Iramba where leading with 69.98 percent of all pigs sold in the region while Singida DC sold lowest number of pigs sold in the region.

Table 3.18d: Number of Pigs Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Iramba	17,566	70.0	2,459,240,000	63.2	140,000
Ikungi	1,194	4.8	214,920,000	5.5	180,000
Mkalama	451	1.8	676,500	0.0	120,000
Singida DC	40	0.2	3,200,000	0.1	80,000
Manyoni	438	1.7	78,840,000	2.0	180,000
Singida MC	5,413	21.6	1,082,600,000	27.8	200,000
Total	25,102	100.0	3,892,920,000	100.0	155,084

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

(v) Sheep

Table 3.18e highlights that in 2015 Iramba with 27.61 percent as highest percent in relative to other district on sheeps sold in region while mkalama had lowest number of sheeps sold in region with 1.36 percent

Table 3.18e: Number of Sheep Marketed and Revenue Earned by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Number</i>	<i>Total Revenue (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Percent Revenue</i>	<i>Average Price</i>
Iramba	19,355	27.6	580,650,000	24.2	30,000
Ikungi	18,579	26.5	743,160,000	31.0	40,000
Mkalama	954	1.4	38,160,000	1.6	40,000
Singida DC	5,076	7.2	203,040,000	8.5	40,000
Manyoni	9,328	13.3	326,480,000	13.6	35,000
Singida MC	16,810	24.0	504,300,000	21.1	30,000
Total	70,102	100.0	2,395,790,000	100.0	34,176

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

(vi) . Hides and Skins

Marketing hides and skin of livestock have been facing number of problems in Singida region as well as the country at large. Among others, participation of private sector due to free market, lack of official markets, lack of public hides and skin sheds, lack of veterinary officers and falling of prices of livestock products has an adverse impact on the flow of reliable data from the grassroots to the district and regional levels. Nevertheless, the indicative data shown in Table 3.19 highlights the number of livestock hides and skins marketed by district in Singida region between 2013/14 and 2014/2015. Generally, there was an increasing trend of both units marketed and the revenue obtained. The number of units marketed increased from 288,608 in 2013/14 to 387,368 in 2014/15. Also the value obtained increased from Tshs. 386,823,500 in 2013/14 to Tshs. 1,096,394,985 in 2015. Cattle hides being a dominant livestock product in both years were sold at an average price of Tshs. 1,000 per unit and Tshs. 3,200.

Table 3.19: The Number of Livestock Hides and Skins Marketed by Type; Singida Region, 2014 and 2015

<i>Item</i>	<i>2013/14</i>			<i>2014/15</i>		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Unit	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price
Cattle Hides	105,601	251,229,500	3,875	227,533	875,613,085	3,200
Goat Skins	117,263	91,066,000	1,250	130,612	193,959,600	1,220
Sheep Skins	65,744	44,528,000	1,125	29,223	26,822,300	1,000
Total	288,608	386,823,500	6,250	387,368	1,096,394,985	1,807

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

(a) Cattle Hides

Table 3.19a shows that out of 105,601 and 227,533 cattle hides marketed in the region in 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. In 2014/15 Manyoni was the dominant district marketed most of the cattle hides (154,220 pieces) which helped the district to led other districts in revenue collected (Tshs. 771,100,000).

Table 3.19a: Number of Cattle Hides Marketed by District; Singida Region, 2013 /2014 and 2014/2015

<i>District</i>	<i>2013/2014</i>			<i>2014/2015</i>		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Iramba	5,083	25,415,000	5000	5,717	28,585	5000
Ikungi	3,137	10,979,500	3,500	2,917	10,209,500	3,500
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida DC	6,691	33,455,000	5000	4,860	4,860,000	1,000
Manyoni	-	-	-	154,220	771,100,000	5,000
Singida MC	90,690	181,380,000	2000	59,610	89,415,000	1,500
Total	105,601	251,229,500	3,875	227,533	875,613,085	3,200

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

(b) Goat Skins

Table 3.19b shows that marketed goat skins increased from 117,263 in 2013/14 to 130,612 in 2014/15.

Table 3.19b: Number of Goat Skins Marketed by District; Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Iramba	31,865	31,865,000	1,000	35,424	35,424,000	1,000
Ikungi	1,250	1,875,000	1,500	3,030	4,545,000	1,500
Mkalama	-	-	-	299	-	-
Singida Rural	10,168	20,336,000	2,000	9,860	2,958,000	300
Manyoni	-	-	-	46,827	140,481,000	3,000
Singida Urban	73,980	36,990,000	500	35,172	10,551,600	300
Total	117,263	91,066,000	1,250	130,612	193,959,600	1,220

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

(c) Sheep Skins

According to Table 3.19c, number of sheep skins marketed decreased by 36,521 pieces from 65,744 pieces in 2013/2014 to 29,223 pieces in 2014/2015. However, despite of the decrease in number of the pieces sold, the revenue collected decreased by Tshs. 177, 057,00 from Tshs. 44,528,000 in 2013/2014 to Tshs. 26,822,300 in 2014/2015 respectively. Singida MC which was the first district in marketing of sheep skins, also happened to be the first in number of sheep skins marketed and revenue collected. The district sold 55,600 and 11,345 pieces of sheep skins in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 to collect a sum total of Tshs. 27,800,000 and 3,403,500 in those years.

Table 3.19c: Number of Sheep Skins Marketed by District; Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Kg
Iramba	2,250	2,250,000	1,000	2,741	2,741,000	1,000
Ikungi	1,310	1,310,000	1,000	1,115	1,115,000	1,000
Itigi	-	-	0	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	0	160	-	-
Singida Rural	6,584	13,168,000	2,000	4,534	906,800	200
Manyoni	-	-	0	9,328	18,656,000	2,000
Singida Urban	55,600	27,800,000	500	11,345	3,403,500	300
Total	65,744	44,528,000	677	29,223	26,822,300	918

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

(vii) Milk Production

Table 3.20 shows milk production in Singida region increased from 43,024,452 litres in 2013/2014 to 2,891,348 litres in 2014/2015. Likewise, revenue collected also increased from 42,285,102,000 million in 2013/2014 to 2,120,948,100 in 2014/2015 respectively.

Table 3.20: Number of Litres of Milk Marketed by Type; Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

Livestock	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Indigenous Cattle	41,511,260	41,152,820,000	96.5	1,273,948	484,045,100	44.1
Diary Cattle	1,444,892	1,082,312,000	3.4	1,523,606	1,543,109,000	52.7
Diary Goats	68,300	49,970,000	0.1	93,794	93,794,000	3.2
Total	43,024,452	42,285,102,000	100	2,891,348	2,120,948,100	100

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



(i) Indigenous Cattle

Looking at milk produced by indigenous cattle and number of litres marketed at district level (Table 3.20a), Ikungi district ranked number one in all two years, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, followed by Manyoni (the second) and Singida DC district was the last.

Table 3.20a: Number of Litres of Milk (from Indigenous Cattle) Marketed by District; Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Iramba	42,469	42,469,000	0.1	47,523	47,523,000	0.1
Ikungi	40,201,000	40,201,000,000	96.8	41,124,007	41,124,007,000	94.3
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	-	910,328	910,328,000	2.1
Singida Rural	72,991	72,991,000	0.2	53,282	69,266,600,	0.1
Manyoni	1,194,800	836,360,000	2.9	1,240,996	1,240,996,000	2.8
Singida Urban	-	-	-	217,304	217,304,000	0.5
Total	41,511,260	41,152,820,000	100	1,273,948	484,045,100	100

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

(ii) Dairy Cattle

Table 3.20b reveals that Manyoni was number one district in milk production from dairy cattle in two years, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. The district produced 83.6 percent and 83.3 percent of regional total litres in each year respectively. Singida DC ranked the second producer by producing 1.4 percent of total litres of milk in 2013/2014 as well as 1.5 percent in 2014/2015. Iramba district which was number one producer of indigenous cattle milk became the last producer of dairy cattle milk by producing 0.2 percent in 2013/2014 and 0.1 percent in 2014/2015 respectively.

Table 3.20b: Number of Litres of Milk (from Dairy Cattle) Marketed by District, Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Iramba	1,731	1,731,000	0.2	1,784	1,784,000	0.1
Ikungi	214,500	214,500,000	14.8	204,000	204,000,000	13.4
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida Urban	-	-	-	25,632	38,448,000	1.7
Manyoni	1,208,600	846,020,000	83.6	1,269,900	1,269,900,000	83.3
Singida Rural	20,061	20,061,000	1.4	22,290	28,977,000	1.5
Total	1,444,892	1,082,312,000	100	1,523,606	1,543,109,000	100

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

(iii) Dairy Goat

Table 3.20c indicates number of milk in litres produced by dairy goats in 2013/2014. Though production of goat milk and litres marketed was insignificant, Manyoni district surpluses other districts of Singida region. This district contributed 89.5 percent of marketed milk in 2013/2014 and 90.4 percent in 2014/2015 respectively. Table 3.20c also indicates that Ikungi was the second producer, Singida Urban, iramba, singida rural, Itigi and Mkalama did not participate in marketing of goat milk in both years.

Table 3.20c: Number of Litres of Milk (from Dairy Goat) Marketed by District, Singida Region, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District	2013/2014			2014/2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Iramba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	7,200	7,200,000	10.5	9,000	9,000,000	9.6
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singida Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manyoni	61,100	42,770,000	89.5	84,794	84,794,000	90.4
Singida Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	68,300	49,970,000	100	93,794	93,794,000	100

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

Singida region is one of the regions in Tanzania which is well known for cattle keeping. Most of agriculture households in this region are also involved in animal keeping where cattle being the one. Milk being one of the important sources of protein to human being, the government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Livestock has been emphasizing dairy cattle keeping for more milk production in the country.

Table 3.21a highlights a list of diseases which caused poor health and even deaths to cattle in Singida region. Manyoni district with a total of 24,640 morbidity cases of the regional morbidity cases reported), had the highest number of morbidity cases than any other district during the period of 2013 to 2015. Iramba was the second (5,187 cases, Singida MC(539 cases) and Singida DC had the number number of morbidity cases (5,187 cases). Despite of having the highest morbidity cases, Manyoni district had the least number of mortality cases reported than any other district. Cattle deaths were critical in Singida DC as the district had 473 mortality cases of all mortality cases reported in the region. Iramba was the second (711 cases), Singida MC the third (62 cases).

Table 3.21a: Four Major Cattle Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by District; Singida Region; 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Iramba										
East Coast Fever	1,054	891	819	2,764	5.8	159	237	130	526	9.6
Anaplasmosis	808	595	580	1,983	-	36	46	79	161	10
Lumpy skin	252	84	66	402	-	8	13	0	21	-
Babesiosis	22	10	6	38	0.9	2	1	0	3	1.3
Sub-Total	2,136	1,580	1,471	5,187	7	205	297	209	711	21
Singida Rural										
East Coast Fever	92	188	112	392	3.1	77	105	21	203	23.6
Anaplasmosis	156	210	694	1060	1.4	45	46	68	159	7.9
Babesiosis	33	12	12	57	1.8	9	0	0	9	7.2
Trypanosomiasis	332	167	501	1000	1	54	10	38	102	8.7
Sub-Total	613	577	1319	2509	7.3	185	161	127	473	47.4
Manyoni										
East Coast Fever	327	284	127	738	2.2	261	212	98	571	5.1
Anaplasmosis	3613	2448	1203	7264	18.7	42	25	16	83	2.8
Babesiosis	3167	2113	1391	6671	2.5	37	28	10	75	1.1
Trypanosomiasis	5186	3354	1427	9967	24.4	16	11	6	33	0
Sub-Total	12,293	8,199	4,148	24,640	48	356	276	130	762	9
Singida Urban										
East Coast Fever	29	19	0	48	7.8	21	4	0	25	18
Anaplasmosis	49	95	0	144	6.7	5	15	17	37	3
Babesiosis	1	118	4	123	0.1	0	9	0	9	0
Black Quarter	0	119	105	224	2.3	0	27	17	44	0
Sub-Total	79	351	109	539	16.9	26	55	34	62	21
Mkalama										
Anaplasmosis	-	-	364	364	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	-	0	384	384	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

With reference to Table 3.22b, eight diseases were revealed contributing to poor health and even deaths of goats in Singida region in 2015. The diseases were Helminthiasis, Abscess; Foot rot, worms, Anaplasmosis, Heart water, Mange, Pneumonia and East Coast Fever. A total of 13,384 morbidity and 814 mortality cases were reported in the region. The table further shows that, among all eight diseases, Helminthiasis caused much illness to goats than any other diseases, 78.2 %

of morbidity cases were due to this disease. Iramba with 1,785 morbidity cases (78.2% of the regional morbidity cases caused by Helminthiasis), was the most affected district. Mortality cases due to worms was the highest (142 cases, 34.1 % of all mortality cases reported).

Table 3.22b: Three Major Goat Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by District; Singida Region; 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

<i>Iramba</i>	<i>Morbidity Cases reported</i>					<i>Mortality Cases reported</i>				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Helminthiasis	466	456	863	1,785	78	6	5	9	20	4.9
Abbsces	7	11	9	27	1.2	-	-	-	-	0
Foot not	28	43	23	94	4.1	-	-	-	-	0
Sub-Total	501	510	895	1,906	84	6	5	9	20	4.9
Singida Rural										
Worms	2,221	3,103	4,540	9,977	4.9	35	19	88	142	34.1
Anaplasmosis	46	29	66	217	3.3	9	7	23	39	31.1
Babesiosis	17	55	76	227	3.5	5	17	20	42	19.5
Sub-Total	22,284	3,187	4,682	10,421	12	49	43	131	223	84.7
Manyoni										
Mange	18	14	15	47	0	-	-	-	-	0
Worms	316	263	151	730	0.3	-	-	-	-	0
Anaplasmosis	126	118	36	280	0	13	-	-	13	4.6
Sub-Total	460	395	202	1,057	0.3	13	-	-	13	4.6
Singida Urban										
Pneumonia	10	52	23	85	1.8	3	2	5	10	4.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	551	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Sub Total	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	558	558	0
Grand Total	23,255	4,144	5,802	13,384		71	50	145	814	-

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

Table 3.22a highlights a list of diseases which caused poor health and even deaths to cattle in Singida region. Manyoni district with a total of 24640 morbidity cases (74.1 % of the regional morbidity cases reported), had the highest number of morbidity cases than any other district during the period of 2013 to 2015. Iramba was the second (5187 cases, 15.6 %), Singida DC(2509 cases, 7.5%) and Singida Municipal had 539 cases (1.6%) and Mkalama had the least number of morbidity cases (384 cases, 1.2%). In addition to that, most of the morbidity cases reported

was caused by Trypanosomiasis of which the diseases constituted 10967 cases equivalent to 33% of all morbidity cases reported in the region. Cattle in Manyoni district (9967cases, 24.4%) were most affected by this disease. Cattle deaths were critical in Manyoni as the district had 762 mortality cases equivalent to 36.8% of all mortality cases reported in the region. Iramba was the second (711 cases, 34%), Singida DCthe third (473 cases, 22.9%) and Singida Municipal had the least (115 cases, 5.6%). Remarkable cattle deaths were due to East Coast Fever of which the disease caused 1,325 mortality cases, 64% of regional mortality cases reported.

Table 3.22a: Four Major Cattle Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by District; Singida Region; 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	%	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Iramba										
East Coast Fever	1,054	891	819	2,764	70.1	159	237	130	526	9.6
Anaplasmosis	808	595	580	1,983	18.3	36	46	79	161	10
Lumpy skin	252	84	66	402	100	8	13	-	21	-
Babesiosis	22	10	6	38	0.6	2	1	-	3	1.3
Sub-Total	2,136	1,580	1,471	5,187	15.6	205	297	209	711	34
Singida Rural										
East Coast Fever	92	188	112	392	9.9	77	105	21	203	15.3
Anaplasmosis	156	210	694	1060	9.8	45	46	68	159	36.1
Babesiosis	33	12	12	57	14.1	9	-	-	9	19.6
Trypanosomiasis	332	167	501	1000	14.5	54	10	38	102	17
Sub-Total	613	577	1319	2509	7.5	185	161	127	473	22.9
Manyoni										
East Coast Fever	327	284	127	738	18.7	261	212	98	571	43.1
Anaplasmosis	3613	2448	1203	7264	67.2	42	25	16	83	18.7
Babesiosis	3167	2113	1391	6671	2.5	37	28	10	75	15.8
Trypanosomiasis	5186	3354	1427	9967	24.4	16	11	6	33	41.8
Sub-Total	12293	8199	4148	24640	74.1	356	276	130	762	36.8
Singida Urban										
East Coast Fever	29	19	-	48	1.2	21	4	-	25	2
Anaplasmosis	49	95	-	144	1.3	5	15	17	37	8
Babesiosis	1	118	4	123	30.6	-	9	-	9	11
Black Quarter	-	119	105	224	3.2	-	27	17	44	100
Sub-Total	79	351	109	539	1.6	26	55	34	115	6
Mkalama										
East Coast Fever	-	-	364	364	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
Anaplasmosis	-	-	20	20	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	-	-	384	384	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Total										
East Coast Fever	1,502	1,382	1,058	3,942	11.9	518	558	249	1,325	64
Anaplasmosis	4,626	3,348	2,841	10,815	32.5	128	132	180	440	21.3
Lumpy skin	252	84	66	402	1.2	8	38	-	46	2.2
Babesiosis	3,223	2,253	1,433	6,909	20.8	48	21	10	79	3.8
Trypanosomiasis	5,518	3,521	1,928	10,967	33	70	21	44	135	6.5
Black Quarter	-	119	105	224	0.7	-	27	17	44	2.1
Grand Total	15,121	10,707	7,431	33,259	100	772	797	500	2,069	100

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

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

Table 3.22b shows that in three years period from 2013 to 2015, a total of 74,737 morbidity and 34,612 mortality cases concerning poultry were reported in Singida region. New Castle observed to have the largest number (53,452 cases, 71.5% of all reported morbidity cases), and is the number one killer disease for poultry in the region which caused 81.1% of all mortality cases reported. However, Fowly pox with 3,756 mortality cases (10.9%) ranked second as a killer disease, Fowl cholera the third (2,793 mortality cases, 8.1%).

Table 3.22d: Three Major Poultry Diseases Which Caused Morbidity and Mortality by District; Singida Region; 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported				%	Mortality Cases reported				%
	2013	2014	2015	Total		2013	2014	2015	Total	
Iramba										
New castle	5,506	4,463	6,237	16,206	30	3,439	2,072	3,273	8,784	31
Fowl Cholera	645	487	503	1,635	18	323	166	189	678	24
Fowl pox	1,457	1,820	1,508	4,785	40	786	683	615	2,084	56
Sub-Total	7,608	6,770	8,248	22,626	30	4,548	2,921	4,077	11,546	33
Singida Rural										
New castle	3,007	4,288	3,821	11,116	21	2,136	3,616	2,302	8,044	29
Fowl cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Pox	87	59	73	216	2	22	34	29	85	2
Sub-Total	60	50	47	157	-	205	198	168	571	2
Manyoni										
New castle	9,827	6,554	5,113	21,494	40	5,164	1,189	988	7,341	26
Fowl pox	1,136	1,321	1,134	3,891	32	675	431	166	1,272	34
Fowly cholera	2,243	1,655	1,037	4,935	53	841	564	173	1,578	57
Sub-Total	13,506	9,530	7,284	30,320	41	6,680	2,184	1,327	10,191	29
Singida Urban										
New castle	-	-	3,946	3,946	7	-	-	3,194	3,194	11
Fowl pox	-	-	3,134	3,134	26	-	-	315	315	8
Fowly cholera	-	-	2,689	2,689	29	-	-	537	537	19
Sub-Total	388	559	591	1,538	2	68	193	99	360	1
Mkalama										
New Castle	-	-	690	690	1	-	-	690	690	-
Fowl Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	-	-	690	690	1	-	-	690	690	2
Regional Total										
New castle	18,340	15,305	19,807	53,452	72	10,739	6,877	10,447	28,063	81
Fowly cholera	2,888	2,142	4,229	9,259	12	1,164	730	899	2,793	8
Fowl pox	2,680	3,200	5,849	12,026	16	1,483	1,148	1,125	3,756	11
Grand Total	23,908	20,647	29,885	74,737	100	13,386	8,755	12,471	34,612	100

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

3.2.4 Establishment and Personnel

Table 3.23 reflects availability of livestock personnel by District in Singida region. Iramba had a critical shortage of staff than any other district. The district had a total deficiency of 103 staff, both officers and assistant officers in livestock sub sector in 2007. Manyoni had a deficiency of 95 staff and Singida DC47 staff. Unfortunately, no data of livestock personnel which could show the status of those staff in Singida Urban.

Table 3.23: Staff Establishment and Availability of Livestock Personnel by District; Singida Region; 2015

Livestock Personnel						Field Officers and Assistant Field Officers				
District	Type of Livestock Officer	Actual demand	Available		Deficit	Type of Field Officer and Assistant Field Officer	Actual demand	Available		Deficit
			Male	Female				Male	Female	
Iramba	Livestock Officers	5	5	-	-	Livestock field Officer	132	22	5	105
	Verterinary Officer	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officer	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-
Singida Rural	Verterinary officer	1	-	-	1	Livestock field Officer	105	14	-	91
	Livestock Officers	5	4	-	1		-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officers	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-
Manyoni	Verterinary officer	1	1	-	-	Livestock Field Officer	77	8	7	62
	Livestock officer	4	1	-	3	Assistant livestock field officer	-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officer	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-
Singida Urban	Verterinary Officer	1	1	-	-	Livestock Field Officers	30	4	4	22
	Livestock Officers	5	1	1	3		-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officer	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-
Mkalam a	Verterinary Officer	1	-	-	1	Livestock Field Officers	96	20	2	74
	Livestock Officers	4	1	-	3		-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officer	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-
Ikungi	Verterinary Officer	2	1	-	1	Livestock Field Officers	101	17	9	75
	Livestock Officers	5	-	4	1		-	-	-	-
	Fisheries Officer	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-
Total		41	18	5	18		541	85	27	429

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

3.2.5 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Subsector

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

- **Meat processing:** One modern abattoir is currently under construction in Singida urban. There is a need for building another abattoirs in other districts which can process and add value and serve as a local market for livestock keepers.
- **Tanneries:** For adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export.
- **Chicken – Meat processing industry**
In Tanzania, Singida is very prominent in the production of traditional chicken. Chicken meat of this region is unique and has a palatable taste which attracts the market within and outside the region. Due to reliable source of chicken; the region is a good strategic area for investing in chicken-meat processing industry.
- **Animal feeds**
Supplement feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be planted and so is the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in the region.
- **Animal services and pharmaceuticals:**
Animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centres where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas.
- **Livestock Auctions markets:** There is a need for improvement of available livestock markets.

3.3 Natural Resources

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

3.3.1 Forestry

Table 3.24 presents forest reserves by districts in Singida region in 2015. Seven district councils in the region comprising of Iramba, Singida District Council, Manyoni, Ikungi, Mkalama, Itigi and Singida MChad a total of 278,801.32 hectares



of forest reserves which is equivalent to 0.6 percent of the regional land area of 49,342,500 hectares. Iramba District Council has the largest area, (55,394 hectares) of forest reserves followed by Manyoni district with 49,920.59 hectares. Nevertheless, Singida MCpossesses the smallest area (353.25 hectares) under forest reserves.

Tree seedlings rising for fighting against the risk of deforestation

Table 3.24: Forest Reserves by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District Name</i>	<i>No. of Reserved Forests</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha.)</i>	<i>Encroached Area (Ha.)</i>
Iramba	District forest reserve	30,369	-
	75 Village forest reserve	25,025	
Sub total		55,394	
Singida Rural	1. Mgori forest reserve	39,361	-
	2. Munkhola Forest reserve	1,393.62	There is encroachment, total Area is unknown
	3. Mughano forest reserve	462.44	Encroachment – but unknown total area
	4. Mwighaji forest reserve	346.22	
	5. Nalogwa forest reserve	36	
	6. Sombi forest reserve	50	
Sub total		41,649.28	
Manyoni	46 village forest reserve	49,920.59	The size of encroached area still unidentified
Sub total		49,920.59	
Singida Urban	19	353.25	The size of encroached area still unidentified
Sub total		353.25	
Mkalama DC	District forest reserve	28,108	The size of encroached area still unidentified
	Village forest reserve	89,392	
Sub total		117,500	
Itigi DC	8 Village forest reserve	11,281.20	
Sub tota		11,281.20	
Ikungi	Minyughe	2,703	
Sub total		2,703	
Total		278,801.32	

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

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

Table 3.25 indicates that in five years period from 2010/11 to 2014/15 the region raised a total of 8,532,515 tree seedlings. By raising a total of 4,841,229 tree seedlings (56.7 percent of the total tree seedlings raised in the region), Singida district council was number one district followed by Iramba district council (1,603,254 seedlings, 18.8 percent), Ikungi district council (1,239,866 seedlings, 14.5 percent) Mkalama district council (586,283 seedlings, 6.8 percent), Manyoni district council (227, 900 seedlings, 3 percent) and Singida Municipal raised the least (33,983 seedlings 0.4 percent) respectively. A remarkable number of 2,391,871 seedlings, equivalent to 28 percent of the total seedlings raised in the region, were raised in the season of 2014/15 while the smallest number of 1,147,472 (13.4 percent) were raised in the season of 2010/11.

