



The United Republic of Tanzania

MBEYA CITY COUNCIL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2015



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**MBEYA CITY COUNCIL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2015**

Jointly prepared by:

National Bureau of Statistics and

City Executive Director, Mbeya City Council

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Foreword



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

This is in line with the goals of the Second Five Year Development Plan II (FYDP II), which cover the 2016/17 to 2020/21 period and outlines new interventions to enable Tanzania industrialize in a way that will transform its economy and its society. The Plan is built on three pillars of accelerating transformation namely industrialization, human development, and implementation effectiveness. Consequently, the Plan aspires to build a base for transforming Tanzania into a semi-industrialized nation as stipulated in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025; Accelerate poverty-reduction through economic growth that is broad-based and inclusive to allow shared benefits to the majority of the people through increased productive capacities and job creation especially for the youth and the disadvantaged groups; Improve quality of life and human wellbeing; Foster development of self-propelling domestic productive and exporting capacities; Promote requisite industrial human skills, production and trade management, operations and quality assurance; Consolidate Tanzania's strategic geographical location through improved environment of doing business to position itself as a trade and logistic hub; Foster and strengthen plan implementation effectiveness, including prioritization, sequencing, integration and alignment of interventions; Emphasize the role of local actors in planning and implementation; and assimilate global and regional solidarity agreements, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa Development Agenda 2063 and East Africa Community Vision (EAC), 2050 with the aim of mainstreaming them into the national and sub national development planning and implementation frameworks.

As a result of the above-mentioned initiatives, this document includes data that help to monitor progress as well as facilitate the delivery of quality social services to the people. It also includes descriptive statistics and indicators that measure the performance of sectors following Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and the FYDP II which includes goals that are in line with United Nation's SDGs, the Africa Development Agenda, 2063 and the EAC Vision 2050. The Tanzania's Development Vision, 2025 outlines five attributes to characterize Tanzania in 2025, namely high quality livelihoods; peace, stability and unity; good governance and the rule of law; an educated and learning society; a strong and competitive economy.

The TDV 2025 which is being implemented in phases of FYDPs aims to achieve and to accelerate economic growth through industrialization and poverty reduction, improving the standard of living and social welfare of the people as well as promoting good governance and accountability. These aims are achieved through creation of a fair working environment for building a strong and competitive economy. In order to monitor the progress made through implementing various activities for achieving these goals, there is need for ensuring quality data and timely information is available at all administrative levels. This is essential for preparing evidence based plans, making informed decisions and output oriented programmes for realizing TDV, 2025 aspirations. Experience has shown that there are problems and challenges that are still common that require availability of enough resources. As for other councils in Tanzania, Mbeya City Council faces multiple social and economic problems that require sustainable improvement. Among the socio-economic issues that need special attention in this council includes lack of enough health facilities and health personnel, high infant and mortality rates, lack of enough pre-primary education centres as recommended by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, high school dropouts rates at primary and secondary level, inefficient land use management programs, limited access of agricultural inputs and implements, poor road network and inadequate telecommunication services such as landlines and post Offices. Quality management of social and economic services needs a sustainable and continuous improvement of essential facilities from time to time.

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

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

The Mbeya City Socio-Economic Profile has been produced by sharing experience gained in the production of other council socio-economic profiles in the country. The profile contains useful information for our customers, various stakeholders and development partners. In the above circumstances, constructive views and criticisms are therefore invited from various stakeholders to improve this profile for facilitating planning processes and proper implementation of development programmes at City level. Last but not least, I take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the National Bureau of Statistics for their guidance and technical support and staff of Mbeya City Council who worked tirelessly to ensure that this task was completed successfully to the highest standard possible.

Summary of Key Indicators for Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mbeya City	
	Number	Percent
Total Population	385,279	100.0
Male	182,620	47.4
Female	202,659	52.6
Children (Under 1 year)	11,016	2.9
Male	5,488	3.0
Female	5,528	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	50,045	13.0
Male	25,066	13.7
Female	24,979	12.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	141,475	36.7
Male	69,116	37.8
Female	72,359	35.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	170,025	44.1
Male	81,622	44.7
Female	88,403	43.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	98,132	25.5
Male	44,228	24.2
Female	53,904	26.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	169,973	44.1
Male	78,053	42.7
Female	91,920	45.4
School-Age Population		
Primary school (7–13 years)	63,163	16.4
Male	30,459	16.7
Female	32,704	16.1
Secondary School (14–17 years)	37,943	9.8
Male	16,688	9.1
Female	21,255	10.5
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	234,043	60.7
Male	109,031	59.7
Female	125,012	61.7
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	114,934	56.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	14,883	3.9
Male	6,985	3.8
Female	7,898	3.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,761	2.5
Male	4,473	2.4
Female	5,288	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		64.6

Summary of Key Indicators for Mbeya City Council, 2015

Indicators	Mbeya City		Sisimba Division		Iyunga Division	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total land (Square kilometer)	250.08	100.0	101.99	40.8	148.09	59.2
Area used for food crops (ha)	4,009	100.0	1,144	28.5	2,865	71.5
Total food production (tons)	6,094	100.0	1,286	21.1	4,808	78.9
Area used for cash crops (ha)	904	100.0	594	65.7	310	34.3
Total cash production (tons)	16,091	100.0	10,347	64.3	5,744	35.7
Total number of livestock	336,985	100.0	80,444	23.9	256,541	76.1
Types of road networks (kilometer)						
Trunk	44.6	8.0	11.5	5.8	33.1	9.2
District or urban	277.9	49.7	106.3	53.3	171.6	47.7
Feeder	236.7	42.3	51.7	25.9	155	43.1
Total	559.2	100.0	199.45	100.0	359.7	100.0
Road network surface condition (kilometer)						
Tarmac	85.7	15.3	32.4	10.2	53.3	13.8
Gravel	222.9	39.9	80.9	25.4	142.0	36.7
Earth	250.6	44.8	86.2	27.0	164.4	42.5
Total	559.2	100.0	199.5	100.0	359.7	100.0
Orphan hood (one or both parent died)						
Child orphan (0-17 year)	15,783	100.0	4,973	100.0	10,810	100.0
Male	7,898	50.0	2,432	48.9	5,466	47.0
Female	7,885	50.0	2,541	51.1	5,344	53.0
Type of health facility						
Hospital	5	100.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Health Centre	7	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4
Dispensary	34	100.0	7	20.6	27	79.4
Availability of public primary schools teachers						
Required teachers	1,667	100.0	402	100.0	1,265	100.0
Available teachers	1,768	106.1	437	108.7	1,331	105.2
Teachers deficit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Availability of public secondary schools teachers						
Required teachers	1,171	100.0	344	100.0	827	100.0
Available teachers	1,142	97.5	346	100.6	796	96.3
Teachers deficit	118	10.1	-	-	97	11.7

Abbreviation and Acronyms

ACSEE	Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
ADO	Assistant Dental Officers
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMOs	Assistant Medical Officers
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARV	Antiretroviral
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CC	City Councilor
CO	Clinical Officers
CRDB	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
CSEE	Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
CBAE	Competency Based Adult Education
COBET	Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania
MCC	Mbeya City Council
DDS	Doctor of Dental Surgery
DPT	Dissatisfied Parents Together
ECF	East Coast Fever
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FYDP	Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
Govt.	Government
Ha	Hectare
HB3	Hepatitis B Vaccine
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTR	House Teacher Ratio
ICT	Information Communication Technology

ILO	International Labor Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOs	Medical Officers
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	New Castle Disease
NMB	National Micro Finance Bank
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHCDP	Primary Health Care Development Programme
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometer
Std VII	Standard Seven
SWASH	School Water Sanitation and Hygiene
TC	Town Council
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TPR	Teacher to Pupils Ratio
TT2	Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWF	Village Water Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WUG	Water Users Associations
WUG	Water User Group

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Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are person of age 0 to 14 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Divorced Persons are persons who were once married but their marriages were permanently terminated and have not remarried since then. Note that in polygamous marriages the divorce of

one or more wives does not categorize the husband as divorced if he still lives with the other wife (wives).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diaspora are citizens living outside the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Physical Features and People

1.0 An Overview

Chapter one provides information on Mbeya City Council with respect to land, climate, soil and people. It also gives information on ethnic groups, population distribution and size as well as other demographic characteristics.

1.1 Geographical Location

Mbeya City Council is one among the seven (7) councils in Mbeya region, others being Chunya, Mbarali, Kyela, Rungwe, Busokel and Mbeya district. Mbeya City lies between latitude $8^{\circ} 50' - 8^{\circ} 57'$ South of Equator and Longitude $33^{\circ} 30' - 35^{\circ} 35'$ East of Greenwich. The City is surrounded by Mbeya district in all directions except in the North-East part of which is boarded by Mbarali district.

1.2 Climate

Mbeya City lies within Mbeya mountain ranges at an altitude of between 1600 and 2400 meters above sea level. In general the City lies within highland areas that have normal temperatures and adequate rainfall. The City experiences long rain season influenced by its altitude between mid November and May with an average annual rainfall of about 1200 mm accompanied with annual mean temperature of 17°C .

1.3 Physical Features

Mbeya City is situated on a rugged terrain surrounded by two mountain ranges (Mbeya Peak and Loleza Mountain Ranges in the North West and Uporoto Mountains in the South East), at an altitude rising from 1600 to 2400 meters above sea level. The terrain caused by erosion during the past 150 million years generally descends from over 2000 meters in a southward direction to Meta river valley (about 1650 metres) from where it ascends to 1780 meters and drops again to 1600 meters above sea level along Nzovwe river valley. Other rivers cutting across the City include Loleza, Meta, Sisimba and Nsalaga.

Map 1. 1: Map of Mbeya Region and Location of Mbeya City



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

1.4 Land Area

This section discusses land and water area by division and wards in Mbeya City Council. Table 1.1 shows that, Mbeya CC has a total area of 250.219 square kilometre of which the land area is 250.079 square kilometres and water area is 0.140 square kilometre. Furthermore there is more land area and water area in Iyunga division with 148.086 square kilometre (59.2 percent of land area) land area and 0.093 square kilometre (66.4 percent of water area) water area, while in Sisimba division there is 101.993 square kilometre, equivalent to 40.8 percent of land area and 0.047 square kilometre, equivalent to 33.6 percent of water area in the council. In addition, Nsalaga ward has the largest land area accounting for 9.6 percent of the total city land area, followed by Iziwa with 7.3 percent and Itagano ward with 6.7 percent, while Majengo ward has the smallest area (0.1 percent) as compared to other wards. On the other hand, Iwambi ward has the largest water area accounting for 46.4 percent of the total city water area, followed by Nsalaga with 9.3 percent and Mwasenkwa and Nsoho ward with 7.1 percent each.

Table 1. 1: Land and Water Area in Square Kilometres by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Land Area	Water Area	Total Area	Percent of Land Area	Percent of Water Area	
Sisimba	Sisimba	8.071	0.003	8.074	3.2	2.1	
	Isyesye	6.312	0.001	6.313	2.5	0.7	
	Ilemi	10.452	0.000	10.452	4.2	0.0	
	Iziwa	18.303	0.001	18.304	7.3	0.7	
	Isanga	1.028	0.000	1.028	0.4	0.0	
	Itiji	1.111	0.001	1.112	0.4	0.7	
	Ghana	0.406	0.003	0.409	0.2	2.1	
	Mwasenkwa	13.620	0.010	13.630	5.4	7.1	
	Nsoho	7.740	0.010	7.750	3.1	7.1	
	Nonde	0.956	0.005	0.961	0.4	3.6	
	Maendeleo	0.534	0.001	0.535	0.2	0.7	
	Itagano	16.814	0.002	16.816	6.7	1.4	
	Iganzo	5.941	0.003	5.944	2.4	2.1	
	Majengo	0.341	0.000	0.341	0.1	0.0	
	Itende	10.364	0.007	10.371	4.1	5.0	
	Sub Total		101.993	0.047	102.040	40.8	33.6
	Iyunga	Iwambi	12.006	0.065	12.071	4.8	46.4
Iyunga		16.113	0.001	16.114	6.4	0.7	
Iganjo		4.081	0.002	4.083	1.6	1.4	
Iduda		7.809	0.000	7.809	3.1	0.0	
Iyela		7.520	0.002	7.522	3.0	1.4	
Iomba		10.364	0.000	10.364	4.1	0.0	
Mwakibete		8.904	0.000	8.904	3.6	0.0	
Igawilo		7.121	0.000	7.121	2.8	0.0	
Itezi		14.505	0.001	14.506	5.8	0.7	
Nsalaga		23.913	0.013	23.926	9.6	9.3	
Kalobe		5.444	0.001	5.445	2.2	0.7	
Nzovwe		7.421	0.002	7.423	3.0	1.4	
Maanga		0.363	0.000	0.363	0.1	0.0	
Uyole		10.506	0.000	10.506	4.2	0.0	
Ruanda		1.435	0.000	1.435	0.6	0.0	
Mabatini		0.718	0.002	0.720	0.3	1.4	
Forest		1.436	0.000	1.436	0.6	0.0	
Mbalizi road		1.125	0.002	1.127	0.4	1.4	
Tembela		4.484	0.000	4.484	1.8	0.0	
Mwansanga		2.264	0.001	2.265	0.9	0.7	
Sinde	0.554	0.001	0.555	0.2	0.7		
Sub Total		148.086	0.093	148.179	59.2	66.4	
Grand Total		250.079	0.140	250.219	100.0	100.0	

Source: Mbeya City Land Office

1.5 Administrative Units

Administratively, the city has only one constituency namely Mbeya City and it is divided into two divisions and 36 wards which are further subdivided into 181 streets. Sisimba division has fewer subdivisions than Iyunga division with 15 wards and 65 streets while in Iyunga division there are 21 wards and 116 streets as indicated from table 1.2. However, Ruanda ward has the highest number of streets (11 streets) than any other ward in the city followed by Iyela ward (8 streets) while Itagano, Majengo, Tembela and Mwasanga had the least number of streets with two streets each. Detailed administrative units of Mbeya CC are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1. 2: Number of Administrative Units by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Streets
Sisimba	Sisimba	6
	Isyesye	3
	Ilemi	6
	Iziwa	5
	Isanga	7
	Itiji	4
	Ghana	3
	Mwasekwa	4
	Nsoho	4
	Nonde	4
	Maendeleo	5
	Itagano	2
	Iganzo	4
	Majengo	2
	Itende	6
		Sub Total
Iyunga	Iwambi	7
	Iyunga	5
	Iganjo	6
	Iduda	4
	Iyela	8
	Ilomba	7
	Mwakibete	7
	Igawilo	4
	Itezi	4
	Nsalaga	7
	Kalobe	6
	Nzovwe	4
	Maanga	7
	Uyole	4
	Ruanda	11
	Mabatini	6
	Forest	7
	Mbalizi road	4
	Tembela	2
	Mwasanga	2
Sinde	4	
	Sub Total	116
Grand Total		181

Source: Mbeya City Election Unit

1.6 Population

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. The growth and distribution of the population also determines the demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing for its survival. This sub section analyses the ethnic groups, population size, growth, structure and distribution in Mbeya City.

1.7 Ethnic Groups

Mbeya CC is inhabited by various ethnic groups. Table 1.3 shows distribution of indigenous ethnic groups in Mbeya City indicating number of major ethnic groups in each ward. There are 5 unique major ethnic groups in the city scattered in different wards. Iziwa ward has only one major ethnic group which is Safa while Mwasenkwa, Nsoho, Itende, Tembela and Mwasanga wards have two different major ethnic groups and Iduda ward has three different major ethnic groups. Other wards have at least 5 major unique ethnic groups.

The major ethnic group in the city that is found in all wards is Safa, while Nyakyusa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha are found in almost all wards of the city.

Table 1. 3: Ethnicity of Indigenous People by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of Ethnicity	List of Five Major Ethnic Groups
Sisimba	Sisimba	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Isyesye	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Ilemi	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Iziwa	1	Safa
	Isanga	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Itiji	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Ghana	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Mwasenkwa	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
	Nsoho	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
	Nonde	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Maendeleo	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Itagano	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
	Iganzo	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Majengo	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Itende	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
Iyunga	Iwambi	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Iyunga	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Iganjo	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Iduda	3	Nyakyusa, Safa and Kinga
	Iyela	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Ilomba	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Mwakibete	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Igawilo	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Itezi	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Nsalaga	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Kalobe	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Nzovwe	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Maanga	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Uyole	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Ruanda	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Mabatini	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Forest	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Mbalizi	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha
	Tembela	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
	Mwasanga	2	Nyakyusa and Safa
Sinde	5	Nyakyusa, Safa, Ndali, Kinga and Nyiha	

Source: Mbeya City Council, 2015

1.8 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, the total population of Mbeya City was 385,279 persons, out of that 202,659 were females and 182,620 were males. Table 1.4 shows the distribution of population in Mbeya CC by division, ward and sex basing on the 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses. Population in Mbeya CC has grown from 126,679 persons in 2002 to 385,279 persons in 2012; this is an increase of 44.6 percent for period of 10 years. There is high proportion of female (52.6 percent) in 2012 as compared to males with 47.4 percent. The number of females increased by 62,916 persons from 2002 to 2012 and number of males increased by 55,941 persons for the same period.

In addition, there is a similar pattern of population distribution in divisions of Mbeya city between 2002 and 2012 Censuses with the highest share noted in Iyunga division with 74.4 percent and 75.5 percent respectively. Sisimba division share of population has slightly decreased from 25.6 percent in 2002 to 24.5 percent in 2012.

Table 1.4 further shows that; from 2012 Census Ilomba ward in Iyunga division has the highest share of population with 8.8 percent, followed by Iyela ward with 8.2 percent in the same division. While Mwasanga ward in Iyunga division has the lowest share of population with 0.2 percent followed by Mwasenkwa, Nsoho and Itagano wards in Sisimba division with 0.5 percent each.

Table 1. 4: 2002 and 2012 Population Distribution of Mbeya City Council by Divisions and Wards

Division	Ward	2002 Population(census)				2012 Population(census)			
		Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Sisimba	Sisimba	2,348	2,323	4,671	1.8	2,043	2,069	4,112	1.1
	Isyesye	1,334	1,523	2,857	1.1	3,662	4,308	7,970	2.1
	Ilemi	8,059	8,677	16,736	6.3	12,845	13,996	26,841	7.0
	Iziwa	1,357	1,584	2,941	1.1	1,442	1,734	3,176	0.8
	Isanga	4,100	4,519	8,619	3.2	5,434	5,873	11,307	2.9
	Itiji	2,054	2,205	4,259	1.6	1,976	2,255	4,231	1.1
	Ghana	1,843	2,130	3,973	1.5	2,267	2,618	4,885	1.3
	Mwasenkwa	634	715	1,349	0.5	878	925	1,803	0.5
	Nsoho	728	779	1,507	0.6	876	943	1,819	0.5
	Nonde	996	1,146	2,142	0.8	1,188	1,300	2,488	0.6
	Maendeleo	1,378	2,326	3,704	1.4	1,345	1,523	2,868	0.7
	Itagano	590	642	1,232	0.5	790	961	1,751	0.5
	Iganzo	3,867	4,177	8,044	3.0	6,896	7,518	14,414	3.7
	Majengo	1,649	1,826	3,475	1.3	1,563	1,751	3,314	0.9
	Itende	1,295	1,420	2,715	1.0	1,788	1,702	3,490	0.9
Sub total		32,232	35,992	68,224	25.6	44,993	49,476	94,469	24.5
Iyunga	Iwambi	4,799	4,382	9,181	3.4	6,005	6,382	12,387	3.2
	Iyunga	4,800	5,128	9,928	3.7	7,188	7,838	15,026	3.9
	Iganjo	2,410	2,712	5,122	1.9	4,134	4,563	8,697	2.3
	Iduda	1,631	1,809	3,440	1.3	1,961	2,196	4,157	1.1
	Iyela	10,826	11,609	22,435	8.4	15,174	16,460	31,634	8.2
	Ilomba	9,822	11,306	21,128	7.9	16,001	18,020	34,021	8.8
	Mwakibete	6,547	7,227	13,774	5.2	11,094	12,225	23,319	6.1
	Igawilo	4,835	5,669	10,504	3.9	7,931	9,369	17,300	4.5
	Itezi	3,699	4,501	8,200	3.1	8,634	9,811	18,445	4.8
	Nsalaga	4,194	4,793	8,987	3.4	8,975	10,018	18,993	4.9
	Kalobe	4,591	5,063	9,654	3.6	6,185	6,995	13,180	3.4
	Nzovwe	6,965	7,529	14,494	5.4	10,823	12,075	22,898	5.9
	Maanga	3,368	3,926	7,294	2.7	3,185	3,696	6,881	1.8
	Uyole	2,952	3,277	6,229	2.3	5,344	6,199	11,543	3.0
	Ruanda	9,358	10,601	19,959	7.5	10,198	11,729	21,927	5.7
	Mabatini	3,081	3,521	6,602	2.5	3,511	3,904	7,415	1.9
	Forest	3,267	3,942	7,209	2.7	3,036	3,613	6,649	1.7
	Mbalizi road	3,902	3,097	6,999	2.6	3,318	2,727	6,045	1.6
	Tembela	477	512	989	0.4	1,135	1,199	2,334	0.6
	Mwasanga	250	294	544	0.2	440	505	945	0.2
Sinde	2,673	2,853	5,526	2.1	3,355	3,659	7,014	1.8	
Sub total		94,447	103,751	198,198	74.4	137,627	153,183	290,810	75.5
Grand Total		126,67	139,743	266,422	100.0	182,620	202,659	385,279	100.0

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

1.9 Population Size, Density and Growth Rate

1.9.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Population size and growth rate are among key population indicators which shows the rate of increase of population per year. These indicators alert the decision makers to review their socio-economic goals and targets to take into consideration of expected socio-economic pressures resulting from the population increase.

Table 1.5 shows that, the 2002-2012 population growth rate of Mbeya CC was 3.7 percent per annum. The population growth rate for Sisimba division was 3.3 percent per annum and that of Iyunga division was 3.8 percent per annum.

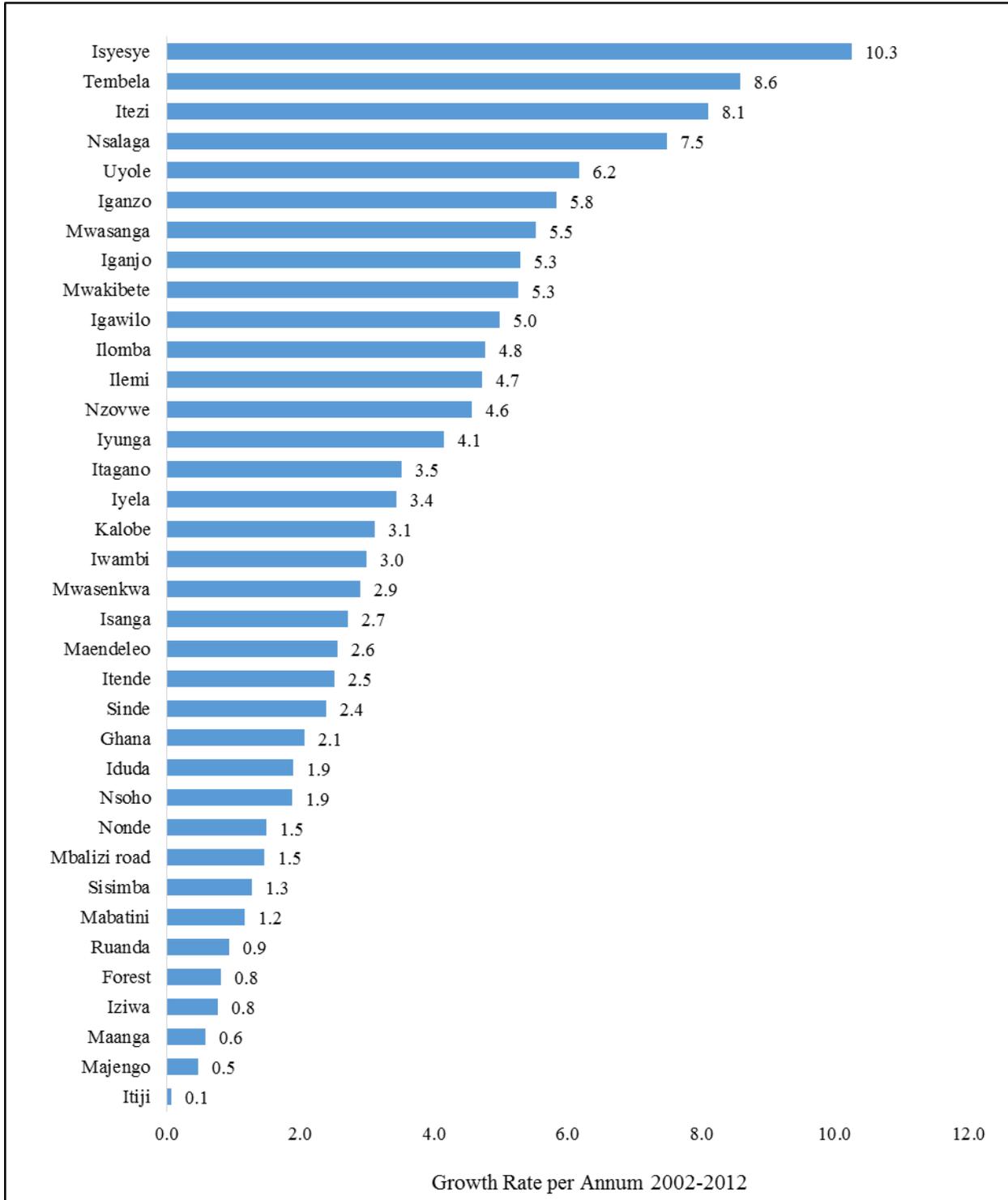
Table 1. 5: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Division	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate(per annum)2002- 2012	Doubling Time from 2012 (years)	Percentage 2012
	2002	2012				
Sisimba	68,224	94,469	38.5	3.3	21.5	24.5
Iyunga	198,198	290,810	46.7	3.8	18.3	75.5
Total	266,422	385,279	44.6	3.7	19.0	100.0

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

Figure 1.1 shows annual inter-censal population growth rates by wards in Mbeya CC. Results depicts that, Isyesye ward had the highest population growth rate of 10.3 percent per annum which was about thrice the city's growth rate (3.7 percent per annum). The second ward with the highest rate was Tembela (8.6 percent) followed by Itezi ward (8.1 percent) per annum. Itiji ward had the lowest population growth rate of 0.1 percent per annum.

Figure 1. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2002 to 2012 Census



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

1.9.2 Population Size and Density

This section analyses the population size and density which are one of the most important determining factors for business and marketing planning. Population density is the measure of the number of people per unit area, commonly represented as people per square kilometer.

According to 2012 Population Census, Mbeya city council is sparsely populated with population density of 1541 persons per square kilometre with variation across divisions. As depicted in Table 1.6, Iyunga division is the most densely populated division with the population density of 1964 persons per square kilometre compared to Sisimba division with the population density of 926 persons per square kilometer. Furthermore, Maanga was the most densely wards with 18956 persons per square kilometer in 2012 followed by Ruanda ward with 15280 persons per square kilometer and Sinde ward ranked third most densely ward with 12661 persons per square kilometer while Itagano was the least densely populated ward with 104 persons per square kilometer.

Table 1. 6: Population Density by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Division	Wards	Land Area (sq. Kms)	Population		Population Density	
			2002	2012	2002	2012
Sisimba	Sisimba	8.1	4,671	4,112	579	509
	Isyesye	6.3	2,857	7,970	453	1,263
	Ilemi	10.5	16,736	26,841	1,601	2,568
	Iziwa	18.3	2,941	3,176	161	174
	Isanga	1.0	8,619	11,307	8,384	10,999
	Itiji	1.1	4,259	4,231	3,833	3,808
	Ghana	0.4	3,973	4,885	9,786	12,032
	Mwasenkwa	13.6	1,349	1,803	99	132
	Nsoho	7.7	1,507	1,819	195	235
	Nonde	1.0	2,142	2,488	2,241	2,603
	Maendeleo	0.5	3,704	2,868	6,936	5,371
	Itagano	16.8	1,232	1,751	73	104
	Iganzo	5.9	8,044	14,414	1,354	2,426
	Majengo	0.3	3,475	3,314	10,191	9,718
	Itende	10.4	2,715	3,490	262	337
	Sub Total		102.0	68,224	94,469	669
Iyunga	Iwambi	12.0	9,181	12,387	765	1,032
	Iyunga	16.1	9,928	15,026	616	933
	Iganjo	4.1	5,122	8,697	1,255	2,131
	Iduda	7.8	3,440	4,157	441	532
	Iyela	7.5	22,435	31,634	2,983	4,207
	Ilomba	10.4	21,128	34,021	2,039	3,283
	Mwakibete	8.9	13,774	23,319	1,547	2,619
	Igawilo	7.1	10,504	17,300	1,475	2,429
	Itezi	14.5	8,200	18,445	565	1,272
	Nsalaga	23.9	8,987	18,993	376	794
	Kalobe	5.4	9,654	13,180	1,773	2,421
	Nzovwe	7.4	14,494	22,898	1,953	3,086
	Maanga	0.4	7,294	6,881	20,094	18,956
	Uyole	10.5	6,229	11,543	593	1,099
	Ruanda	1.4	19,959	21,927	13,909	15,280
	Mabatini	0.7	6,602	7,415	9,195	10,327
	Forest	1.4	7,209	6,649	5,020	4,630
	Mbalizi road	1.1	6,999	6,045	6,221	5,373
	Tembela	4.5	989	2,334	221	521
	Mwansanga	2.3	544	945	240	417
Sinde	0.6	5,526	7,014	9,975	12,661	
Sub Total		148.1	198,198	290,810	1,338	1,964
Grand		250.1	266,422	385,279	1,065	1,541

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

1.9.3 Age and Sex Profile

The age and sex characteristics of any population are of great importance in demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities and in socio-economic development processes in general. For instance many public and private planning decisions require separate population data for males, females and specific ages or age groups. Age in particular, is a prime variable for making key decisions in public administration, e.g. school enrollment, registration of voters, labour force participation, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population forecasting. Age is also arguably the single most important variable in the study of population dynamics and other aspects of demographic analysis.

1.9.4 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is to gradually decline with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages.

Tables 1.7 present the distribution of population by five year age groups, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

The overall sex ratio for Mbeya city is 90 males for every 100 females. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 0-4, 35-39 and 55-59 was 100 indicating equal number of males over females in those particular age groups in the council while the remaining age groups had sex ratio values below 100. Furthermore, 80 years and above has the lowest sex ratio value which is 64 males for every 100 females.

Table 1. 7: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	385,279	100.0	182,620	100.0	202,659	100.0	90
0 – 4	50,045	13.0	25,066	13.7	24,979	12.3	100
5 – 9	45,405	11.8	22,346	12.2	23,059	11.4	97
10 – 14	46,025	11.9	21,704	11.9	24,321	12.0	89
15 – 19	49,810	12.9	22,044	12.1	27,766	13.7	79
20 – 24	48,322	12.5	22,184	12.1	26,138	12.9	85
25 – 29	36,760	9.5	16,904	9.3	19,856	9.8	85
30 – 34	28,727	7.5	13,705	7.5	15,022	7.4	91
35 – 39	22,242	5.8	11,119	6.1	11,123	5.5	100
40 – 44	15,424	4.0	7,665	4.2	7,759	3.8	99
45 – 49	12,751	3.3	5,481	3.0	7,270	3.6	75
50 – 54	8,886	2.3	4,422	2.4	4,464	2.2	99
55 – 59	5,999	1.6	2,995	1.6	3,004	1.5	100
60 – 64	5,122	1.3	2,512	1.4	2,610	1.3	96
65 – 69	3,222	0.8	1,600	0.9	1,622	0.8	99
70 – 74	2,790	0.7	1,291	0.7	1,499	0.7	86
75 – 79	1,675	0.4	773	0.4	902	0.4	86
80+	2,074	0.5	809	0.4	1,265	0.6	64

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

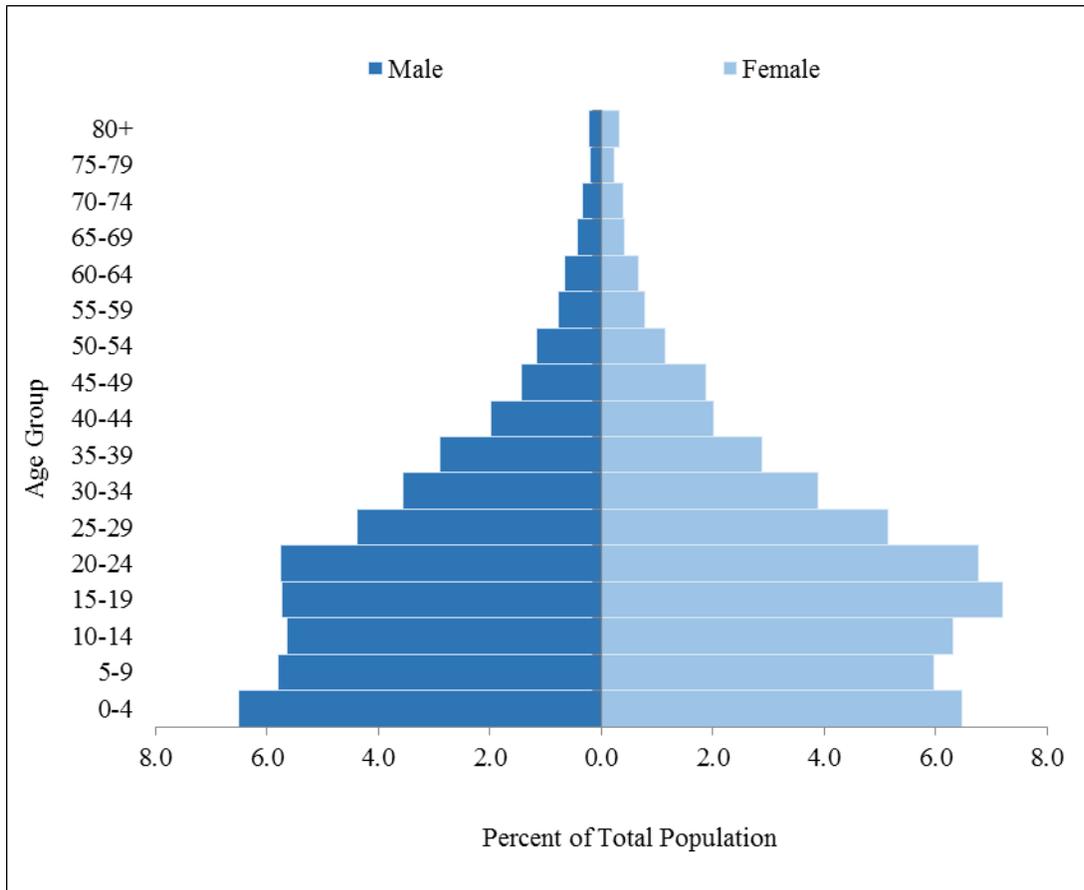
1.9.5 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid provides a snapshot of the relative age distribution of a population by sex. It can be presented in single years or in group of years. In addition, a population pyramid can highlight inconsistencies in age reporting, particularly in single years. Where age reporting is accurate and migration is limited, the traditional population pyramids in five years age groups can provide useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates) in the past. In a typical population, the relative percentage composition should decrease progressively with increasing age.

Figure 1.2 shows population pyramid by five year age groups of Mbeya city council. The population pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–29, an indication of youth in-migration from

other councils and regions. The bulge in Mbeya city pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

Figure 1. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.10 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

Understanding the population for specified age groups is important as it provides information for age specific policy formulation. The 2012 Census revealed that, Mbeya city is composed of a young population with 44.1 percent of total population below 18 years of age and only 2.5 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 1.8). This pattern is typical for many councils with high fertility and mortality rates.

Table 1. 8: Size of Key Population Groups, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

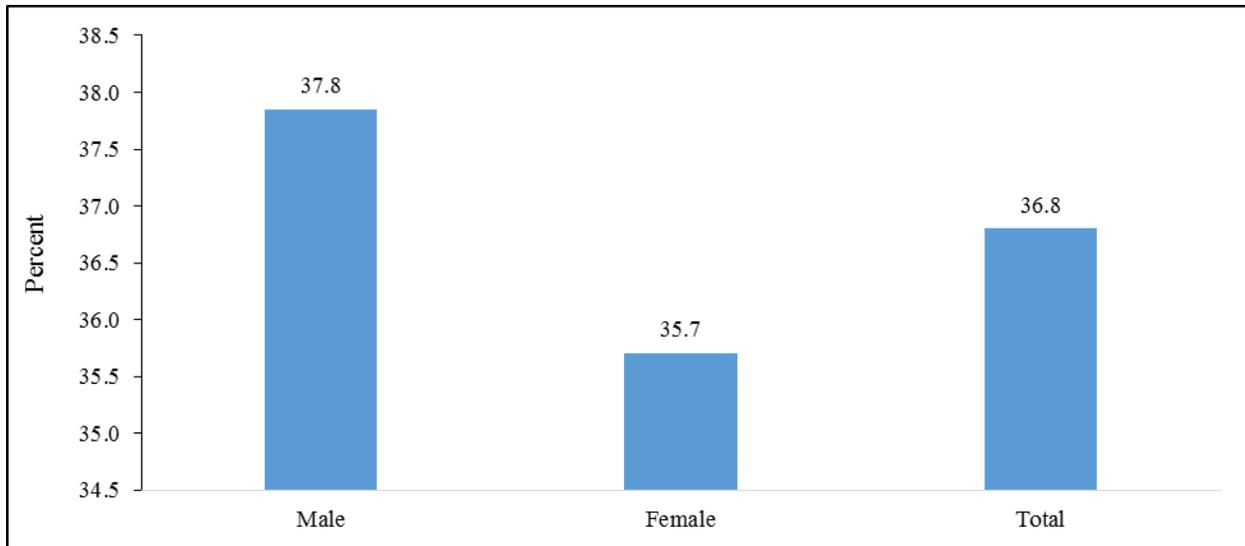
Population Group	Number	Percent
Total Population	385,279	100.0
Male	182,620	47.4
Female	202,659	52.6
Children (Under 1 year)	11,016	2.9
Male	5,488	3.0
Female	5,528	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	50,045	13.0
Male	25,066	13.7
Female	24,979	12.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	141,475	36.7
Male	69,116	37.8
Female	72,359	35.7
Young Population (0–17 years)	170,025	44.1
Male	81,622	44.7
Female	88,403	43.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	98,132	25.5
Male	44,228	24.2
Female	53,904	26.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	169,973	44.1
Male	78,053	42.7
Female	91,920	45.4
School-Age Population		
Primary school (7–13 years)	63,163	16.4
Male	30,459	16.7
Female	32,704	16.1
Secondary School (14–17 years)	37,943	9.8
Male	16,688	9.1
Female	21,255	10.5
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	234,043	60.7
Male	109,031	59.7
Female	125,012	61.7
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	114,934	56.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	14,883	3.9
Male	6,985	3.8
Female	7,898	3.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,761	2.5
Male	4,473	2.4
Female	5,288	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		64.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.10.1 Young Population (0 – 14 Years)

The proportion of young population below 15 years of age to the total population is an indicator of the “youngness” of the population. Figure 1.3 shows that, Mbeya city council is characterized by a young age structure, with 36.8 percent of the total population below age 15 years, with males having 37.8 percent of the total male population and females having 35.7 percent of the total female population.

Figure 1. 3: Young Population (0 - 14 Years) by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

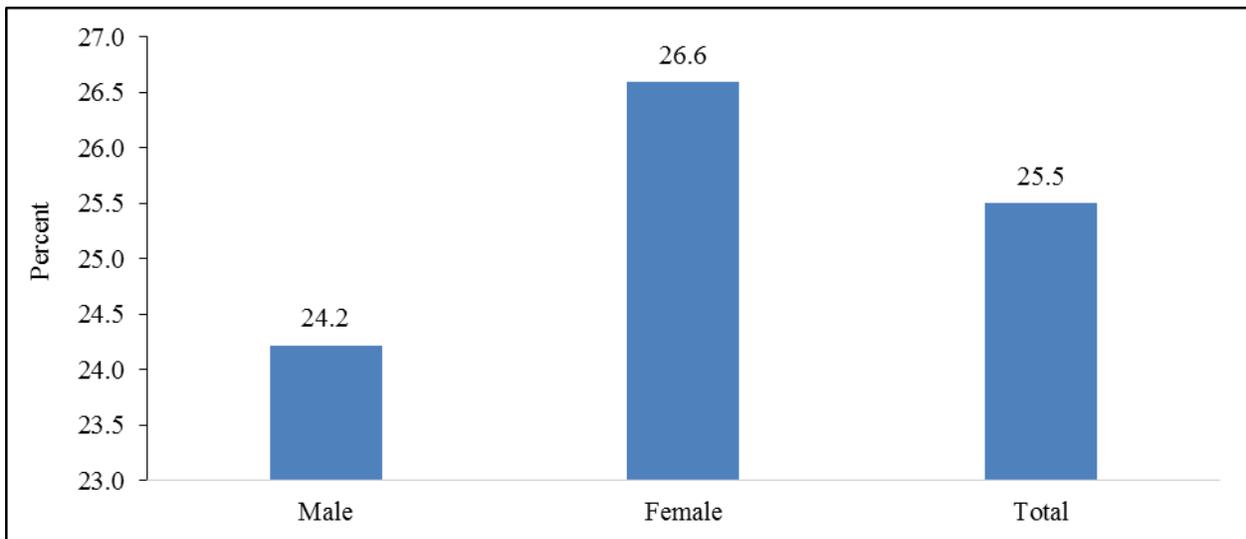
1.10.2 Youth Population

Youth population represents an important stage of the life cycle, both demographically and socially. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years. However, according to the Tanzania National Youth Policy, Tanzania has her specific definition that is usually used by planners, policy makers and stakeholders and defines a youth as person of age 15 to 35 years. Currently the Government and other stakeholders have placed special concerns on youth socio-economic characteristics because it is an ever increasing group of labour market.

Figure 1.4 and 1.5 presents the youth population for Mbeya city council from 2012 Census. The proportion of youth population (15 – 24 years) as shown in Figure 1.4 is 25.5 percent of the total population in Mbeya city council, with males having 24.2 percent of the total male population and females having 26.6 percent of the total female population.

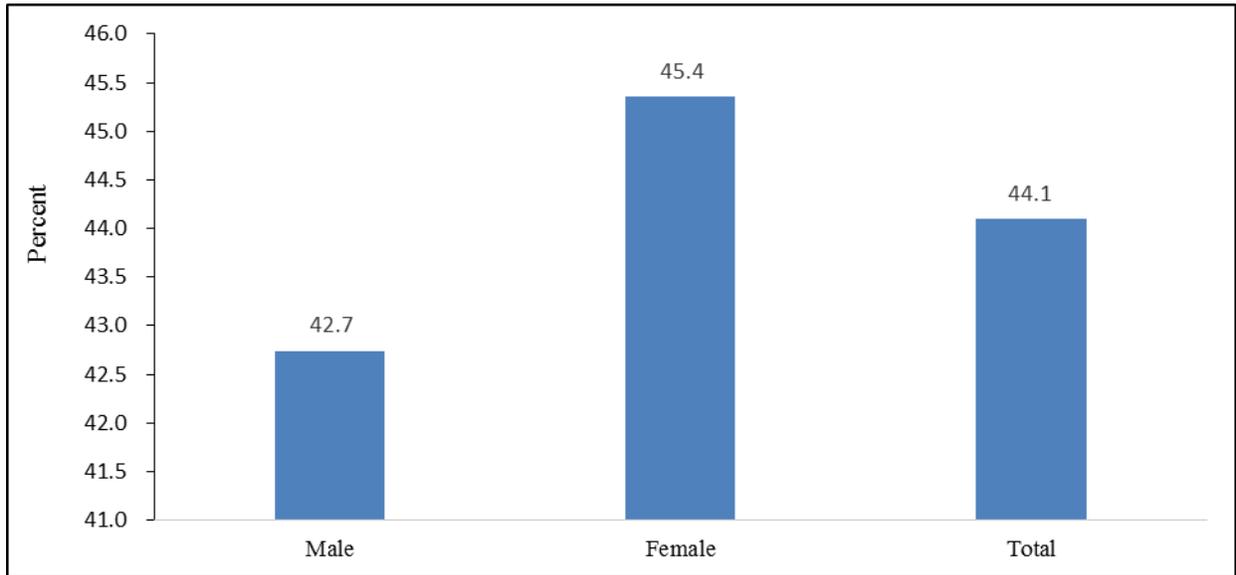
Moreover, the proportion of youth population (15 – 35 years) as shown in Figure 1.5 is 44.1 percent of the total population in Mbeya city council, with males having 42.7 percent of the total male population and females having 45.4 percent of the total female population.