Table 3.25: Tree Seedlings Raised by Institutions; Singida Region, 2010/11-2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2011/2012</i>	<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>2013/2014</i>	<i>2014/2015</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Total of the Region</i>
Iramba	406,040	254,346	298,457	357,000	287,411	1,603,254	18.8
Singida DC	741,432	1,119,120	962,125	998,052	1,020,500	4,841,229	56.7
Manyoni	-	-	71,200	72,900	83,800	227,900	3
Singida MC	-	-	2,518	2915	28,550	33,983	0.4
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	240,373	345,910	586,283	6.8
Ikungi	-	-	311,218	302,948	625,700	1,239,866	14.5
Total	1,147,472	1,373,466	1,645,518	1,974,188	2,391,871	8,532,515	100
% Total	13.4	16.1	19.3	23.1	28	100	

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

3.3.2: Environmental Conservation

Table 3.26 shows the number of NGOs and Institutions that have been involved in environmental conservation through different approaches. To alleviate the shortage of clean and safe water as well as inadequate number of health facilities in the region, most of the NGO's have been involved in construction of water infrastructures as well as construction of health facilities, provision of agriculture inputs and implements in order to improve the socio well being of Singida residents. Tree planting were also given priority as the table shows that the NGO so called Adese was keen in tree planting activities.

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

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of NGO's</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Iramba	SEMA	Construction of water infrastructure, Health facilities and extension services
	HAPA	Provision of Health facilities and construction of water tank
	WORLD VISION N/S	Provision of Agriculture in puts implements extension services and construction of Health facilities, water wells and education infrastructure General environmental conservation
Singida Rural	Cooperation	To support construction of water infrastructure and rehabilitation
	WATER AID	Tree planting
	ADESE	Tree planting
	World Vision	Tree planting
	SEMA	Tree planting
Manyoni	HAPA	Tree planting
	WIRWANA	Tree planting
	Mazingira mapya group,	Tree planting
Mkalama DC	EHETA	Communal Training on environmental conservation and Sustainability for Matongo, Nkinto and Mwageza Facilitation on participatory land use management and Implementation of Land use planing at Munsguli Village Training community on forest conservation, bee keeping and Provision of equipment and inputs for tree nurseries. Implementation of Law and Bylaws to control illegal behaviour in tree haversting and charcoal burning.
	UCRT	
	TFS	
Singida Urban	HAPA	Training Youth from different ward within the District to get knowledge on environment Health issues Tree planting, Environment conservation and Social services
	ADESE & SEMA	
Itigi DC	St. Gasper Hospital	Tree paanting
	Nguvu Kazi II Group	Tree planting
	Youth with Mission	Tree planting
	TFS	Tree plantig

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

Singida is one of the regions in Tanzania where only a small portion of their forest resources have been used to support the regional economic development. Table 3.27 shows that for five years, from 2010/11 to 2014/15 the region collected only a total sum of Tshs. 118,219,900 being an average of Tshs.23,643,980.00 per year. Singida district council came first by receiving a total of Tshs. 51,280,000 (43.4 percent).

Iramba district council was the second with Tshs. 45,419.90 while Mkalama district council collected the least revenue from timber business. The table further shows that there was no estimated value for timber sold in Singida MC which might be due to the urban nature of the district with most of its land being used for other development activities rather than forestry.

Table 3.27: Estimated Value (Tshs. '000') of Timber/Poles Harvested by District; Singida Region, 2010/11 – 2014/15

<i>District Name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of the Average</i>
Iramba	5,231.30	7,982	9,631.20	11,793.40	10782	45,419.90	38.4
Singida DC	12,150	10,880	12,950	9,000	6,300	51,280	43.4
Manyoni	-	-	3,420	1,300	10,125	14,845	12.6
Mkalama	-	-	-	2,300	4,375	6,675	5.6
Total	17,381.30	18,862	26,001.20	24,393.40	31,582	118,219.90	100
% Total	14.7	16	22	20.6	26.7	100	

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

The use of charcoal and firewood as the source of energy for cooking is very common to rural areas like Singida region. Table 3.28 highlights estimated value of charcoal in the region for five years period from 2010/11 to 2014/15. It is estimated that charcoal worth Tshs 171,089.00 was produced in the whole period of five years. The readily available forests available in Iramba, made the district to be the number one producer of charcoal. So far; the district earned 39.6% of the total revenue

earned by the whole region. Mkalama earned the least (3.9%). Unfortunately, Singida MC did not keep track on the value charcoal harvested and sold in the district.

Table 3.28: Estimated Value (Tshs. '000') of Charcoal by District; Singida Region, 2011/2012 – 2014/2015

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Age</i>
Iramba	6,198.50	14,855	17,162	15,095.50	14,375	67,686	39.6
Singida Rural	6,700	4,950	7,504	1,283	4,246	24,683	14.4
Manyoni	-	-	3,420	1,300	10,125	14,845	8.7
Singida Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	2,300	4,375	6,675	3.9
Itigi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	-	24,500	32,700	57,200	33.4
Total	12,898.50	19,805	28,086	44,478.50	65,821	171,089.00	100
% of Total	7.5	11.6	16.4	26	38.5	100	

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

3.3.3 Fishery

Due to limited number of water bodies like rivers, lakes and dams associated with unreliable rainfall in the region; fishing activities are mainly undertaken as small scale activities thus making insignificant contribution to the regional economy. The main location of fishing activities in the region is lake Kitangiri in Iramba district. Table 3.29 shows fishery resource facilities and production for the period of 2014/15. Iramba and Singida DC were two districts which performance of the sector was observed.

Table 3.29: Fishery Resource Facilities and Production by District; Singida Region, 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Fishing licenses</i>	<i>No. of Fishermen</i>	<i>No. of Registered Fishing Vessels</i>	<i>Fish Production</i>	
				<i>Weight (Tons)</i>	<i>Value (TSHS)</i>
Iramba	400	600	390	72	259,200,000
Singida DC	50	50	20	80	196,000,000
Manyoni	0	0	0	0	6,300,000
Mkalama Dc	0	0	0	41.2	13,440,000
Itigi DC	0	0	0	0	0
Ikungi DC	0	0	0	0	0
Total	450	650	410	193.2	474,940,000

Source: Compiled Data from the District Executive Directors' Offices, Singida Region, 2014/15

From Table 3.30 Iramba was number one district in revenue collection from fishermen. The district collected 63.2% of the total regional revenue collection from fishermen. Singida MC was the second with regional share of 20%. Manyoni district was the third (9.9%). The table depicts further that Singida MC observed not practicing fishing activities. In 2014/15 revenue collected was the highest with 27.3% of the total revenue collected in the region while the lowest collection of 12.1% observed in 2011/12.

Table 3.30: Revenue (Tshs, 000Mill) Collection from Fishermen by District, Singida Region, 2010/11– 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>District %to the regional total</i>
Iramba	18,706	22,565	25,210	36,700	22,300	125,481	63.2
Singida DC	2,500	2,700	4,700	2,000	1,900	13,800	9.7
Manyoni	2,900	5,760	2,250	2,400	6,300	19,610	9.9
Singida MC	0	0	13,220	13,140	13,440	39,800	20
Total	24,106	31,025	45,380	54,240	43,940	198,691	100
%	12.1	15.6	22.8	27.3	22.1	100	

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

3.3.4 Beekeeping

Beekeeping is very prominent in Manyoni than any other part of the region



Table 3.31 indicates that in five years period from 2011/12 to 2014/15, Singida region had a total of 244,675 beehives of which 71% were traditional and 29% modern. The data further show that Singida DC was the leading district in both traditional (60.3%) and modern beehives (67.6%) respectively. The total number of traditional and modern beehives was at the peak of 23.2% in 2014/15, and the least of 16.6% in 2011/12.

Table 3.31: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by District; Singida Region, 2010/11 – 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of the total</i>
Traditional							
Iramba	1,832	1,800	1,829	1,838	2,013	9312	15.3
Singida DC	31,217	28,433	27,798	10,263	7,304	105,015	60.3
Manyoni	9,250	9,400	9,720	9,800	10,100	48,270	27.7
Singida MC	722	916	1057	1102	1257	5054	2.9
Mkalama DC	0	0	1,456	210	174	1,840	1.1
Ikungi DC	0	0	0	1,928	2,878	4,806	2.8
Sub-Total	43,021	40,549	41,860	25,141	23,726	174,297	100
Modern							
Iramba	1,280	1,365	1,410	1,440	1,500	6,995	9.9
Singida DC	7,040	9,478	9,266	10,061	11,742	47,587	67.6
Manyoni	1,270	1,477	1,890	2,010	1,750	8,397	11.9
Singida MC	105	214	531	687	825	2362	3.4
Mkalama DC	0	0	1,891	404	342	2,637	3.7
Ikungi DC	0	0	0	860	1,540	2,400	3.4
Sub-Total	9,695	12,534	14,988	15,462	17,699	70,378	100
Grand Total	52,716	53,083	56,848	40,603	41,425	244,675	
% of the Total	21.5	21.7	23.2	16.6	16.9	100	

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

3.3.4.1 Beekeeping Products

Beekeeping in Singida region is mainly carried out traditionally. Table 3.32 indicates that the highest quantity of honey of 585,911 litres valued at Tshs. 238,207,988 harvested in 2013/14 while the lowest 469,785 litres valued at Tshs. 264,890,007 was harvested in 2014/15. Production of beewax was at the pick in 2013/14 by harvesting 28,752.50 kg valued Tshs. 234,602,500 while the lowest production was observed in 2010/11 in which 15,608.40 of beewax was harvested valued at Tshs. 61,929,900.

Table 3.32: Beekeeping Products Harvested and Value by District; Singida Region, 2010/11 - 2014/15

<i>District</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>2012/13</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.0Honey (LTS)						
Iramba	31,120	31,650	32,390	32,780	35,130	163,070
Singida DC	385,600	341,201	333,576	222,741	225,345	1,508,463
Manyoni	160,300	170,192	190,025	190,525	146,000	857,042
Singida MC	-	-	6,283	9,739	12,067	28,089
Itigi DC	-	-	23,637	26,947	26,224	76,808
Ikungi	-	-	-	22,234	25,019	47,253
Total	577,020	543,043	585,911	504,966	469,785	2,517,655
Value (Tshs.000)						
Iramba	311,200	316,500	323,900	327,800	351,300	1,630,700
Singida DC	578,400	556,763	513,888	564,325	788,707	3,002,083
Manyoni	1,122,100	1,361,536	1,520,200	1,905,250	1,460,000	7,369,086
Singida MC	-	-	43,000	42,000	50,000	135,000
Itigi DC	-	-	236,307,000	269,470,000	262,240,000	768,017,000
Total	2,011,700	2,234,799	238,707,988	272,309,375	264,890,007	780,081,869
2.0BeeWax (Kgs)						
Iramba	1,266	1,746	1,576	1,683	1,475	7,746
Singida Rural	456	540	713	809	947	3,465
Manyoni	14,342	15,227	17,002	17,046	13,064	76,681
Itigi	-	-	8,050	9,462	9,155	26,667
Ikungi	-	-	-	562	703	1,265
Total	15,608	16,973	26,628	28,753	24,397	112,359
Value (Tshs.000)						
Iramba	1,900	2,700	2,400	2,500	2,200	11,700
Manyoni	57,368	76,135	102,012	127,845	111,044	398,269
Singida Urban	4,560	5,400	10,695	12,135	14,205	49,995
Itigi	-	-	80,500	94,620	91,550	266,670
Total	61,929,900	5,402,700	193,209,400	234,602,500	216,801,200	714,945,700

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

3.3.5 Tourism

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

Table 3.33: Type and Area Occupied by Game Reserves by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Game Reserve/Plains</i>	<i>Area Covered (km2)</i>	<i>Percentage share of the total area</i>
Iramba	Wembere plains	20,526	19.9
Manyoni	Endasiku plains	46,700	45.3
	Rungwa game reserve	17,449	16.9
	Kizigo game reserve		
	Muhesi game reserve		
	Chaya Reserves		
Singida Urban	-	18,500	17.9
Total		103,175	100

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

Wildlife represents a most valuable resource in Tanzania from the point of view of being the country's major tourist attraction hence a major source of foreign exchange earnings. In order to protect the lives of wild animals in national parks and prevent the loss of revenue due to poaching, the government of Tanzania established Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) as the national organ responsible for maintaining security and preventing all illegal activities in National parks. Table 3.34 shows number of poachers netted and revenue earned from tourist and local hunting in 2007 in the region. However, Manyoni is very prominent in tourist hunting by earning Tshs. 174,342,040 while local hunting is very common in Iramba, Singida DC and Singida MC districts.

Table 3.34: Number of Poachers Netted and Revenue Earned from Hunting by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District Name</i>	<i>No. of Poachers Netted</i>	<i>Government Revenue from Tourist Hunting (Tshs.)</i>	<i>Government Revenue from Local Hunting (Tshs.)</i>
Iramba	-	-	127,850
Singida Rural	4	-	604,000
Manyoni	5	174,400,000	43,600,000
Singida Urban	-	-	-
Itigi DC	-	-	-
Ikugi	-	-	-
Mkalama DC	-	-	-
Regional Total	9	174,400,000	44,331,850

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

3.3.5.1: Eco Tourism

Availability of good infrastructure such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking/bureau de change services and tour operators are essential tools in the development of competitive tourism industry. Dar es Saalam to Mwanza road plays a key role in the eco-tourism development of the region. The road provides easy communication between the region and other big commercial cities in Tanzania like Dar es Salaam and Mwanza which encourage more people to come in search of bussiness opportunities, mining activities as well as those who come for tourism purposes. However, the main challenge which currently face the region is the issue of accomodation. The few available accomodation facilities which range from hotels to guest houses are to a large extent located at the centre of the region (Singida MCdistrict). In this regards, construction of new accommodation facilities become a pressing issue. There is also a need of increasing the number of financial services such as banks, bureu de change etc so as to meet the higher demand of these services in the near future.

3.3.6 Status of Natural Resources Personnel

Table 3.35 highlights number of staff in forest sub-sector whom because of retirement, transfer and change of profession left the office in the region with 37 Natural resources Personell. In Manyoni District one staff was transfered Similar situation happened to Ikungi. On the other hand two staff retired one from Manyoni and one from Iramba.

Table 3.35: Attrition of all Forest Personnel by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Total all personnel as at 1.1.2015</i>	<i>Cause and Number of dropouts</i>				
		Death	Retirement	Transfer	Change in profession	Total
Iramba	6	0	0	1	0	5
Singida DC	3	0	0	0	0	3
Manyoni	18	0	1	1	0	16
Singida Urban	3	0	0	0	0	3
Mkalama	2	0	0	0	0	2
Ikungi	5	0	1	0	0	5
Itigi	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	40	0	2	2	0	37

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

As Table 3.36 shows, under natural resources sub sector, forest department with a total of 26 staff had the highest number of staff than any other department. Wildlife department was the second (6 staff), beekeeping the third (5 staff) and fisheries department had the least (1 staff). Moreover, most of the staff in natural resources sub sector were concentrated in Manyoni (15 staff) followed by Singida DC(8 staff), Iramba and Ikungi (5 staff), (3) Staff in Singida MCand two (2) staff in Mkalama.

Table 3.36: Natural Resource Personnel by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>Forest</i>		<i>Beekeeping</i>		<i>Fisheries</i>		<i>Wildlife</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Iramba	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Singida Rural	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	8
Manyoni	6	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	15
Singida Urban	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mkalama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Itigi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ikungi	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	18	8	4	1	1	0	5	1	38

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

3.3.7 Investment Opportunities in Natural Resources

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

3.4 Mining sector

Table 3.37 (a): Mineral productions (Quantity) by Districts; Singida Region, 2011-2015

<i>AINA YA MADINI</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Ujenzi(Kiasi, M ³)	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	14,025	71,450	89,975
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total				14,025	71,450
Shaba(Kiasi, Ton)	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	95	213	663	740	1803.5
	Grand Total	95	213	663	740	1,803.50
Jasi (Kiasi, Ton)	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	3,194.00	1,840.00	9,100.00	3,776.40	9,844.64
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	3,194.00	1,840.00	9,100.00	3,776.40	9,844.64
Dhahabu(Kiasi, G)	Ikungi	1,983.30	7,567.18	8,608.20	6,312.32	1,277.11
	Iramba	510	1,809.79	971.91	1,021.80	-
	Manyoni	282.26	323.38	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	370.91	8.3	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	3,146.47	9,708.65	9,580.11	7,334.12	1,277.11

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral, Central Zonal Office, 2015

Table 3.37 (a): The value of Minerals Produced by Districts; Singida Region, 2011-2015

<i>Aina Ya Madini</i>	<i>Halmashauri</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ujenzi(Kiasi, M ³)	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	35,000,000	170,000,000	205,500,000
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	-	-	35,000,000	170,000,000	205,500,000
Shaba(Kiasi, Ton)	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	19,000,000	88,500,000	399,366,000	496,000,000	1,012,116,000
	Grand Total	19,000,000	88,500,000	399,366,000	496,000,000	1,012,116,000
Jasi (Kiasi, Ton)	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Iramba	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	-	-	-	-	-
	Manyoni	76,868,000	87,200,000	187,650,000	69,429,500	756,242,333
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	76,868,000	87,200,000	187,650,000	69,429,500	756,242,333
Dhahabu(Kiasi, G)	Ikungi	122,093,333	425,449,620	490,266,178	338,824,920	60,330,500
	Iramba	24,700,000	114,130,620	370,583,041	48,693,750	-
	Manyoni	15,990,000	22,350,250	-	-	-
	Singida Dc	19,750,000	4,980,000	-	-	-
	Singida Mc	-	-	-	-	-
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Itigi	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	182,533,333	566,910,490	860,849,219	387,518,670	60,330,500

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral, Central Zonal Office, 2015

3.4.1 Uranium Discoveries in Manyoni District

Uranex, an Australian-listed company with projects in Australia and Tanzania, had announced the discovery of new uranium mineralisation in the northern part of the Manyoni district which estimated to have 6.7 million pounds of uranium. However, uranium will be the most dependable export after gold in Tanzania. Moreover, uranium discoveries will be a catalyst for the socio-economic development of not only Manyoni district, but also to Singida region and Tanzania in general when the mining begin.

3.5.0 Industrial Production

3.5.1 Introduction

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

3.5.2 Commerce and Manufacturing Industries

Most of the residents of the region are engaged in small and medium scale agriculture activities hence agro-processing industries are key to the development of the region. Table 3.38 gives a number of small and medium scale industries which were available in the region in 2016. The distribution of industries by district was the following, Itigi DC (12.1%), Manyoni DC (36.2%), Singida DC (24.1%), Iramba DC (10.9%), Mkalama DC (13.1%), Singida Municipal (1.7%) and Ikungi DC (1.9). The table further shows that among the total of 2414 industries which were available in the region in 2016, 1,422 industries (58.9% of the total industries) were agro-progressing and the remaining 992 industries (41.1%) were other types of industries. However, due to poor state of infrastructure existed in the previous years; it was difficult to attract even local investors to the region. Construction of Dar es Salaam to Mwanza road has opened the door for both local and foreign investors to flow in the region. Nevertheless, the road provides the region with good link to commercial cities in Tanzania and other neighbouring countries such as Burundi and Rwanda.

Table 3.38: Small and Medium Scale Industries by Activity and District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Type of Industries							Total	Total % of regional total
	Agro-processing Industries			Other Types of Industries					
	Oil processing	Milling machines	Carpentry	Bicycle repair	Welding	Tailoring	Chalk processing		
Iramba	35	229	-	-	-	-	-	264	10.9
Singida Rural	30	362	48	84	11	47	-	582	24.1
Ikungi	3	30	4	-	-	9	-	46	1.9
Mkalama	35	236	14	2	14	14	-	315	13.1
Manyoni	9	214	263	93	25	271	-	875	36.2
Itigi	5	194	35	22	6	24	5	291	12.1
Singida Urban	23	17	-	-	-	-	1	41	1.7
Regional Total	140	1282	364	201	56	365	6	2414	100
% of the total	5.8	53.1	15.1	8.3	2.3	15.1	0.3	100	
% cumulative	58.9			41.1				100	

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

3.5.3 Investment Opportunities in Industrial Sector

Singida region is a strategic area for industrial investment. Singida MCdistrict which is the headquarters of the region is linked with Dar es Saalam, Dodoma and Mwanza by a good tarmaced road. It is also link with Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions by tarmaced road.

Based on the data on crops produced in the region and existing potential for the production of even more crops is very high. Investment opportunities are specifically in the following:

3.5.3.1 Agro-processing industries especially in the following:

- Oil milling industries- from sunflower, groundnuts and cotton,
- Human food processing industries- maize, sorghum and millet milling,
- Animal food processing industries-from maize waste products and from oil milling industries

3.5.3.2 Livestock Products Processing Industries

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

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction

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

Being at the centre of the country, Singida region has the privilege of being a frontier to six regions. These regions include Dodoma, Manyara, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mbeya and Iringa. Landlocked countries of Burundi, Rwanda and even Uganda also depend to some extent on the efficiency of Singida's roads. However, despite this privilege the region does not have a well developed transport network system connected to these regions. With the exception of Dodoma to Singida and Singida to Tabora and Shinyanga which are built in tarmac road, all other roads connecting the region to neighboring regions are not in good condition.

4.2 Road network

As indicated in Table 4.1, road network for Singida Region in 2015 was about 6,108.23 kilometer. Trunk road constitutes 16.67 percent of the regional network. The Regional road's share is about 11.04 percent while the district /council roads constitute 13.95 percent, the feeder roads were 50.86 percent and 7.48 percent were urban roads.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distributions of the Length of road network by grade, Singida region, 2015

<i>Descriptions</i>	<i>Grade(kms)</i>					<i>Grand Total</i>
	District Roads	Feeder Roads	Regional Roads	Trunk Roads	Urban Roads	
Length of Roads	852.28	3,106.46	674.2	1,018.44	456.85	6,108.23
Percentage	13.95	50.86	11.04	16.67	7.48	100

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner Office, 2015

4.2. Road Length Network by Grade and Type of Surface

Of 1,692.64 kms of the National roads, 472.10 kms are made up with tarmac and 2,220.54 kms are earth roads. Meanwhile, 4,415.86 kms belongs to District roads network, of which, 15.83 kms are tarmac roads, 451.68 kms are gravel roads and 3,948.08 kms are earth roads.