Figure 1. 4: Youth Population (15 – 24 Years) by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1. 5: Youth Population (15 – 35 Years) by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



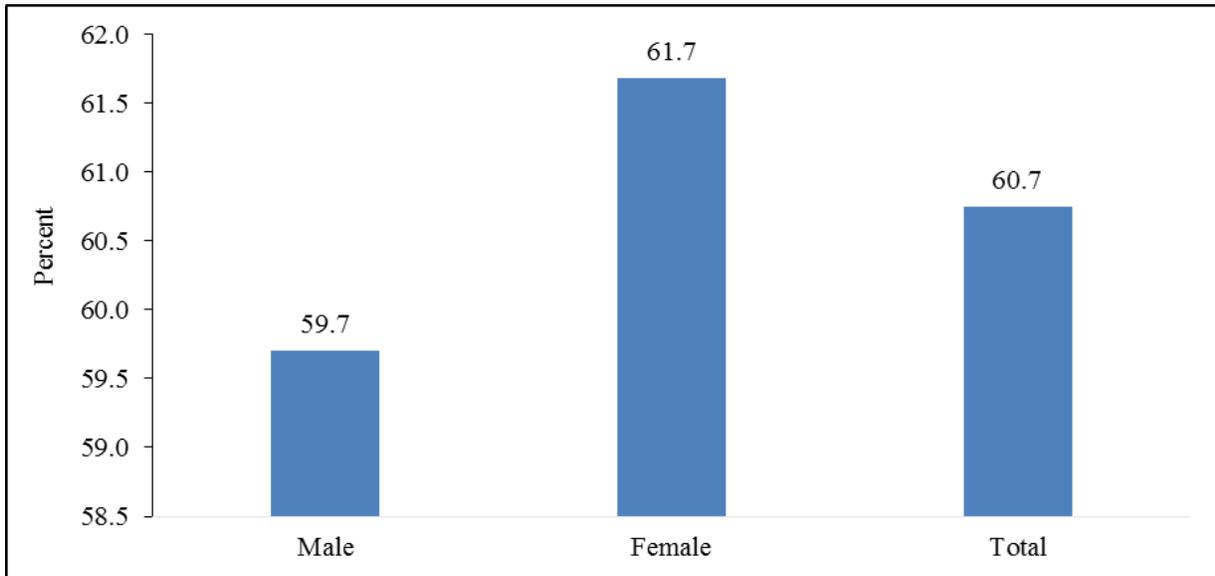
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.10.3 Working Age Population (15 – 64 Years)

The working age population estimates the total number of potential workers within an economy. It covers all persons aged 15 years and above but do not exceed 64 years of age in a specified geographical location, but does not differentiate between those who are working, unemployed or inactive. The working age population of an economy shifts with change in the demographic characteristics of an area; with large changes having the potential impact to the economy.

Figure 1.6 presents the working age population in Mbeya city council for the 2012 Census. The proportion of working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mbeya city council is 60.7 percent of the total population, with males having 59.7 percent of the total male population and females having 61.7 percent of the total female population.

Figure 1. 6: Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

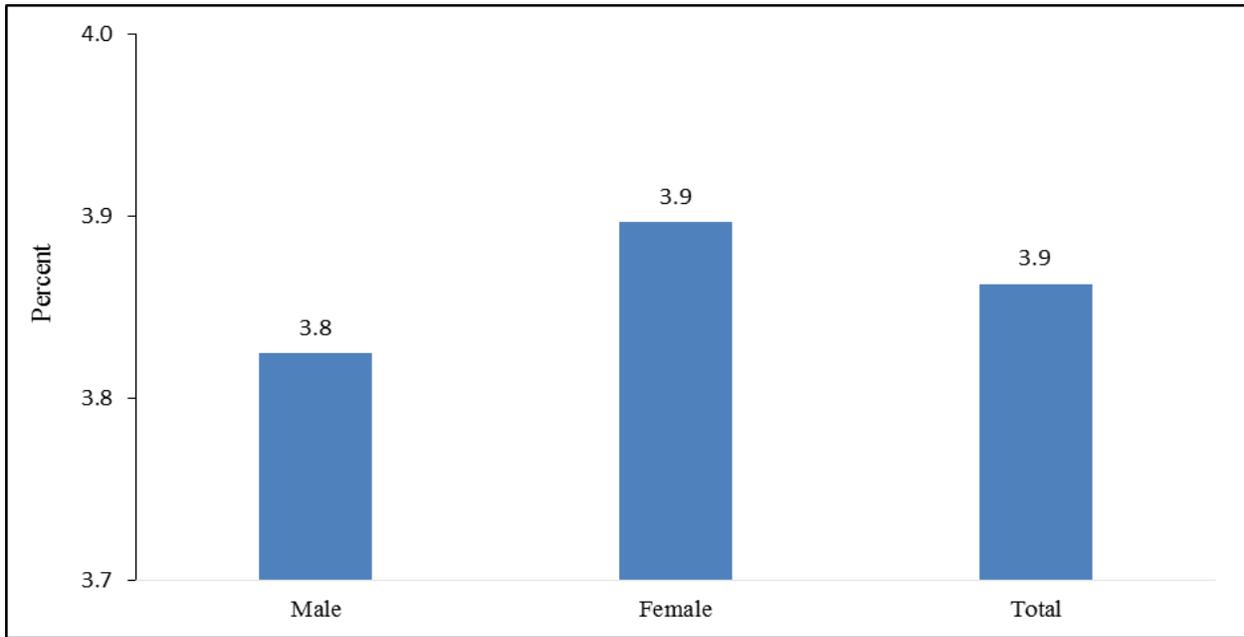


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.10.4 Elderly Population

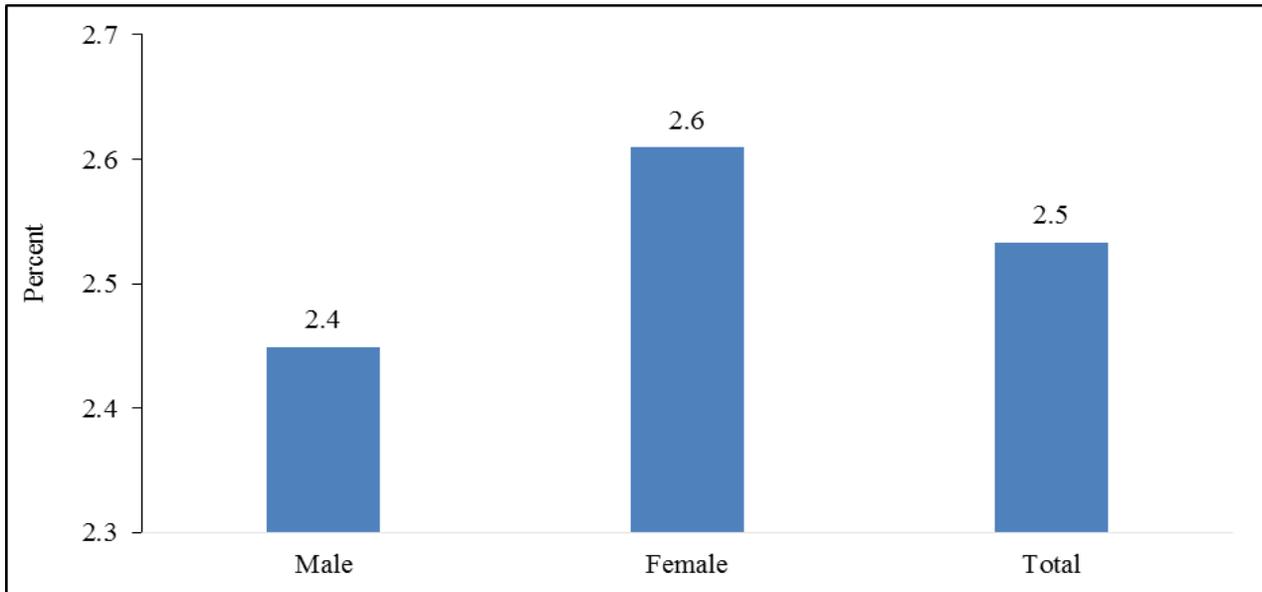
The percentage of the total population that constitutes the elderly age is an indicator of population ageing. Figure 1.7 show that 3.9 percent of the population in Mbeya city council is aged 60 years and above with males having 3.8 percent of the total male population and females having 3.9 percent of the total female population. Figure 1.8 show that 2.5 percent of the population in Mbeya city council is aged 65 years and above with males having 2.4 percent of the total male population and females having 2.6 percent of the total female population.

Figure 1. 7: Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1. 8: Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

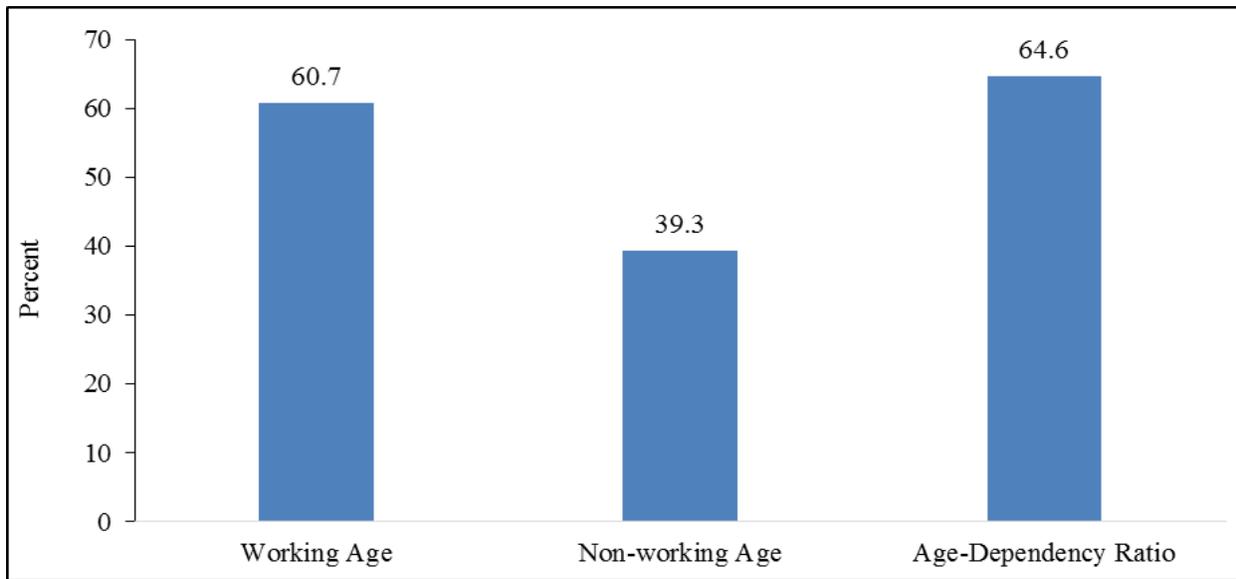


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.10.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that 60.7 percent of the population in Mbeya city council was aged 15-64 years and 39.3 percent of the population was aged below 15 years or 65 years and above. Therefore the age dependency ratio for council was 64.6 as presented in Figure 1. 9, implying that there were 100 people aged 15–64 years supporting 65 persons in age 0-14 years and 65 years and above.

Figure 1. 9: Age Dependency Ratio, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

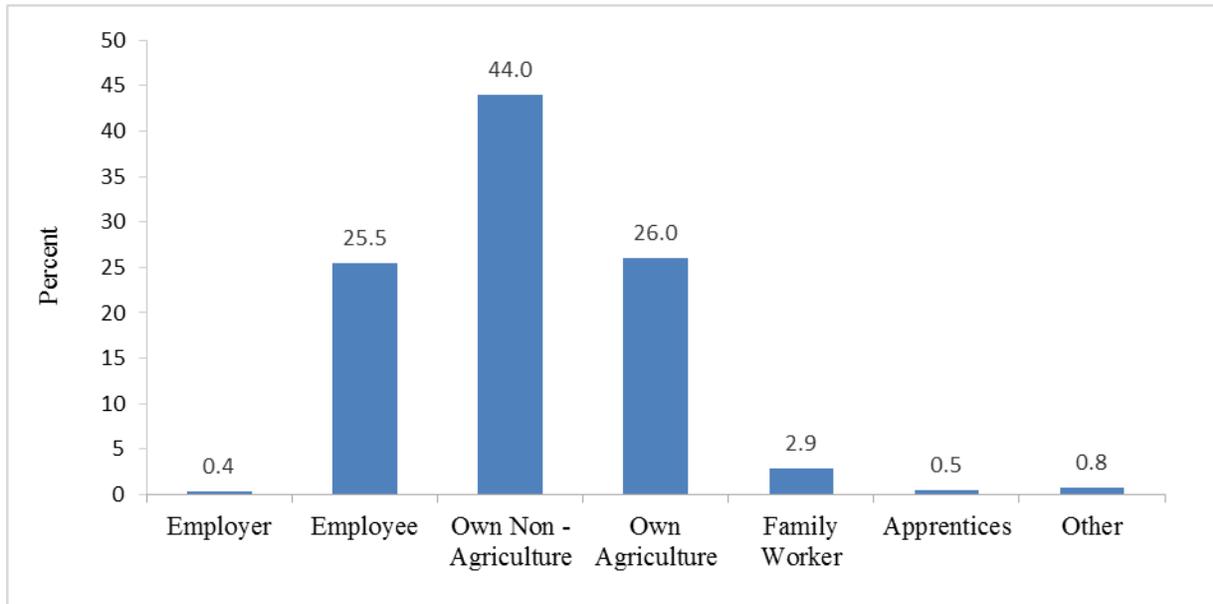
1.11 Employment Status

Categorization of status in employment helps in understanding composition and dynamics of labour market. Status in employment distinguishes between six important and useful categories namely paid employees, self-employed in agriculture, self-employed in non-agriculture, unpaid family helpers, apprentices and other status such as working on own farm.

As can be deduced from Figure 1.10, own non-agriculture persons have the largest share (44.0 percent) of total employed persons followed by own agriculture persons (26.0 percent),

employee (25.5 percent) and family workers (2.9 percent). The remaining employment statuses contribute less than 1 percent of total employment each.

Figure 1. 10: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Employment Status, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.12 Land Development

The 2000 Land Policy recognize the importance of land as a key factor of production of goods and services in the country, it has been prepared to suite the current and future demand of land in order to minimize if not finish land conflict within communities. Therefore, land use planning is a key aspect for development of both urban and rural areas of any council in the country. The land needs in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes. In rural areas, major needs for land include crop production, grazing land, building plots for residential, commercial, institutional and other production activities. Therefore, demands for surveyed land plots have been of great importance in recent times due to the increase of population in the country. However; due to limited

resources, not all of the land areas in Mbeya city are surveyed which may result into conflicts in the society. There is a need for city to prioritize this important activity in the next strategic plans.

CHAPTER TWO

Mbeya City Council Economy

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter highlights the socio-economic performance of Mbeya City Council and its poverty status. The economic indicators discussed in this chapter include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and the main sources of income for the residents of Mbeya CC. The non-income indicators cover education development, housing conditions and its amenities inside and outside the main dwelling.

2.1 GDP and Per Capita GDP

The gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy, particularly Mbeya city council. GDP is measured as the value of goods and services produced by residents during a particular accounting period. The economic activities required for computing the GDP are like agriculture; crops, livestock, forest and hunting, fishing, industry and construction; mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water, construction, services; Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Communication, finance and insurance, real estate, business estate, business services, public, education, health and other services.

2.2 Employment

2.2.1 Government Employment

Analysis of employment by sector highlights the relative importance of different economic activities with regard to employment. Table 2.1 shows the number of Government employees in key sectors of economy in Mbeya city council from 2011 to 2015. Education is the main sector of employment in Mbeya city employing more than 53 percent in primary education over the period (2011 – 2015) and about 31 percent in secondary education. Health services ranked third

in employment by employing about 13 percent of total employment while natural resources had the lowest proportion of Government employees with not more than 0.5 percent over the period.

Table 2. 1: Number of Government Employees in Key sectors of Economy, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Sector	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education										
Primary	1,504	53.2	1,596	54.0	1,620	53.87	1,699	53.3	1,699	52.3
Secondary	917	32.4	928	31.4	946	31.46	1,062	33.3	1,062	32.7
Health	359	12.7	384	13.0	391	13.00	375	11.8	425	13.1
Agriculture and Livestock	44	1.6	45	1.5	46	1.53	48	1.5	53	1.6
Natural Resource	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.13	4	0.1	12	0.4
Total	2,828	100.0	2,957	100.0	3,007	100.00	3,188	100.0	3,251	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Council

2.3 Non-Income Indicators

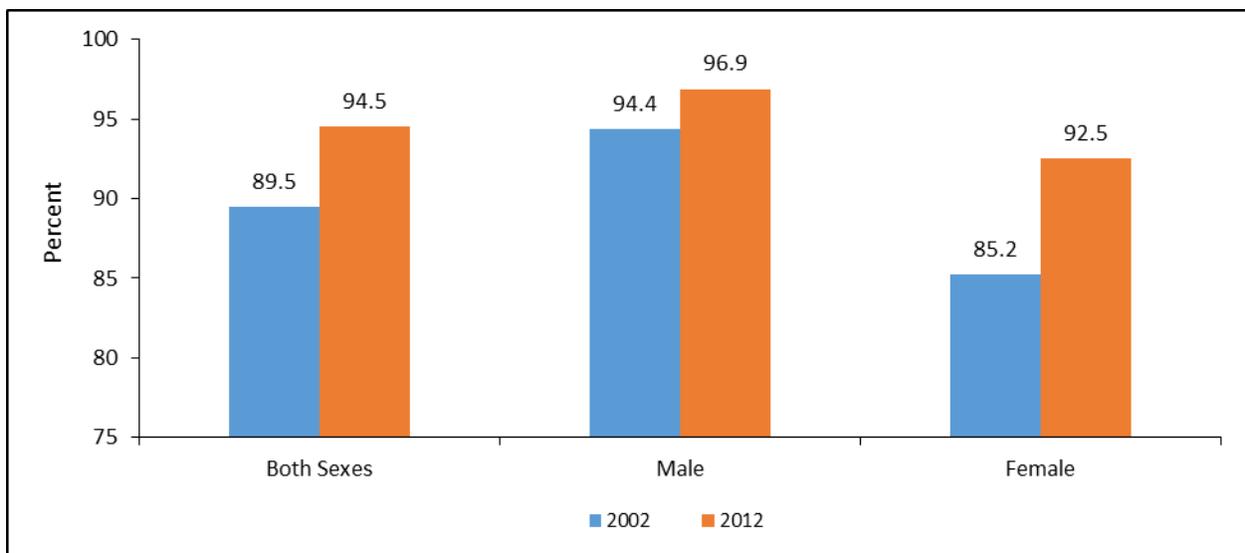
As stated earlier, beside GDP and per capita GDP, there are number of indicators that portray the level of development and poverty status of the council. These indicators include main source of cash income, food security and consumption patterns, education attainment, adult literacy rate, health indicators and as well as housing conditions and its amenities inside and outside dwellings, such as access to safe drinking water, household's assets, toilet facilities and sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Housing conditions include types of construction materials for roofing, walling and flooring.

2.3.1 Literacy Rate

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence on everyday life. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorized phrases. The ability to read and write may be in any language.

Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 2.1) shows that, there is an increase in adult literacy rates in Mbeya city council from 89.5 percent in 2002 to 94.5 percent in 2012. In addition, the city improved the literacy rate for males from 94.4 percent in 2002 to 96.9 percent in 2012 and from 85.2 percent for females in 2002 to 92.5 percent in 2012. The low rate of literacy for females is attributed to the gender bias developed in the community that suppresses girls and women from having equal chance to education, participate in decision making and the type of activities girls engage during the schooling age which consume most of their time and remain with little time for studying.

Figure 2. 1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



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

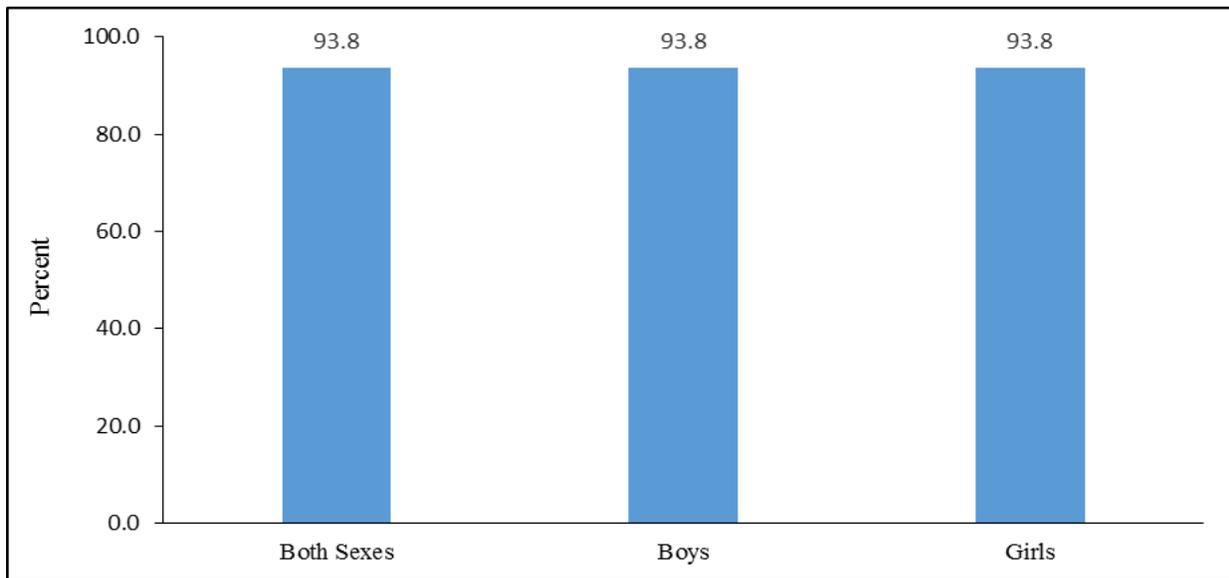
2.3.2 Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools

Enrolment ratios depict the proportion of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education within the population. Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development of persons and the council. Therefore, prosperity of

the council in terms of human resource depends on how far the young residents have been educated. The enrolment rate of the council is one of the indicators of sustainable development of human capital. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7-13 year age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania.