Table 4.2: Length of Road Network by Grade and Type of Surface, Singida Region, 2015

<i>Grade(kms)</i>	<i>National roads</i>		<i>District Roads</i>			<i>Surface type Total (kms)</i>		
	Tarmac	Earth	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth
District Roads	-	-	2	288.91	561.37	2	288.91	561.37
Feeder Roads	-	-	0.5	135.1	2,970.86	0.5	135.1	2,970.86
Regional Roa	424.2	250	-	-	-	424.2	-	250
Trunk Roads	47.9	970.54	-	-	-	47.9	-	970.54
Urban Roads	-	-	13.33	27.67	415.85	13.33	27.67	415.85
Sub-Total	472.1	1,220.54	15.83	451.68	3,948.08	487.93	451.68	5,168.62
Grand Total	1,692.64		4,415.86			6,108.23		

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner Office, 2015

4.3. Length of Road Network by Type of Surface by Districts/Council

The network's 6,108.50 kms length is also classified according to the type of road surface. Tarmac surface is the most durable. The network contains 487.93 kms of tarmac roads which is equivalent to 7.99 percent. A gravel surface, next to tarmac is durable and can bear heavier loads than earth surfaces. The network has 451.68 kms of gravel surface which is equivalent to 7.39 percent. The remaining 5,168.89 kms are made up of earth surface equivalent to 84.62, See Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distributions of the Length of Road Network by Type of Surface and by District, Singida Region, 2015

<i>District/Council</i>	<i>Surface type (km)</i>			<i>Grand total(km)</i>
	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	
Ikungi	n/a	62	995.49	1057.49
Iramba	2	96.91	487.1	586.014
Itigi	n/a	37.67	257.04	294.713
Manyoni	2.3	101.21	457.79	561.296
Mkalama	n/a	33.7	545.53	579.23
Singida DC	n/a	75.86	654.69	730.55
Singida (U)	11.53	44.33	550.44	606.294
National roads(<i>Regional+trunk</i>)	472.1	n/a	1,220.54	1,692.64
Grand total(km)	487.93	451.68	5,168.62	6,108.23
Percentage	7.99	7.39	84.62	100

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner Office, 2015

4.4. Road density

Of the region's total road network 6,108.23 kms, 606.29 kms belong to Singida Urban, 730.55 kms to Singida rural, 561.30 kms to Manyoni, 579.23 kms to Mkalama, 1,057.49 kms to Ikungi, 294.71 kms to Itigi, 586.01kms to Iramba and 1,692.64 kms belongs to National roads. Thus, the 6,108.23 kms, of road network which are spread over 49,342.55sq.kms of land give a regional road density of 0.12 kms per sq.km of land. The highest concentration is in Singida MC which has 0.83 kms of road per sq. km. of land area. This is almost seven times the concentration in Manyoni and Itigi and four times that of Regional wise, Ikungi and Iramba, and 1.5 times that of Mkalama and Singida rural. Manyoni district had the lowest density of roads at 0.03kms per sq.km.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Road Density by Land Area and by District, Singida Region, 2015

District/Council	Grade(kms)	Type of surface (kms)			Total road network
		Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	
Ikungi	District roads	n/a	49	59.05	1,057.49
	Feeder Roads	n/a	13	936.44	
Iramba dc	District roads	2	84.45	172.5	586.01
	Feeder Roads	n/a	7	275.92	
	Urban Roads	n/a	5.46	38.68	
Manyoni dc	District roads	n/a	49.7	40.2	856.01
	Feeder Roads	0.5	73.9	606.65	
	Urban Roads	1.8	15.28	67.98	
Mkalama	District roads	n/a	29	179.38	579.23
	Feeder Roads	n/a	4.7	366.15	
Singida MC	District roads	n/a	16.9	12.75	606.29
	Feeder Roads	n/a	20.5	228.5	
	Urban Roads	11.53	6.93	309.19	
Singida (R)	District roads	n/a	59.86	97.49	730.55
	Feeder Roads	n/a	16	557.2	
National roads	Regional roads	47.9	n/a	970.54	1,692.64
	Trunk Roads	424.2	n/a	250	
Singida Length roads network		487.93	451.68	5,168.62	6,108.22

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner Office, 2015

Table 4.4: Cont...

District/Council	Total road network	Total land area (sq.kms)	R.d(kms/sq.km)
Ikungi	1,057.49	7,343.30	0.14
Iramba dc	586.01	4,549.40	0.13
Manyoni dc	856.01	28,620.00	0.03
Mkalama	579.23	3,328.65	0.17
Singida MC	606.29	730.5	0.83
Singida (R)	730.55	4,770.70	0.15
National roads	1,692.64	n/a	n/a
Singida Length roads network	6,108.22	49,342.55	0.12

Source: Singida Regional Commissioner Office, 2015

4.5. Railway Transport

Singida region is fortunate in having the central railway line to Kigoma and Mwanza passing through. Two branches are involved; the first is the Dodoma to Tabora line which passes through Manyoni district. This branch provides services through Kintinku, Makutupora, Saranda, Manyoni, Aghondi, Itigi and Kitaraka.

The second line is the Singida – Manyoni railway line which supports the central railway line starting at Manyoni station in Manyoni district. This line serves Manyoni district, Singida DC and Singida Municipal through the following stations:-

- Manyoni district – Manyoni and Mkwese
- Singida DC district – Choda, Nkuhi, Ulyampiti, Ikungi, Kipumbwiko and Puma
- Singida Municipal – Kisasi and Singida town

Table 4.5 shows the railway services by district in Singida region in 2015. The data indicates that there are 14 railway stations which serve an average of 4,181 passengers as Manyoni reported, and 2,090 tons of freight a year. However, the central railway line is facing some constraints in terms of capitals, equipments and other resources to run it full. These services might be better and high than what it is now if these constraints solved.

Table 4.5: Railway Services by District; Singida Region, 2015

<i>District</i>	No. of Stations	Cargo Services (Tons)	No. of Passengers
Iramba	-	-	-
Singida Rural	7	-	-
Manyoni	5	2,090	4,181
Singida Urban	2	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	-
Itigi	-	-	-
Total	14	2,090	4,181

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

4.6 Air Transport Facilities

There is only one airport which is located in Singida Municipal where in the year 2015 a total of 79 passengers embarked and disembark at the air port. In addition there are 11 airstrips scattered in all the four districts to serve district non-scheduled air traffic for medical, tourist and other services. In general the total 79 passengers were served by air services in 2015

Table 4.6: Air Services by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Air Services		
	No. of Airports	No. of Strips	No. of Passengers
Iramba	-	1	-
Singida Rural	-	-	-
Manyoni	-	6	79
Singida Urban	1	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	-
Mkalama	-	2	-
Itigi	-	2	-
Total	1	11	79

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

4.7 Telecommunication Services

Table 4.7 shows that by the end of 2015 Singida region had 43 compared with 1,649 in 2009 telephone land lines with majority of the lines (41) found in Iramba DC and (1) found in Manyoni DC. The number of land lines telephones has been decreasing in the region due to the mushrooming of the internet and mobile phones services as the efficient way of communication. Table 4.5 shows the distribution of telecommunication services in the region.

On the other hand, by the end of 2015 Singida region had a total of 2 radio stations, 40 mobile phone service providers, 4 post offices and 2 sub post offices. Table 4.5 shows the distribution of telecommunication services in the region.

Table 4.7: Telecommunications Services by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Tel. Lines (Land lines)	No. of Television Stations	No. of Radio Stations	No. of Internet Centres	Mobile Phones Service providers	No. of Post Offices	No. of Sub-Post Offices
Iramba	41	-	-	7	6	1	1
Singida R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manyoni	1	28	-	3	6	1	-
Singida U	-	-	1	6	5	1	1
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Itigi	1	30	1	4	5	1	-
Total	43	58	2	20	40	4	2

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

4.8 Energy

TANESCO is Tanzania's electricity supply utility company. During the year of 2010 TANESCO supplied electricity to a total of 990 households, the number of households supplied electricity have been increase tremendously from year to year. In 2015 the number of households supplied electricity in that year was 3,691, from 2010 to 2015 the number of households supplied electricity has increased by 272 percent. See Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Number of Households Supplied with Electricity by District 2010-2015, Singida region, 2015

Council	Year						Difference (2010-2015)	Change (Percent)
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Iramba	116	216	350	543	762	592	476	410.34
Ikungi	56	49	58	102	203	292	236	421.43
Singida MC	530	541	532	841	1023	990	460	86.79
Singida DC	185	109	236	426	643	433	248	134.05
Manyoni	103	96	530	643	734	722	619	600.97
Mkalama	0	0	65	26	636	662	662	-
Total	990	1,011	1,771	2,581	4,001	3,691	2,701	272.83

Source: Singida Regional Manager office, Tanesco 2015.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

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

5.1 Health Sector

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

5.1.1 Health Facilities

Singida region has managed to improve health facilities through Health Sector Reform Programme of which it's main foci being:

- Encouraging private sector investment;
- Giving authority to district councils to run their own district hospitals;
- Giving priority to preventive services; and
- Encouraging community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing, establishment of community health funds in various districts and expanding the catchments area of the national health insurance fund.

The development of the health sector in Singida region to a large extent is influenced by public and private sector participations as indicated in Table 5.1. The 2015 data shows that, out of 9 hospitals, 17 health centres and 195 dispensaries

invested in the region, 6 hospitals, 2 health centres and 24 dispensaries are privately owned. While, 3 hospitals, 15 health centers and 170 dispensaries are publicly owned.

Table 5.1: Distribution and Ownership of Health Facilities by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Iramba	1	-	1	3	-	3	31	6	37
Singida (DC)	-	1	1	2	-	2	26	2	28
Manyoni	1	1	2	2	-	2	29	4	33
Singida (M)	1	-	1	1	1	2	11	6	17
Mkalama	-	1	1	3	1	4	24	5	29
Ikungi	-	2	2	3	-	3	34	-	34
Itigi	-	1	1	1	-	1	15	2	17
Total	3	6	9	15	2	17	170	25	195

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices, Singida Region, 2015

Table 5.2: Distribution of Health Facilities by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change
Iramba	2	1	(1)	4	3	(1)	56	37	(19)
Singida DC	3	1	(2)	5	2	(3)	52	28	(24)
Manyoni	3	2	(1)	4	2	(2)	48	33	(15)
Singida (M)	1	1	-	2	2	-	15	17	2
Mkalama	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	29	29
Ikungi	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	34	34
Itigi	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	17	17
Total	9	9	-	15	17	2	171	195	24

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices, Singida Region, 2015

NB: Negative values above are a result of detachment of health facilities to newly formed councils of Mkalama (from Iramba DC), Ikungi (from Singida DC) and Itigi (from Manyoni DC).

From the table 5.2 above, the number of health facilities in the region has increased from 199 in 2010 to 221 in 2015 that marks the growth of 10%. Despite the increase there was a challenge where by a total of 10 private health facilities stopped to provide services due several reasons such as drop out of health care workers, lack of medical equipment and supplies etc, the region will continue strengthening public

private partnership (PPP) to ensure that all health facilities constantly provide health services to the community.

Currently, the region continue with the construction of 69 health facilities (47 Dispensaries, 22 Health centres) and new Referral hospital which is expected to have a capacity of 1000 beds, currently several buildings have been constructed such as OPD, Obstetrics and Gynecology and diagnostic department.

5.1.1.1 Health Facility Ratios

Health sector development can also be evaluated by comparing health facility ratios. Table 5.3 shows that Singida region needs to put more efforts to improve health infrastructure by encouraging community participation in construction of health facilities. The available data in table 5.3, indicates the distribution of health facilities according to Health Sector Development Programme (MMAM) which states every ward and village to have at least one health centre and dispensary respectively.

Table 5.3: The Number of Health Facilities in Relationship to MMAM policy by District; Singida Region, 2015

Council	Population 2015Pr	Health Centres				Dispensaries			
		No. Of wards	Available hcs	%	Short age	No.villages/streets	Available disp	%	SHORTAGE
Iramba DC	255,373	20	3	15	17	78	37	53	33
Manyoni DC	320,741	19	2	11	17	58	33	57	25
Ikungi DC	295,014	28	3	11	25	101	34	34	67
Mkalama DC	203,983	17	4	24	13	70	29	41	41
Singida DC	243,743	21	2	10	19	84	28	33	56
Singida MC	162,530	18	2	11	16	72	17	24	55
Itigi DC	-	13	1	8	10	41	17	41	24
Total	1,481,383	136	17	13	117 (87%)	504	195	39	309 (61%)

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices, Singida Region, 2015

5.1.1.2 Population per Doctor Ratio

The data in table 5.3 above shows still there is shortage of dispensary in each



village and health centre in each ward per MMAM policy, only Manyoni and Iramba has a big number of dispensaries (> 50%), that means more effort need to be made to ensure the community participates by initiating construction of health facilities in their localities. Successfully implementation of Health Sector Development programme under

the MMAM policy will ensure that a large population is served despite the high rate of population increase.

Singida Region still faces shortage of doctors as one doctor served 14500 as in population in 2015

The status of public health services in any region can also be easily visualized through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. Table 5.5 shows average population per doctor for the years 2010 and 2015. The average population per doctor was 28,652 in 2010 and decreased to 14,500 in year 2015.

A similar trend was observed at district level but more so in Iramba district, 41,604 and 21,276 population per doctor in 2010 and 2015 respectively. The best district was Singida MC where the ratios were 8,851 in 2010 and 4,237 in 2015.

Table 5.4: The Number of Doctors and Average Population per Doctor by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Population 2010Pr	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Population 2015 Pr	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Iramba DC	452,268	7	64,609	255,373	12	21,281
Manyoni DC	262,567	9	29,175	320,741	13	16,072
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	295,014	17	17,657
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	203,983	11	19,655
Singida DC	486,901	11	44,264	243,743	3	81,248
Singida MC	168,160	19	8,851	162,530	38	4237*
Itigi DC	-	-	-	-	6	18,008
Total	1,375,263	48	28,652	1,481,383	103	14,500

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Directors' Offices, Singida Region, 2010, 2015

Key:

*The municipal council has an advantage of additional doctors from the regional referral hospital which has a total number of 28 doctors (likewise, 15 doctors in 2010). Though they save population from various parts of the region, the municipal population has an added advantage.

5.1.1.3 Population per Hospital Bed Ratio

Table 5.5 shows average population per hospital and health centers bed, it shows that between 2010 and 2015 there was a tremendous improvement in the number of beds. It shows that Singida region had a total of 1,690 beds in 2010 which rose to 2,128 beds in 2015. However there was a slight improvement of population per bed from 814 in 2010 to 696 in 2015. Data also reveals that Singida DC (1,042 persons per bed) and Iramba DC (1,277 persons per bed) has fewer number of beds in 2015 compared to other councils this can be due to few hospitals and health centers available in their area.

Table 5.5: The Number of Hospital Beds and Average Population per Bed by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

<i>District</i>	<i>2010</i>			<i>2015</i>		
	Total Population	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed	Population 2015 Pr	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed
Iramba DC	452,268	390	1,159	255,373	200	1,277
Manyoni DC	262,567	579	453	320,741	431	744
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	295,014	310	952
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	203,983	220	927
Singida DC	486,901	310	1,571	243,743	234	1,042
Singida MC	168,160	330	510	162,530	352	462
Itigi DC	-	-	-	-	345	-
Total	1,375,263	1,690	814	1,481,383	2,128	696

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Singida Region, 2015

5.1.1.5 Status of Health Personnel

In spite of the improvement made so far by the region in the provision of health services (ie, increased number of health facilities and improvement of diagnosis etc), the region has significant shortage of health personnel in all districts by 57%. Particularly specialist doctors, pharmacists, radiographers, assistant medical officers, pharmaceutical technician, laboratory technologists, dental surgeons, physiotherapists, etc. Also the available personnel are not evenly distributed in the region.

Table 5.6 Number of Government Medical Personnel Employees by District in Singida, 2015

<i>Institution/Level</i>	<i>Required</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>%</i>
RHMT	8	7	88%	1	13%
Singida RRH	682	378	55%	302	44%
Singida MC	438	170	39%	268	61%
Singida DC	490	239	49%	251	51%
Manyoni DC	639	265	41%	346	54%
Iramba DC	623	258	41%	365	59%
Ikungi DC	381	120	31%	261	69%
Mkalama DC	447	221	49%	226	51%
Itigi DC	348	65	19%	283	81%
Total	4,238	1,804	43%	2,404	57%

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Singida Region, 2015

From the table 5.6 above, there is no council that managed to reach at least 50% of its staff requirement. The situation is even worse in Itigi (with only 19% of medical personnel needed). Ikungi and Singida MC also need to prioritize recruitments in order to reach their demand. The region will continue to assist all the councils in fulfilling this requirement.

Table 5.7 Number of Private Medical Personnel Employees by District in Singida, 2015

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Required</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>%</i>
Mt Gasper-Itigi RH	438	203	46%	235	54%
Makiungu CDH	357	164	46%	193	54%
St Carolous- Mtinko Hosp.	200	92	46%	108	54%
Iambi Hosp.	310	127	41%	183	59%
Kilimatinde Hosp.	98	39	40%	59	60%
Queen of Universe (Puma) Hosp.	312	62	19.40%	252	81%
Total	1,715	702	41%	1,015	59%

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Singida Region, 2015

There is shortage of Medical personnel for private sector, especially at Queen of universe Hosp with only 19%. The region continues to support the private sector through public-private partnership.

5.1.2 Morbidity (Outpatients)

5.1.3 5.1.2.1 Morbidity in Singida Region

The health data for out patients recorded in 2010 the top ten diseases contributed 953,760 of patients both adults and children, Moreover, the health data for out-patients in 2010 reveals that Malaria illness ranked first, ARI second, Diarrhea third while Eye infections ranked forth , pneumonia ranked fifth causes of morbidity in Singida region.

Table 5.8: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity in Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 Years		> 5 Years		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Malaria	109,496	151,652	105,872	120,208	487,228
ARI	48,959	53,166	42,431	45,622	190,178
Diarrhoeal disease	21,052	22,707	13,500	23,015	80,274
Eye infection	6,722	12,479	6,797	6,664	32,662
Pneumonia	18,474	15,111	14,209	18,512	66,306
Intestinal Worms	6,516	5,618	10,242	9,021	31,397
Skin diseases	6,508	6,630	7,623	4,772	25,533
UTI	1,723	4,420	3,147	7,336	16,626
Ear conditions	6,032	704	562	701	7,999
Clinical AIDS	27	10	2,299	2,690	5,026
Typhoid fever	50	40	1,372	1,036	2,498
Genitaldischargesyndrome	-	-	3,417	4,616	8,033
Total diagnoses	225,559	272,537	211,471	244,193	953,760

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Singida Region, 2015

(i) Iramba District

At district level, similar trend has been observed in Iramba district though there were slight changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share as indicated in Table 5.10a. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in Iramba district. Data of 2010 show that malaria was a predominant disease with a total of 79,381 out patients, followed by Acute Respiratory Infections

(42,911) and diarrhea ranked third with a total of 15,501 patients. The fourth and fifth causes were pneumonia and ear infections respectively as indicated in Table 5.10a.

Table 5.9a: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity in Iramba District; 2010 and 2015

Main OPD diagnosis for under fives 2010

Diagnosis	<5 Years		Grand Total
	M	F	
Malaria	37,752	41,629	79,381
ARI	18,796	24,115	42,911
Diarrhea disease	8,100	7,401	15,501
Pneumonia	6,937	7,801	14,738
Ear conditions	5,200	4,089	9,289
Eye conditions	2,909	2,802	5,711
Intestinal worms	2,905	2,354	5,259
Skin diseases	2,100	2,600	4,700
Non skin fungal infection	1,203	1,122	2,325
ILL defined conditions	880	991	1,871
Total diagnoses	86,782	94,904	181,686

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

similar trend has been observed in Iramba district for top ten diseases causes of morbidity for both male and female of five years and above though there were slight changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share as indicated in Table below. In 2010 it shows that malaria was a predominant disease with a total of 80,846 of all out patients, followed by Acute Respiratory Infections (38,510) and diarrhea ranked third with a total of 12,806 patients respectively as indicated in Table below.

Main OPD diagnosis for above fives 2010 Iramba District

Diagnosis	5+Years		Grand Total
	M	F	
Malaria	44,465	36,381	80,846
ARI	18,950	19,560	38,510
Diarrhea disease	5,813	6,993	12,806
Pneumonia	7,324	5,358	12,682
ILL defined conditions	3,777	2,228	6,005
Intestinal worms	3,001	2,614	5,615
Eye conditions	2,950	2,451	5,401
Skin diseases	2,656	2,621	5,277
Bronchial asthma	1,420	1,944	3,364
Non skin fungal infection	1,347	1,076	2,423
Total diagnoses	91,703	81,226	172,929

Source: District Medical's Office, Iramba District 2010 and 201

For admitted patients in Iramba district it was observed that other diagnoses ranked high compared to other specified diseases with a total number of 1504 and a total deaths of 13 patients among admitted this was because of the tools used to collect data by then has not captured number of diseases hence for those unmentioned diseases within the tool will fall under other diagnoses collectively, but as it was seen in outpatients diseases uncomplicated malaria ranked high taking number two cause of admissions with a total of 925 patients and 16 deaths and this proves that still malaria was the main killer diseases among admitted patients with the age of below five years followed by pneumonia with a total of 14 deaths among 241 admitted children.

In Patient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis below 5years 2010

Diagnosis	5>years						CFR %
	Admissions			Deaths			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Other Diagnoses	794	710	1,504	6	7	13	0.9
Malaria Uncomplicated	455	470	925	7	9	16	1.7
Pneumonia	126	115	241	9	5	14	5.8
Non infectious	123	87	210	4	7	11	5.2
Ill defined condition	54	39	93	-	1	1	1.0
Anemia	28	34	62	2	3	5	8.0
Malaria Severe	22	33	55	4	5	9	16.0
Diarrhea Diseases	22	27	49	3	4	7	14.0
Dysentery	18	26	44	1	-	1	2.0
Burns	20	14	34	3	1	4	11.8
Total Diagnoses	1,662	1,555	3,217	39	42	81	2.5

For admitted patients in Iramba district it was observed that other diagnoses ranked high compared to other specified diseases with a total number of 3371 and a total deaths of 2 patients among admitted this was because of the tools used to collect data by then have been not capturing number of diseases hence for those unmentioned diseases within the tool will fall under other diagnoses collectively, as well as obstetric complications which ranked second with a total number of 1283

among all admitted but as it was seen in outpatients diseases uncomplicated malaria ranked third taking number three cause of admissions with a total of 1204 patients and 43 deaths and this proves that still malaria was the main killer diseases among admitted patients with the age of five years and above followed by HIV/AIDS which contributed 27 deaths as shown in the table below.

In Patient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis 10 for above 5 years 2010

Diagnosis	5>years						CFR %
	Admissions			Deaths			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Other Diagnoses	1,871	1,500	3,371	1	2	3	0.1
Obstetrics complications	-	1,283	1,283	-	8	8	0.6
Malaria Uncomplicated	531	673	1,204	19	24	43	3.6
Ill defined condition	645	384	1,029	2	2	4	0.4
Malaria Severe	103	123	226	4	5	9	3.9
Anemia	70	88	158	5	8	13	8.2
HIV/ AIDS	60	86	146	11	16	27	18.5
ARI	31	77	108	1	1	2	1.9
Animal Bites	59	47	106	7	5	12	11.3
Pneumonia	47	44	91	5	7	12	13.2
Total Diagnoses	3,417	4,305	7,722	55	78	133	1.7

Differently compared to 2010 it has been observed in Iramba district there were changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share of top ten causes of morbidity among outpatients treated within the district as indicated in Table below. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Pneumonia was a predominant disease with under-fives children with a total of 98,133 out patients, followed by Acute Respiratory Infections (27,551) which was also a pre dominant diseases among adults and diarrhea ranked third with a total of 13,670 patients children and 10,467 patients of adults . The fourth disease has been malaria which ranked high in previous years and this shows there is a decrease number of malaria cases due to different interventions done as indicated in Table below.

Main OPD diagnosis for top ten diseases 2015

OPD Cases IRAMBA DC	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Male	Female	Total	% of total	Male	Female	Total	% of total
Pneumonia	93,984	4,149	98,133	59.8	2,951	3,962	6,913	8.4
ARI	13,286	14,265	27,551	16.8	13,286	14,265	27,551	33.4
Diarrhea disease	6,701	6,969	13,670	8.3	4,506	5,961	10,467	12.7
Malaria	3,909	6,353	10,262	6.3	4,996	5,828	10,824	13.1
Other diagnosis	1,585	1,616	3,201	2	4,348	6,201	10,549	12.8
Skin diseases	3,090	3,093	6,183	3.8	2,569	2,826	5,395	6.5
Eye conditions	1,053	984	2,037	1.2	1,442	1,597	3,039	3.7
Intestinal worms	703	730	1,433	0.9	1,501	1,843	3,344	4
Emergency surgical condition	482	439	921	0.6	1,967	1,658	3,625	4.4
Ear condition	334	343	677	0.4	388	516	904	1.1
Total	125,127	38,941	164,068	100	37,954	44,657	82,611	100

In Patient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis top ten diseases for 2015

INPATIENT	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Adm		Deaths		Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	6,850	-	7
Other diagnosis	85	74	7	3	360	1,756	10	10
Emergency surgical conditions	2	1	-	-	30	702	1	1
Malaria uncomplicated	154	232	-	-	189	-	-	154
Malaria severe	69	89	2	3	111	151	6	6
Pneumonia	126	150	10	6	47	75	2	2
Diarrhea diseases	62	96	1	3	44	79	5	5
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	127	134	4	3
Fractures	26	64	-	-	73	48	2	-
ARI	35	33	1	1	44	58	-	1
Total	559	739	21	16	836	10,042	30	35

Table above Cont...In Patient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis top ten diseases for 2015

INPATIENT Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	6,850	-	7
Other diagnosis	445	1,830	17	13
Emergency surgical conditions	32	703	1	1
Malaria uncomplicated	421	-	-	-
Malaria severe	180	240	8	9
Pneumonia	173	225	12	8
Diarrhea diseases	106	175	6	8
Tuberculosis	127	134	4	3
Fractures	99	112	2	-
ARI	79	91	1	2
Total	1,395	10,781	51	51

ii) Singida District Council

A Similar situation of ten most commonly causes of morbidity was also observed in Singida District council , of which Malaria was reported to be the most cause of morbidity in 2010 while ARI In 2015. Table 5.10b shows that Malaria accounted for 93,067 patients in 2010, while Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) diseases remain the leading cause of morbidity in 2015 with a total patients of 21,967.

Table 5.9b: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity in Singida District Council; 2010 and 2015**OPD Diagnoses top ten diseases (2010)**

Diagnosis	<5 years		5+ years		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Malaria	28,230	24,203	19,357	21,276	93,067
ARI	11,025	11,227	10,415	12,518	45,185
Diarrhea disease	4,375	5,079	2,747	2,984	15,185
Intestinal worms	2,356	1,298	2,041	2,729	8,424
Pneumonia	2,977	3,750	2,811	2,912	12,450
Eye conditions	1,836	1,623	1,438	1,193	6,090
Skin diseases	1,293	1,619	984	1,036	4,932
Non-skin fungal Infections	651	589	1,072	1,368	3,680
Ear conditions	773	657	462	551	2,443
Urinary Tract Infections	364	322	856	647	1,503
Grand total	53,880	50,367	42,183	47,214	192,959

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida District 2010 and 2015

Malaria, ARI and diarrhea disease were on the top list of top ten diseases, while Ear and Urinary tract infections are the most least

Differently compared to 2010 it has been observed in Singida district there were changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share of top ten causes of morbidity among outpatients treated within the district as indicated in Table below. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Acute Respiratory Infections was a predominant disease, followed by diarrhea disease and Skin infections ranked third among both patients of below five years and above five years. The fourth disease has been malaria which ranked high in previous years and this shows there is a decrease number of malaria cases due to different interventions done as indicated in Table below.

Outpatient cases per Diagnosis for top ten diseases (2015)

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	M	F	Total	% of total	M	F	Total	% of total
ARI	227	262	489	1.8	9,408	12,070	21,478	46.3
Diarrhea disease	4,482	4,739	9,221	33.4	2,743	3,046	5,789	12.5
Skin diseases	1,920	2,098	4,018	14.6	1,991	2,173	4,164	9
Malaria	2,006	2,107	4,113	14.9	1,744	1,871	3,615	7.8
Pneumonia	1,876	2,057	3,933	14.3	1,462	1,739	3,201	6.9
Intestinal worms	721	744	1,465	5.3	1,545	1,766	3,311	7.1
Eye conditions	885	831	1,716	6.2	873	891	1,764	3.8
Other diagnosis	656	765	1,421	5.2	901	862	1,763	3.8
Ear condition	436	438	874	3.2	294	343	637	1.4
Anemia	165	158	323	1.2	424	235	659	1.4
Total	13,374	14,199	27,573	100	21,385	24,996	46,381	100

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida District 2015

The top ten diseases leading to Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the district. 2010

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years				Total			
	Admission		Deaths		Admission		Deaths		Admission		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malaria uncomplicated	681	718	3	2	487	693	1	2	1,168	1,411	4	4
Malaria severe	224	245	6	9	117	135	7	9	341	380	13	18
Pneumonia	362	329	6	4	228	249	-	-	590	578	6	4
Diarrhea diseases	155	194	3	5	173	200	1	1	328	394	4	6
ARI	126	111	3	2	328	309	3	4	454	420	6	6
Anemia	57	59	1	2	34	41	2	4	91	100	3	6
UrinaryTract Infection	30	37	-	-	46	40	-	-	76	77	-	-
Peri-natal condition	34	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	29	-	-
Intestinal worm	14	16	-	-	42	37	-	-	56	53	-	-
Burns	16	12	-	1	3	1	-	-	19	13	1	-
Poisoning	12	13	1	-	8	11	-	-	20	24	1	-
Clinical AIDS	6	4	1	-	7	10	1	4	13	14	2	4
Tuberculosis	2	3	-	-	41	54	6	7	43	57	6	7
Non-InfectionKidney disease	-	-	-	-	87	64	-	-	87	64	-	-

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida District 2010

The top ten diseases leading to Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the district. 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Adm		Deaths		Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	3,744	-	1
Diarrhea diseases	393	332	-	1	674	353	15	9
Pneumonia	414	349	14	18	173	249	7	2
Malaria severe	114	238	2	3	288	215	3	4
Other diagnosis	84	85	-	-	353	225	1	-
Malaria uncomplicated	142	195	-	-	133	114	-	-
ARI	82	58	-	-	48	74	-	-
E.surgical conditions	16	12	-	-	145	66	1	-
Other Injuries	11	5	-	-	88	36	1	-
Fractures	5	7	-	-	57	30	-	-
Total	1,261	1,281	16	22	1,959	5,106	28	16

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida District 2015

Table above Cont... The top ten diseases leading to Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the district. 2015

Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	3,744	-	1
Diarrhea diseases	1,067	685	15	10
Pneumonia	587	598	21	20
Malaria severe	402	453	5	7
Other diagnosis	437	310	1	-
Malaria uncomplicated	275	309	-	-
ARI	130	132	-	-
E.surgical conditions	161	78	1	-
Other Injuries	99	41	1	-
Fractures	62	37	-	-
Total	3,220	6,387	44	38

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida District 2015

(iii) Manyoni

Table 5.10c reveals that the top ten cause of morbidity for outpatients in Manyoni district accounted for 261,129 patients in 2010 and 136,421 in 2015. Malaria has become the most commonly cause of morbidity in 2010 with 149,518 patients, followed by ARI (44,771 Patients) in 2015 Acute Respiratory Infections was the

leading cause of morbidity with 29,900 patients. Variations occur in the third, fourth and fifth positions as indicated in Table 5.10c.

Table 5.10c. Top ten OPD diagnoses (2010)

Diagnosis	< 5 Years		%	> 5 Years		Total
	M	F		M	F	
Malaria	41,497	43,190	57	38,899	25,932	149,518
ARI	13,026	12,268	56	10,907	8,570	44,771
Diarrhoeal disease	3,575	3,720	65	2,289	1,657	11,241
Eye infection	1,815	1,676	43	2,179	2,360	8,030
Pneumonia	1,582	1,402	41	1,913	2,435	7,332
Intestinal Worms	775	756	31	1,699	1,679	4,909
Skin diseases	948	911	31	1,743	1,115	4,717
UTI	895	1,401	49	1,372	1,036	4,704
Other diagnosis	931	1,585	22	4,309	4,859	11,684
Minor surgical conditions	799	578	22	1,008	1,513	3,898
Clinical AIDS	17	10	0.6	2,179	2,360	4,566
Ill defined symptoms	1,699	1,679	50	1,699	1,679	6,756
Typhoid fever	50	40	4	1,372	1,036	2,498
Other diagnosis	931	1,585	22	4,309	4,859	11,684
Genital discharge syndrome (GDS)	-	-	-	1,008	1,513	2,521
Total diagnoses	65,843	67,487		71,568	56,231	261,129

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2010

Differently compared to 2010 it has been observed in Manyoni district there were changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share of top ten causes of morbidity among outpatients treated within the district as indicated in Table below. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Acute Respiratory Infections was a predominant disease, followed by diarrhea disease and other diagnoses ranked third among both patients of below five years and above five years. The fourth disease has been pneumonia and malaria took number five as compared to 2010 which ranked high and this shows there is a decrease number of malaria cases due to different interventions done as indicated in Table below.

Top ten OPD diagnoses 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years			5+ years			Total	% of total
	M	F	Total	%of total	M	F		
ARI	12,409	13,193	25,602	41.2	16,808	13,092	29,900	40.3
Diarrhea disease	5,670	5,787	11,457	18.4	757	3,890	4,647	6.3
Other diagnosis	1,691	1,758	3,449	5.5	3,531	5,297	8,828	11.9
Pneumonia	2,972	3,005	5,977	9.6	2,139	2,896	5,035	6.8
Malaria	2,089	2,332	4,421	7.1	2,800	3,639	6,439	8.7
Skin diseases	2,009	2,141	4,150	6.7	2,098	2,330	4,428	6
Intestinal worms	934	1,100	2,034	3.3	1,831	2,252	4,083	5.5
Eye conditions	1,434	1,525	2,959	4.8	1,273	1,508	2,781	3.7
E.surgical condition	551	477	1,028	1.7	2,370	1,747	4,117	5.5
Anemia	597	493	1,090	1.8	2,343	1,653	3,996	5.4
Total	30,356	31,811	62,167	100	35,950	38,304	74,254	100

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2015

For admitted patients in Manyoni district it was observed that Acute Respiratory Infections ranked high compared to other specified diseases but as it was seen in outpatients diseases severe malaria ranked high again taking number two cause of admissions with a leading high number of deaths and this proves that still malaria was the main killer diseases among admitted patients with the age of below five years and also adults followed by clinical AIDS and Anaemia

Inpatient top ten admissions and Deaths 2010

Diagnosis	< 5 Years				5+ Years			
	Adm		Death		Adm		Death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ARI	146	229	-	-	78	123	-	-
Malaria Severe	960	1,321	35	57	907	277	18	48
Clinic AIDS	7	4	-	3	119	125	10	17
Anaemia	218	482	16	21	91	120	6	14
Malaria uncomplicate	1,400	1,329	9	21	562	583	1	5
Fractures	53	7	-	-	165	98	2	2
Burns	20	38	2	1	9	19	1	-
Cardiovascular diseases	-	-	-	-	21	43	-	4
Tuberculosis	6	7	-	-	31	87	-	-
Complication of pregnancy	na	na	na	na	-	2,528	-	1
Total diagnosis	2,810	3,417	62	103	1,983	4,003	38	91

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2010

Table above Cont...Inpatient top ten admissions and Deaths 2010

Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Death	
	M	F	M	F
ARI	224	352	-	-
Malaria Severe	1,867	1,596	53	105
Clinic AIDS	126	129	10	20
Anaemia	309	602	22	35
Malaria uncomplicate	1,962	912	10	26
Fractures	218	105	2	2
Burns	29	57	3	1
Cardiovascular diseases	21	43	-	4
Tuberculosis	57	94	-	-
Complication of pregnancy	-	2,528	-	1
Total diagnosis	4,813	6,418	100	194

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2010

Inpatient top ten admissions and Deaths 2015

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>< 5 years</i>				<i>5+ years</i>			
	<i>Adm</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Adm</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	9,583	-	-
Other diagnosis	53	53	-	-	293	719	-	-
Malaria severe	213	189	16	21	190	217	5	7
Diarrhea diseases	161	165	1	5	72	106	2	1
Pneumonia	148	133	7	9	74	107	14	8
Anemia	106	119	15	11	94	139	5	7
Fractures	17	6	-	-	269	105	1	-
Other Injuries	89	47	-	2	147	97	11	-
Prematurity/Low Birth Weights	160	120	11	10	-	-	-	-
Clinical AIDS	5	8	1	3	59	83	6	4
Total	952	840	51	61	1,198	11,156	44	27

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2015

Table above Cont...Inpatient top ten admissions and Deaths 2015

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Adm</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Normal Deliveries	-	9,583	-	-
Other diagnosis	346	772	-	-
Malaria severe	403	406	21	28
Diarrhea diseases	233	271	3	6
Pneumonia	222	240	21	17
Anemia	200	258	20	18
Fractures	286	111	1	-
Other Injuries	236	144	11	2
Prematurity/Low Birth Weights	160	120	11	10
Clinical AIDS	64	91	7	7
Total	2,150	11,996	95	88

Source: District Medical's Office, Manyoni District 2015

(iv) Singida Municipal Council

Like other districts in Singida region, the situation of morbidity for out patients in Singida municipal council was not different. Malaria remained to be the most common reported cause of morbidity for 2010, while diarrhea and ARI ranked second and third. In 2015 the most cause of morbidity happened to be Acute Respiratory Infections and Diarrhea ranked the second as indicated in Table 5.10d

Table 5.9d: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity in Singida MC District; 2010 and 2015

The top 10 disease in the district 2010

Diagnosis	<5YRS		>5 YRS		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Malaria	2,017	42,630	3,151	36,619	82,512
Diarrhea diseases	5,002	6,507	2,651	11,381	25,567
ARI	6,112	5,556	2,159	7,077	19,472
Pneumonia	6,978	2,158	2,161	7,807	17,154
Minor surgical condition	2,722	2,361	2,561	4,760	12,404
Skin infection	2,167	1,500	2,240	-	8,455
Anaemia	2,652	1,213	2,611	1,405	7,881
Urinal T. Infection	3,161	-	919	5,653	7,508
Intestinal worms	480	1,210	3,501	1,999	7,190
Other STD	-	-	400	5,750	6,150
Genital Discharge	-	-	500	3,103	3,603
Cardiovascular Disorders	40	37	1,500	1,806	3,383
PID	-	-	-	3,048	3,048
Genital D. Syndrom	-	-	-	2,409	2,409
Eye	162	6,378	230	660	1,430
Genital Ulcer	-	-	800	615	1,415
PEM	110	120	20	257	507
HIV/AIDS	10	12	120	330	472
Ear	59	47	100	150	356
TB	-	6	152	95	247
Leprosy	-	-	-	3	3
Neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-
Total Diagnoses	31,672	69,735	25,776	94,927	211,166

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2010

Malaria is still the major cause of morbidity, so sensitization on ITN use, early diagnosis and treatment, provision of ITNs and IPT for pregnant women is vital.

Differently compared to 2010 it has been observed in Singida Municipal council there were changes in magnitude, ranking and percent share of top ten causes of morbidity among outpatients treated within the district as indicated in Table below. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Acute Respiratory Infections was a predominant disease, followed by diarrhea disease and Fractures ranked third among both patients of below five years and above five years this is because of increased number of road traffic accidents over recent years which calls for actions from different stake holders. The fourth disease has been skin disease and malaria which ranked high in previous years picked number six and this shows there is a decrease number of malaria cases due to different interventions done as indicated in Table below.

The top 10 disease in the district 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
ARI	4,586	4,508	9,094	22.5	5,443	5,280	10,723	27.1
Diarrhea disease	4,204	3,884	8,088	20	2,397	2,369	4,766	12.1
Fractures	8,568	8,568	21.2	328	331	659	1.7	
Skin diseases	2,195	2,018	4,213	10.4	2,138	2,094	4,232	10.7
Other diagnosis	1,060	973	2,033	5	2,264	3,025	5,289	13.4
Malaria	956	822	1,778	4.4	2,552	2,772	5,324	13.5
Pneumonia	2,139	2,083	4,222	10.4	1,312	1,424	2,736	6.9
Intestinal worms	495	553	1,048	2.6	1,111	1,153	2,264	5.7
E.surgical condition	348	314	662	1.6	1,441	1,149	2,590	6.6
Anemia	322	381	703	1.7	397	528	925	2.3
Total	24,873	24,104	31,862	407	19,386	20,453	38,851	98

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2010

Table below For admitted patients in Singida MCdistrict by then shows that severe malaria ranked high again taking number one cause of admissions with a leading high number of deaths and this proves that still malaria was the main killer diseases among admitted patients with the age of below five years and also adults followed by clinical AIDS and Tuberculosis

In Patient Top Ten Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the District.2010

Diagnosis	< 5 Yrs				5 YEARS			
	Adm		Death		Adm		Death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Severe Malaria	65	68	35	25	510	993	40	71
Clinical	2	3	-	-	35	205	8	15
Tuberculosis	4	5	-	-	61	125	4	5
Poisoning	25	62	-	3	20	65	2	3
Ca. vascular diseases	6	3	1	-	6	5	-	-
Fracture	8	10	-	3	19	46	3	-
ARI	37	236	5	3	200	144	2	4
Anaemia	480	821	9	7	711	953	20	32
Burns	19	77	-	-	25	84	-	2
Un cmpt Malaria	612	2,429	20	21	1,315	2,538	20	26
Pneumonia	600	1,282	10	9	300	1,582	3	7
Comof pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	-	6
Other Diagnosis	5,100	6,006	61	100	8,110	10,555	27	200
Diarrhoea	510	647	2	6	480	765	1	2
PID	-	-	-	-	-	770	-	-
Animal bite	2	4	-	-	7	8	-	-

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2010

Table above Cont...In Patient Top Ten Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the District.2010

Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Death	
	M	F	M	F
Severe Malaria	575	95	75	96
Clinical	37	208	8	15
Tuberculosis	65	130	5	5
Poisoning	45	127	2	6
Ca. vascular diseases	11	8	1	-
Fracture	27	56	-	3
ARI	237	380	7	7
Anaemia	1,191	1,774	29	39
Burns	44	161	2	3
Un cmpt Malaria	1,929	1,967	40	47
Pneumonia	900	2,864	13	16
Comof pregnancy	-	1,449	6	6
Other Diagnosis	13,210	16,561	118	261
Diarrhoea	990	1,412	3	8
PID	-	770	-	-
Animal bite	9	12	-	-

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2010

In Patient Top Ten Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the District.2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Adm		Deaths		Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	84,700	-	-
Other diagnosis	106	57	-	-	542	1,056	-	-
Malaria severe	161	144	3	-	389	537	4	3
Pneumonia	389	268	-	-	162	185	1	-
Anemia	129	89	-	-	222	391	-	-
Diarrhea diseases	333	219	1	-	94	124	1	1
Malaria uncomplicated	121	115	-	-	92	224	-	-
Clinical AIDS	21	7	-	-	163	243	4	2
Fractures	7	-	-	-	153	75	1	-
ARI	19	8	-	-	45	71	-	-
Total	1,286	907	4	-	1,862	87,606	11	6

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2015

Table above Cont... In Patient Top Ten Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the District.2015

Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	84,700	-	-
Other diagnosis	648	1,113	-	-
Malaria severe	550	681	7	3
Pneumonia	551	453	1	-
Anemia	351	480	-	-
Diarrhea diseases	427	343	2	1
Malaria uncomplicated	213	339	-	-
Clinical AIDS	184	250	4	2
Fractures	160	75	1	-
ARI	64	79	-	-
Total	3,148	88,513	15	6

Source: District Medical's Office, Singida Municipal 2015

(V). Ikungi District Council

Table below shows that in Ikungi district. The 2015 data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Acute Respiratory Infections was a predominant disease, followed by malaria and diarrhea disease ranked third among both patients of below five years and above five years. Number of malaria cases is still high in Ikungi district as compared to other districts in the region despite of different interventions and this shows that more

effort is needed as the number of patients indicated in the table below although the 2010 data for Ikungi was captured in Singida district Council since it was the same district.

Diagnosis –Outpatient IKUNGI DC-2015

OPD Cases	< 5 years				5+ years			
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
ARI	12,019	7,836	19,855	32.6	8,841	11,492	20,333	29.3
Malaria	4,550	4,696	9,246	15.2	7,047	8,364	15,411	22.2
Diarrhea disease	4,765	4,858	9,623	15.8	2,451	3,084	5,535	8
Other diagnosis	1,883	1,875	3,758	6.2	3,391	4,211	7,602	10.9
Pneumonia	3,489	3,663	7,152	11.8	1,791	2,233	4,024	5.8
Skin diseases	2,348	2,364	4,712	7.7	2,396	2,730	5,126	7.4
Intestinal worms	1,178	1,265	2,443	4	2,257	2,451	4,708	6.8
Eye conditions	898	1,108	2,006	3.3	1,103	1,368	2,471	3.6
Em. surgical condition	435	407	842	1.4	1,879	1,507	3,386	4.9
Ear condition	585	616	1,201	2	389	469	858	1.2
Total	32,150	28,688	60,838	100	31,545	37,909	69,454	100

Source: District Medical's Office, Ikungi District 2015

Diagnosis –In-patient IKUNGI DC-2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Adm		Deaths		Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	6,684	-	6
Malaria severe	448	374	2	4	635	717	6	3
Other diagnosis	155	146	-	-	552	608	4	3
Pneumonia	410	336	2	5	200	305	6	3
Diarrhea diseases	229	164	4	6	86	79	5	4
Anemia	106	87	2	2	152	166	4	1
Fractures	28	19	-	-	247	155	-	-
Car. vascular Diseases	3	-	-	-	182	250	4	2
ARI	40	27	3	2	69	63	4	6
Other Injuries	5	2	-	-	89	47	1	-
Total	1,424	1,155	13	19	2,212	9,074	34	28

Source: District Medical's Office, Ikungi District 2015

Table above Cont... In-patient IKUNGI DC-2015

Diagnosis	Total			
	Adm		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	6,684	-	6
Malaria severe	1,083	1,091	8	7
Other diagnosis	707	754	4	3
Pneumonia	610	641	8	8
Diarrhea diseases	315	243	9	10
Anemia	258	253	6	3
Fractures	275	174	-	-
Car. vascular Diseases	185	250	4	2
ARI	109	90	7	8
Other Injuries	94	49	1	-
Total	3,636	10,229	47	47

Source: District Medical's Office, Ikungi District 2015

(vi). Mkalama District Council

Table below shows that in mkalama district. The data reveals that the first five diseases were commonly reported causes of morbidity in the district shows that Acute Respiratory Infections was a predominant disease, followed by diarrhea disease and Skin infections ranked third among both patients of below five years and above five years. The fifth disease has been malaria which ranked high in previous years and this shows there is a decrease number of malaria cases due to different interventions done as indicated in Table below although the 2010 data for mkalama was captured in iramba district since it was the same district.

Top ten Diseases for outpatients 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%
ARI	11,584	11,974	23,558	48	13,971	19,839	33,810	44
Diarrhea disease	5,364	5,180	10,544	21	3,963	5,963	9,926	13
Pneumonia	2,951	2,725	5,676	12	2,531	3,622	6,153	8
Skin diseases	820	852	1,672	3	2,386	2,900	5,286	7
Other STD	817	938	1,755	4	1,680	3,431	5,111	7
Malaria	1,153	1,061	2,214	5	2,132	2,412	4,544	6
Other diagnosis	622	635	1,257	3	1,424	2,404	3,828	5
Eye conditions	877	923	1,800	4	975	1,339	2,314	3
Intestinal worms	449	494	943	2	1,260	1,683	2,943	4
Genital Discharge	-	-	-	-	698	2,004	2,702	4
Total	24,637	24,782	49,419	100	31,020	45,597	76,617	100

Source: District Medical's Office, Mkalama District 2015

Inpatient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis for Top Ten Diseases 2015

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
	Admn		Deaths		Admn		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	-	-	-	-	5,065	-	4
E.surgical conditions	339	327	-	-	1,649	1,331	-	-
Pneumonia	129	114	2	4	282	205	3	5
Malaria severe	25	75	3	2	230	328	4	3
Other diagnosis	211	230	2	2	27	26	5	4
Diarrhea diseases	150	255	1	1	12	18	1	1
Anemia	26	28	3	1	55	68	3	3
Fractures	6	1	-	-	59	28	-	-
Malaria uncompted	6	5	-	-	24	37	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	26	35	4	5
Total	893	1,036	11	10	2,364	7,141	20	25

Source: District Medical's Office, Mkalama District 2015

Table above Cont... Inpatient Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis for Top Ten Diseases 2015

Diagnosis	Total			
	Admn		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Normal Deliveries	-	5,065	-	4
E.surgical conditions	1,988	1,658	-	-
Pneumonia	411	319	5	9
Malaria severe	255	403	7	5
Other diagnosis	238	256	7	6
Diarrhea diseases	162	273	2	2
Anemia	81	96	6	4
Fractures	65	29	-	-
Malaria uncompted	30	42	-	-
Tuberculosis	27	36	4	5
Total	3,257	8,177	31	35

Source: District Medical's Office, Mkalama District 2015

5.1.4 HIV/AIDS Infections

The first HIV/AIDS case in Singida region was reported in 1986. Since then, HIV diagnosis has been on the increase as the following table below indicates.