Figure 2.2 present the net enrolment rates in primary schools by sex in Mbeya city council. According to 2012 Census, NER for Mbeya city council was 93.8 percent which is similar to the net enrolment rates of both sexes separately. This means that, among ten children who are supposed to be enrolled nine are actually enrolled in school.

Figure 2. 2: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

2.3.3 Housing Conditions

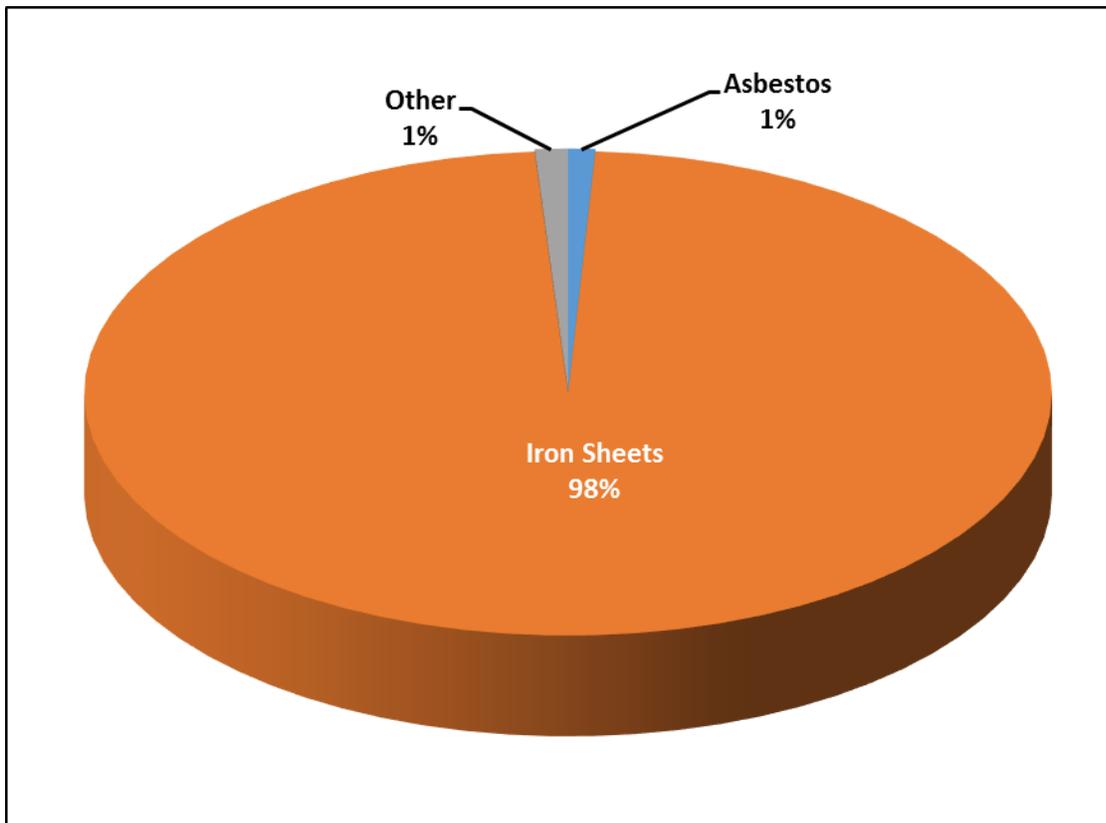
Housing condition is another key non-income indicator for measuring poverty of households by looking for the durability and quality of main dwellings in terms of the building materials used

for the main elements of houses, namely, the roof, the walls and the floor. The availability of social amenities in or outside the house such as water supply, toilet facilities and ownership of assets are also considered. It is evident from the census results that great improvement in housing condition has been made in Mbeya city council between 2002 and 2012.

2.3.3.1 Roofing Materials

The 2012 population and housing census results show that, there is improvement on the use of modern roofing materials in Mbeya city council. Figure 2.3 show that, 98 percent of all households use iron sheets as the main roofing materials. On the other hand, 1 percent of households use asbestos and the rest of households use other materials such as tiles, mud and leaves, grass/leave, plastics/box papers.

Figure 2. 3: Distributions of Households by Type of Materials Used for Roofing, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

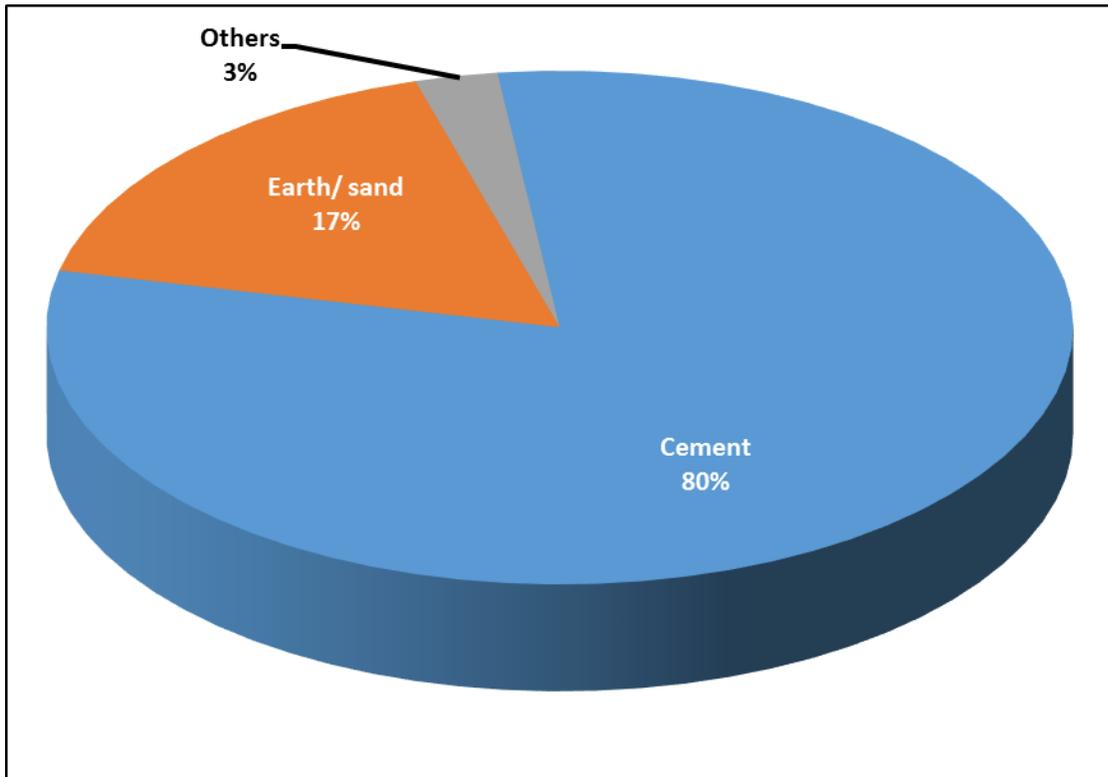


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

2.3.3.2 Flooring Materials

The status of floor can easily be quantified by examining materials used. Figure 2.4 shows that, the use of cement is prominent materials for flooring with 80 percent in Mbeya city council. It was also revealed that, 17 percent of households use earth or sand as the main flooring materials, the rest of households uses other materials such as ceramic tiles, terrazzo and animal dung.

Figure 2. 4: Distribution of Households by Type of Materials Used for Flooring, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

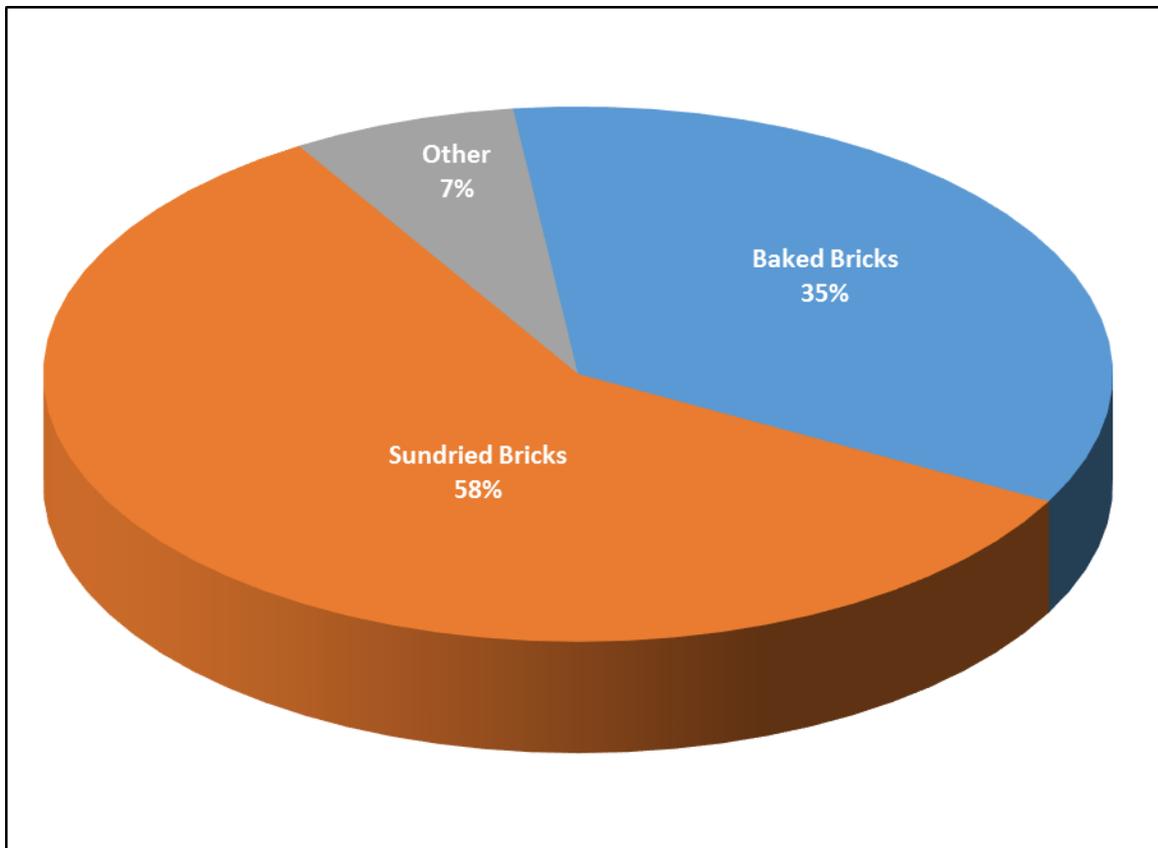


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

2.3.3.3 Wall Materials

Material used to construct walls of the main dwellings is another notable feature concerning the quality of dwellings and at the same time quantify the poverty status of the households. Figure 2.5 shows that, in 2012, 58 percent of households in Mbeya city council built their wall using sundried bricks followed by baked bricks (35 percent) while the rest 7 percent used other wall materials.

Figure 2. 5: Distribution of Households by Type of Materials Used for Wall, Mbeya City Council, 2012 Census

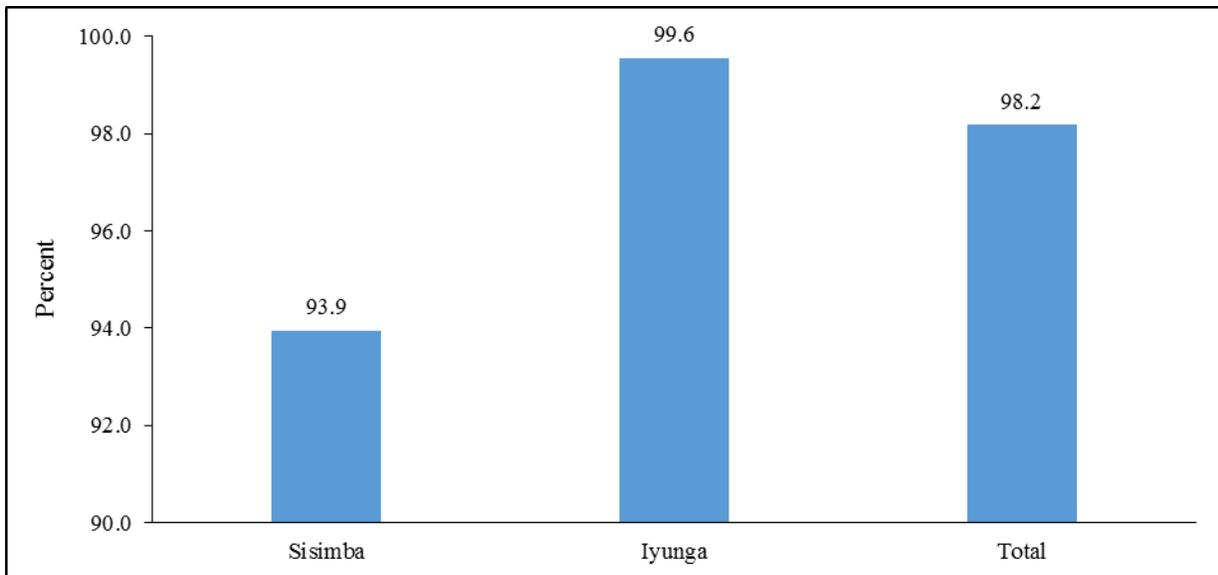


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

2.3.4 Improved Water Sources

Improved water sources include piped water into dwelling, public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole and protected dug wells. Figure 2.6 show that, 98.2 percent of the population of Mbeya city council is using improved water sources. On the other hand, Iyunga division has 99.6 percent of its population using improved water sources while Sisimba division has 93.9 percent of its population using improved water sources.

Figure 2. 6: Population Using Improved Water Sources by Division; Mbeya City Council, (Population Census projection, 2015)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

2.4 Land Development

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

2.4.1 Land Use Planning

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

2.4.2 Formal settlements (Surveyed areas)

Land surveying is the great concern in Tanzania, and Mbeya city faces the same problem where a large area is not surveyed. Table 2.2 shows that, the council has a total land area of 250.079 square kilometres of which 90.471 square kilometres (36.2 percent) is surveyed.

Furthermore there is more part of land area surveyed in Iyunga division (47.3 percent of its total land area) while Sisimba division has 20.1 percent of its total land area surveyed. In addition, the proportion of total surveyed plots designated for residential areas in Mbeya city is 31.2 percent, trade or industrial areas is 1.5 percent and public services areas is 3.6 percent of its total land area. From the findings, Iyunga division has more proportion of surveyed plots designated for residential areas covering 40.9 percent of its total land area, trade or industrial areas covers 1.8 percent and public services areas occupies 4.5 percent of its total land area. Moreover, the proportion of total surveyed plots designated for residential areas, trade or industrial areas and public services areas is 17.0 percent, 0.9 percent and 2.2 percent of the total land area in Sisimba division respectively.

Table 2. 2: Distribution of Surveyed Area (Square Kilometres) by Division, Ward and Type of Use, Mbeya City Council, 2011- 2015

Division	Ward	Size of Plots Surveyed					% of the Plots to the Total area, ward		
		Total area	Surveyed	Residential	Trade	Public	Residential	Trade	Public
Sisimba	Sisimba	8.071	2.019	1.938	0.024	0.057	24.0	0.3	0.7
	Isyesye	6.312	4.735	4.293	0.076	0.366	68.0	1.2	5.8
	Ilemi	10.452	5.226	4.599	0.084	0.544	44.0	0.8	5.2
	Iziwa	18.303	0.577	0.320	0.156	0.101	1.8	0.9	0.6
	Isanga	1.028	0.257	0.226	0.010	0.021	22.0	1.0	2.0
	Itiji	1.111	0.278	0.261	0.006	0.011	23.5	0.5	1.0
	Ghana	0.406	0.307	0.291	0.004	0.013	71.6	0.9	3.1
	Mwasenkwa	13.620	1.363	1.118	0.109	0.136	8.2	0.8	1.0
	Nsoho	7.740	0.433	0.154	0.035	0.244	2.0	0.5	3.2
	Nonde	0.956	0.240	0.231	0.002	0.008	24.1	0.2	0.8
	Maendeleo	0.534	0.534	0.511	0.004	0.020	95.7	0.8	3.7
	Itagano	16.814	0.204	0.135	0.008	0.061	0.8	0.1	0.4
	Iganzo	5.941	1.162	0.963	0.089	0.110	16.2	1.5	1.9
	Majengo	0.341	0.341	0.317	0.007	0.017	93.0	2.0	5.0
	Itende	10.364	2.800	1.971	0.311	0.519	19.0	3.0	5.0
Sub Total		101.993	20.477	17.328	0.924	2.226	17.0	0.9	2.2
Iyunga	Iwambi	12.006	9.054	7.002	0.604	1.449	58.3	5.0	12.1
	Iyunga	16.113	11.280	9.669	0.645	0.967	60.0	4.0	6.0
	Iganjo	4.081	1.021	0.735	0.082	0.204	18.0	2.0	5.0
	Iduda	7.809	1.902	1.546	0.055	0.301	19.8	0.7	3.9
	Iyela	7.520	1.931	1.483	0.154	0.293	19.7	2.1	3.9
	Ilomba	10.364	10.300	9.846	0.107	0.347	95.0	1.0	3.4
	Mwakibete	8.904	2.226	1.781	0.134	0.312	20.0	1.5	3.5
	Igawilo	7.121	1.280	1.161	0.041	0.078	16.3	0.6	1.1
	Itezi	14.505	10.880	9.937	0.189	0.754	68.5	1.3	5.2
	Nsalaga	23.913	5.982	4.785	0.191	1.005	20.0	0.8	4.2
	Kalobe	5.444	1.861	1.688	0.082	0.091	31.0	1.5	1.7
	Nzovwe	7.421	0.526	0.356	0.068	0.102	4.8	0.9	1.4
	Maanga	0.363	0.091	0.073	0.004	0.015	20.0	1.0	4.0
	Uyole	10.506	7.880	7.302	0.210	0.368	69.5	2.0	3.5
	Ruanda	1.435	0.718	0.646	0.030	0.042	45.0	2.1	2.9
	Mabatini	0.718	0.180	0.144	0.004	0.032	20.1	0.5	4.5
	Forest	1.436	1.436	1.293	0.029	0.115	90.0	2.0	8.0
	Mbalizi road	1.125	0.846	0.812	0.011	0.023	72.2	1.0	2.0
	Tembela	4.484	0.148	0.090	0.013	0.045	2.0	0.3	1.0
	Mwasanga	2.264	0.363	0.227	0.048	0.088	10.0	2.1	3.9
Sinde	0.554	0.089	0.056	0.011	0.022	10.0	2.0	4.0	
Sub Total		148.086	69.994	60.631	2.710	6.654	40.9	1.8	4.5
Grand Total		250.079	90.471	77.959	3.634	8.879	31.2	1.5	3.6

Source: Mbeya City Land Office

Note: Total area includes un-surveyed land

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

2.4.3 Informal Settlements (Unsurveyed areas)

Large part of the land in Mbeya city council is not surveyed as previously earmarked. However, there are un-surveyed areas that are portioned for residential areas, trade or industrial areas and public services. Table 2.3 shows that, 159.609 square kilometres (63.8 percent) of the total city council land area is un-surveyed.

Furthermore, the largest part of Sisimba division is not surveyed (89.9 percent of its total land area) while 52.7 percent of land in Iyunga division is also not surveyed. In addition, the proportion of un-surveyed plots designated for residential areas in Mbeya CC is 43.5 percent with slightly higher proportion in Iyunga division 44.5 percent compared to Sisimba division with 42.1 percent. However Sisimba division as higher proportion of un-surveyed area designated for trade or industrial activities and public services areas with 15.2 percent and 16.7 percent of the its total land area respectively compared to 4.3 percent and 3.9 percent of Iyunga division.

Table 2. 3: Distribution of Un Surveyed Area (Square Kilometres) by Division, Ward and Type of Use, Mbeya City Council, 2011- 2015

Division	Ward	Total Area	Un surveyed Area	Estimated Size of Un surveyed area			% of Un surveyed to the Ward area		
				Residential	Trade	Public	Residential	Trade	Public
Sisimba	Sisimba	8.071	6.052	0.202	0.024	0.137	2.5	0.3	1.7
	Isyesye	6.312	1.577	1.326	0.057	0.194	21.0	0.9	3.1
	Ilemi	10.452	5.226	4.808	0.157	0.261	46.0	1.5	2.5
	Iziwa	18.303	17.726	7.322	4.942	5.462	40.0	27.0	29.8
	Isanga	1.028	0.771	0.740	0.010	0.020	72.0	1.0	2.0
	Itiji	1.111	0.833	0.801	0.013	0.019	72.1	1.2	1.7
	Ghana	0.406	0.099	0.094	0.002	0.003	23.2	0.5	0.7
	Mwasenkwa	13.620	12.257	6.815	1.363	4.079	50.0	10.0	29.9
	Nsoho	7.740	7.307	3.522	2.090	1.695	45.5	27.0	21.9
	Nonde	0.956	0.716	0.688	0.014	0.013	71.9	1.5	1.4
	Maendeleo	0.534	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Itagano	16.814	16.610	4.910	6.727	4.709	29.2	40.0	28.0
	Iganzo	5.941	4.779	4.459	0.098	0.222	75.0	1.7	3.7
	Majengo	0.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Itende	10.364	7.564	7.260	0.052	0.252	70.0	0.5	2.4
Sub Total		101.993	81.516	42.946	15.550	17.067	42.1	15.2	16.7
Iyunga	Iwambi	12.006	2.952	2.656	0.121	0.176	22.1	1.0	1.5
	Iyunga	16.113	4.833	4.029	0.000	0.804	25.0	0.0	5.0
	Iganjo	4.081	3.060	2.450	0.204	0.406	60.0	5.0	9.9
	Iduda	7.809	5.907	3.124	2.421	0.312	40.0	31.0	4.0
	Iyela	7.520	5.589	5.115	0.226	0.248	68.0	3.0	3.3
	Ilomba	10.364	0.064	0.044	0.010	0.010	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Mwakibete	8.904	6.678	6.233	0.134	0.311	70.0	1.5	3.5
	Igawilo	7.121	5.841	4.772	0.855	0.215	67.0	12.0	3.0
	Itezi	14.505	3.625	2.872	0.029	0.724	19.8	0.2	5.0
	Nsalaga	23.913	17.931	17.227	0.120	0.585	72.0	0.5	2.4
	Kalobe	5.444	3.583	3.050	0.167	0.366	56.0	3.1	6.7
	Nzovwe	7.421	6.895	6.310	0.037	0.520	85.0	0.5	7.0
	Maanga	0.363	0.272	0.225	0.029	0.018	62.1	8.0	4.8
	Uyole	10.506	2.626	2.010	0.052	0.524	19.1	0.5	5.0
	Ruanda	1.435	0.717	0.646	0.030	0.041	45.0	2.1	2.9
	Mabatini	0.718	0.538	0.505	0.006	0.027	70.3	0.8	3.8
	Forest	1.436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mbalizi road	1.125	0.279	0.226	0.011	0.042	20.1	1.0	3.8
	Tembela	4.484	4.336	3.587	0.448	0.300	80.0	10.0	6.7
	Mwasanga	2.264	1.901	0.388	1.398	0.113	17.1	61.7	5.0
Sinde	0.554	0.465	0.445	0.008	0.012	80.3	1.5	2.2	
Sub Total		148.086	78.092	65.913	6.306	5.754	44.5	4.3	3.9
Grand Total		250.079	159.609	108.860	21.856	22.821	43.5	8.7	9.1

Source: Mbeya City Council Land Register

Note: Total area includes surveyed land

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

2.4.4 Policy Implication on Land sector

Since land is one of the four pillars of Tanzania's development philosophy which are people, land, good policies and good leadership, concrete implementation of the National Land Policy will promote the best use of land so that land as an investment resource can make the maximum contribution to the city's development process and the national level at large.

Inadequate implementation of the National Land Policy and lack of well-designed Land Use Planning in the city may result into land conflict and disputes among residents. In addition, un surveyed land limits residents to use their land as a source of getting loans from financial institutions. This situation calls for domestication of National Land Policy at the council level to secure the situation.

Table 2.4 shows the urban land use planning in Mbeya city council for 2015. Results reveal that 9,698.90 hectares land are planned for human settlements, 7,207.91 hectares for agriculture and livestock and 1,159.24 hectares for forests reserve in the council. Additionally, a total land size of 491.27 hectares is planned for water catchment areas and 1,222.96 hectares left as un-used or reserve land area. Furthermore, 7,055.70 hectares of land in Iyunga division is planned for human settlements, 5643.45 hectares for agriculture and livestock and 162.94 hectares for forests reserve, while Sisimba division has 2,643.20 hectares of land planned for human settlements, 1,564.46 hectares for agriculture and livestock and 996.30 hectares for forests reserve.

Table 2. 4: Urban Land Use Planning by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Land size (in Hectares)used for			Water catchment	Size of un-used/Reserve land area(ha)
		Human settlements	Agriculture and Livestock	Forests reserve		
Sisimba	Sisimba	210.45	49.64	489.69	56.96	-
	Isyesye	555.41	64.96	-	-	16.23
	Ilemi	894.25	97.83	34.35	23.47	-
	Isanga	100.43	-	-	6.49	9.38
	Itiji	55.88	22.14	-	31.07	4.81
	Ghana	28.27	-	-	12.23	-
	Nsoho	165.22	333.92	277.86	-	-
	Nonde	26.53	38.03	11.34	19.4	-
	Maendeleo	44.41	9.65	-	1.55	4.88
	Iganzo	246.16	303.56	-	53.28	-
	Majengo	27.74	-	-	6.06	-
	Itende	288.45	644.73	183.06	65.99	-
	Sub Total		2,643.20	1,564.46	996.30	276.50
Iyunga	Iwambi	514.76	700.97	-	11.17	-
	Iyunga	730.42	603.89	-	33.52	49.37
	Iganjo	248.57	109.95	-	-	45.68
	Iduda	222.89	523.13	-	-	43.86
	Iyela	589.07	51.54	-	-	65.49
	Ilomba	921.66	89.84	-	-	-
	Mwakibete	424.56	396.75	-	38.39	-
	Igawilo	534.58	194.42	-	-	45.68
	Itezi	819.46	404.06	9.60	-	262.28
	Nsalaga	419.57	1256.13	153.34	-	473.66
	Kalobe	301.04	182.25	-	56.51	-
	Nzovwe	511.49	136.35	-	-	87.16
	Maanga	34.70	-	-	-	-
	Uyole	85.90	811.27	-	-	98.55
	Ruanda	131.1	-	-	18.10	-
	Mabatini	55.3	9.62	-	7.68	-
	Forest	135.77	-	-	-	6.73
	Mbalizi road	101.31	-	-	15.09	-
Tembela	239.96	173.28	-	23	-	
Sinde	33.59	-	-	11.31	9.20	
Sub Total		7,055.70	5,643.45	162.94	214.77	1,187.66
Grand Total		9,698.90	7,207.91	1,159.24	491.27	1,222.96

Source: Mbeya City Council Land Register

Table 2.5 shows that the total land bank size in 2015 for Mbeya city was 6.54 square kilometres which was all proposed for industrial use. In addition, Iyunga division had a larger part of total size of land bank with 3.80 square kilometres compared to Sisimba division with 2.74 square kilometres. Moreover Iduda ward had the largest land bank with 2.4 square kilometres followed by Nsoho with 2.09 square kilometres and Mwasenkwa had the least land bank with 0.65 square kilometre.

Table 2. 5: Availability of Land bank by Division, Ward and size of the land, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Land size (Sq. Kms)	Proposed use
Sisimba	Mwasenkwa	0.65	Industrial use
	Nsoho	2.09	Industrial use
	Sub Total	2.74	Industrial use
Iyunga	Iduda	2.40	Industrial use
	Mwasanga	1.40	Industrial use
	Sub Total	3.80	Industrial use
Grand Total		6.54	Industrial use

Source: Mbeya City Council Land Register

2.5 Revenue

This section analyses the total revenue of Mbeya city council by major contributors such as forest produce license fees, market stalls or slabs dues fee and penalties fees.

Table 2.6 indicates that, the revenue collection in Mbeya city council sharply decreased from TZS 5.7 billion in 2011 to TZS 2.8 billion in 2012 and later started to increase up to TZS 5.0 billion in 2015. Results further show that, service levy contributes the highest proportion of revenue (32.4 percent) in 2015 followed by market stalls/slabs dues (22.6 percent) and business license with 14.9 percent while the lowest amount was collected from forest produce license fees with 0.1 percent.

Table 2. 6: Revenues in TZS Collected From Major Contributors, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Sources of Revenue	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent (2015)
Building permit fee	40,794,405	55,379,000	50,712,426	65,730,669	82,545,502	1.6
Posters permit fee	124,640,000	121,969,803	328,709,000	359,446,656	578,822,945	11.5
Land survey service fee	3,920,681,844	1,032,014,638	114,031,384	1,750,260,787	172,661,870	3.4
Market stalls/slabs dues	403,422,700	383,957,600	371,925,582	427,888,600	1,136,815,211	22.6
Meat inspection charges	12,910,000	15,645,200	12,478,000	24,594,000	110,519,900	2.2
Service Levy	672,151,685	652,532,190	887,774,665	126,295,513	1,629,964,363	32.4
Forest produce license fees	5,852,900	11,527,500	14,144,600	49,040,358	5,283,450	0.1
Guest houses fees	127,580,600	104,908,981	165,000,000	180,040,800	71,075,750	1.4
Business License	-	-	617,935,380	547,085,774	752,376,100	14.9
Central bus stand fees	175,500,000	187,960,000	147,502,000	312,405,600	320,150,446	6.4
Revenue from renting of houses	61,430,000	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from renting of assets	94,295,000	114,607,000	131,382,500	-	-	-
Parking fees	57,192,258	57,700,000	73,708,000	90,759,210	92,340,000	1.8
Other fines and penalties	18,625,000	15,820,250	17,840,000	64,484,305	80,504,000	1.6
Total	5,715,076,392	2,754,022,162	2,933,143,537	3,998,032,272	5,033,059,537	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Council Office

CHAPTER THREE

Productive Sectors

3.0 Introduction

Economic activities, such as agriculture, industry and service are the productive sectors that provide the general picture on the strength of the growing economy. This chapter highlights the performance of productive sectors in Mbeya City Council. It explain the main economic activities carried out in the area which include agriculture, livestock keeping, natural resources, tourism and industrial development.



Production of Irish Potatoes – Mbeya City Council

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is one of important activity in the economy of Mbeya City Council as the majority of the people depend on it for food consumption and business purposes. Agricultural performance

has been declining due to several factors such as urbanization of most parts of the council which is normally associated with increase in other economic activities with more return compared to agriculture and people tend to engage less in agricultural activities, hence lowering its productivity. Other reasons includes the use of inferior tools including hand hoes, plough, inadequate knowledge of new agricultural products, pest problems, lack of enough improved seeds, lack of fertilizer and insufficiency of agricultural and livestock personnel. Additionally, climatic change is one of the major factors affecting agriculture production since many people depend on rain for crop production.

3.1.1 Distribution of Arable Land

Arable land is the land which is suitable for growing crops or the land which agricultural activities can take place. Mbeya City has a total land of 250.079 square kilometer where by Sisimba division occupies 101.993 square kilometer and Iyunga division covers 148.086 square kilometer. Findings also show that Mbeya City has an area of 61.37 square kilometer suitable for agriculture in Sisimba and Iyunga divisions. This indicates that, the largest portion of the land in the Council is not surveyed, hence there is a need for policy interventions to identify the total arable land in the district to facilitate optimal utilization of the available land resources in the City.

3.1.2 Cultivated land

3.1.2.1 Area Used for Food Crop Cultivation

Major food crops produced in Mbeya City Council includes maize, beans and round potatoes. Table 3.1 shows the area under which food crops are cultivated from 2011 to 2015. Results indicate that the average area cultivated annually over the period was 4,948 ha where Iyunga division had the largest area cultivated (3,482 ha) compared to Sisimba division with 1,466 ha.

The area under cultivation in Mbeya City has decreased from 5,960 ha in 2011 to 4,009 ha in 2015 where area under cultivation in Sisimba division has decreased by 626 ha from 1,770 ha in 2011 to 1,144 ha in 2015 while the area under cultivation in Iyunga division has decreased by 1,325 ha from 4,190 ha in 2011 to 2,865 ha in 2015. Maize production accounts for the largest area under cultivation with an average of 1,208 ha in Sisimba division over the period and 2,801 ha in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 1: Estimated Land Area (ha) under Major Food Crops by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Division	Crops	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Sisimba	Maize	1,458	1,328	1,185	1,126	941	1,208
	Beans	293	270	248	222	196	246
	Peas	19	15	13	11	7	13
	Sub Total	1,770	1,613	1,446	1,359	1,144	1,466
Iyunga	Maize	3,372	3,014	2,785	2,515	2,317	2,801
	Beans	558	513	467	417	379	467
	Round Potatoes	191	176	164	148	133	162
	Cow peas	42	36	28	22	17	29
	Wheat	27	25	23	21	19	23
	Sub Total	4,190	3,764	3,467	3,123	2,865	3,482
Grand Total		5,960	5,377	4,913	4,482	4,009	4,948

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.3 Crop Production



Maize production in one of the area – Mbeya City Council

Table 3.2 shows that the total production of major food crops such as maize, beans, round potatoes and peas grown in Mbeya City Council over the period has decreased from 7,377 tons

in 2011 to 6,094 tons in 2015. Finding also shows that the total production in Iyunga division has also decreased from 5,576 tons in 2011 to 4,808 tons in 2015, the same pattern is observed in Sisimba division where production has also decreased from 1,801 tons in 2011 to 1,286 tons in 2015. This trend is highly associated with increasing economic activities in other sectors where efforts are diverted to other economic activities rather than agriculture which is a condition expected with urbanization.

Table 3. 2: Estimated Production in tons of Major Food Crops by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

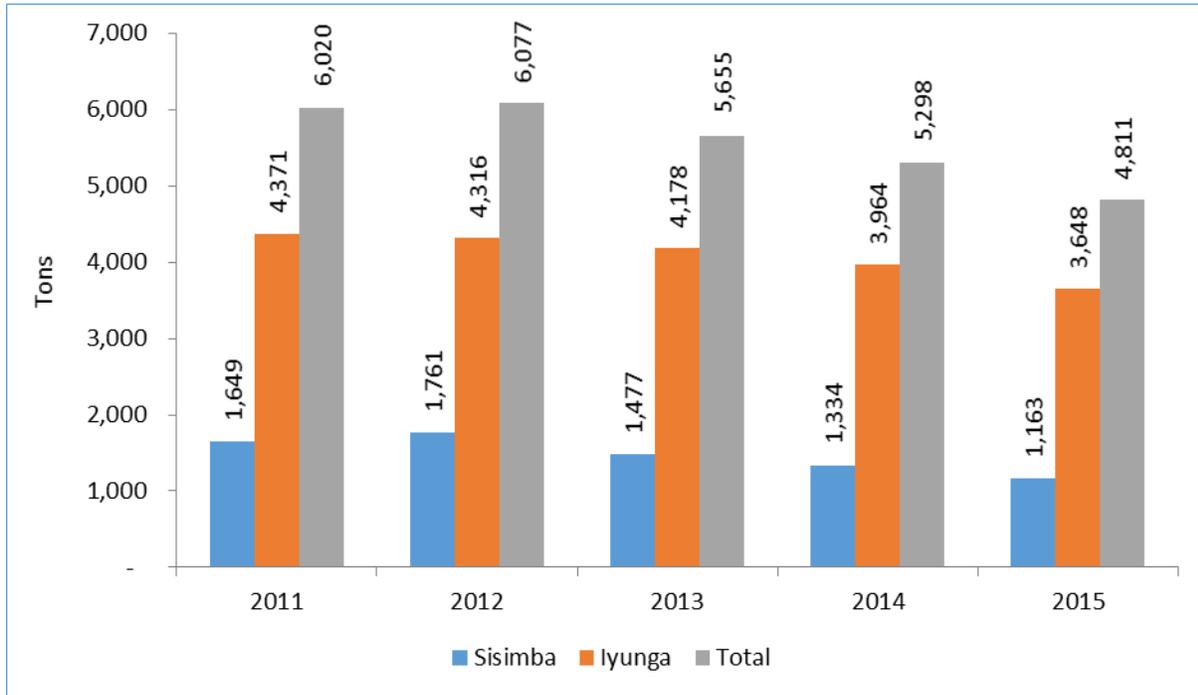
Division	Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Sisimba	Maize	1,649	1,761	1,477	1,334	1,163	1,477
	Beans	142	131	121	88	119	120
	Green Beans	10	291	7	6	4	63
	Sub Total	1,801	2,183	1,604	1,427	1,286	1,660
Iyunga	Maize	4,371	4,316	4,178	3,964	3,648	4,095
	Beans	279	257	238	252	236	252
	Peas	12	11	9	8	6	9
	Round Potatoes	915	870	840	954	918	899
	Sub Total	5,576	5,453	5,264	5,178	4,808	5,256
Grand Total	7,377	7,636	6,868	6,605	6,094	6,916	

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.3.1 Production of Maize in Mbeya City Council

Maize is the dominant crop produced in the council, Figure 3.1 shows the production of maize in the council has decreased from 6,020 tons in 2011 to 4,811 tons in 2015. Iyunga division had higher production of maize over the period than Sisimba division, where the production has been decreasing from 4,371 tons in 2011 to 3,648 tons in 2015. Moreover, production of maize in Sisimba division has also decreased from 1,649 tons in 2011 to 1,163 tons in 2015.

Figure 3. 1: Production of Maize (tons) by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

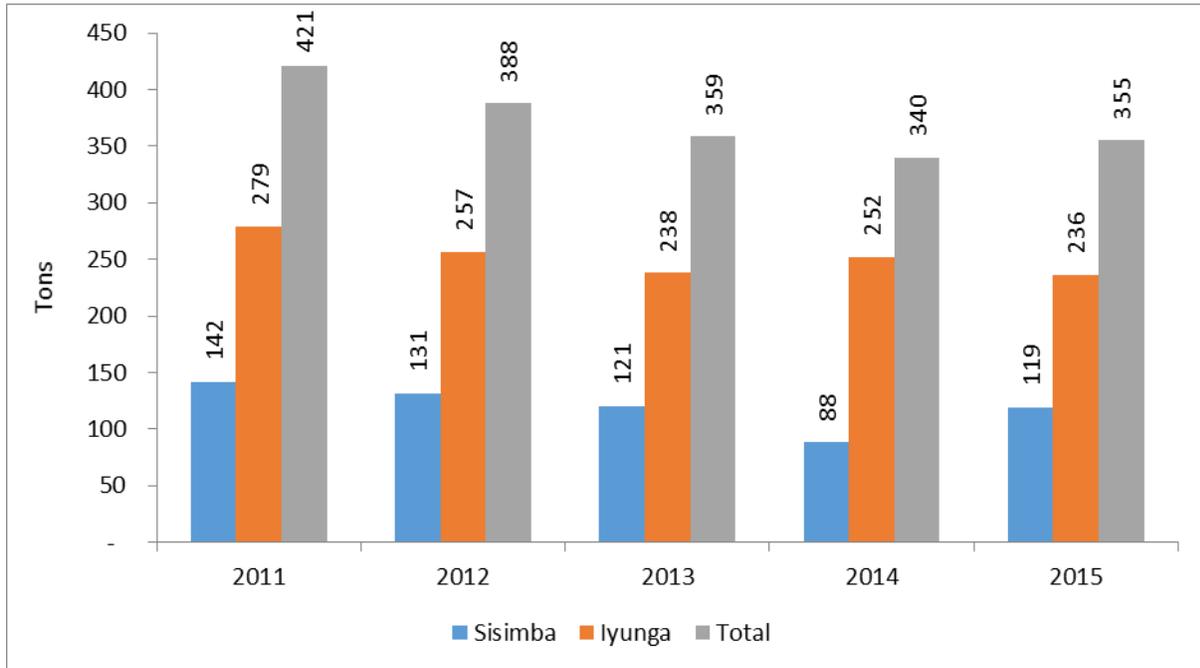


Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.3.2 Production of Beans

Beans is another food crop grown in the council in small scale agriculture for household consumption. Figure 3.2 indicates the trend of beans production in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. Results show that the total production of beans in the council has been decreasing over the period from 421 tons in 2011 to 340 tons in 2014 and slightly increased to 355 tons in 2015. Results further indicate that beans production has also been decreasing in Iyunga division from 279 tons in 2011 to 236 tons in 2015 while production in Sisimba division has been decreasing from 142 tons in 2011 to 119 tons in 2015. This indicates that the relative importance of beans production activity in the council has been decreasing over the period paving way for other economic activities.

Figure 3. 2: Production of Beans (tons) by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

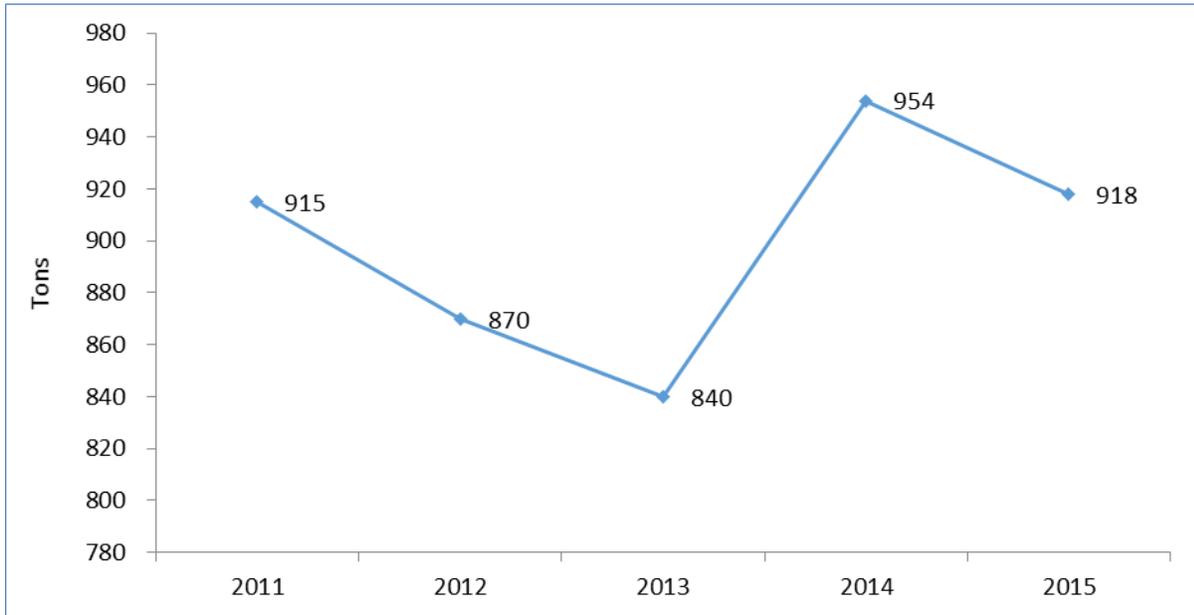


Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.3.3 Production of Round Potatoes

Round potatoes is one of the important food crop grown in Mbeya region and Mbeya City in particular. Figure 3.3 shows that round potatoes are cultivated in Iyunga division only with an average of 899 tons every year. Results also indicate that, a total of 91 tons were produced in 2011 and decreased to 840 tons in 2013 then increased to 954 tons in 2014 and later decreased to 918 tons in 2015.

Figure 3. 3: Production of Round Potatoes (tons), Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015



Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

Table 3.3 indicates the amount and value of food crops sold in Mbeya City, results reveal that 3.1 million kilograms of food crops have been sold in the council in 2015 where 2.3 million kg were sold in Iyunga division and 0.8 million kg were sold in Sisimba division. The total value realised from food crops amounted to TZS 1.6 billion in which Iyunga division earned more (TZS 1.2 billion) compared to Sisimba division with TZS 0.4 billion. Maize was the main source of income in Iyunga division with TZS 1.0 billion while Sisimba division earned TZS 0.4 billion from maize sales.