Table 5.11: The Rate of New AIDS Cases in the Population by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Population 2010Pr	No. of New Cases	Cases per 100,000 Persons	Population 2015 Pr	No. of New Cases	Cases per 100,000 Persons
Iramba	452,268	1,630	361	255,373	761	298
Singida DC	486,901	403	248	243,743	222	91
Manyoni	262,567	2,231	850	320,741	1,227	383
Singida MC	168,160	2,509	1,492	162,530	1,301	800
Ikungi	-	-	-	295,014	401	136
Mkalama	-	-	-	203,983	181	89
Total	1,375,263	10,625	773	1,481,383	4,155	280

Source:Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2010 and 2015

Table 5.12: Care and Treatment Sites in the Region, 2015

Council	Hospital	Health Centres	Dispensary	Total
Iramba	1	2	1	4
Manyoni	3	3	4	10
Singida MC	1	1	2	4
Singida DC	1	2	2	5
Ikungi	2	3	2	7
Mkalama	1	2	1	4
Total	9	13	12	34

Source:Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2015

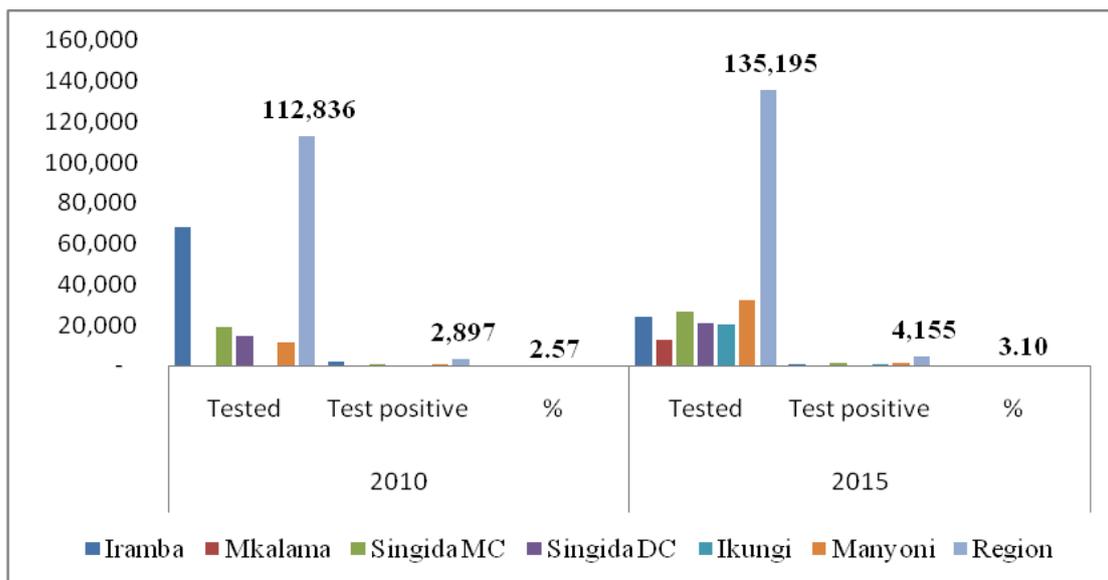
Table 5.13: The Rate of New AIDS Cases in the Population by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

<i>District</i>	2010			2015		
	<i>Tested</i>	<i>Test positive</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Tested</i>	<i>Test positive</i>	<i>%</i>
Iramba	67,726	1,630	2.41	23,683	823	3.40
Mkalama	-	-		12,504	181	1.40
Singida MC	18,916	609	3.22	26,513	1,301	4.90
Singida DC	14,757	210	1.42	20,684	222	1.00
Ikungi	-	-		19,950	401	2.00
Manyoni	11,437	448	3.92	31,862	1,227	3.80
Region	112,836	2,897	2.57	135,195	4,155	3.10

Source:Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2015

The data above shows the rate of new cases in Singida region in the year 2010 and 2015. The percent of HIV cases increased from 2.6 (2010) to 3.1(2015) but also the number of people screened for HIV also increased from 112,836 (2010) to 135,195 (2015). Efforts have been done to create awareness on HIV testing in the community and still the region is promoting on HIV testing to know the status of HIV in the community so as to take preventive measures.

Figure 5.1: Clients tested for HIV by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015



Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2015

TABLE 5.13.2: NUMBER OF PLHIV STARTED ON ART

Council	2014		2015		2016	
	Number Of PLHIV Registered	Number Of PLHIV On ART	Number Of PLHIV Registered	Number Of PLHIV On ART	Number Of PLHIV Registered	Number Of PLHIV On ART
Iramba	4,765	1,869	6,154	2,505	5,543	2,383
Manyoni	4,832	2,133	5,631	2,541	3,506	1,607
Singida MC	6,260	1,943	7,039	2,256	7,273	2,460
Singida DC	584	261	783	403	783	384
Ikungi	1,716	777	1,863	836	2,181	325
Mkalama	1,339	645	601	392	1,550	895
Itigi DC	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,338	1,132
Total	19,496	7,628	22,177	8,933	23,174	9,186

Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2014, 2015 and 2016

The data above shows the number of registered PLHIV in Singida region where as in 2014, a total of 19496 PLHIV were registered, and likewise a total of 2681 in 2015 and 997 from Jan-march 2016 making a cumulative of 23174 PLHIV

registered. The situation is the same for the number of PLHIV registered on ART where as a total of 9186 PLHIV were registered from the period of Jan 2014 to March 2016. Up to March 2016 Iramba and Singida MC had registered a larger number compared to other councils and Singida DC had registered fewer number of PLHIV and this can be due to the fact that Singida MC attends some clients from Singida DC.

TABLE 5.13.3: NUMBER OF PLHIV (BEFORE 15) STARTED ON ART

Council	Year 2014		Year 2015		January to March 2016			
	Registered	Started ART	Registered	Started ART	Registered		Started ART	
					<15	May-15	<15	May-15
Iramba	437	127	444	170	196	301	24	133
Manyoni	367	141	434	185	103	161	25	83
Singida MC	460	206	514	152	226	294	26	130
Singida DC	68	25	73	49	46	37	7	32
Ikungi	151	49	160	21	88	94	13	70
Mkalama	92	31	55	25	61	72	27	37
Itigi DC	-	-	-	-	89	96	18	72
Total	1,575	579	1,680	602	809	1,055	140	

Source:Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2016

The table above shows a total number of 1864 under 15 children living with HIV were registered and 697 out of them are registered on ART up to the period of March 2016. Iramba DC, Manyoni and Singida MC has a larger number of PLHIV registered.

TABLE 5.13.4: NUMBER OF TB PATIENTS YEAR 2013-2015

<i>Council</i>	<i>Year 2013</i>	<i>Year 2014</i>	<i>Year 2015</i>
Singida Dc	175	199	208
Iramba Dc	359	281	189
Manyoni.	350	342	309
Ikungi Dc	287	299	311
Singida Mc	210	190	215
Mkalama Dc	-	-	133
Total	1,381	1,311	1,365

Source:Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2015

The data above shows the number of people diagnosed with TB from 2013 to 2015. There is a decrease of TB patients from 1381 in 2013 to 1365 in 2015 but there was a slightly increase from 2014 (1311) to 2015 (1365), this can be due to the increase of TB treatment centers as which increased the rate of TB testing in the community compared to the year 2013-2014.

TABLE 5.13.5: HIV SERVICES TO TB INFECTED CLIENTS (2015)

<i>Council</i>	<i>Registered TB clients</i>	<i>TB clients Tested HIV</i>	<i>TB clients tested HIV +</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>TB clients reffered to HIV services.</i>	<i>TB clients on ART</i>	<i>TB Clients on CTX</i>
Ikungi	311	308	49	15.9	49	39	38
Iramba	189	189	43	22.8	43	43	43
Manyoni	309	309	107	34.6	107	64	107
Mkalama	133	133	19	14.3	19	17	17
Singida DC	208	208	25	12.0	25	25	25
Singida MC	215	214	73	34.1	73	58	61
Region	1,365	1,361	316	23.2	316	246	291

Source:Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office - MTUHA), 2015

Registered TB clients should be tested for HIV, in 2015 a total of 1361 (99.7%) TB patients were tested for HIV and 316 (23%) were HIV positive and all were referred to CTC for HIV services. The region continues to encourage and support HIV testing to all registered TB clients to all councils.

5.1.4.1 The Impact of HIV/AIDS

The socio-economic assessment of Singida region can not be discussed without addressing the extreme challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS and the effect of efforts so far made by various local and international organisations in combating the epidemic. HIV/AIDS is highlighted in this document, because it is a major health problem and a leading cause of mortality since its advent at the end of 1987. The other reason for addressing the epidemic stems from the role it plays in impoverishing families and generating widows, orphans and vulnerable children due to the loss of bread-winners in their families.

The epidemic is a serious threat to the region's social and economic development and has a serious and direct implications on the social services. In the absence of a cure, the devastating impact of the epidemic is incomprehensible. It has been established that poverty significantly influences the spread of HIV/AIDS, which ultimately leads to a loss of economically active segments of the society, leading to a reduction in income. The human capital loss has serious social and economic impacts in all sectors of the economy and at all levels. All too often, the high cost of care and burials falls on to the already overburdened households, leaving orphans and dependents, as well as vulnerability to HIV infection.

(i) The Increase of Orphaned Children

Lack of data on status of orphanhood in the region as well as district level, has created a problem of not understanding the trend and level of orphanhood, street children and lack of assistance to vulnerable children. Nevertheless, orphans are classified as persons whose both parents, mother and father are dead. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census data, 157496 children aged 0 – 17 years were classified as orphans in Singida Region.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Both Sexes	Father Alive Mother Dead	Father Dead Mother Alive	Father Dead Mother Dead	One or Both Parents are Dead
Singida Region	714,335	1.5	4	0.8	6.2
Rural	640,133	1.4	3.8	0.7	5.9
Urban	74,202	2.2	5.1	1.4	8.8
Iramba	119,530	1.9	3.3	1	6.2
Singida	122,794	1.2	4.1	0.5	5.9
Manyoni	154,749	1.5	3.8	0.8	6.1
Singida Municipal	70,565	1.9	5.3	1	8.1
Ikungi	147,140	1.2	4.4	0.7	6.3
Mkalama	99,557	1.4	3.3	0.8	5.5

Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

5.1.5 Malaria Prevalence

The socio-cultural conditions of Singida people and the weather of the region to a large extent have influence on the spread of malaria disease in the region. The prevalence of malaria in children aged 6 – 59 months, in 2008 nationally was 18% at Singida region was 6% and in 2012 nationally was 10% at Singida was less than 1%. The household of lower classes are able to have infection 5 to 10 times as well as those with no education suffered more than those of secondary education and above.

The number of deaths caused by Malaria has been decreasing in the region. Table below shows that out of 20,258 patients admitted in the region, 522 or 10.5 percent died in 2010 and 149 (20.36 percent) died out of 5,767 patients admitted in 2015.

Data in the table below shows an impact of malaria in terms of people who died and the first incident shows that the number of admitted persons due to malaria has decreased from 20,258 in 2010 to 5,767 in 2015. However, the rate of deaths caused by Malaria has decreased from 522 (2.8%) in 2010 to 149 (0.1) in 2015. Here it means there is increase use of malaria testing and improvement of data management. At the district level, Ikungi district council leads in terms of the number of malaria cases (1251) but with case fatality rate of 1.28% in 2015 compared to other districts. However, though Itigi district council had few number of reported cases, although it has high case fatality rate in 2015 (809 and 6.06 percent) as indicated in Table 5.17.in table below.

Table 5.23: Malaria Cases (In Patients Only) and Deaths Caused by Malaria by District; Singida Region 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Admission	Death	CFR %	Admission	Death	CFR %
Iramba DC	2,410	77	3.2	398	20	5.03
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	658	5	0.76
Singida DC	1,239	30	2.4	1185	41	3.46
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	1251	16	1.28
Manyoni	7,337	158	2.2	462	17	3.68
Itigi DC	-	-	-	809	49	6.06
Singida MC	9,272	257	2.8	1004	1	0.1
Total	20,258	522	2.8	5767	149	0.1

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office – MTUHA Report), 2010, & 2015

5.1.6 Pneumonia Prevalence

The socio-cultural conditions of Singida people and the weather of the region to a large extent have influence on the spread of pneumonia disease in the region. Table 5.18 shows that pneumonia, like other related diseases has been increased by the

impact of case fatality rate in the region from 1.9 2010 to 2.32 in 2015. This proves the study which shows 4 main symptoms being are cough or difficult n breathing (whereby pneumonia is the killer disease in this group), Diarrhea, Fever and ear diseases. Out of 7772 pneumonia cases admitted in the region, 146 or 1.9 percent died of pneumonia in 2010. In 2015 the death rate increased to 2.32% though the number dropped to 6681. Manyoni DC and Singida Municipal Council had the highest prevalence rates in the region in 2010 but in 2015 Ikungi DC is the leading Council in the region as indicated in Table 5.18.

Table Table 5.24: Pneumonia Cases (In Patients Only) and Deaths Caused by Pneumonia by District; Singida Region 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Admission	Death	CFR %	Admission	Death	CFR %
Iramba DC	332	26	7.8	420	17	4.1
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	730	14	1.9
Singida DC	332	26	7.8	855	12	1.4
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	2,174	15	0.7
Manyoni DC	1,403	65	4.6	809	49	6.1
Itigi DC	-	-	-	462	38	8.2
Singida MC	3,695	29	0.8	1,231	10	0.8
TOTAL	7,772	146	1.9	6,681	155	2.3

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office – MTUHA Report), 2010 & 2015

5.1.7 Diarrhoea Prevalence

Diarrhoea is among of top ten diseases in the region, but with very few morbidity cases. The available data indicate that the number of new diarrhoea cases has increased in the last five years along with the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Table 5.19 shows the trend of diarrhoea cases in Singida region. Diarrhoea cases have increased from 80,300 cases in 2010 to 102,173 in 2015. In 2015 death rate was increased from 0.04 percent in 2010 to 0.08 percent in 2015 due to Poor hygiene and sanitation, spread of HIV/AIDS and outbreak of Cholera. Looking at district

level, Iramba district council reported to be the most affected district with highest number of cases in years 2010 and 2015 though there was a significant difference in the magnitude. In 2015 the district recorded more cases (24,418 cases) than the rest of districts in the region. The data for 2015 reveals that Singida MC and Mkalama district had the lowest death toll than other districts in the region as indicated in Table 5.19.

Table 5.24: Diarrhoea Cases by District; Singida Region, 2010, and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
Iramba	28,307	7	0.02	24,418	14	0.06
Manyoni	11,241	5	0.04	10,748	14	0.13
Singida DC	15,185	10	0.07	16,762	25	0.15
Singida MC	25,567	11	0.04	13,624	3	0.02
Ikungi	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,716	19	0.12
Mkalama	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,905	4	0.02
Total	80,300	33	0.04	102,173	79	0.08

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office – MTUHA Report), 2010 and 2015

5.1.8 Child Nutrition

Good nutrition is the bedrock of child survival, health and development; Well-nourished children are better able to grow and are strong to get diseases. The first 1000 days of the child which starts at the period the mother is pregnant till the second birthday is very crucial to prevent undernutrition particularly stunting. According to TDHS 2010 the prevalence of stunting was 39% but the region managed to reduce the prevalence to 29% (TDHS, 2015). Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital services in the region. Besides vaccination, supplementation and deworming programme, children are also weighed to reveal the prevalence of underweight. Nutritional food intake is associated with child health and therefore, poor diet can result into severe malnutrition which in turn can result in high infant and child mortality rates.

Table 5.25: Percentage of Severe Malnutrition for Children Under One Year by District; Singida region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Weighed	Total severe underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Total severe underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight
Iramba	16,019	12	0.07	8,261	81	0.98
Singida DC	16,410	74	0.45	61,216	494	0.81
Manyoni	8,815	61	0.69	82,773	32	0.04
Singida (M)	5,013	57	1.14	40,572	76	0.19
Ikungi	-	-	-	94,972	146	0.15
Mkalama	-	-	-	55,863	16	0.03
Total	47,182	204	0.43	395,803	845	0.21

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2010, and 2015

The table above shows the trend of under one who were severely underweight for the year 2010 and 2015. Rate of under one with severe underweight in the region decreased from 0.5 % in 2010 to 0.2 % in 2015 and this have been influenced by several intervention initiated in the region like promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, micronutrient supplementation , complementary feeding and vaccination programs. However in 2015, Singida DC shows to have the highest rate (0.8%) of severe underweight under one than other councils and Itigi having the lowest rate of 0.01%. The region continues to promote nutrition actions such as exclusive breastfeeding, preparation of nutritious complementary feeds, hygiene and sanitation etc. to ensure the problem is tackled.

Table 5.26: Percentage of Severe Malnutrition for Children Under 5 Year by District; Singida region, 2015

<i>Council</i>	<i>Total weighed</i>	<i>Moderate underweight (-2sd-3sd)</i>	<i>Severe Underweight (<-3sd)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total malnutrition</i>	<i>Percent Total malnutrition</i>
Ikungi Dc	150,903	12,103	164	163,170	12,267	7.52
Singida Dc	119,469	10,059	1,802	131,330	11,861	9.03
Manyoni Dc	139,042	12,129	8,353	159,524	20,482	12.84
Mkalama Dc	116,486	11,406	370	128,262	11,776	9.18
Iramba Dc	175,052	7,989	617	183,658	8,606	4.69
Singida Mc	96,404	4,791	352	101,547	5,143	5.06
Total	797,356	58,477	11,658	867,491	70,135	8.08

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2015

The data above shows the nutrition status of under five in 2015, about 8.08% of the children who attended clinic were diagnosed to be underweight in the region with more rate in Manyoni DC (12.84%), Mkalama DC (9.18%) , and Ikungi DC (5%). Poor dietary intake and diseases (esp. diarrhea) being among the immediate causes of malnutrition. Health education on good nutrition, vaccination, hygiene, Vitamin A supplementation need to be given as a routine in all health facilities and community as well.

5.1.9 Social Welfare

Table 5.26: Family and children services provided to social welfare offices in 2015

Council	Type of Cases				Complete cases	On Progress	Referral to the court	Percentage		
	Matrimonial	Maintenance	Affiliation	Total number of cases attended				Complete cases	On Progress	Referral to the court
Singida Mc	317	52	94	463	318	100	45.00	68.7	21.6	9.7
Manyoni	219	36	59	314	291	12	11.00	92.7	3.8	3.5
Ikungi	118	67	73	258	189	35	34.00	73.3	13.6	13.2
Singida DC	78	43	39	160	142	10	8.00	88.8	6.3	5.0
Iramba	112	74	91	277	268	6	3.00	96.8	2.2	1.1
Mkalama	44	38	51	133	114	9	10.00	85.7	6.8	7.5
Total	888	310	407	1,605	1,322	177	111.00	82.4	11.0	6.9

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2015

Table above shows the number of matrimonial, affiliation and maintenance cases which attended to social welfare offices. Larger number of cases (82.4%) completed (11%) on progress and (6.9%) referred to the court. Singida Municipal has a larger number of matrimonial cases (35.6%) and affiliation cases (20%). The reasons of these cases are, parents do not fulfill their responsibilities, alcoholism and poverty.

Source of data:- quarterly and annual reports from councils, 2015

Table 5.27: Gender Based Violence AND Violence Against children cases

Types of violence	Age 18 – 65+		Total	Children 0-18		Total	Well complete		Referral to court	
	Me	Fe		Me	Fe		Me	Fe	Me	Fe
Beaten cases	12	66	78	54	84	138	54	135	12	15
Raped	-	6	6	-	14	14	-	-	-	20
Male Sodomy	2	-	2	30	12	42	-	-	30	12
Female sodomy	7	18	25	6	21	27	11	35	2	4
Maintenance	18	90	18	110	124	234	119	37	9	1
Neglect	6	10	16	19	17	36	22	26	3	1
Child neglect	19	8	27	-	6	6	24	14	1	-
Child dumping	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	6	-	2
Total	64	198	262	219	286	505	230	253	57	55

Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2015

Many GBV/VAC Cases happen due local beliefs, poverty, alcoholism and low knowledge about parenting skills.

Table 5.28: Number of Most vulnerable children registered 2015

Council	Ward	Street/villages	Number of MVC Registered
Singida Municipal	18	72	2,262
Manyoni	32	58	13,685
Ikungi	28	101	415
Singida DC	21	84	12,356
Iramba	20	70	15,279
Mkalama	17	70	4,061
Total	136	494	48,058

Source: Regional Commissioner’s Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, , 2015

Most vulnerable children means children under the age of 18 years falling under extreme condition characterized by severe deprivation as to endanger their health, well-being and long term development. Table above shows that, Iramba District has a largest number of MVC (15,279) which is equal to 31.8% and Ikungi has a lower number (415) which is 0.8% of all most vulnerable children in the region.

Table 5.29: Number of people with disabilities registered 2015

<i>Council</i>	<i>Deaf</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Albinism</i>	<i>Mental disorder</i>	<i>Mental retardation</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Total</i>
Manyoni	658	532	73	678	171	561	2,673
Iramba	521	641	87	728	-	1,713	3,690
Singida DC	138	544	85	252	-	1,085	2,085
Singida MC	75	35	35	43	65	34	287
Mkalama	34	14	29	35	-	220	332
Ikungi	9	81	52	83	-	27	252
Total	1,435	1,847	342	1,819	236	3,640	9,319

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2015

Table above shows the numbers of disabilities in singida region which registered in 2015, the largest number of disabilities are physical which is 39%, blind 19.8% mental disability 19.5%, Albinism 3.7% and mental retardation 2.5%.

Table 5.30: Number of elders registered 2015

<i>Council</i>	<i>Number of elders registered</i>
Ikungi	6,681
Iramba	18,524
Singida DC	11,303
Singida MC	6,823
Mkalama	3,532
Manyoni	9,785
Total	56,648

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office, MTUHA reports), Singida region, 2015

5.1.10. Mother and Child Health Care

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

Table 5.31: Infant Mortality Rate for the year 2010, 2013 and 2015

District	2010		2013		2015	
	Na of deaths	IMR	Na of deaths	IMR	Na of deaths	IMR
Iramba	62	6/1000	35	5/1000	58	8/1000
Singida DC	75	5/1000	22	4/1000	29	7/1000
Manyoni	68	7/1000	108	11/1000	135	13/1000
Singida MC	185	27/1000	32	4/1000	150	16/1000
Ikungi	-	-	15	2/1000	70	9/1000
Mkalama	-	-	12	3/1000	39	8/1000
Region	390	9/1000	224	5/1000	481	11/1000

Source: Regional RCH report (2010, 2013, 2015).

Table 5.31 shows that over the period of 2010, 2013 and 2015, The regional infant mortality rate seen to be up and down where by in 2010 it was 9 per 1000 live birth, while in 2013 the rate reduced to 5 per 1000 live birth but in 2015 the rate increased up to 11 per 1000 life birth.

However the infant mortality rate District report of 2010 shows that Singida DC reported to have the lowest infant mortality rate of 5 per 1000 live birth compared with other Districts While Singida MC Mortality rate was high 27 per 1000 live birth .In 2013 data shows that Manyoni had higher rate of 11 per 1000, Mkalama District rate was lower than other district which was 3 per 1000 live birth. In 2015 the infancy mortality rate was high, Singida MC, rate was high 16 per 1000 live birth when compared with other district, while Singida DC mortality was low 7 per 1000 live birth.

Table 5.33: Maternal Mortality Rate for the year 2010 and 2015

District	2010		2015	
	No of Deaths	MMR	No of Deaths	MMR
Iramba	8	77/100,000	7	100/100000
Singida DC	6	37/100,000	1	25/100000
Manyoni	13	143/100,000	13	122/100000
Singida MC	29	419/100,000	19	201/100000
Ikungi	-	-	16	210/100000
Mkalama	-	-	4	78/100000
Region	56	131/100,000	60	137/100000

Source: Regional RCH report (2010 and 2015).

Singida region has been supporting the Mother and Child Health Program in order to reduce deaths of expectant mothers and their infants through immunization campaigns and reproductive health programmes, Table 5.33. Data shows that maternal mortality rates have been increased since 2010 to 2015, maternal mortality rate was 131 for every 100,000 live births in 2010 region wise .District-wise, Singida Municipal maternal mortality rate (419/100,000) in 2010 was higher than other Districts while the low rate was from Singida District (37/100,000). The rate increased from 131/ 100,000 in 2010 to 137 per 100,000 live birth in 2015. Whereby Ikungi was the leading district with the rate of 210 per 100,000 live birth, and Singida District had the lowest rate(25 per 100,000 live birth). Till then only few Health facilities offer CEMONc services(i.e, 9 hospitals), the region has plan to initiate at least one Health centre in the council to offer CEMONc services in order to improve service in their area. Apart from that, the region continues to educate the community on the use of health service as well as attending clinics early once they are pregnant.