Table 3. 3: Estimated Amount and Value of Food Crops Sold by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Crop	Amount Sold (Kgs)	Price per Kg (TZS)	Total Value in TZS
Sisimba	Maize	697,800	470	327,966,000
	Beans	71,400	1,200	85,680,000
	Peas	2,100	1,500	3,150,000
	Sub Total	771,300		416,796,000
Iyunga	Maize	2,188,800	470	1,028,736,000
	Beans	142,560	1,200	171,072,000
	Peas	4,500	1,500	6,750,000
	Sub Total	2,335,860		1,206,558,000
Grand Total		3,107,160		1,623,354,000

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.4 Land Area under Major Cash Crops

Cash crops has been playing an important role as source of income in Mbeya City Council, Table 3.4 indicates that the cash crops productions has been cultivated on an areas of 904 ha annually in the council. Overall, the area under cultivation has decrease from 1,003 ha cultivated in 2011 to 762 ha cultivated in 2015. Sisimba division has big area under cash crops with an average of 594 ha annually compared to Iyunga division with 310 ha annually. Additionally, the area under cash crops in Sisimba division has been decreasing from 652 ha in 2011 to 503 ha in 2015 and the area under cash crops in Iyunga division has also been decreasing from 351 ha in 2011 to 259 ha in 2015. Irish potatoes accounted for the largest area under cash crops with an average of 535 ha in Sisimba division and 279 ha in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 4: Estimated Land Area (Ha) under Major Cash Crops by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Division	Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Sisimba	Irish Potatoes	583	565	551	525	452	535
	Coffee	69	62	58	56	51	59
	Sub Total	652	627	609	581	503	594
Iyunga	Irish Potatoes	315	305	281	260	235	279
	Wheat	27	25	23	21	19	23
	Coffee	9	8	8	6	5	7
	Sub Total	351	338	312	287	259	310
Grand Total		1,003	965	920	868	762	904

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.1.5 Production of Major Cash Crops

Major cash crops produced in Mbeya City Council are irish potatoes, other cash crops produced in small quantities includes coffee and wheat. Table 3.5 shows on average from 2012 to 2015; 10,585 tons of major cash crops were produced in the council whereby Sisimba division produced an average of 6,390 tons yearly and Iyunga division 4,195 tons.

It was further noticed that, production of the major cash crops had an increasing trend over the period, where the total cash crops has increased three time from 5,210 tons in 2011 to 16,091 tons in 2015. Sisimba division recorded a remarkable expansion from 2,754 tons in 2011 to 10,347 tons in 2015, which is almost four times increase compared to Iyunga division, in which production has increased from 2,457 tons in 2011 to 5,744 tons in 2015. Production of irish potatoes has dominated in cash crops with 10,293 tons in Sisimba division in 2015 and 5,729 tons in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 5: Estimated Production (tons) of Major Cash Crops by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Division	Crop	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Sisimba	Irish Potatoes	2,728	4,146	6,125	8,457	10,293	6,350
	Beans	5	4	4	3	2	3
	Coffee	21	30	37	47	52	37
	Sub Total	2,754	4,180	6,166	8,507	10,347	6,390
Iyunga	Irish Potatoes	2,443	3,626	4,212	4,896	5,729	4,181
	Wheat	14	13	12	17	15	14
	Coffee	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
	Sub Total	2,457	3,639	4,224	4,913	5,744	4,195
Grand Total	5,210	7,818	10,389	13,419	16,091	10,585	

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

Table 3.6 shows the amount and value of cash crops sold in Mbeya City Council, results indicate that a total of 7.9 million kg of cash crops were sold in the council, in which about 5.0 million kg were sold in Sisimba division and 3.0 million kg in Iyunga division. The total value of cash crops sold was TZS 2.2 billion with Sisimba division earning more (TZS 1.3 billion) compared to

Iyunga division with TZS 0.9 billion. Irish potatoes had the highest sales amounting to TZS 1.2 billion in Sisimba division and TZS 0.7 billion in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 6: Estimated Amount and Value of Cash Crops Sold by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Crop	Amount Sold (Kgs)	Price per Kg (TZS)	Total Value in TZS
Sisimba	Irish Potatoes	4,940,640	250	1,235,160,000
	Coffee	31,200	2,200	68,640,000
	Sub Total	4,971,840		1,303,800,000
Iyunga	Irish Potatoes	2,907,840	250	726,960,000
	Coffee	67,000	2,200	147,400,000
	Sub Total	2,974,840		874,360,000
Grand Total		7,946,680		2,178,160,000

Source: Mbeya City Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives

3.2 Agricultural Inputs

3.2.0 Introduction

Agricultural production can be improved by applying inputs which are necessary for crop productivity, such inputs includes chemical fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and improved seeds. If these inputs are used effectively results to better production which can help to improve community and national welfare at large.

3.2.1 Type of Chemical Fertilizers

Fertilizers provide plants with the essential chemical elements needed for growth particularly nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Chemical fertilizer is one of the inputs used in Mbeya City Council to improve production due to soil infertility of the area.

The main chemical fertilizers which are used are DAP, UREA, NPK, CAN and SA. Table 3.7 shows that, over the period, the average use of chemical fertilizers in the council was 754,269 Kg annually. The most common type of chemical fertilizer used is DAP with an average of 268,899 Kg, followed by UREA with 192,070 kg, CAN with 115,242 kg and SA was the least used fertilizer with 68,578 kg. Findings show there is a steady decreasing trend of chemical fertilizers use from 1,130,259 Kg in 2011 to 610,016 Kg in 2015. The use of chemical fertilizers has decreased by almost 50 percent across all types, in which DAP has decreased from 398,580 kg in 2011 to 215,119 kg in 2015 and the least used fertilizer (SA) has also decreased from 113,880 kg in 2011 to 61,463 kg in 2015.

Table 3. 7: Types and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (kgs) used, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Type of Fertilizers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
DAP	398,580	152,425	128,100	181,370	215,119	268,899
NPK	162,279	62,059	52,155	73,843	87,584	109,480
UREA	284,700	108,875	91,500	129,550	153,656	192,070
SA	113,880	43,550	3,600	51,820	61,463	68,578
CAN	170,820	65,325	54,900	77,730	92,194	115,242
Total	1,130,259	432,234	330,255	514,313	610,016	754,269

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

3.2.1.1 Fungicides

Fungicides are used mainly to protect plant from being affected by diseases and hence increasing productivity of the crops planted and with good quality of the product produced. Figure 3.8 shows the main fungicides used to treat crops for the better production in Mbeya City. Results indicate that there is no significant change on the amount of fungicides used over the period, recording a total of 27 litres of fungicides used in 2011 with a slight increase to 29 litres in 2015. DITHANO M45 was the common fungicide used with 10 litres in 2011 and 12 litres in 2015. RIDOMIL WP was the second commonly used fungicide with 8 litres in 2011 decreasing to only 6 litres in 2015. Generally, there has been a very low usage of fungicides in Mbeya City over the period.

Table 3. 8: Type and Quantity of Main Fungicides (litres) Distributed to Farmers, Mbeya City Council 2011-2015

Type of Fungicides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dithano M45	10	9	10	8	12
Ridomil WP	8	8	10	7	6
Blue copper	7	7	6	-	-
Cocide	1	1	2	-	-
Ivory 72WP	1	2	3	4	-
Mancozeb 640WP	-	-	-	8	4
Linkomil 720SC	-	-	-	-	3
Idion Swfit80wdg	-	-	-	-	4
Total	27	27	31	27	29

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

3.2.1.2 Insecticides

These are chemicals used to control and kill insects which affect crops. Insecticides are commonly used in agriculture to protect crops planted for household consumption and commercial uses. Table 3.9 shows that the insecticide use in Mbeya City had a mixed trend over the period where it has decreased from 5,895 litres in 2011 to 5,305 litres in 2014 and then increased to 7,309 litres in 2015. carate has been used in the council from 2011 with 2,358 litres and stopped being used in 2014 where 1,474 litres were used. Marathion and sumithion insecticides were used during the 2011-2013 period only. Insecticides named ninja, cypermemrene EC started being used in 2014 with 2,558 litres each in 2015.

Table 3. 9: Type and Quantity of the Main Insecticides (litres) Distributed to Farmers, Mbeya Council City, 2011-2015

Type of Insecticides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carate	2,358	2,350	2,355	1,474	-
Marathion	1,769	1,768	1,767	-	-
Sumithion	1,179	1,180	1,175	-	-
Dasban	589	595	588	884	-
Ninja	-	-	-	2,063	2,558
Cypermemcrene EC	-	-	-	884	2,558
Vita sheld 48 EC	-	-	-	-	1,462
Selectplus	-	-	-	-	731
Total	5,895	5,893	5,885	5,305	7,309

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Office

3.2.2 Type of Improved Seeds

The use of improved seeds increase crop production in Mbeya city council. There is the need of using more improved seed due to climate change for the better products to boost household income and the community in general. Table 3.10 shows the type of the main seeds used by farmers to improve productivity over the period from 2011 – 2015. Results show that the total amount of improved seeds distributed to farmers has been decreasing over the period from 204,984 kg in 2011 to 93,276 kg in 2015. Hybrid Seed is the most used type of improved seed in the council where 51,820 kg were used in 2015 followed by UH 6303 with 25,910 kg, PANNAR with 10,364 kg and Seedco was the least used type of improved seed with 5,182 in 2015. On average, Mbeya City has been using 110,633 kg of improved seed annually over the period with Hybrid seed being the most commonly used type of seed (61,463 kg).

Table 3. 10: Type and Quantity of Improved Seeds (Kg) Distributed to Farmers, Mbeya City Council; 2011-2015

Type of Improved seed	2011	2012	2013	2015	Average
HYBREED SEED	113,880	43,550	36,600	51,820	61,463
UH 6303	56,940	21,775	18,300	25,910	30,731
PANNAR	22,776	8,710	7,320	10,364	12,293
SEEDCO	11,388	4,355	3,660	5,182	6,146
Total	204,984	78,390	65,880	93,276	110,633

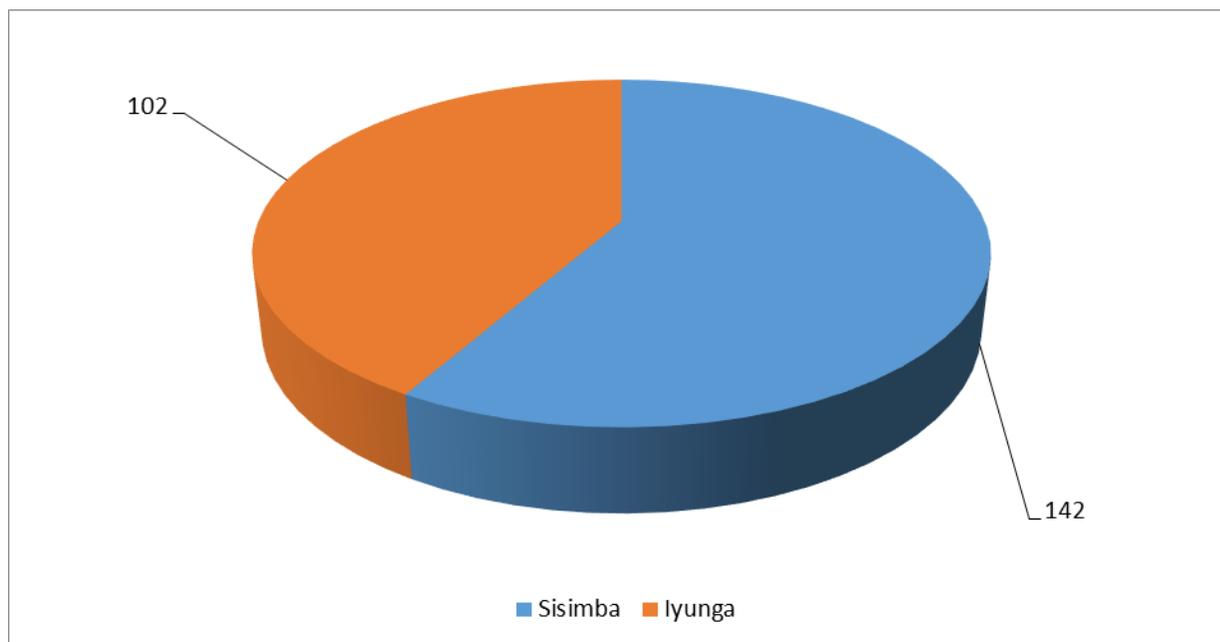
Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

3.2.3 Irrigation

Irrigation is the application of controlled amounts of water to plants at required intervals. Irrigation helps growing of agricultural crops, maintain landscapes and increases water in the soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Mbeya City Council experiences only one long rainy season which start from November to May. Due to that, irrigation seems to be the best alternative in growing of crops in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfall. Irrigation is used for horticultural crops especially irish potatoes, chinese, cabbage and amaranths.

Irrigation in Mbeya City is not widely practiced, there are only 244 ha under irrigation in which Sisimba division has bigger area irrigated (142 ha) compared to Iyunga division with 102 ha under irrigation.

Figure 3. 4: Irrigation Prospects by Division, Mbeya City, Council, 2015



Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

3.2.4 Agricultural Implements

Agricultural implements are used to improve efficiency in production and reduce labour intensive activities. Agricultural implements used in Mbeya City Council includes ox plough, tractors and power tillers. Table 3.11 shows the main agricultural implements demanded and supplied to farmers in the council for year 2015. Results shows that a total of 119 farm implements were demanded by farmers in 2015 but 107 implements, equivalent to 89.9 percent were supplied. Furthermore, results reveal that 81 ox plough were demanded and 71 were supplied while 25 tractors were supplied against the demand of 27 tractors and all power tillers demanded were supplied (11 power tillers). Results indicate the use of farm implements in Mbeya City is not widely practiced.

Table 3. 11: Availability of Agriculture Implements, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Type	Implements		Percentage Supplied	Shortfall/Excess
	Demand	Supplied		
Ox plough	81	71	87.7	10
Tractors	27	25	92.6	2
Power tillers	11	11	100.0	-
Total	119	107	89.9	-

Source: City Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

3.3 Livestock Keeping



Poultry keeping in Mbeya City

3.3.0 Introduction

Livestock is an important sector in the Mbeya City Council playing multiple roles in the livelihood strategies of the communities. In many livestock farming communities, it is linked to social status through accumulation of wealth and savings. It also, provides a variety of benefits to the community such as risk mitigation, food security and improved nutrition. Livestock have an important role in the economy of the council. Table 3.12 shows that there were 2,317 registered livestock keepers in 2015 of whom, 1,556 were in Iyunga division and 761 in Sisimba division.

In addition, total livestock kept is 336,985 of which 76.1 percent were in Iyunga division and 23.9 percent were in Sisimba division.

Table 3. 12: Registered livestock keepers and the total number of livestock kept by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Registered Livestock Keepers	Percent	Total Livestock kept	Percent
Sisimba	761	32.8	80,444	23.9
Iyunga	1,556	67.2	256,541	76.1
Total	2,317	100.0	336,985	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.1 Livestock Population

The livestock sector makes a significant contribution to food security and poverty eradication at household level. Additionally, the subsector is an important source of protein through meat, milk and poultry products. Table 3.13 shows that chicken broilers accounted for the highest number of livestock kept in Mbeya City (166,532 broiler chicken equivalent to 49.4 percent) followed by indigenous chicken (43.6 percent), and cattle with 2.7 percent. Donkeys were the least kept animals in the council with only 0.1 percent. Most of broiler chicken are kept in Iyunga division (146,764) compared to Sisimba division with 19,768 chicken. Furthermore, results reveals that, Itagano ward in Sisimba division had the highest number of indigenous chicken kept (36,409 chicken) while Nzovwe ward had the highest number of broiler chicken kept (53,742 chicken).

Table 3. 13: Estimated Livestock Population by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkey	Pigs	Indigenou	Chicken	Total
Sisimba	Sisimba	61	55	-	-	115	2,016	1,085	3,332
	Isyesye	174	117	38	-	204	2,242	9,179	11,554
	Ilemi	478	238	57	-	347	1,616	4,393	7,129
	Iziwa	287	263	10	-	15	556	-	1,131
	Isanga	99	28	5	4	91	486	844	1,557
	Itiji	58	101	12	-	36	344	428	979
	Ghana	62	54	4	-	82	4,000	479	4,681
	Mwansekwa	328	795	32	71	40	1,496	-	2,762
	Nsoho	429	323	41	28	54	874	-	1,838
	Nonde	33	56	14	2	81	1,102	-	1,288
	Maendeleo	8	9	-	-	-	291	176	884
	Itagano	340	42	16	138	-	36,409	2,640	39,585
	Iganzo	352	143	15	1	116	685	200	1,512
	Majengo	28	28	-	-	28	862	192	1,138
Itende	304	83	64	-	102	369	152	1,074	
	Sub Total	3,041	2,335	308	244	1,311	53,348	19,768	80,444
Iyunga	Iwambi	385	42	40	-	299	3,586	11,145	15,497
	Iyunga	251	214	63	-	173	1,414	4,710	6,825
	Iganjo	705	411	100	-	349	7,879	3,430	12,864
	Iduda	437	757	111	5	182	5,069	2,860	9,421
	Iyela	228	194	14	-	369	2,588	4,455	7,848
	Ilomba	460	282	72	-	276	6,989	10,580	18,659
	Mwakibete	495	300	87	-	320	6,916	10,375	18,493
	Igawilo	146	43	7	-	66	194	-	456
	Itezi	713	478	62	76	281	18,050	11,600	31,260
	Nsalaga	674	610	70	65	403	23,834	11,765	37,421
	Kalobe	207	66	33	-	122	505	1,077	2,010
	Nzovwe	302	31	4	-	352	788	53,742	55,219
	Maanga	18	7	-	-	50	699	757	1,531
	Uyole	293	156	74	89	477	7,990	6,228	15,307
	Ruanda	97	52	2	3	46	80	627	907
	Mabatini	91	63	-	-	115	744	967	1,980
	Forest	315	10	-	-	88	2,496	11,549	14,458
	Mbalizi	89	43	-	-	-	1,076	281	1,489
	Tembela	190	373	17	-	184	1,009	16	1,789
	Mwasanga	74	375	19	-	39	761	-	1,268
Sinde	54	41	-	-	162	981	600	1,839	
	Sub Total	6,224	4,548	775	238	4,353	93,648	146,764	256,541
Grand Total		9,265	6,883	1,083	482	5,664	146,996	166,532	336,985
Percent		2.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	43.6	49.4	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.2 Population of Cattle by Type

Cattle farming is an important subsector to the people in the district economy with multifaceted benefits ranging from nutrition, health, employment and contributor of household income. Table 3.14 shows that out of 9,265 cattle kept in Mbeya City, 5,097 which is equivalent to 55.0 percent are improved dairy cattle while 4,168 are indigenous cattle (45.0 percent). Results further reveal that 3,503 improved dairy cattle are in Iyunga division while 1,594 are in Sisimba division. Nsalaga ward has the highest number of improved dairy cattle (327 cattle) while Itezi ward has the highest number of indigenous cattle (607 cattle) in Mbeya City.

Table 3. 14: Population Distribution of Cattle by Division, Ward and Type Cattle, Mbeya City Council, 2015

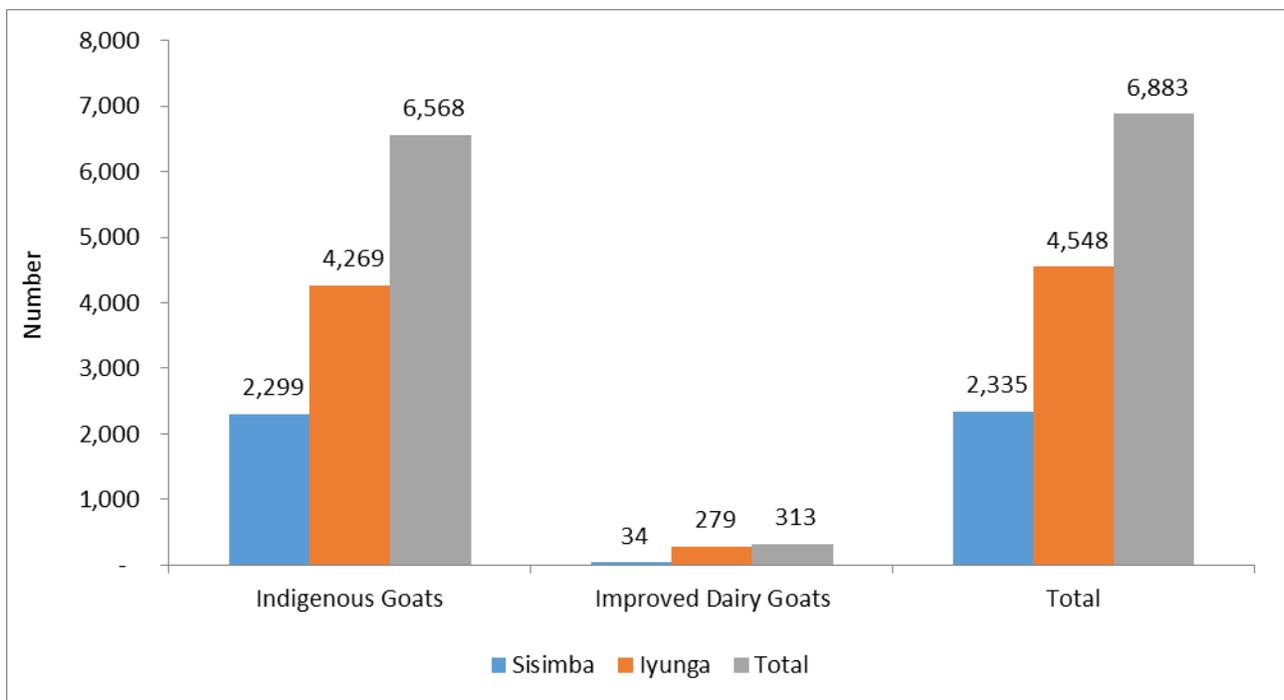
Division	Ward	Population of Cattle by Type		
		Indigenous Cattle	Improved Dairy Cattle	Total
Sisimba	Sisimba	-	61	61
	Isyesye	78	96	174
	Ilemi	207	271	478
	Iziwa	144	143	287
	Isanga	53	46	99
	Itiji	28	30	58
	Ghana	-	62	62
	Mwansekwa	313	15	328
	Nsoho	171	258	429
	Nonde	-	33	33
	Maendeleo	-	8	8
	Itagano	68	272	340
	Iganzo	220	132	352
	Majengo	14	14	28
	Itende	151	153	304
	Sub Total		1,447	1,594
Iyunga	Iwambi	65	320	385
	Iyunga	47	204	251
	Iganjo	378	327	705
	Iduda	369	68	437
	Iyela	74	154	228
	Ilomba	180	280	460
	Mwakibete	200	295	495
	Igawilo	-	146	146
	Itezi	607	106	713
	Nsalaga	347	327	674
	Kalobe	54	153	207
	Nzovwe	26	276	302
	Maanga	2	16	18
	Uyole	70	223	293
	Ruanda	27	70	97
	Mabatini	12	79	91
	Forest	147	168	315
	Mbalizi Road	1	88	89
	Tembela	84	106	190
	Mwasanga	31	43	74
Sinde	-	54	54	
Sub Total		2,721	3,503	6,224
Grand Total		4,168	5,097	9,265

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.2.3 Population of Goats

Figure 3.5 shows the distribution of goats by type in Mbeya City Council, results indicate that, among 6,883 goats in the council, 4,548 were in Iyunga division and 2,335 were in Sisimba division. Results further reveal that indigenous goats accounted for majority of goats in the council (6,568 goats) in which Iyunga division had 4,269 goats and Sisimba had 2,299 goats. There were only 313 improved goats in the council in 2015.

Figure 3. 5: Population Distribution of Goats by Type and Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.3 Grazing Land

Grazing land is the land that is available for rearing livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly infected areas, wildlife and forest reserves as well as tree plantations but includes game controlled areas and overlaps arable land. Mbeya City has established areas that can be used for feeding animals.

Specifying grazing land through land use planning is important as it reduces conflicts among livestock keepers and farmers. In view of that, the council has allocated 160 ha in Uyole ward in Iyunga division for grazing purposes. This indicates that there is a need to increase the grazing area necessary for feeding livestock available in all wards of the council.

3.3.4 Livestock Infrastructure

Livestock quality depends on the available and used infrastructures that help to control and prevent animals from morbidity and mortality. Diseases affect animal health and leads to production of poor livestock products, hence affecting the income that comes from livestock. Table 3.15 shows the available livestock infrastructures in Mbeya City and their working status. Results show that, there are 12 veterinary centres in the council and all are in working condition of which 10 are in Iyunga division and two are in Sisimba division. Moreover, there are three dips in the council and all are working, whereby two dips are in Iyunga division while one dip is in Sisimba division. In addition to that, the council has five slaughter slabs where four of them are in Iyunga division and one slaughter slab is in Sisimba division.

Table 3. 15: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Dips		Veterinary Centres			Hides/skin sheds	Slaughter slab	
	W	NW	Total	W	NW			Total
Sisimba	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1
Iyunga	2	-	2	10	-	10	1	4
Total	3	-	3	12	-	12	2	5

W=Working, NW=Not working

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.5 Livestock marketing

The market for major livestock had a mixed trend over the past three years. Findings in Table 3.16 shows the number of livestock marketed over the period has decreased from 87,642 in 2013 to 42,071 in 2014 and increased to 70,940 livestock in 2015. Poultry accounted for the highest number of livestock marketed in 2015 with 59,041 poultry followed by pigs (10,183) while dairy cattle were the least marketed livestock (14 cattle). On the other hand, the value obtained from selling livestock has decreased significantly from about TZS 4.2 billion in 2013 to TZS 2.6 billion in 2014 and then increased to TZS 3.1 billion in 2015. Pig sales accounted for the big share of sales with a decreasing trend from about TZS 3.8 billion in 2013 to TZS 2.0 billion in 2015.

Table 3. 16: Marketing of Major Livestock, Mbeya City Council, 2013- 2015

Category	Number of Livestock Marketed			Total Value in TZS		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Indigenous Cattle	76	95	40	45,600,000	76,000,000	40,000,000
Dairy Cattle	14	38	14	8,400,000	30,400,000	14,000,000
Goats	1,256	1,334	1,589	37,680,000	53,360,000	79,450,000
Poultry	22,104	26,300	59,041	221,040,000	315,600,000	885,615,000
Pig	64,150	14,247	10,183	3,849,000,000	2,137,050,000	2,036,600,000
Sheep	42	57	73	1,260,000	2,280,000	4,380,000
Total	87,642	42,071	70,940	4,162,980,000	2,614,690,000	3,060,045,000

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.6 Livestock Products and Marketing

i) Hides and Skins

Hides and skins are used for making clothes, vessels and bedding in leather industry. Production of hides and skins is dependent on the rearing and management of livestock. The most important sources of hides and skins in Mbeya City are cattle followed by goat skin while skins of sheep have no significant value. Table 3.17 shows that there is a significant decrease in number of skin units marketed in the council from 16,693 in 2013 to 1,004 in 2015. This decrease is a result in decrease in marketing of cattle hides from 16,411 units in 2013 to only 259 units in 2015. The

total value of the marketed hides and skins has decreased from 165.0 million in 2013 to 2.4 million in 2015.

Table 3. 17: Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins in Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Category	Number of Units Marketed			Total Value in TZS.		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	16,411	587	259	164,110,000	4,696,000	1,295,000
Goat Skins	270	602	725	945,000	1,204,000	1,087,500
Sheep Skins	12	11	20	12,000	7,700	10,000
Total	16,693	1,200	1,004	165,067,000	5,907,700	2,392,500

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

ii) **3.6.6.2 Milk Production and Marketing**

Milk from livestock is an important product that contain proteins and nutrients such as calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and potassium. Milk is also a significant source of vitamin B which helps to promote healthy skin and eyes, as well as vitamins A and D. Milk also provides potential household's incomes and food security. Table 3.18 Shows litres of milk produced and marketed in Mbeya City Council for the period of 2013 to 2015. The milk production in the council has increased from 13.8 million litres in 2013 to 15.8 million litres in 2015 with dairy cattle accounting for the highest shares over the period. Total revenue collected also increased from TZS 9.6 billion in 2013 to TZS 15.8 billion in 2015. Results also show that, milk from dairy cattle contributes a significant amount of revenue over the period with an increasing trend from TZS 8.3 billion in 2013 to TZS 12.6 billion in 2015.

Table 3. 18: Number of Litres of Milk Marketed and their Value, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Milk from	Number of Litres			Total Value in TZS		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Dairy cattle	11,845,749	12,846,750	12,556,563	8,292,022,900	10,277,400,000	12,556,563,000
Indigenous	1,899,287	2,124,565	3,230,600	1,329,500,900	1,699,652,000	3,230,600,000
Total	13,745,036	14,971,315	15,787,163	9,621,523,800	11,977,052,000	15,787,163,000

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.7 Livestock Extension Services

Controlling animal diseases is one of the goals of livestock extension services. Livestock extension services includes livestock or veterinary or field or auxiliary officers who provide knowledge to farmers on animal health.

Table 3.19 indicates there are 29 livestock personnel in the council, of whom, 17 are stationed in Sisimba division and 12 are in Iyunga division. Moreover, the results indicate that there is only one veterinary officer, two livestock officers, 24 livestock field officers and two fisheries officers. Sisimba division has more livestock field officers (13) than Iyunga division (11) despite the large livestock activities in Iyunga compared to Sisimba division.

Table 3. 19: Availability of Livestock Personnel by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Veterinary Officer	Livestock Officer	Livestock Field Officer	Fisheries Officer	Total
Sisimba	1	1	13	2	17
Iyunga	-	1	11	-	12
Total	1	2	24	2	29

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.3.8 Major Livestock Diseases

Livestock diseases are amongst the factors which adversely affect livestock production and productivity in Mbeya City Council. Livestock disease control plays an important role in improving the livelihood of the livestock keeping community and indirectly boosts the regional economy through widening the extent of market for livestock products.

i) Cattle Diseases

Major cattle diseases found in Mbeya City Council are East Coast Fever, Mange, Anaplasmosis, Foot and Mouth Disease, Black quarter and Lumpy Skin Diseases. Table 3.20 shows an average of 5,474 morbidity cases were reported in the council annually from 2013 to 2015 with higher number of cases reported from Iyunga division (3,025 cases) compared to Sisimba division with 2,449 cases. Moreover the number of morbidity cases in the council had increased from 2577 in 2013 to 610046 cases in 2015. East cost fever affected a big number of livestock in 2015 (2,558 cases) in Iyunga division.

On the other hand, mortality cases reported over the same period had an average of 460 cases in the council annually where with Lumpy skin disease killed a big number of cattle in 2014 in both divisions, where 243 cattle were killed in Sisimba division and 263 cattle were killed in Iyunga division while Foot and Mouth disease killed a big number of cattle in 2015, where 119 cattle were killed in Sisimba division and 67 in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 20: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Cattle Diseases, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Division	Disease	Number of Morbidity				Average	Number of Mortality cases			Average
		2013	2014	2015			2013	2014	2015	
Sisimba	East cost fever	285	162	113	187	45	27	10	27	
	Lumpy skin	32	3,101	746	1,293	-	234	35	90	
	Anaplasmosis	269	346	156	257	44	47	13	35	
	Black quarter	192	289	313	265	25	29	20	25	
	Foot and Mouth	250	295	798	448	25	21	119	55	
	Sub Total		1,028	4,193	2,126	2,449	139	358	197	231
Iyunga	Anaplasmosis	354	249	159	254	46	25	12	28	
	East cost fever	862	605	2,558	1,342	96	51	34	60	
	Lumpy skin	78	2,378	577	1,011	2	263	26	97	
	Black quarter	268	182	138	196	27	19	9	18	
	Foot and Mouth	7	71	588	222	-	8	67	25	
	Sub Total		1,569	3,485	4,020	3,025	171	366	148	228
Grand		2,597	7,678	6,146	5,474	310	724	345	460	

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

ii) Goat Diseases

The main cause of morbidity and mortality for goats in Mbeya City were Helminthiasis, Black quarter and Anaplasmosis. Table 3.21 shows that there were an average of 3,855 reported cases for goat disease in the council from 2013 to 2015 whereby Iyunga division experienced higher number of reported cases of goat diseases (2,078 cases) compared to Sisimba division with an average of 1,777 cases. Results also reveal that cases of goat morbidity has increased from 3,510 cases observed in 2013 to 5,795 cases in 2014 and decreased to 2,259 cases in 2015. Helminthiasis disease affected 659 goats in 2015 followed by Black quarter with 594 cases in Iyunga division.

On the other hand, an average of 146 cases of goat mortality were reported over the period with higher cases in Iyunga division (90 cases) compared to 56 cases in Sisimba division. Results further reveal that mortality cases on goat have significantly decreased from 231 cases in 2013 to 72 cases in 2015.

Table 3. 21: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Five Major Goat Diseases, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Division	Disease	Number of Morbidity cases			Average	Number of Mortality			Average
		2013	2014	2015		2013	2014	2015	
Sisimba	Black quarter	433	1,154	304	630	41	16	9	22
	Helminthiasis	482	1,129	434	682	29	16	12	19
	Anaplasmosis	177	1,118	99	465	22	18	6	15
	Sub Total	1,092	3,401	837	1,777	92	50	27	56
Iyumba	Black quarter	796	1,062	594	817	60	36	26	41
	Helminthiasis	1,256	1,032	659	982	49	25	10	28
	Anaplasmosis	366	300	169	278	30	24	9	21
	Sub Total	2,418	2,394	1,422	2,078	139	85	45	90
Grand Total		3,510	5,795	2,259	3,855	231	135	72	146

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

iii) Sheep Diseases

Diseases that affect sheep in the council are Helminthiasis, Black quarter, Babesiosis and Footrot diseases. Findings in Table 3.22 shows an of average 831 reported cases of sheep diseases

annually over the period from 2013 to 2015 with higher number of cases in Iyunga division (665 cases) than Sisimba division with 166 cases. The number of morbidity cases in the council has been decreasing from 1,131 cases in 2013 to 559 cases in 2015. Helminthosis appeared to affect a higher number of sheep in the council with 232 cases in 2015 in Iyunga division followed by Footrot disease which affected 99 sheep.

On top that, an average of 17 mortality cases for sheep was reported over the period with 14 cases being reported in Iyunga division and three cases in Sisimba division. The number of mortality cases has been decreasing from 26 cases in 2013 to 13 cases in 2015. Helminthosis was the main cause of sheep mortality cases in the council affecting 9 sheep in Iyunga division.

Table 3. 22: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Major Sheep Diseases, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Division	Disease	Number of Morbidity cases			Average	Number of Mortality cases			Average
		2013	2014	2015		2013	2014	2015	
Sisimba	Black	70	50	38	53	3	2	1	2
	Helminthes	110	92	62	88	2	1	-	1
	Babesiosis	8	13	7	9	-	-	-	-
	Footrot	21	14	12	16	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	209	169	119	166	5	3	1	3
Iyunga	Black	181	121	87	130	9	4	3	5
	Helminthes	541	361	232	378	6	4	9	6
	Babesiosis	48	39	22	36	2	-	-	1
	Footrot	152	113	99	121	4	1	-	2
	Sub Total	922	634	440	665	21	9	12	14
Grand	1,131	803	559	831	26	12	13	17	

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

iv) Poultry Diseases

Poultry involve keeping of various types of domestic birds for the purpose of meat and eggs production for commercial uses. Diseases that affect poultry in Mbeya City involves new castle, fowl typhoid, fowl pox, coccidiosis and infectiuse coryza disease. Results in Table 3.23 depict that there were an average of 438,710 morbidity cases in the council over the period from 2013 to 2015. However, the number of cases has been decreasing from 55,004 cases in 2013 to 312,693 cases in 2015. In 2015, Iyunga division experienced a higher number of morbidity cases

(247,623) compared to Sisimba division which had 65,070 cases whereby coccidiosis disease affected the highest number of poultry in Iyunga division (120,764 cases).

Additionally, the number mortality cases for poultry has increased from 8,319 cases in 2013 to 30,611 cases in 2015. Such an increase is a result of increased number of mortality cases in Iyunga division from 4,750 in 2013 to 29,099 mortality cases in 2015. Newcastle disease was reported being the most cause of mortality in poultry in 2015 with 26,571 cases from 1,700 cases in 2013.

Table 3. 23: Number of Morbidity and Mortality Case Caused by Major Poultry Diseases, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

Division	Disease	Number of Morbidity cases reported			Average	Number of Mortality cases reported			Average
		2013	2014	2015		2013	2014	2015	
Sisimba	Newcastle	1,163	442	721	775	1,163	44	72	426
	Fowlpox	329	879	579	596	43	39	30	37
	Coccidiosis	62,617	43,503	29,996	45,372	1,032	680	547	753
	Fowltyphoi	37,005	31,368	18,692	29,022	931	543	531	668
	Infectiuse	12,727	6,774	15,082	11,528	400	314	332	349
	Sub Total	113,84	82,966	65,070	87,292	3,569	1,620	1,512	2,234
Iyumba	coccidiosis	275,78	197,699	120,76	198,084	824	1,060	857	914
	Fowltyphoi	62,918	93,136	59,287	71,780	859	939	720	839
	Infectiuse	32,197	24,756	24,550	27,168	821	839	540	733
	Fowlpox	63,589	43,654	15,693	40,979	546	255	411	404
	Newcastle	6,671	6,223	27,329	13,408	1,700	5,266	26,571	11,179
	Sub Total	441,16	365,468	247,62	351,418	4,750	8,359	29,099	14,069
Grand Total		555,00	448,434	312,69	438,710	8,319	9,979	30,611	16,303

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.4 Natural resources

3.4.0 Introduction

Natural resources include; land, forests, energy sources, beekeeping, fishing, wild life and minerals existing naturally in place that can be used by people. This sector is very important for generating income and socio-economic development of Mbeya city council.

3.4.1 Forest

Forests as subsector on economic activities have substantial contribution on the socio economic development of the council. Main forest products in Mbeya City Council include wood, timber, charcoal, firewood and building materials. Table 3.24 indicates that the total land area of the council is 25,008 ha whereby Sisimba division occupies a total of 10,199 ha and Iyunga division covers an area of 14,809 ha. Results further indicate that the area covered by forest in the council accounts for only 6.9 percent of the total land areas where by the forest cover in Sisimba division is 14.4 and Iyunga occupied only 1.7 percent. Natural forest reserve occupies 1,253 ha in the council while forest plantation occupied 471 ha and game controlled area has an area of 253 ha.

Table 3. 24: Status of Forest Cover by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Total Land Area (ha)	Natural forest reserve area	Forest plantation	Game controlled	Total area (Ha) under	Percentage of forest cover
Sisimba	10,199	1,228	237	99	1,466	14.4
Iyunga	14,809	24	233	154	258	1.7
Total	25,008	1,253	471	253	1,723	6.9

Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.4.2 Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Division

The establishment of forest reserves in the council has to involve various agencies, institutions and individuals in raising tree seedlings and planting trees. As the results of increasing human activities such as cutting trees for fire wood, charcoal, timber poles and agriculture activities, there is a need to establish centres where tree seedling can be raised. This will help to protect our environment from deforestation and maintain good climatic condition in the area.

Table 3.25 indicates that the number of tree seedlings raised in Mbeya City has increased from 214,020 seedlings in 2011 to 327,910 seedlings in 2014 and then decreased to 290,420 in 2015. Iyunga division has had a higher number of tree seedlings over the period with 232,220 seedlings in 2015 compared to 58,200 seedlings in Sisimba division.

Table 3. 25: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Division	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sisimba	10,000	15,000	56,500	95,000	58,200
Iyunga	204,020	250,800	226,350	232,910	232,220
Total	214,020	265,800	282,850	327,910	290,420

Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.4.3 Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institutions

Tree seedling involves planting of trees from seeds in a tree nursery where seedlings are propagated and managed. In Mbeya City, tree seedling is done by four institutions which are namely; Iyunga Secondary School, Agricultural Research Institution (Uyole), Itende JKT and Mbeya City Council. Table 3.26 indicates that, the trend of trees seedling raised in the council decreased from 520,000 seedlings in 2011 to 253,000 in 2015. The decrease in number of tree seedlings is highly associated with decrease in production of tree seedlings by Mbeya City Council where production has decreased from 420,000 in 2011 to 190,000 tree seedlings in 2015. However, Mbeya City led in planting a large number of tree seedlings in 2015 with 190,000 seedlings followed by Itende JKT with 41,000 seedlings, and Iyunga Secondary School had the least number of tree seedlings with 5,000 seedlings in the council.

Table 3. 26: Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Institution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iyunga Secondary School	-	-	-	-	5,000
Agricultural Research Institution (Uyole)	11,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	17,000
Itende JKT	89,000	87,000	96,000	60,000	41,000
Mbeya City Council	420,000	350,000	193,000	220,000	190,000
Total	520,000	447,000	299,000	291,000	253,000

Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.5 Environment

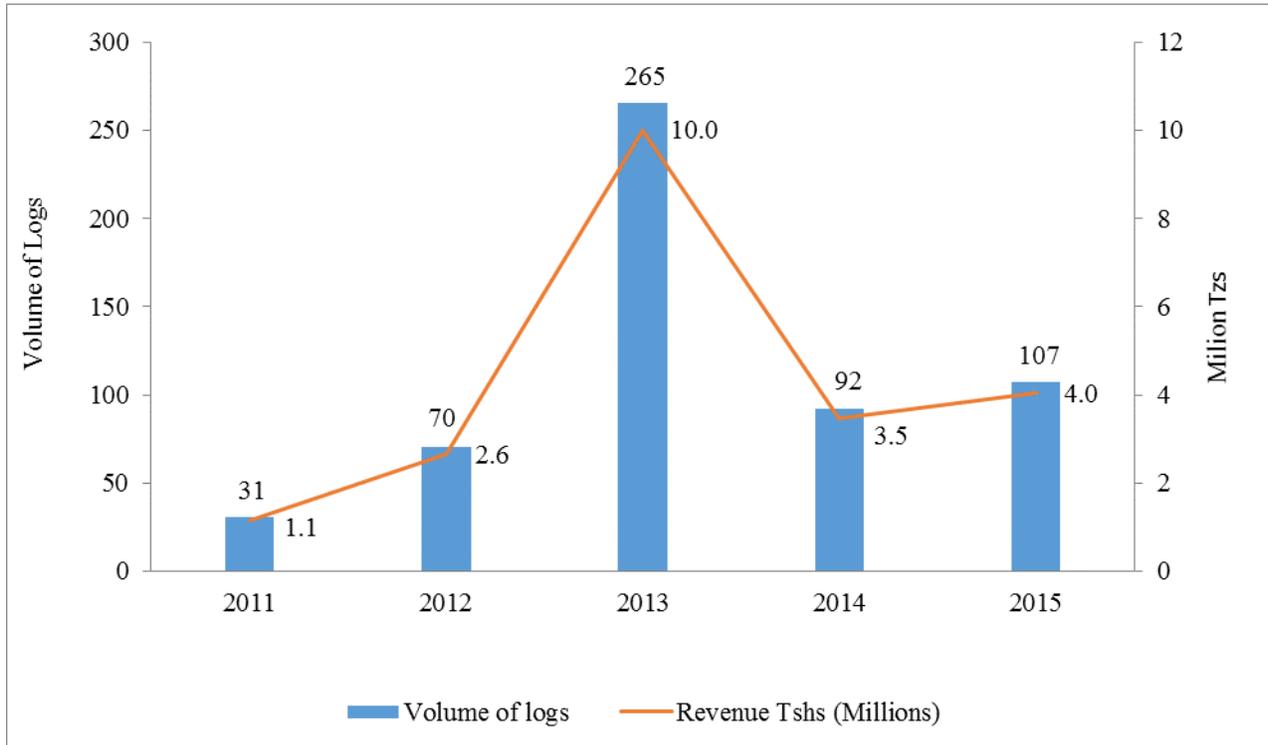
Majority of people in the council still rely on wood and charcoal for their energy needs hence causing deforestation and environmental degradation. Deforested areas no longer provide a home for wildlife leading to biodiversity loss and become susceptible to soil erosion. Due to complexity of environmental problems, many sectors of the government and society are involved in actions to address them. It is shown that there are only six Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in environmental conservation in the council of which five NGOs are located in Iyunga division and only one NGO is in Sisimba division.

3.6 Forest Product

Forest products are materials derived from a forest for direct consumption or commercial use. It includes products such as wood, charcoal and timber that provide revenue to the Government through taxes, permits and the products sold. Figure 3.6 shows that the volume of logs obtained from the forest had a mixed trend, where production had increased from 31 logs in 2011 to 265 logs in 2013 and then decreased to 107 logs in 2015.

Results further indicate the revenue obtained from logs had the same trend as the production, where the collected revenue increased from TZS 1.1 million in 2011 to TZS 10.0 million in 2013 and later decreased to TZS 4.0 million in 2015.

Figure 3. 6: Revenue (TZS) collected from logs Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015



Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.6.1 Production of Charcoal

Charcoal as one of the forest product contributes income to the households engaged in these activities. However, there is no charcoal production in Mbeya City, this is highly attributed to urban nature of the council where it is hard to find activities of charcoal making.