Table 5.33 below reveals that in 2010 a total of 30,936 or 65 percent of targeted expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2+ in the region. In 2015, 45,033 or 107 percent of targeted pregnant women were vaccinated the same antigen. This was a 42% improvement/increase in women attending ante natal services between these

years to receive the vaccine that is meant to prevent the deadly Tetanus diseases in both infants and women especially during delivery.

Looking at the district level, in 2010, Iramba district had the best coverages of 120 percent while Singida District had the lowest with only 51 percent coverage of TT antigen. In 2015, Ikungi district reported the best vaccination coverages of 102 while Singida DC had the lowest of 73 per cent. Despite this, the coverage of TT vaccine has improved remarkably in all councils such that Tetanus cases are indefinite in the region. Efforts are still in progress to disseminate knowledge to the community so that every pregnant woman is effectively protected from the diseases.

Table 5.34: Percentage of Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by District; Singida Region 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba DC	16,260	19,464	119	8,647	10,626	123
Singida DC	17,045	14,369	51	8,083	5,935	73
Manyoni DC	9,451	12,521	108	11,340	10,378	92
Singida MC	4,728	6,529	69	5,245	4,263	81
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	10,270	10,466	102
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	7,022	6,719	96
Total	47,488	52,910	65	50,627	48,387	94

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report Singida Region, 2015)

The trend of DTP-HB-Hib3 vaccination for children under one year shows an increase in the number of children vaccinated between 2010 and 2015. At the regional level the percentage of targeted children under one vaccinated in 2010 and 2015 were 98 and 111 percent respectively. The district with the highest coverage in 2010 was Manyoni with 113 percent while Singida Singida MC and Mkalama had

the lowest of 94 percent. In 2015, Ikungi district had the highest of coverage with 119 while Mkalama had the lowest of 94 percent, refer in Table 5. 35 below.

Table 5.35: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated DTP-HB-HiB3 (Pentavalent3) by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba DC	16,264	15,816	97	8,647	9,807	113
Singida DC	17,045	16,082	94	8,083	9,459	117
Manyoni DC	9,451	9,919	113	11,340	12,190	107
Singida MC	4,728	4,463	94	5,245	6,116	117
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	10,270	12,262	119
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	7,022	6,600	94
Total	47,488	46,280	98	50,627	56,434	111

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report), Singida Region, 2015

There has been a steady growth in the number of children under one year who have received BCG vaccination in the region. The number of vaccinated children increased from 50,305 in 2010 to 71,615 children in 2015, as indicated in Table 5.5. At the district level, Table 5.36 reveals that Manyoni district had the highest proportion of vaccinated children in by reaching 127 percent of the target population while Singida DC had 92 percent, the lowest in the region. In 2015, Singida MC had the highest coverage of BCG vaccination with 262 percent of targeted children were vaccinated. There has been an increase of delivery at the Singida Regional referral hospital which was the contributing factor to the higher coverage in this district. The lowest coverage was observed in Mkalama District with 132 of BCG coverage.

Table 5.36: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated BCG by District; Singida region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,264	18,193	112	8,647	15,574	180
Singida DC	17,045	15,745	92	8,083	13,145	163
Manyoni DC	9,451	11,773	127	11,340	24,435	215
Singida MC	4,728	4,594	97	5,245	13,719	262
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	10,270	20,352	198
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	7,022	9,236	132
Total	47,488	50,305	106	50,627	96,461	192

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report), Singida Region, 2015

The coverage of the region's under one year children by OPV3 vaccination was 103 and 109 percent in 2010 and 2015 respectively. At the district level, there were variations of percent coverage for the rest of the districts, of which Ikungi had the scored more with 116 percent of its target reached while Mkalama DC had the least coverage of 96 percent.

Table 5.37: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated by OPV3 by District; Singida region, 2010 And 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,264	16,467	101	8,647	9,871	114
Singida DC	17,045	17,640	102	8,083	8,763	108
Manyoni DC	9,451	10,370	110	11,340	12,190	107
Singida MC	4,728	4,647	98	5,245	6,079	116
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	10,270	11,680	114
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	7,022	6,737	96
Total	47,488	49,124	103	50,627	55,320	109

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report), Singida Region, 2015

The regional Measles vaccine coverage in 2010 was 102 percent while the coverage for 2015 was 114. The children vaccinated these years were 48546 in 2010 and 57855 in 2015. In addition, there were changes in Measles vaccinated schedule in 2014 where by a child will now have to receive 2 shots to instead of one, at 9 months and 18 months old. The aim is to ensure each child is effectively protected from Measles disease. Again, in 2015 more changes were introduced concerning this vaccine where by one more antigen was introduced to form Measles-Rubella, which means a child will now get protecting against two diseases ie Measles and Rubella. The vaccine coverage from for the second dose was a bit of disappointment because, in 2014, only 21 per cent of children were reached. There as an improvement for this antigen in 2015 where the coverage rose to 61 percent. Table 5.37 gives the details of together with council performance.

Table 5.38: Percentage of Children Under One Year Vaccinated Against Measles 1 (Measles-Rubella for 2015) by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Iramba	16,264	16,857	104	8,647	9,996	116
Singida MC	17,045	17,390	102	8,083	8,942	111
Manyoni DC	9,451	9,628	110	11,340	13,479	119
Singida DC	4,728	4,671	99	5,245	6,236	119
Ikungi DC	-	-	-	10,270	11,958	116
Mkalama DC	-	-	-	7,022	7,244	103
Total	47,488	48,546	102	50,627	57,855	114

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report), Singida 2015

5.1.11 Community Health Fund Coverage

Community Health Fund is a voluntary community based financing scheme whereby households pay contributions to finance part of their basic health care services to complement the Government health care financing efforts for each year. Community Health Fund (CHF) has been established for the purpose of reducing the burden of medical costs to enable citizens to contribute affordable to households or group and get a medical card for the period of 1 year.

Singida region is among the regions with good coverage of CHF which makes various districts from other region to come learn but still the region has a challenge that not all households have been enrolled.

Table 5.39: Targeted Household Vs Enrolled Household 2014 and 2015

<i>District</i>	2014			2015		
	Targeted Household	Enrolled Household	Percent Coverage	Targeted Household	Enrolled Household	Percent Coverage
Iramba	43,756	10,271	23.5	43,756	10,375	23.7
Singida MC	9,357	4,703	50.3	9,357	4,106	43.9
Manyoni DC	27,330	16,254	59.5	27,330	12,901	47.2
Singida DC	11,000	4,368	39.7	7,000	7,641	109.2
Ikungi DC	32,226	9,925	30.8	48,396	8,883	18.4
Mkalama DC	34,951	4,948	14.2	34,951	16,609	47.5
Total	158,620	50,469	31.8	170,790	60,515	35.4

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Regional Medical Office- MTUHA Report), Singida 2015

5.1. Investment Opportunities in the Health Sub-Sector.

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

5.2 The Education Sector

5.2.0 An Overview

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

5.2.1 Pre-Primary Education

The condition set by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training that enrolment in Primary education should be for those who would have graduated from Pre-primary education has influenced the expansion of nursery schools in Singida region (Table 5.28). In 2010 the Region had only 503 Pre-primary Schools. (Where by Ikungi and Mkalama Districts were part of Singida DC and Iramba DC consecutively). Ikungi and Mkalama district were established in 2013 and therefore were inclusive in enrolment data year 2013 to 2015. The number increased significantly to 541 by 2015 which is an increase of 7.55 percent compared to 2010. The tables below illustrate the situation of Pre-Schools registration in the Region.

Table 5.28: Number of Pre-Primary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2010, 2013 and 2015

District	2010			2013			2015			Change 2010 -2015	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Number	Percent
Iramba	167	-	167	91	1	92	94	1	95	(72)	(43.11)
Singida DC	188	2	190	88	1	89	93	2	95	(95)	(50.00)
Manyoni	98	2	100	102	4	106	106	4	110	10	10.00
Mkalama	-	-	-	80	1	81	80	1	81	81	-
Ikungi	-	-	-	102	-	102	108	-	108	108	-
Singida MC	43	3	46	47	4	51	47	5	52	6	13.04
Total	496	7	503	510	11	521	528	13	541	38	7.55

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

At ward level, Table 5.28a shows that Mkalama, Iramba and Singida DC districts had better proportion of schools per ward being 4.8, 4.6 and 4.5 schools respectively. Manyoni reported the smallest number of schools per ward. It had an average of 3.4 school per ward as shown the table below.

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

District	Number of Wards	Number of Villages/hamlets	Schools	Number of Schools per Ward	Number of Schools per Village
Iramba	20	70	95	4.8	1.4
Singida DC	21	84	95	4.5	1.1
Manyoni	32	97	110	3.4	1.1
Singida MC	18	72	81	4.5	1.1
Ikungi	28	101	108	3.9	1.1
Mkalama	17	70	52	3.1	0.7
Total	136	442	541	4.0	1.2

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2016

Total enrolment in pre-primary schools has fluctuated over the years as indicated in Table 5.29. The Table shows that enrolment in pre-primary schools increased from 26,856 pupils in 2010 to 46,512 in 2015. There was an increase of 73.19 percent of pupil's enrolment between 2010 and 2015. At district level, enrolment in pre-primary schools increased in three districts, namely Iramba and Manyoni and Singida Rural respectively.

Table 5.29: Total Enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools by District, Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015			Change 2010 - 2015	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Number	Percent
Iramba	6,695	-	6,695	8,642	117	8,759	2,064	30.83
Singida DC	-	-	7,538	8,388	51	8,439	901	11.95
Manyoni	-	-	8,498	9,045	116	9,161	663	7.8
Singida MC	3,740	385	4,125	4,157	139	4,296	171	4.15
Mkalama	-	-	-	6,457	60	6,517	-	-
Ikungi	-	-	-	9,340	-	9,340	-	-
Total	10,435	385	26,856	46,029	483	46,512	19,656	73.19

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

Table 5.29 Shows that at regional level number of pupils per school was about 86 pupils in 2015. At district level, the number of pupils per school varied significantly among districts in Singida region, Singida DC had the average number (100 pupils per school), followed by Ikungi (92 pupils per school).

The district with the largest average number of pupils per village was Iramba which had 106 pupils per village, followed by Singida DC (100 pupils per village), while Singida MC had lowest number of pupil per village (60 pupils per village)

Table 5.29a: Number of Pupils per School, by Village and District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Number of Ward	Number of Village and Mitaa	Number of Schools	2015			
				Pupils	Pupils Ward Ratio	Pupils Village Ratio	Pupils School Ratio
Iramba	20	70	95	8,759	438	125	92
Singida DC	21	84	95	8,439	402	100	89
Manyoni	32	97	110	9,161	286	94	83
Singida MC	18	72	81	4,296	239	60	53
Mkalama	17	101	108	6,517	383	65	60
Ikungi	28	101	52	9,340	334	92	180
Total	136	494	541	46,512	342	94	86

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2015.

5.2.2 Primary Education

In 2010 the region had 503 schools which increased tremendously to 541 in 2015 an increase of 7.55 percent. Among other factors, lack of private sector participation has slowed the development of primary education in the region.

5.2.2.1 Coverage of Education System

Table 5.30 looks the average number of schools per ward and village as well as density of schools in terms of the number of schools per 100 sq. kms. The average number of schools per ward was 4.0 and the density was 1.1 school per 100 sq. kms.

In terms of density, the most affected districts were Ikungi (0.7) and Manyoni (0.4). The data also shows there was on the average a primary school per village in all districts, but the number of school per 100 sq. kms varied among the districts. Manyoni district had the lowest density of 0.4 schools per 100 sq. kms, followed by Ikungi (0.7 schools per 100 sq. kms.) as indicated in Table 5.30.

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

District	Land area (Persq.kms)	Wards	No.villages	No.schools	Average schools per		No,of schools per 100 sq.kms
					Ward	Village	
Iramba	4,549.40	20	70	95	4.8	1.4	2.1
Singida (R)	4,770.70	21	84	95	4.5	1.1	2.0
Manyoni	28,620.00	32	97	110	3.4	1.1	0.4
Singida (U)	730.5	18	19	52	2.9	2.7	7.1
Mkalama	3,328.70	17	70	81	4.8	1.2	2.4
Ikungi	7,343.30	28	101	108	3.9	1.1	1.5
Total	49,342.60	136	441	541	4.0	1.2	1.1

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2015.

5.2.2.2 Primary School Enrolment Ratios

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

The enrolment into standard one, according to the education policy, is for children aged seven years. It has been expanded to cover children between 7 and 13 years due to culture and norms of the people of Tanzania. Table 5.31 shows that in 2010 the region had only four councils. Later Ikungi and Mkalama became district councils that why their data is not included. Between 2013 and 2015 the region managed to increase standard one enrolment by 4.28 percent. District – wise,

Manyoni district has done significant improvement in enrolment by 13.43 percent between 2013 and 2015, followed by Singida MC (9.64 percent).

Table 5.29: COBET Learners main Streamed into Formal Education 2015

DISTRICT	COHORT I			TOTAL	%	COHORT II			TOTAL	%
	BYS	GRL	TTL	MAINSTR EAMING STD V		BYS	GRL	TTL	MA INSTREA MING FORM I	
Iramba	21	17	38	22	58	18	5	23	11	48
Ikungi	31	25	56	40	71	9	3	12	8	67
Mkalama	7	4	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0
Manyon	54	17	71	63	89	20	5	25	12	48
Singida DC	0	6	6	5	83	0	0	0	0	0
Singida MC	13	14	27	27	100	5	8	13	13	100
Total	126	83	209	168	80	52	21	73	44	60

YS = BOYS GRL = GIRLS TTL = TOTAL

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2015.

Table 5.31 show enrolments for standard I district wise from 2010 to 2015. Data shows that enrolment have been increasing as years increasing.

Table 5.31: Standard I Enrolment by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	Pupils Enrolment						Change2010- 2015	
	2010			2015			Number	%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Iramba	5,043	5,273	10,316	3,522	3,498	7,020	-3,296	-32
Singida DC	5,161	6,184	11,345	3,394	3,485	6,879	-4,466	-39.4
Manyoni	3,522	3,537	7,059	5,088	5,103	10,191	3,132	44.4
Singida MC	1,707	1,804	3,511	2,539	2,510	5,049	1,538	43.8
Mkalama	-	-	-	3,039	3,038	6,077	6,077	-
Ikungi	-	-	-	4,318	4,306	8,624	8,624	-
Total	15,433	16,798	32,231	21,900	21,940	43,840	11,609	36

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

Table 5.31c: Total (Std I–VII) Enrolment by Sex and District; Singida Region, 2010, 2014 and 2015

Year	District	Enrolment		Total Enrollment	Percentage of enrollment	
		Boys	Girls	Total	% of Boys	% of Girls
2010	Iramba	43,040	42,366	85,406	50.4	49.6
	Singida DC	46,301	47,779	94,080	49.2	50.8
	Manyoni	25,664	24,711	50,375	50.9	49.1
	Singida MC	13,067	13,579	26,646	49.0	51.0
	Mkalama	-	-	-	-	-
	Ikungi	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	128,072	128,435	256,507	49.9	50.1
2014	Iramba	20,697	20,892	41,589	50.0	50.0
	Singida DC	20,983	23,958	44,943	46.7	53.3
	Manyoni	25,660	25,741	51,401	49.9	50.1
	Singida MC	13,177	18,615	27,782	47.43	67.0
	Mkalama	18,717	19,347	38,064	49.20	50.80
	Ikungi	22645	24640	47285	47.9	52.1
	Total	108,702	114,578	223,282	49.0	51.3
2015	Iramba	20,366	20,996	41,362	49.2	50.8
	Singida DC	19,955	22,557	42,512	46.9	53.1
	Manyoni	25,036	25,504	50,540	49.5	50.4
	Singida MC	13,258	14,610	27,868	47.6	52.4
	Mkalama	18,250	19,814	38,064	47.9	52.1
	Ikungi	21,939	23,942	45,881	47.8	52.2
	Total	118,804	127,423	246,227	48.2	51.8

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

Table 5.31d: Distribution in the population of total enrolment in primary school by District; Singida Region, 2014 and 2015

District	2014			2015		
	Projected Population	Total Enrolment	Average Pupils per 1000 Population	Projected Population	Total Enrolment	Average Pupils per 1000 Population
Iramba	249,515	41,589	167	255,373	41,362	162
Singida DC	238,151	44,943	189	243,743	42,512	174
Manyoni	313,383	51,401	164	320,741	50,540	158
Singida MC	158,801	27,782	175	162,530	27,868	171
Mkalama	199,303	38,064	na	203,983	38,064	187
Ikungi	288,246	47,285	na	295,014	45,881	156
Total	1,447,399	223,282	154	1,481,384	246,227	166

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

Table 5.31e: Distribution of the total enrolment among school by District; Singida Region, 2010 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Enrolment	Number of Schools	Average Pupils per school	Total Enrolment	Number of Schools	Average Pupils per school
Iramba	85,406	167	511	41,362	95	435
Singida DC	94,080	190	495	42,512	95	447
Manyoni	50,375	100	504	50,540	110	459
Singida MC	26,646	46	579	27,868	52	536
Mkalama	na	na	na	38,064	81	470
Ikungi	na	na	na	45,881	108	425
Total	256,507	503	510	246,227	541	455

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

5.2.2.3 Completion Rate

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

Table 5.32 shows the performance of two cohorts. The average completion rate for cohort one was 71.7 percent for pupils (66.1 percent for boys and 77.0 percent for girls). This cohort was enrolled in 2008 and finished in 2014. The average completion for the second cohort was 72.6 percent (67.4 percent boys and 77.6 percent girls) and this cohort was enrolled in 2009 and finished in 2015. Sex – wise, there was an improvement in girls' retention than boys. In first cohort, completion rate for girls was 77.0 percent compared to 66.1 percent boys, while girls' retention in cohort two stood at 77.6 percent compared to 67.4 percent boys as indicated in Table 5.32.

Table 5.32: Number of Pupils Who Enrolled in STD I in 2008 and Completed STD VII in 2014 and those Who Enrolled in 2009 and Completed STD VII in 2015; Singida Region

District	Sex	2008 to 2014			2009 to 2015		
		Enrolled 2008	Completed 2014	Completion Rate	Enrolled 2009	Completed 2015	Completion Rate
Iramba	Boys	2,839	2,175	75.5	2,918	1,992	68.3
	Girls	2,878	2,460	85.4	3,005	2,306	76.7
	Total	5,717	4,635	81.1	5,923	4,298	72.6
Singida DC	Boys	2,425	1,604	66.1	2,722	1,796	66.0
	Girls	2,669	2,096	77.7	2,966	2,223	74.9
	Total	5,094	3,700	72.6	5,688	4,019	70.7
Manyoni	Boys	3,911	1,803	46.1	3,139	1,740	55.5
	Girls	3,635	2,126	58.5	3,171	2,139	67.5
	Total	7,546	3,929	52.1	6,310	3,860	61.2
Singida MC	Boys	1,637	1,154	70.5	1,710	1,234	72.2
	Girls	1,853	1,480	79.9	1,939	1,628	84.0
	Total	3,490	2,634	75.7	3,649	2,862	78.4
Mkalama	Boys	2,462	2,120	86.1	2,380	1,745	73.3
	Girls	2,667	2,438	91.4	2,654	2,127	80.1
	Total	5,129	4,558	88.9	5,034	3,872	76.9
Ikungi	Boys	2,897	1,829	63.1	2,445	1,811	74.1
	Girls	3,237	2,442	75.4	2,537	2,206	87.0
	Total	6,134	4,271	69.6	4,982	4,017	80.6
Singida Region	Boys	16,171	10,685	66.1	15,314	10,318	67.4
	Girls	16,939	13,042	77.0	16,272	12,629	77.6
	Total	33,110	23,727	71.7	31,586	22,928	72.6

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Sub-Cluster), Singida Region,

2015

5.2.2.4 Drop out Rate

Table 5.33 indicates the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school drop outs. In 2008 to 2014 the number of drop outs was 286 while 2009 to 2015 was 267 this decreased tremendously from 260 to 222 with the main reason being truancy.

Table 5.33: Drop Outs by Sex and Reason; Singida Region; 2008 – 2014 and, 2009 – 2015

District	Reasons	2008 to 2014			2009 to 2015		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iramba	Truancy	15	3	18	25	15	40
	Disease	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Death	1	1	2	1	-	1
	Others	-	-	-	2	2	4
	Total	16	5	21	28	18	46
Manyoni	Truancy	44	25	69	37	34	71
	Disease	2	2	4	1	-	1
	Death	1	-	1	2	2	4
	Others	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Total	47	29	76	40	36	76
Singida (v)	Truancy	30	18	48	17	6	23
	Disease	1	-	1	-	1	1
	Death	-	1	1	1	-	1
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	31	19	50	69	119	188
Singida M	Truancy	17	16	33	24	7	31
	Disease	-	-	-	3	3	6
	Death	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	17	16	33	27	10	37
Ikungi	Truancy	37	18	55	17	20	37
	Disease	4	5	9	-	-	-
	Death	-	2	2	3	-	3
	Others	-	-	-	10	13	23
	Total	41	25	66	30	33	63
Mkalama	Truancy	23	14	37	12	8	20
	Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Death	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	24	16	40	12	8	20
Singida Region	Truancy	166	94	260	132	90	222
	Disease	8	8	16	4	5	9
	Death	1	7	8	7	2	9
	Others	-	2	2	12	15	27
	Total	176	110	286	155	112	267

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

5.2.2.5 Pass Rate (PR)

For Standard VII pupils, the rate of passing the standard VII examinations and being selected to join Form I reflect the quality of primary education provided in the region. Though the region had managed to increase the enrolment rate in secondary schools tremendously from 2014, comparing the number of pupils who joined secondary schools among sexes, Table 5.34 indicates that the gap between boys and girls joining public secondary schools had been widening. The rates of selected boys and girls remains the same in 2014 and 2015.

Table 5.34: Number of Students Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools; Singida Region, 2014 and 2015

Item	2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pupils Registered for Exam	10,861	13,152	24,013	10,473	12,741	23,195
Pupils not Sat for Exam	176	110	286	155	112	267
Pupils Sat for Exam	10,685	13,042	23,727	10,318	12,629	22,928
Pupils Passed	5,426	5,954	11,380	6,424	6,959	13,383
Pass Rate	50.8	45.7	48.0	62.3	55.1	58.4
Pupils selected for Form I	5,426	5,954	11,380	6,424	6,959	13,383
Percent of Selected Pupils		100			100	

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2015

In 2015, out of 22,928, boys who sat Standard VII examination, 10,318 or 62.4 percent were selected to join Form I in public secondary schools. For girls, a total of 12,629 or 55.2 percent of the 12,629 girls who sat for examinations were selected.

Table 5.35: Number of Students Who Sat for Std VII Examination in 2015 and Those Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Sex and District; Singida Region, 2016

District	Pupils Sat for Std VII Examination			Pupils Joined Form I			Percent of Selected Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iramba	1,992	2,306	4,298	1,199	1,211	2,410	60.2	52.5	56.1
Singida DC	1,740	2,139	3,860	1,288	1,338	2,626	72.6	60.8	66
Manyoni	1,796	2,223	4,019	1,147	1,136	2,283	65.8	53	58.7
Singida MC	1,234	1,628	2,862	875	1,083	1,958	70.9	66.5	68.4
Mkalama	1,811	2,206	4,017	753	920	1,673	43.2	43.3	43.2
Ikungi	1,745	2,127	3,872	1,162	1,271	2,433	64.1	57.6	60.5
Total	10,318	12,629	22,928	6,424	6,959	13,383	62.4	55.2	58.4

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2015

5.2.2.6 Primary School Facilities

For any school to function properly, certain basic facilities should be provided by educational authorities at either local or national level. The most common facilities are classrooms, toilets, staff houses, teachers, furniture, libraries, bookstores, textbooks, etc. Other provisions include meals, medical care, finance, etc.

Table 5.36 shows that Singida region still has the deficit of primary school facilities as it was in 2015. Currently deficit for is toilets which is 49.66 percent 2015, likewise the region is still suffering from shortages of teachers' houses and teacher's offices due to tremendous increase in teachers through PEDP and COBET.

Table 5.36: Status of Primary School Facilities by District; Singida Region; 2013 and 2015

Facility	2013				2015			
	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Classrooms	7,694	3,578	4,116	53.5	6,619	3,499	3,120	47.14
Toilets	12,505	5,096	7,409	59.25	12,883	6,485	6,398	49.66
Teacher's Houses	5,646	1,436	4,210	74.57	6,632	1,661	4,971	74.95
Teacher's Offices	1,311	851	460	35.09	1,605	1,046	559	34.83
Desks	28,285	20,910	7,375	26.07	88,311	61,016	27,295	30.91

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2016

(i) Classrooms

By 2015 region had an average of 70 while for Singida DC had an average of 65 student per classroom which show there is congestion in classrooms in relation to available classes with deficit large of 47.1 percent while Ikungi had deficit 53.9 percent. Current region has 3,120 classroom deficit

Table 5.36a: Availability of Classrooms in Primary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools 2015	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Iramba	95	41,362	625	66	1108	483	43.6
Singida DC	95	42,512	656	65	1098	442	40.3
Manyoni	110	50,540	649	78	1,301	652	50.1
Singida MC	81	27,868	382	73	629	247	39.3
Mkalama	108	38,064	555	69	1113	558	50.1
Ikungi	52	45,881	632	73	1,370	738	53.9
Total	541	246,227	3,499	70	6,619	3120	47.1

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

(ii) Primary Schools

Shortages of primary schools in Singida region is considered to be a chronic problem even before independency. This problem is more affected with high fertility rate among families of Singida region residents. Table 5.36b shows that in 2015 Singida region had 541 primary schools which accommodated 246,227 pupils, at an average of 455 pupils per school or SPR of 1: 455. Based, on the same data, the region had a deficit of 250 (31.6 percent) schools.

Table 5.36b: Availability of Primary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools 2015	Total Pupils	School Pupils Ratio (SPR)	Required Schools	Deficit of Schools	
					Number	Percent
Iramba	95	41,362	435.39	132	37	28.0
Singida DC	95	42,512	447.49	137	42	30.7
Manyoni	110	50,540	459.45	164	54	32.9
Singida MC	81	27,868	344.05	92	11	12.0
Mkalama	108	38,064	352.44	121	13	10.7
Ikungi	52	45,881	882.33	146	94	64.4
Total	541	246,227	455.13	791	250	31.6

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2016

(iii) School Toilets

The official requirement in regards to school toilets is that, each toilet/hole should service 24 girl pupils and 25 boy pupils i.e. a toilet girl pupils’ ratio of 1:24 and 1:25 boy pupils’ ratio. Table 5.36c shows that Singida region had a total of !The Formula Not In Table school toilets for !The Formula Not In Table pupils, and therefore a Toilet Pupil Ratio of 1:38. Given the total enrolment in 2015 and the recommended TPR, the region had a total shortage of **6,39** toilets or 49.7 percent deficit.

Table 5.36c: Availability of Toilets in Primary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Total Pupils	Available Toilet	Toilet Pupils Ratio	Required Toilet	Deficit of Toilet	
					Number	Percent
Iramba	41,362	1,082	1:38	1,989	907	45.6
Singida DC	42,512	1,021	1:42	1,984	963	48.5
Manyoni	50,540	1,313	1:39	2,796	1,483	53
Singida MC	27,868	807	1:36	1,548	741	47.8
Mkalama	38,064	976	1:39	2,011	1,035	51.5
Ikungi	45,881	1,286	1:36	2,555	1,269	49.7
Total	246,227	6,485	1:38	12,883	6,398	49.7

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2016

(iv) Staff Quarters

Of the various teaching incentives, the provision of staff quarters, is very crucial as it facilitates the retention of teachers and promotes teaching practice. Table 5.36d shows that Singida region had a total of **1,661** teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of **6,632** houses, which lead to a deficit of **75** percent percent shown in Table 5.36d.

At district level, Table 5.36d shows that all districts had shortage staff quarters ranging from 778 houses to 960 houses.

Table 5.36d: Availability of Teachers' Houses by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Number of Teachers Available	Estimated Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses	
					No.	Percent
Iramba	969	1,042	1,073	295	778	73
Singida DC	786	1,067	1,099	287	812	74
Manyoni	1,137	1,290	1,290	330	960	74
Singida MC	775	815	775	91	684	88
Mkalama	679	1,113	1,113	271	842	53
Ikungi	974	1,282	1,282	387	895	70
Total	5,320	6,609	6,632	1,661	4,971	75

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

(v) Furniture: Desks

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favourable and conducive learning environment for the pupils. With 246,227 pupils registered in 2015, Singida region needed at least 88,311 desks so as to comply with the official Desk Pupils Ratio of 1:4. The Region, therefore, has a shortage of 27,295 desks or 30.9 percent of deficit.

At district level, Table 5.36e shows that all district recorded shortages of desks in their schools.

Table 5.36e: Availability of Desks in Primary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit of Desks		Deficit Based on DPR	Percent of Deficit Based on DPR
					Deficit	Percent		
Iramba	41,362	10,210	4	14,581	4,371	30.0	3,605	24.72
Singida DC	42,512	11,244	4	14,838	3,594	24.2	3,093	20.85
Manyoni	50,540	13,627	4	17,317	3,690	21.3	3,572	20.63
Singida MC	27,868	5,978	5	8,556	2,578	30.1	3,657	42.74
Mkalama	38,064	8,715	4	14,840	6,125	41.3	4,019	27.08
Ikungi	45,881	11,242	4	18,179	6,937	38.2	4,051	22.28
Total	246,227	61,016	4	88,311	27,295	30.9	21,997	24.91

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

(vi) Teachers

Table 5.36f shows that with a total of 246,227 pupils in 2015 and a recommended Teacher Pupils Ratio of 1:38, the district had a shortage of 2,841 or 17 percent of teachers in 2015. Districts which had a surplus of teachers in that year was only Singida Mc (67 teachers). However, according to the regional estimates, the region had a shortage of 1,215 teachers. The rest of districts had shortages ranging from 49 to 478 teachers.

Moreover, the shortage becomes more severe when academic qualifications are taken into account. The report from the department of education in Singida region shows that out of 6,430 available teachers.

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

District	Total Pupils	Actually Required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Deficit Based on TPR	Percent Deficit Based on TPR	Teacher Pupils Ratio
Iramba	41,362	2,150	969	712	478	33.2	29
Singida R	42,512	2,406	786	621	353	19.8	24
Manyoni	50,540	1,211	1,137	413	278	34.8	63
Singida MC	27,868	674	775	8	-67	-10.1	42
Mkalama	38,064	1274	679	581	124	17	55
Ikungi	45,881	1556	974	506	49	5	44
Total	246,227	9,271	5,320	2,841	1,215	17	38

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

5.2.3 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in Singida region is at an embryonic stage due to its historical context and the poor nature of the economy. The colonialists had demarcated some parts of Singida region as a reserve area for cheap labour to work in cash crop plantations at Kilombero, Mtibwa, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, etc. Other factors include the culture of some tribes, particularly Barbaigs and Hadzabe and lack of economic infrastructure. As a result, until 1960s, the region had only 1 public secondary school in Singida MC district. Since then the number of secondary schools has increased and reached 141 in 2015 for public schools and 14 for private schools. This increase is due to the government campaign of establishing at least one secondary school in each ward. All districts succeeded in building secondary schools under that theme as indicated in Table 5.37.

Table 5.37: Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and by District, Singida region 2010, 2013 and 2015

District	2010		2013		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Iramba	40	2	22	1	22	1
Singida DC	56	5	26	2	26	2
Manyoni	27	3	27	3	27	3
Singida MC	17	3	17	5	17	5
Mkalama	-	-	19	1	19	1
Ikungi	-	-	30	2	30	2
Total	140	13	141	14	141	14

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

5.2.3.1 Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students in Singida region increases with the increase of school infrastructures constructed through people's participation and parents' awareness of the importance of education to their children. Table 5.38 shows that student's enrolment in private secondary schools increased at an average annual growth of 41.8 percent per annum between 2010 and 2013, but then decreased to 30.4 percent per annum between 2014 and 2015.

Comparing the enrolment boys and girls in the last five years, the number of boys in was higher than that of girls in public secondary schools. However in 2015 the number of girls increased to 51.5 percent as compared to 48.5 percent for boys. Contrary to public secondary schools, girls' enrolment in private secondary schools was higher than boys in all three years as shown in the table below.

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

Year	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Number				Percentage			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2010	10,790	9,254	577	1,108	53.8	46	34.2	66
2013	21,337	21,047	780	1,609	50.3	50	32.6	67
2015	18,289	19,396	1,063	2,052	48.5	52	34.1	66

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Singida region, 2015

In 2010 and 2015 Singida region enrolment more boys were enrolment by 52 percent and 48 percent respectively in 2015 more girls were enrolled by 51 percent. Ikungi were leading on having high enrolment on girls for 54 percent while singida dc had lowest enrolment on girls by 44 percent of total enrolment as indicated in table 5.39.

Table 5.39: Total (Form I –VI) Enrolment by Sex and District; Singida Region 2010 and 2015

District	2010				2015			
	Boys	% Boys	Girls	% Girls	Boys	% Boys	Girls	% Girls
Iramba	2,348	53	2,046	47	3,004	49	3,132	51
Singida DC	2,846	47	3,225	53	3,277	47	3,767	53
Manyoni	1,104	56	881	44	3,323	49	3,422	51
Singida MC	5,065	55	4,210	45	4,717	56	3,718	44
Mkalama	-	-	-	-	1,782	47	2,044	53
Ikungi	-	-	-	-	3,586	46	4,226	54
Total	11,363	52	10,362	48	19,689	49	20,309	51

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Singida region, 2015

5.2.3.2 Quantity and State of School Facilities

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

Table 5.40 shows that Singida region has reduced deficit of secondary school facilities in 2015. Though the region still has deficits, significant efforts were observed in the availability of desks and classrooms, accounted for 9.2 percent and 13.4 percent deficit respectively. Nevertheless, the region is still suffering from shortages of teachers, staff quarters, students' toilets, dormitories, libraries, laboratories and desks due to tremendous increase in enrolment of pupils through SEDP programme.

Table 5.40: Status of Secondary School Facilities in Singida Region, 2015

Facility/Year	2015			
	Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Schools	255	161	94	36.8
Classrooms	1,675	1,451	224	13.4
Desks	44,187	40,140	4,047	9.2
Dormitories	185	25	160	86.5
Library	142	40	102	71.8
Laboratories	429	85	344	88.2
Toilets	2,403	1,577	666	27.7
Teacher's Houses	2,128	394	1,734	81.5

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

(i). Teachers

Expansion of secondary education should always go hand in hand with the increase in the number of teaching staff. By the end of 2015, Singida region had a total of 2035 teachers distributed in 141 public secondary schools. This gave an average

School Teachers Ratio of 1:14. At district level, only one council out of seven with secondary schools had at least more than 16 teachers per school. This district is Iramba. The required teachers were 2,635, therefore the region experienced a shortage of 600 teachers or 22.7 percent.

Table 5.41a: Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of School	Required Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers	
				Number	Percent
Iramba	22	480	438	42	9
Singida R	26	370	265	105	28
Manyoni	27	487	332	155	32
Singida MC	17	657	450	207	32
Mkalama	19	322	259	63	20
Ikungi	30	319	374	(55)	(17)
Total	141	2,635	2,118	517	24

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

(ii) Staff Quarters

Besides the shortage of teachers, the district also experienced a shortage of staff quarters in all districts. Table 5.41b shows that, the Region School Houses Ratio was 1:15 which was much less than the Region School Teachers Ratio of 1:1. The region required 2,128 houses based on 2015 demand. All districts had number of houses equal to computed region school houses' ratio. The most affected districts were Singida MC and Singida DC which had 90.9 percent and 83.8 shortages of staff houses respectively. The Local Authorities at district level should take into account that the provision of staff houses is a basic incentive for teacher retention and promotion of effective teaching. Therefore, more effort should also be directed to districts building staff houses together with other facilities.

Table 5.41b: Availability of Teacher's Houses in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools	Number of Houses			Percent Deficit	School Houses Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Iramba	22	343	109	234	68.2	1:16
Singida DC	26	370	60	310	83.8	1:14
Manyoni	27	365	69	296	81.1	1:14
Singida MC	17	450	41	409	90.1	1:11
Mkalama	19	261	49	212	81.2	1:14
Ikungi	30	349	67	282	80.8	1:12
Total	141	2128	394	1734	81.5	1:15

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

(iii) Classrooms

Table 5.41c shows that of the required number of classrooms the region had 21.1 percent deficit in 2015. At district level, 3 Districts registered shortages ranging from 30.9 percent to 37.5 percent. Iramba was the most affected district with 37.5 percent deficit, followed by Mkalama (33.5 percent) and Manyoni (30.9 percent

Table 5.41c: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of School	Number of Classrooms			Percent Deficit	School Classrooms Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Iramba	22	330	206	124	37.5	1:09
Singida DC	26	235	235	-	-	1:09
Manyoni	27	291	201	90	30.9	1:07
Singida MC	17	285	220	65	22.8	1:13
Mkalama	19	268	178	90	33.5	1:09
Ikungi	30	384	379	5	1.3	1:12
Total	141	1,793	1,415	378	21.1	1:10

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

(iv) Toilets

The official requirement in regards to school toilets is that, each toilet/hole should service 24 girl students and 25 boy students i.e. a toilet girl students’ ratio of 1:24 and 1:25 boy pupils’ ratio. Table 5.41d shows that Singida region had a total of 1,577 school toilets for 37,685 students, and therefore a Toilet Students Ratio of 1:24. Given the total enrolment in 2015 and the recommended TPR, the region had a total shortage of 686 toilets or 28.5 percent deficit.

District – wise, Manyoni district had better ratio of 34 students per toilet, followed by Singida DC district (1:36 students) and Iramba (1:46 students). The worst district was Singida MC with a ratio of 61 students per toilet/hole as indicated in Table 5.41d

Table 5.41d: Availability of Students Toilets in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Students	Number of Toilets			Percent Deficit	Students Toilet Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Iramba	6,136	474	258	216	45.5	24:1
Singida DC	7,097	339	319	20	5.9	22:1
Manyoni	6,237	250	235	15	6	26:1
Singida MC	6,557	519	292	223	42.96	1:29
Mkalama	4,197	378	188	50	13.2	22:1
Ikungi	7,461	447	305	142	31.8	24:1
Total	37,685	2,403	1,577	686	28.5	24:1

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Singida region, 2015

(v) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in rural areas is very essential due to the geographic nature of Singida region and distribution of human settlements. The availability of dormitories will help students to solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs, pregnancies and truancy. Table 5.41e reveals the shortage of 160 (86.4 percent) dormitories in the region by year 2015. Ranking of districts in terms of the level of shortages, Iramba, Singida Rural Manyoni, Singida Urban, Mkalama and Ikungi, ranked first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth as indicated in Table 5.41e

Table 5.41e: Availability of Dormitories in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools	Number of Dormitories			Percent of Deficit	Rank
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Iramba	22	5	4	1	20	1
Singida DC	26	4	2	2	50	2
Manyoni	27	8	4	4	50	2
Singida MC	17	8	5	3	37.5	4
Mkalama	19	70	8	62	88.5	5
Ikungi	30	90	2	88	97.8	6
Total	141	185	25	160	86.4	

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

(vi) Libraries

The library facility is considered as an essential but not a crucial facility for the development of knowledge and skills of a student. According to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school should have a library to enable students borrow and use supplementary books besides textbooks. Table 5.41f shows that out of 141 public secondary schools in Singida region only 40 schools had library facilities in 2015.

Table 5.41f: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools	Number of Libraries			Percent of Deficit	Rank
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Iramba	22	22	6	16	72.70	2
Singida DC	26	26	26	-	-	1
Manyoni	27	27	-	27	100.00	6
Singida MC	17	17	17	-	-	1
Mkalama	19	19	1	18	94.70	5
Ikungi	30	30	6	24	80.00	3
Total	141	141	40	101	71.60	

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

(vii) Chairs/Tables

The official requirement in regards to desks is that, each chair/table should accommodate a student with a ratio of 1:1. Table 5.41g, shows the shortage of chairs/tables in all schools. By the end of 2015, the region had a shortage of 4,047 desks (9.2 percent) out of the required 44,187. The table below shows shortage of chairs/tables at district level.

Table 5.41g: Availability of Chairs/Tables in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools	No. of Students	Number of Desks		Deficit	
			Required	Available	No.	Percent
Iramba	22	6,136	9,524	7,238	2,286	24
Singida DC	26	7,097	7,097	6,997	100	1.4
Manyoni	27	6,237	6,237	5,844	393	6.3
Singida MC	17	6,557	8,067	7,078	-	-
Mkalama	19	4,197	5,801	5,801	-	-
Ikungi	30	7,461	7,461	7,182	279	3.7
Total	141	37,685	44,187	40,140	4,047	9.2

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

(viii) Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students majoring in science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology subjects. Table 5.41h shows that the region has only 85 laboratories out of 429 needed. The worst district was Ikungi, of which out of 90 laboratories there were only 4

Table 5.41h: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of Schools	Number of Labs		Deficit	
		Required	Available	Number	Percent
Iramba	22	66	7	59	89.3
Singida DC	26	78	6	72	92.3
Manyoni	27	81	6	75	92.5
Singida MC	17	51	7	44	86.2
Mkalama	19	60	55	5	8.3
Ikungi	30	90	4	86	95.5
Total	141	429	85	344	80.2

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director’s Office (Education Department), Singida region, 2015

5.2.4 Colleges and Vocation Training Schools

Singida region is not well endowed with colleges and vocational training schools. In 2015, the region had 4 Teacher Training colleges, namely, Kinampanda Teacher’s Training College (Primary Education) located in Iramba District, St Bernard ,Lake and Singida Teachers colleges all located in Singida. There is also a college of Dar es Salaam School of Accountancy (Singida - Wing). The region had one vocation training center located at Singida MCdistrict.

5.2.5 Adult Education

Singida region has made remarkable improvement in the eradication of illiteracy since 1970’s. Along with expansion of primary and secondary educations, the region has also expanded adult education through ICBAE under REFLECT approach.

Table 5.42h: Provision of adult education through ICBAE under REFLECT approach by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Technical skills			Interacting In economics activities			Interacting in intrepreneur ship		
	M	F	To	M	F	To	M	F	To
Iramba	212	57	269	521	607	1,128	1,199	2,125	3,324
Singida DC	302	147	449	399	287	686	436	801	1,237
Manyoni	89	59	148	598	659	1,257	220	164	384
Singida MC	53	85	138	122	191	313	284	260	544
Mkalama	144	66	210	45	62	107	125	2	127
Ikungi	272	-	272	421	414	835	425	426	851
Total	1,072	414	1,486	2,106	2,220	4,326	2,689	3,778	6,467

F=Female, M=Male, TO=Total

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

Table 5.42h: Cont...

District	Life skills and social studies			Total		
	M	F	To	M	F	To
Iramba	89	124	213	2,021	2,913	4,934
Singida DC	341	211	552	1,478	1,446	2,924
Manyoni	76	113	189	983	995	1,978
Singida MC	29	98	127	488	634	1,122
Mkalama	95	87	182	409	217	626
Ikungi	350	254	604	1,468	1,094	2,562
Total	980	887	1,867	6,847	7,299	14,146

F=Female, M=Male, TO=Total

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

According to the education policy, each primary school is an adult education centre. The region had successfully increased the recruitments of adult learners into adult training centers as well as COBET classes.

Table 5.43h: COBET enrolment by 2015 in Singida Region

District/Council	Cohort I			Cohort II		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Iramba	38	21	59	47	41	88
Ikungi	142	131	273	11	9	20
Manyoni	441	515	956	222	211	433
Mkalama	34	97	131	24	5	29
Singida DC	145	196	341	9	8	17
Singida MC	131	66	197	6	5	11
Total	931	1,026	1,957	319	279	598

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

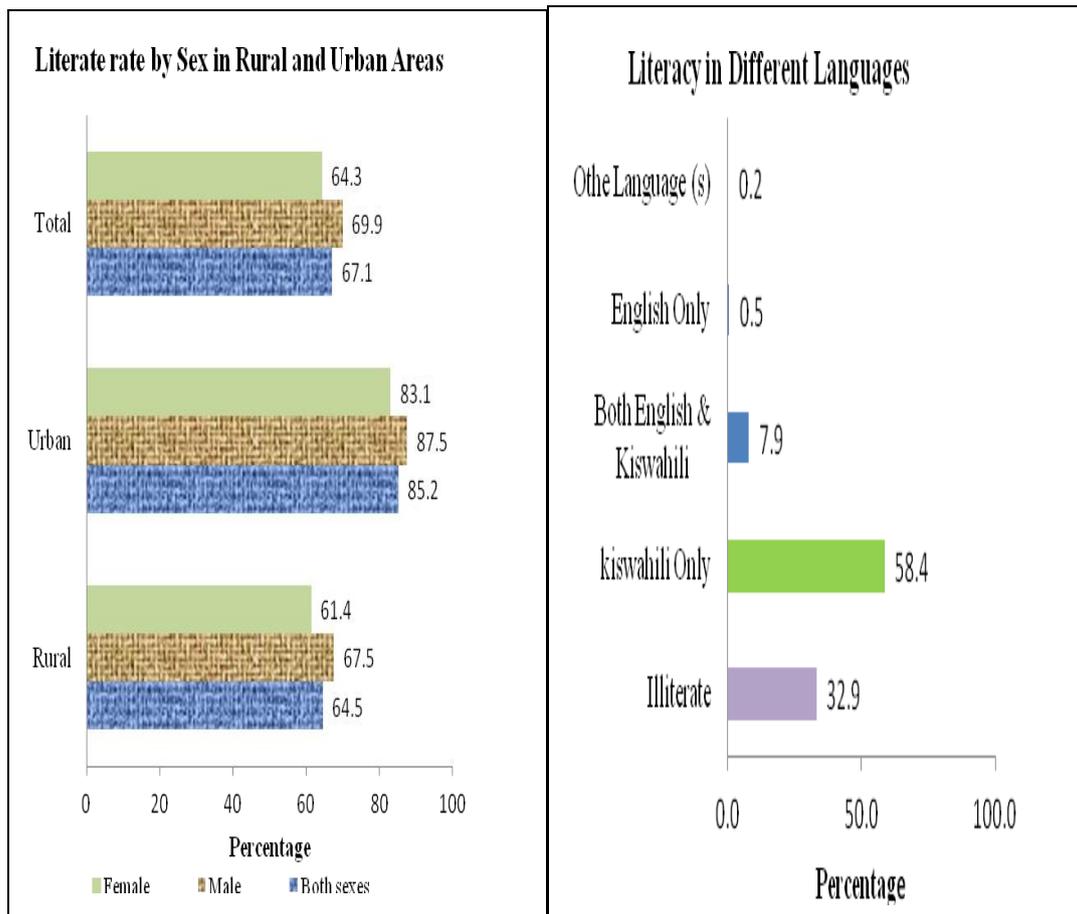
5.2.6 Literacy Rate

5.2.6.1 Literacy Status in Singida Region

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2012, Out of 1,109,856 persons age 5 years and above (67.1 percent) were literate. The results also reveal that literacy rate was higher among males (69.9 percent) than among females (64.3 percent). The literacy rates for rural and urban was higher for males 87.5 percent in urban compared to 67.5 percent among the males in rural areas. Meanwhile, literacy rate for females in urban was 83.1 percent compared to 61.4 percent among the rural females literate.

Furthermore, out of out of 1,109,856 persons age 5 years and above in Singida region, literacy status in different languages, literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (58.4 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (7.9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). Meanwhile, the census report revealed that, about 32.9 percent of Singida private households were illiterates.

Figure 5.4. Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas and Literacy in Different Languages; Singida Region, 2012 Census



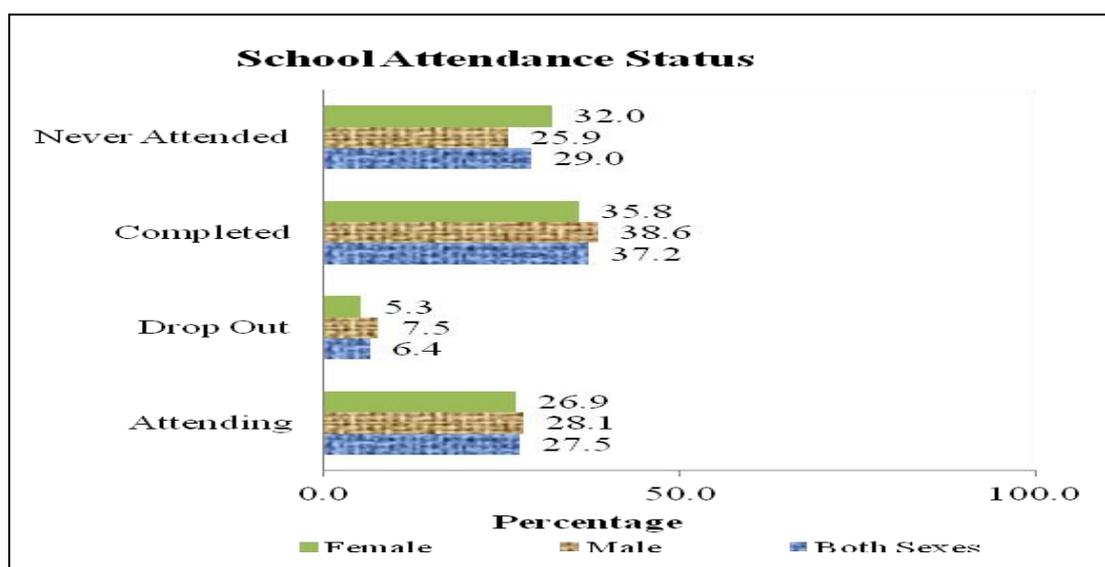
Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

5.2.6.2 School Attendance Status

During the 2012 PHC, all persons age 5 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked.

The figure 5.2 shows results on the status of school attendance of the population aged 5 years and above. Twenty-nine (29.0) percent of 1.1 million people in Singida Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (32.0 percent) having never been to school compared with males (25.9 percent). About 37.2 percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 27.5 percent were attending and 6.4 percent had dropped out.

Figure 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Singida Region, 2012 Census



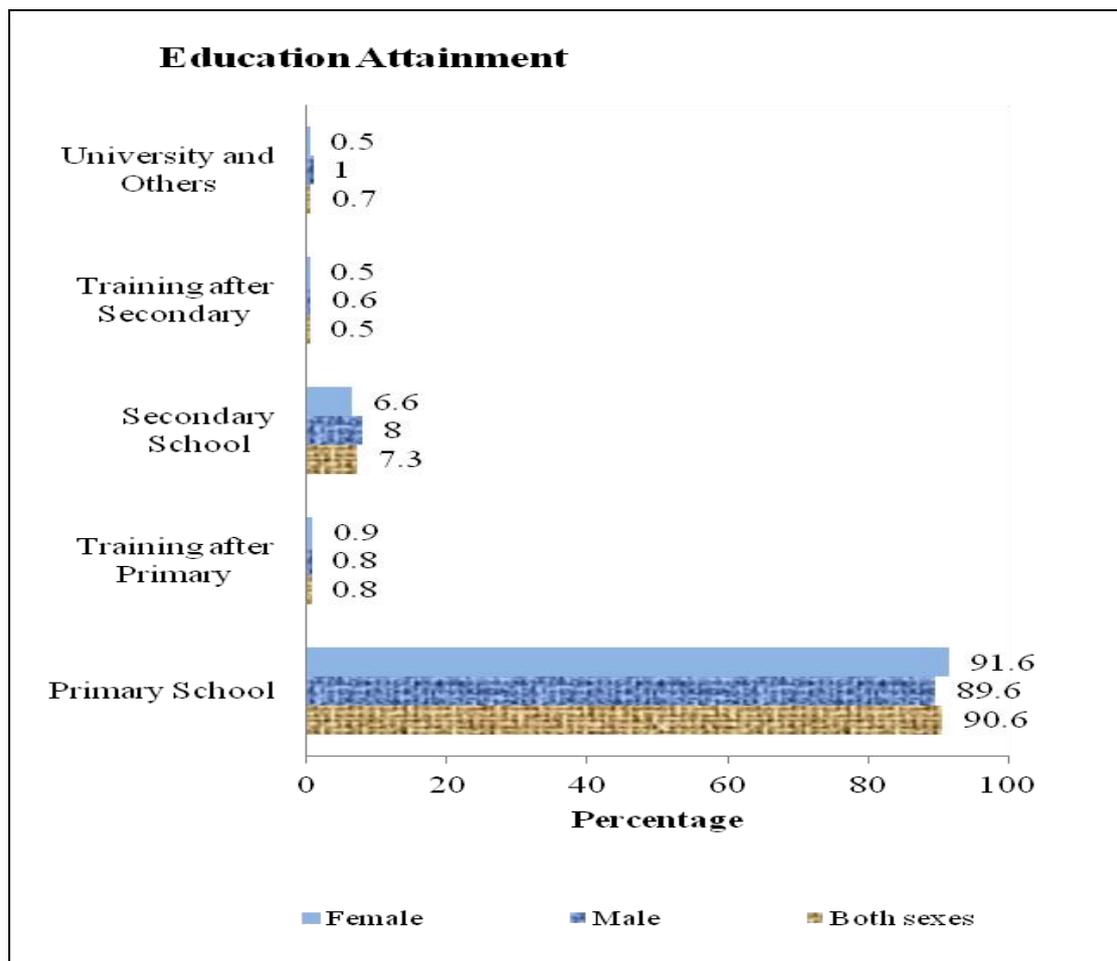
Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

5.2.6.3 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Figure 5.3 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 412,302 persons who attained any level of education, (51.1 percent) was males and (48.9 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 90.6 percent, followed by secondary education (7.3 percent), university and others (0.7 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.6 percent) compared with males (89.6 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the number of males was larger than that of females.

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed in 2012 Censuses. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 5.6: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Singida Region, 2012 Census



Source: Generated from 2012 Population and Housing census

5.2.7 Investment Opportunities in Education.

The challenges facing the development of education sector including inadequacy of pre-primary schools, primary schools and secondary schools as well as school facilities like classrooms, textbooks, laboratories, toilets, learning and teaching materials and inadequacy of teachers. Therefore investment in the supply of textbooks, laboratory equipment and materials and building materials is needed.

5.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

5.3.1 Rural Water Supply

In hydrological point of view Singida has no Perennial rivers with very few springs. The underground water is the only sure source of water for domestic, farming and industrial activities. The challenge with extraction of underground water is the cost, lack of advanced machinery and technical personnel. Obtaining water from surveyed formation is normally stochastic hence retards the sector effort towards providing its people with safe and enough water. Shallow well being the major source of water supply, they accounted for 45.78 percent in 2015.

Table 5.43: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by District; Singida Region ; 2015

District	Charc o/ Dam	Spring	Shallow Well	Rainwater	Bore Holes	Natural Dam/Lake Water	Ox- bows
Iramba	30	1	55	71	147	n/a	n/a
Singida DC	17	2	225	70	34	3	-
Manyoni	24	2	23	19	78	-	-
Singida MC	-	3	37	13	32	-	-
Ikungi	25	-	345	69	29	-	-
Mkalama	20	-	76	25	108	-	-
Itigi	11	-	6	8	39	3	-
Total	127	8	767	275	467	6	-

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

Table.5.44 Number and Type of Technologies Used in Rural Water Supply by District, Singida Region 2015

District	Type of Technology						
	Wind Mill	Electricity Pump	Diesel Pump	Hand Pump	Gravity Piped	Solar power	Rain Water harvesting
Iramba	-	5	10	136	-	1	71
Singida DC	1	12	22	225	-	9	69
Manyoni	16	1	13	23	1	1	19
Singida MC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ikungi	3	9	17	345	-	-	69
Mkalama	-	-	7	165	-	-	25
Itigi	11	4	3	18	-	-	8
Total	31	31	72	912	1	11	261

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive and Municipal Director’s Office (water Department), 2015

Table 5.45 shows the percentage of the rural population by district, who were served with clean water over three years 2012, and 2015. Through government initiatives and efforts made by other development partners, the regional percentage of rural population served with clean water from each Council have been increasing as shown in the table below.

Table 5.45: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water by District; Singida Region; 2012, and 2015

District	2012			2015		
	Actual Pop	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered
Iramba	236,282	87,858	37.18	255,373	117,281	45.93
Singida DC	225,521	110,505	49	243,743	127,965	52.5
Manyoni	296,763	130,576	44	320,741	147,021	45.8
Singida MC	150,379	n/a	n/a	162,530	n/a	n/a
Ikungi	272,959	n/a	n/a	295,014	148,687	50.4
Mkalama	188,733	n/a	n/a	203,983	95,872	47
Itigi	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	1,370,637	328,939	24	1,481,384	636,826	42.99

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

Note:

(i) n/a=Not Applicable

(ii) Mkalama and Ikungi are new districts formed from Iramba and Singida districts respectively

The implementation of water sector plans and policies at village level is carried out by Village Water Committees (VWCs). Table 5.46 shows that all villages in Singida region had managed to establish Village Water Committees, though few of them were inactive by the end of 2015. Nevertheless 157 out of 469 villages were efficiently operating their village water funds' accounts as indicated in Table 5.46.

Table 5.46: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWFs by District, up to 2015

District	Number of Village	VWC's			VWF's			Total Funds (TShs) per 2015
		Active	Inactive	Total	Operate	Dormant	Total	
Iramba	70	65	13	78	25	43	68	61,405,550
Singida(R)	84	65	23	88	65	10	75	21,055,000
Manyoni	58	48	10	58	-	-	-	-
Singida(U)	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	565,782,900
Ikungi	101	53	48	101	11	32	43	90,634,461
Mkalama	70	32	35	67	32	16	48	12,456,000
Itigi	39	23	16	39	23	16	39	17,200,000
Total	441	286	145	431	157	117	274	768,533,911

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), 2015

* VWCs = Village Water Committees, VWFs = Village Water Funds

5.3.2 Urban Water Supply

Table 5.47: Number and Type of Water Sources by District (Urban Areas); Singida Region 2015

District	Charco/Dam	Spring	Shallow Well	Rain Water	Bore Holes	River Water	Lake Water
Iamba DC- KIUWA	-	-	3	7	9	-	-
SGD MC-SUWASA	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Manyoni- MAUWA	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	32	-	-

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department) and SUWASA Managing Director, 2015

Based on Table 5.48 below, information reveals that up to 2015, electricity pumps were mostly used to supply urban water in the region and accounted for 84 percent of all technologies, followed by hand pump and Diesel pump. Wind mill are not common in urban area. Scheme with electricity pump technology serves large number of people compared to other technologies.

Table 5.48: Number and Type of Technologies Used in, 2015.

District	Wind Mill	Electricity Pump	Diesel Pump	Hand Pump	Gravity Piped
Iamba DC- KIUWA	1	5	3	3	-
Singida MC- SUWASA	-	23	-	-	-
Manyoni DC- MAUWA	-	9	-	-	-
Total	1	37	3	3	-

Source: Compiled Data from District Water Engineer Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department) and SUWASA Managing Director's office, 2015

Table 5.49: Percentage of Urban Population Served with safe and Clean Water, 2012, 2013 and 2015

District	2012			2013			2015		
	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered	Est. Pop.	Est. Pop. Covered	Percent covered
Iramba DC- KIUWA	13,290	7974	60	15,662	8,592	54.9	16,022	8,331	52.0
Singida MC- SUWASA	89,254	70,565	79.1	91307	73867	80.9	96115	69202	72.0
Manyoni DC- MAUWA	42,437	29,706	70.0	26,321	17,293	65.7	28,033	15,979	57.0
Total	144,981	108,245	74.7	133,290	99,752	74.8	140,170	93,512	66.7

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department) and SUWASA Managing Director, 2015

5.3.3 Sanitation

Singida region does not have a wastewater disposal system. Very few households have septic tanks and the most common way of disposing human waste is through traditional pit latrines (Table 5.50).

Moreover, with the lack of cesspit emptier and solid waste dump trucks, overflowing sewage and uncollected garbage pollutes the environment of regional

headquarters and other district townships. At the same time, diarrhoea and water born diseases are rampant in the region due uncollected animal dung and improper covering of human faeces during the rainy seasons.

Table 5.50: Availability of Toilet Facilities by District; Singida Region, 2010, 2014 and 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility	Estimated Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility
Singida(R)	39,735	27314	68.7	44592	29875	67
Singida MC	25017	14432	57.69	32389	31959	98.67
Iramba	74976	73734	98.34	51,052	46,140	90.4
Mkalama	n/a	n/a	n/a	26,259	25,379	
Manyoni	50977	50212	98.5	61723	24154	39.13
Ikungi	n/a	n/a	n/a	54367	44580	82
Itigi	n/a	n/a	n/a	43,223	32,849	76
Total	223,485	185,102	82.83	313,393	248,600	79.33

Source: Compiled Data from Regional Health Officer and District Executive Director's office, 2015

Table 5.51 below shows that the most common toilet facilities used by majority of households in the Region are Traditional pit latrine 50.30 percent, improved Latrine and those without toilets accounted for 27.60 percent and 20.67 percent respectively. Ikungi district show high percentage of households using unimproved pit latrine as indicated in Table 5.51

Table 5.51: Number and Type of Basic Sanitation Facilities by District; Singida Region, 2015

Council	Total Number of Households	Number of Households with Improved Latrine	Percent	Number of Households with Uncovered /Traditional Pit Latrine	Percent	Number of Households Without Toilet	Percent
Singida Dc	34,241	7,577	22.1	21,635	63.2	5,029	14.7
Singida MC	32,389	20,623	63.7	11,336	35	430	1.3
Iramba	51,022	13,498	26.5	32,642	64	4,882	9.6
Mkalama	34,966	12,240	35	21,359	61.1	2,098	6
Manyoni	61,723	9253	15	14,901	24.1	37,569	60.9
Ikungi	55,829	11280	20.2	40187	72	4,411	7.9
Itigi	43,223					10,374	24
TOTAL	313,393	74,471	27.6	135,995	50.3	64,793	20.67

Source: Compiled Data from Regional Health Officer , Singida region, 2015

5.3.4 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Although the region has made some efforts in providing safe and clean water to its population, still some people has no access to safe and quality water. Investment is needed in regard to well drilling, water pumping, supply network system, and rain water harvesting system including dam construction to increase rain water storage capacity.

CHAPTER SIX

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

6.0 Introduction

Chapter six discusses other development issues including gender empowerment such as day care centres, women's economic groups and women's participation in policy and decision making. Other issues discussed in this chapter include youth development, Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS), Community Based Organisation (CBOs), Faith Based Organisation (FBOs), Cooperatives and Non Government Organisation (NGOs). The chapter also discusses investment opportunities in development of Savings and Credit Association in a region.

6.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment aims at ensuring that the disadvantaged group particularly women, are fully participate in the policy and decision-making process and in all aspects of economic, social-cultural and politics. Various measures have been put in place to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending home activities and allow them more time to participate in above mentioned activities. These measures include the use of family planning, opening and operating day care centers, establishment of women's economic group, participation in SACCOS, CBOs and other cooperative activities. Traditional customs such as the custom of female genital mutilation (female circumcision) are still existing in this region and is still being practiced by some tribes while in certain other tribes within the region, the thin dividing line between rape and consensus sex continues to relegate women to the status of love objects.

The response of the government and enlightened civil society has been to try to mainstream women protection and development in the region's development

agenda. This has called for the emancipation and empowerment of women through the legal window and the alternatives of public education and the broaching gender issues in forum at all levels of society. The goal is for the region to catch up with the rest of the country in this matter of women equity and equality with men.

6.2 Child Care Centres

Child Care Centres have become an important service in various parts in the region. This is due to the fact that, keeping children at day care centres apart from giving women chances to participate fully in economic activities, it also allows children to join pre-primary which is a prerequisite for joining primary school. Table 6.1 below shows the number of day care centres and number of children in each centre by district for the year 2010-2015. From the table, it can be revealed that Manyoni districts had the biggest numbers of day care centres as well as pupils in 2015. However, the efforts should aim at councils which have no such centres namely Singida Rural, Mkalama, and Ikungi. Moreover, awareness and sensitization campaign could also focus on encouraging people invest in the on construction of day care centres.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Day Care Centres by District; Singida Region, 2010-2015

Year/day/pupil		District						Total
		Manyoni	Iramba	Singida MC	Singida DC	Mkalama	Ikungi	
2010	Day care	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23
	Pupils	621	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	621
2011	Day care	31	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33
	Pupils	832	107	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	939
2012	Day care	39	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42
	Pupils	1,053	132	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,185
2013	Day care	39	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	46
	Pupils	2,296	183	n/a	n/a	n/a	285	2,764
2014	Day care	41	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	48
	Pupils	3,172	175	n/a	n/a	n/a	285	3,632
2015	Day care	43	10	7	n/a	n/a	3	63
	Pupils	4,903	846	138	n/a	n/a	285	6,172

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

6.3 Women Economic Groups

The 2012-2017 Population Projections results show that the male population was 732,777 and female population was 748,607 in Singida region. These results of population projections show that the number of females exceeds that of males. In order to respond to the requirements of women emancipation in society, women economic groups have been established to cater for to-day's women emerging requirements. Table 6.2 below shows that Singida region has 4,858 women economic groups, the majority of which 2,449 were located in Ikungi District Council. The table further shows that there were 135 groups which loaned 59,455,000 Tanzanian shillings. Out of 59,455,000 shillings which have been loaned, 36,701,000 have been recovered.

Table 6.2: Active Women Groups by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No.of groups	Total members hip	No.of groups loaned	Total loaned (Tshs)	Total recovered loans (Tshs)	Total loaned by NGOS (tshs)	Total recover d loans by NGOS (Tshs)
Manyoni	149	1,490	49	40,905,000	3,500,000	n/a	n/a
Iramba	119	2,662	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Singida (U)	81	1,620	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Singida (R)	61	305	61	21,700,000	22,221,000	n/a	n/a
Mkalama	37	616	4	7,000,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ikungi	121	2,449	18	9,900,000	9,900,000	n/a	n/a
Itigi	158	1,580	3	1,650,000	1,080,000	n/a	n/a
Total	419	4,858	135	59,455,000	36,701,000	n/a	n/a

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2015

6.4 Women Participation in Decision Making

Among the goals and targets of National vision 2025 and Millennium Development (MDGs) are to empower women by involving them in various levels of decision making. Table 6.6 below illustrates the steps that are being taken to involve women in various positions to emancipate themselves from their present position to a much higher position in society by participating in all spheres in the society. The table depicted that, there 47 women participated in managerial, technician as well as politics in Singida region. Singida Municipal Council has the highest number 18, followed by Singida DC16 .The situation was not good for Iramba and Singida DCand hence regional efforts are needed to overse.

Table 6.3: Women's Participation in Managerial, Political, Professional and Technical Professions by District; Singida Region 2015

District	Managerial		Professionals/ Technicians		Politics (MPs, Councilors)		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manyoni	14	5	1,250	884	19	9	1,283	898
Iramba	21	4	14	3	21	7	56	14
Singida (U)	46	18	17	2	18	8	81	28
Singida (R)	n/a	16	n/a	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	32
Mkalama	16	1	291	141	15	9	322	151
Ikungi	16	3	1290	835	30	10	1336	848
Itigi	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	113	47	2,862	1,881	103	43	3,078	1,971

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

6.5 Youth Development

Youth is another group which organizes and form groups for the purpose of social economic development. It is from these groups that credits facilities become easier in such a way that the formed groups loaned money for the purpose of economic development. Table 6.4 below shows active youth economic groups by district in Singida region. The table shows that in 2015, there were 836 groups in the region with 12,322 total membership. About 65 groups had benefited with loans which managed to loan an amount of 40,491,000 Tanzania shillings. Out of this loaned amount, 5,525,507 have been recovered. Looking at district level the result depicted that, although Iramba was leading in terms of number of group 405 and total membership 7,850, the access of loans to the groups were due to unawareness of accessing credits facilities and hence a need of sensitization on that.

Table 6.4: Active Youth Economic Groups by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of groups	Total members	No of groups	Total loaned Tsh	Total recovery loans	Total loaned by NGOs	Total recovery loans by NGOS
Manyoni	158	1,590	49	24,500,000	2,800,000	n/a	n/a
Iramba	405	7,850	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Singida (U)	47	408	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Singida (R)	2	34	2	10,050,000	n/a	10,050,000	5,050,000
Mkalama	40	450	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ikungi	13	280	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Itigi	171	1,710	8	5,941,000	2,725,507	n/a	n/a
Total	836	12,322	65	40,491,000	5,525,507	10,050,000	5,050,000

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

6.6. Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS)

Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS) in the region contribute significantly to development especially for low income groups and individuals. SACCOSS members have access to financial resources because financial institutions in Tanzania prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOSS. In Singida region, each district has a number of SACCOSS. Table 6.8 shows the active SACCOSS in Singida region by districts. The table shows that there are 113 numbers of registered SACCOSS. It can also be revealed that the total funds SACCOSS account as at 31 December, 2015 was 8,894,306,169 Tanzanian shillings. The table further shows that the amount of 11,652,001,898 has been loaned to members and an amount of 2,684,138,348 have been recovered by members. Singida MClead in total amount loaned (5,628,549,345/=), followed by Manyoni (4,308,073,925/=), Singida DC(939,053,672/=) and Iramba 184,404,000. Looking at total membership, the region has 17,170 members of SACCOSS out of which 9,541 were male and 7,629 were female. More campaign needed to encourage male to join this group.

Table 6.5: Active SACCOS by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	No. of SACCOSS (registered)	Total Membership		Total Funds SACCOSS A/C as at 31/12/2015	Total loaned to members (Tshs)	Total recovered loans by members (Tshs)
		Male	Female			
Manyoni	19	2,005	1,673	740,853,524	4,308,073,925	972,295,332
Iramba	22	1,383	1,472	539,003,775	184,404,000	135,516,500
Singida (U)	34	2,182	2,008	6,818,334,799	5,628,549,345	1,189,785,454
Singida (R)	16	1,742	1,182	639,193,024	939,053,672	102,729,000
Mkalama	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ikungi	14	1,292	880	106,352,500	326,541,956	193,244,717
Itigi	8	937	414	50,568,547	265,379,000	90,567,345
Total	113	9,541	7,629	8,894,306,169	11,652,001,898	2,684,138,348

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

6.9. Cooperatives

Singida region has various cooperative for consumers, marketing and services. Table 6.6 below shows these various types of cooperatives by numbers and members in each district. The table shows that there was no service cooperative in the region as well as no any kind of cooperatives reported in Singida DCdistrict. Among all reported cooperatives, those concerned with Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS) observed to be higher in number 113 and members 17,170 and most of them were concentrated in Singida MCwhich had 34 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS) and 4,190 members. Meanwhile, other District Council such as Mkalama not reported the number of SACCOS in 2015.

Table 6.6: Active cooperatives by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOSS)		Consumer Cooperative		Service Cooperative		Marketing Cooperative		Others (Not SACCOS)	
	No	Member	No	Member	No	Member	No	Member	No	Member
Manyoni	19	3,678	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	1,767	6	112
Iramba	22	2,855	1	128	n/a	n/a	17	1,388	4	65
Singida (U)	34	4,190	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	377	0	0
Singida (R)	16	2,924	2	32	15	2,979	17	4,379	7	98
Mkalama	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ikungi	14	2,172	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	6196	11	439
Itigi	8.0	1,351.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	1,982	5	176
Total	113	17,170	3	160	15	2,979	108	16,089	33	890

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

6.10 Community Organizations: CBOs, FBOs and NGOs

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are small groups within the societies formed with the same aim of social economic development. Table 6.6 shows the active CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in Singida region by districts. The table shows that, there are 1,024 CBOs with 74,646 numbers of beneficiaries, 22 FBOs with 27,562 beneficiaies, and 104 NGOs with 1,218,829 beneficiaies in Singida region. Looking on district level, Singida MC reported to have 219 CBOs with 59,897 beneficiaies, 7 FBOs with 27,452 beneficiaies and 34 NGOs with 39,846. These NGOs in Singida region particularly engaged in programmes such as consultation, loan provision, agriculture and livestock keeping, education, health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Table 6.7: Active CBOs, FBOs and NGOs by District; Singida Region, 2015

District	CBOs		FBOs		NGOs	
	No. of Organisation	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Organisation	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Organisation	No. of Beneficiaries
Manyoni	7	84	4	110	7	4,197
Iramba	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	330,809
Singida (U)	219	59,897	7	27,452	34	39,846
Singida (R)	88	1921	n/a	n/a	17	164405
Mkalama	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	459,893
Ikungi	510	9,624	n/a	n/a	18	216,482
Itigi	200	3,120	11	n/a	6	3,197
Total	1,024	74,646	22	27,562	104	1,218,829

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Directors' Offices (Community Development), 2015