3.6.2 Beekeeping

Beekeeping is another subsector of economic activity, bee products such as honey and wax can contribute to the council income and support in poverty alleviation and wellbeing of the community. It has been reported that bees are kept in two approaches, the modern and traditional approach, both approaches are being used in Mbeya City.

Table 3.27 indicates the number of traditional and modern beehives in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. Findings show the number of beehives in Sisimba division has increased from 29 in 2012 to 256 in 2015. On the other hand, the number of beehives in Iyunga division has also increased from 44 in 2012 to 178 in 2015. In both divisions, there is high number of modern beehives compared to traditional beehives where, out of 256 beehives in Sisimba division, 220 were modern beehives compared to 36 traditional beehives in 2015. Iyunga division had higher number of traditional beehives (90) compared to 88 modern beehives in 2015.

Table 3. 27: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2012 -2015

Years	Sisimba					Iyunga				
	Tradition		Modern Beehives			Tradition		Modern Beehives		
	Numbe	Percent	Numbe	Percen	Total	Numbe	Percent	Numbe	Percen	Total
2012	-	-	29	100.0	29	-	-	44	100.0	44
2013	35	16.7	175	83.3	210	35	28.7	87	71.3	122
2014	32	12.5	225	87.5	257	78	47.6	86	52.4	164
2015	36	14.1	220	85.9	256	90	50.6	88	49.4	178

Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.7 Fishing

Fishing is one of the economic activities practiced in Mbeya City and it provide employment to people living nearby fishing areas. Table 3.28 highlights status of fishing activities in the council in 2015. Results indicate that there are 320 licenses for dealing in fishing in the council whereby, 238 licenses were provided in Iyunga division while 82 were provided in Sisimba division. Ruanda ward in Iyunga division had the highest number of licenses (90) followed by Maendeleo ward with 80 licenses.

A total of TZS 7.04 million was collected from fish dealers in 2015, in which, TZS 5.2 million was collected in Iyunga division and TZS 1.8 million in Sisimba division.



Fish pond in Mbeya City

Table 3. 28: Fishery Resources and Production by Council, Mbeya City, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Fishing licenses for Dealing in Fish	Revenue Collection from Fish dealers
Sisimba	Sisimba	2	44,000
	Maendeleo	80	1,760,000
	Sub total	82	1,804,000
Iyunga	Iwambi	2	44,000
	Iyunga	40	880,000
	Iyela	38	836,000
	Ilomba	2	44,000
	Mwakibete	2	44,000
	Uyole	62	1,364,000
	Ruanda	90	1,980,000
	Forest	2	44,000
	Sub total	238	5,236,000
Grand Total		320	7,040,000

Source: Mbeya City Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Office

3.8 Tourism

3.8.0 Introduction

Tourism is another important economic sector which support reduction of poverty in the council. With its council advantages, tourism is considered to be another important industry for poverty alleviation. The advantages include; creation of job opportunities; boosting the sales of different goods and services such as agricultural products and handcrafts, as well as cultural entertainment provided by local people. The industry is also an important source of foreign exchange, as such tourism as an industry can play a very important role in economic development and improvement of livelihoods and socio-cultural development which are critical in poverty alleviation.

3.9 Historical sites

Historical sites are the official locations protected by law which have been preserved for National historical memory. There are many historical sites in Mbeya City Council, Table 3.29 shows a list of historical site available in the council by Streets and Wards. However, it was reported that, data for visitors and the revenue obtained from historical site are not available.

Table 3. 29: Historical sites potential for Tourism in Mbeya City Council, 2015

Type of historical site available	Streets	Wards
Mbeya Range Mountain	Uzunguni, Mbata, Itagano, Imwaya, Nkuyu, Iganzo, Butina, Isyesye, Vingunguti, Mwanjengule, Mwansanga, Nduguyu, Isoso, Asanga, Ibara, Iwambala, Ipombo.	Ghana, Sisimba, Itagano, Iganzo, Iziwa, Nsoho and Mwasekwa
Mwalimu Nyerere Stage	Sokomatola	Maendeleo
	Uzunguni	Sisimba
Mbeya City Sacred Hanging Tree		
Samora Machel 's House	Pambogo	Iyela
Legical colonial court	Majengo	Majengo
Sokomatola Old Town	Sokomatola	Maendeleo
Loleza Secondary School (Colonial School)	Nonde	Maendeleo
Iyunga Secondary School (Colonial School)	Iyunga	Iwambi
Freedom Fighters Grave Yard	Uzunguni	Sisimba
Missionary churches- saint. Antony Padua Church and Anglican Church.	Uzunguni	Sisimba
Mount Loleza Sacred Cross	Uzunguni	Sisimba
Iganjo Ritual Forest	Itanji	Iganjo

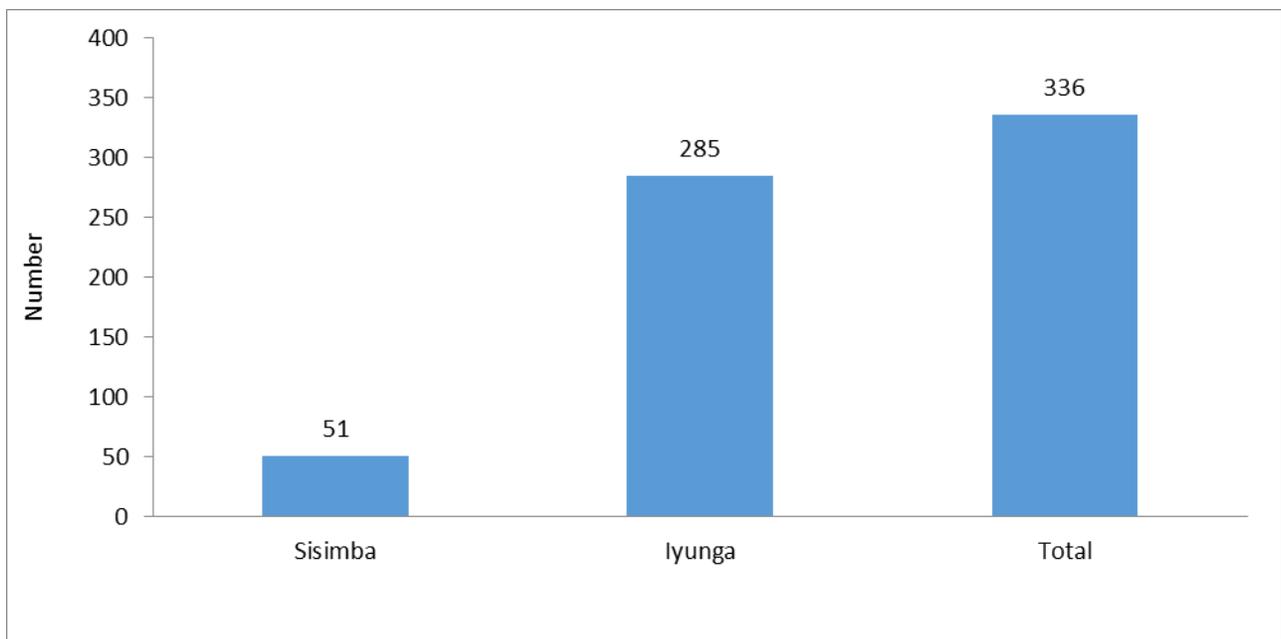
Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.10 Eco – Tourism

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting undisturbed natural areas. It involves traveling to natural areas conserving the environment, as result improving the well-being of local people. It includes education for both tourists and residents of nearby communities which in turn provides funds for environmental conservation.

The performance of ecotourism sector depends on the availability of good infrastructure such as accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, roads, banking or bureau de change services and availability of tour operators. Figure 3.7 shows the number of guest houses available in Mbeya City by division in 2015. Findings show that, there were 336 guest houses in Mbeya City Council in 2015 and most of them (285, 84.8 percent) were in Iyunga division and the remaining (51, 15.2 percent) were in Sisimba division.

Figure 3. 7: Number of Guest Houses by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Mbeya City Land and Natural Resources Office

3.11 Industrial Development



Tanzania Breweries Limited in Mbeya City

Industrial development has been an integral part of Tanzania development strategies since it play a major role in transforming the economy of the country. The industrial sector was expected by policy makers to lead the process of transforming the country's economy to high productivity and dynamic economy, associated with structural change and sustained income growth.

Table 3.30 shows number of small scale industries by division in Mbeya City and the number of employed staffs. Findings show that, there were 457 small industries in the council with higher number of industries in Iyunga division (284 industries) compared to Sisimba division with 173 industries. The most common type of industries in Iyunga division is maize milling with 113 industries followed by carpentry with 71 industries. Maize milling was also common in Sisimba division with 74 industries followed by carpentry with 42 industries.

Findings further show that, small scale industries in the council employs a total of 1,217 workers of whom, 776 were in Iyunga division and 441 were employed in Sisimba division. Carpentry

employed higher number of employees in Iyunga division (260) followed by maize milling with 176 employees and welding employed 171 workers. On the other hand, carpentry also employed more workers in Sisimba division (120 employees) followed by maize milling industries.

Table 3. 30: Type of Small Scale Industries by ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Type of Industry	Number of industries	Total no. of staff
Sisimba	Maize milling	74	113
	Carpentry	42	120
	Welding	26	82
	Service industry - garage	21	91
	Timber processing	10	35
	Sub Total	173	441
Iyunga	Maize milling	113	176
	Carpentry	71	260
	Welding	59	171
	Service industry - garage	14	64
	Timber processing	15	44
	Food processing	3	25
	Sunflower oil processing mill	9	36
	Sub Total	284	776
Grand Total		457	1,217

Source: Mbeya City Trade Office

Moreover, it was realised that Mbeya City council had eight medium scale industries of which seven are located in Iyunga division while Sisimba division had only one medium scale industry. These industries are engaged in juice manufacturing, agricultural implements, maize milling, animal milling, seed growers, manufacturing motors, paddy milling and sweater manufacturing. Four of these industries are located in Iyela ward in Iyunga division.

Furthermore, seven (7) large scale manufacturing industries are in Mbeya City Council where five industries are in Iyunga ward and two industries are in Iyela ward. The industries are engaged in manufacturing of beer, soft drinks, tiles, coffee curing and drinking water.

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction

Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. This chapter explains the existing economic infrastructure in Mbeya City Council. It covers the road network development in terms of road classification and type of road surface also covers telecommunication services in terms of land lines, television and radio station, internet centers, mobile phone service providers and postal offices. Economic infrastructure plays a very big role in the economic development of the country and individual welfare.



Road network in Mbeya City Council

4.1 Road network

Road network consist of a system of interconnected paved carriage ways which are designed to carry buses, cars, pedestrian and cargo vehicles. The road network generally forms the most basic level of transportation infrastructure within the council and links between one area to

others and both within and beyond the boundaries. The quality road network is essential for improving connectivity of remoteness areas where can facilitates more opportunities and services without difficulties. A high quality road network is essential not only for connecting key urban centers, but also for improving connectivity of more isolated local communities for whom many public transport options are limited or not available. Roads connect remote communities with the areas where there are more employment opportunities and services and facilities more readily available. This section illustrates the existing economic infrastructure at Wards level in City Council. It covers the road network development in terms of type of road networks and classification by type of the road surface.

Table 4.1 indicates that, City Council road networks has a total of 559.2 kilometres, whereby Iyunga division covers the longest road network with 359.7 kilometres while Sisimba division has a total of 199.5 kilometres. District/Urban roads accounts for the longest road network of 277.85 kilometres (49.7 percent) followed by feeder roads with 236.7 kilometres equivalent to 42.3 percent and trunk roads with 44.6 kilometres (8.0 percent). Results further indicate that Iyunga division has the longest trunk road (33.1 kilometres) compared to Sisimba division (11.5 kilometres) and longest feeder road network (155.0 kilometres) compared to Sisimba division (81.7 kilometres). Mwakibete ward has the longest total road network of 26.1 kilometres followed by Isyesye ward with 26.0 kilometres and Ilomba ward with 24.2 kilometres. However Nonde and Majengo wards had the shortest road networks of 7.9 kilometres each.

Table 4. 1: Road Networks by Type, Division and Ward (Kms), Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Trunk	District/Urban	Feeder	Total
Sisimba	Sisimba	0	8.95	0	9.0
	Isyesye	1	10.5	14.5	26.0
	Ilemi	0.7	8.8	6.6	16.1
	Iziwa	0	5.4	4.7	10.1
	Isanga	1	6.3	4.7	12.0
	Itiji	0	8.2	0.9	9.1
	Ghana	0	13	3.2	16.2
	Mwansekwa	4.2	1.2	12.8	18.2
	Nsoho	0	4.9	10	14.9
	Nonde	0	4.9	3	7.9
	Maendeleo	0	6.8	2.1	8.9
	Itagano	0.8	4.6	8.4	13.8
	Iganzo	3.8	11.2	3.5	18.5
	Majengo	0	6.7	1.2	7.9
	Itende	0	4.8	6.1	10.9
Sub Total		11.5	106.3	81.7	199.45
Iyunga	Iwambi	2.6	11.2	8.6	22.4
	Iyunga	1.2	8.2	14.6	24.0
	Iganjo	3.2	7.2	12.1	22.5
	Iduda	3.8	8.5	10.2	22.5
	Iyela	0.7	9.4	7.8	17.9
	Ilomba	3.6	9.9	10.7	24.2
	Mwakibete	0.9	12	13.2	26.1
	Igawilo	4	7.8	4.4	16.2
	Itezi	1.5	7.9	9.3	18.7
	Nsalaga	2.1	9.6	9.5	21.2
	Kalobe	0.9	8.5	5.8	15.2
	Nzovwe	0.8	6.1	8.3	15.2
	Maanga	1.5	5.6	1.6	8.7
	Uyole	3.6	9.3	5.8	18.7
	Ruanda	1	7.6	1.8	10.4
	Mabatini	0	5.9	4.7	10.6
	Forest	1.5	9.9	10.3	21.7
	Mbalizi Road	0.2	6.8	2	9.0
	Tembela	0	8.7	5.6	14.3
	Mwansanga	0	5.2	6.7	11.9
	Sinde	0	6.3	2	8.3
Sub Total		33.1	171.6	155	359.7
Grand Total		44.6	277.85	236.7	559.2
Percent		8.0	49.7	42.3	100

Source: Mbeya City Council Works Office

4.1.1 Road Network Classification

Table 4.2 shows that out of 559.2 total kilometres in the City Council, 44.8 percent of the road network is earth road, 39.9 is gravel and 15.3 is tarmac. Existence of longest earth road network in the council indicates limitations of passability during the rainy seasons. Furthermore, the longest earth road network is in Iyunga division with 164.4 kilometres compared to Sisimba division with 86.2 kilometres. Iyunga division has the longest tarmacked road network with 53.3 kilometres while Sisimba division has 32.4 kilometres. On other hand Sisimba ward had the longest tarmacked road network of 6.4 kilometres followed Forest with 6.3 and Mbalizi ward with 4.7 kilometres. Iziwa, Nsoho, Itende, Tembela and Mwasanga wards do not have tarmac networked roads at all.

Table 4. 2: Road Network Surface Condition (Km) by Division and ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Sisimba	Sisimba	6.4	1.6	0.95	9.0
	Isyesye	4.6	9.9	11.5	26.0
	Ilemi	2.4	6.1	7.6	16.1
	Iziwa	0	6.3	3.8	10.1
	Isanga	1	6.3	4.7	12.0
	Itiji	0.5	5.5	3.1	9.1
	Ghana	1.4	10.6	4.2	16.2
	Mwansekwa	4.2	1.2	12.8	18.2
	Nsoho	0	4.9	10	14.9
	Nonde	0.7	3.7	3.5	7.9
	Maendeleo	3.7	4.1	1.1	8.9
	Itagano	2.6	4.6	6.6	13.8
	Iganzo	2.8	7.1	8.6	18.5
	Majengo	2.1	4.8	1	7.9
	Itende	0	4.2	6.7	10.9
	Sub Total	32.4	80.9	86.2	199.5
Iyunga	Iwambi	2.6	9.2	10.6	22.4
	Iyunga	1.2	8.9	13.9	24.0
	Iganjo	3.4	6	13.1	22.5
	Iduda	3.8	7.5	11.2	22.5
	Iyela	3.5	6.6	7.8	17.9
	Ilomba	3.6	8.6	12	24.2
	Mwakibete	0.9	12	13.2	26.1
	Igawilo	3.2	7.4	5.6	16.2
	Itezi	1.5	9.5	7.7	18.7
	Nsalaga	2.1	8.4	10.7	21.2
	Kalobe	0.9	8.5	5.8	15.2
	Nzovwe	0.8	6.1	8.3	15.2
	Maanga	3.4	3.7	1.6	8.7
	Uyole	3.6	7.2	7.9	18.7
	Ruanda	4.6	4	1.8	10.4
	Mabatini	1.5	4.4	4.7	10.6
	Forest	6.3	8.6	6.8	21.7
	Mbalizi Road	4.7	2.8	1.5	9.0
	Tembela	0	5.8	8.5	14.3
	Mwansanga	0	3.2	8.7	11.9
	Sinde	1.7	3.6	3	8.3
	Sub Total	53.3	142	164.4	359.7
	Grand Total	85.7	222.9	250.6	559.2
	Percent	15.3	39.9	44.8	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Council Works Office

Table 4.3 shows condition of road networks in Mbeya CC. The Findings shows that, out of 559.2 kilometres total road network, 154.2 kilometres is passable throughout the year, 193.2 kilometres is passable a great part of the year and 211.8 kilometres is not passable most of the year. Iyunga division has the longest road network which is passable throughout the year (97.4 kilometres) compared to Sisimba division (56.8 kilometres). However Iyunga division has the longest road network which is not passable most of the year (133.6 kilometres) compared to Sisimba division (78.2 kilometer). Additionally, Sisimba ward has the highest proportion of road network passable trough out the year 71.7 while Nonde ward as the lowest proportion of road network passable trough out the year (11.4 percent)

Table 4. 3: Condition of Road Networks by Division and ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Condition of Road Network Throughout the Year in km				Percent of Passable throughout the year
		Passable Throughout the Year	Passable a Greater Part of the Year	Not Passable Most of the Year	Total Road Network	
Sisimba	Sisimba	6.4	1.5	1.05	8.95	71.5
	Isyesye	4.0	9.2	12.8	26	15.4
	Ilemi	3.3	7.6	5.2	16.1	20.5
	Iziwa	1.8	5.1	3.2	10.1	17.8
	Isanga	3.2	3.7	5.1	12	26.7
	Itiji	4.5	0.9	3.7	9.1	49.5
	Ghana	4.3	6.3	5.6	16.2	26.5
	Mwasenkwa	4.3	2.9	11.0	18.2	23.6
	Nsoho	3.2	2.8	8.9	14.9	21.5
	Nonde	0.9	4.0	3	7.9	11.4
	Maendeleo	3.9	3.6	1.4	8.9	43.8
	Itagano	6.2	4.1	3.5	13.8	44.9
	Iganzo	4.3	5.6	8.6	18.5	23.2
	Majengo	2.3	4.2	1.4	7.9	29.1
Itende	4.2	3.0	3.7	10.9	38.5	
Sub Total		56.8	64.5	78.2	199.45	28.5
Iyunga	Iwambi	6.7	7.9	7.8	22.4	29.9
	Iyunga	4.3	10.7	9.0	24	17.9
	Iganjo	4.1	6.5	11.9	22.5	18.2
	Iduda	3.7	7.2	11.6	22.5	16.4
	Iyela	5.8	5.7	6.4	17.9	32.4
	Ilomba	5.2	9.6	9.4	24.2	21.5
	Mwakibete	4.3	8.5	13.3	26.1	16.5
	Igawilo	4.2	7.7	4.3	16.2	25.9
	Itezi	4.5	7.8	6.4	18.7	24.1
	Nsalaga	7.1	6.1	8.0	21.2	33.5
	Kalobe	6.9	5.3	3.0	15.2	45.4
	Nzovwe	5.8	4.9	4.5	15.2	38.2
	Maanga	3.9	3.1	1.7	8.7	44.8
	Uyole	4.9	6.9	6.9	18.7	26.2
	Ruanda	3.6	5.2	1.6	10.4	34.6
	Mabatini	2.7	3.3	4.6	10.6	25.5
	Forest	6.1	9.5	6.1	21.7	28.1
	Mbalizi Road	2.8	4.5	1.7	9	31.1
	Tembela	4.1	2.6	7.6	14.3	28.7
	Mwasanga	3.2	2.1	6.6	11.9	26.9
Sinde	3.5	3.6	1.2	8.3	42.2	
Sub Total		97.4	128.7	133.6	359.7	27.1
Grand Total		154.2	193.2	211.8	559.2	27.6

Source: Mbeya City Council Works Office

4.2 Railway services

Railway is a permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers for transport of passengers and goods in trains. Mbeya City Council is served by railway services where the railway station (TAZARA) is located at Iyunga ward in Iyunga Division. The railway line; Tanzania – Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) links Tanzania to Southern African countries passes through the City making it one of the famous and important entry and exit points in the country. The Findings show that the railway station served 12,350 passengers and 3,500 tons of cargos during 2015, tis indicates that the railway services performed far below its capacity.

4.3 Air Transport facilities

Airport is a place from which aircraft operate that usually has paved runways and maintenance facilities and often serves as a terminal. **Currently the airport is not working in Mbeya CC.**

4.4 Telecommunications Services

Telecommunication service means transmission of signs, signals, messages, writings, images and sound or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information between communicating participants include the use of technology. In the city council, Information and Telecommunication Technology (ICT) is not fully utilized. However, the city council inhabitants have access to several mobile phones services providers (Tigo, Vodacom, Airtel, Zantel, and TTCL-Mobile), radio and television stations broadcasted (ITV, TBC1/TBCFM, Clouds FM/TV, EATV/Radio, KISS FM, Mbeya FM, and Bomba FM), Post office, and internet centers. Considering its importance in providing a platform for economic growth, the City Council has to consider setting special strategies to prioritize development of this sector, increase transparency and accountability of the Government operations and the public at larger.

Table 4.4 indicates that in Mbeya City Council there is one telephone line or land line, five mobile phone service providers, six internet centers, twelve radio stations, five post offices and eight Sub Post Offices in 2015. The observation shows that telecommunications sector is not yet performing well as there is no television station situated in Mbeya City Council. Therefore there is a need to promote effective application and use of ICT in business and in enhancing community development activities.

Table 4. 4: Telecommunications Services, Mbeya City Council, 2015

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
1	-	12	6	Tigo, Vodacom, Zantel, Airtel and TTCL	5	8

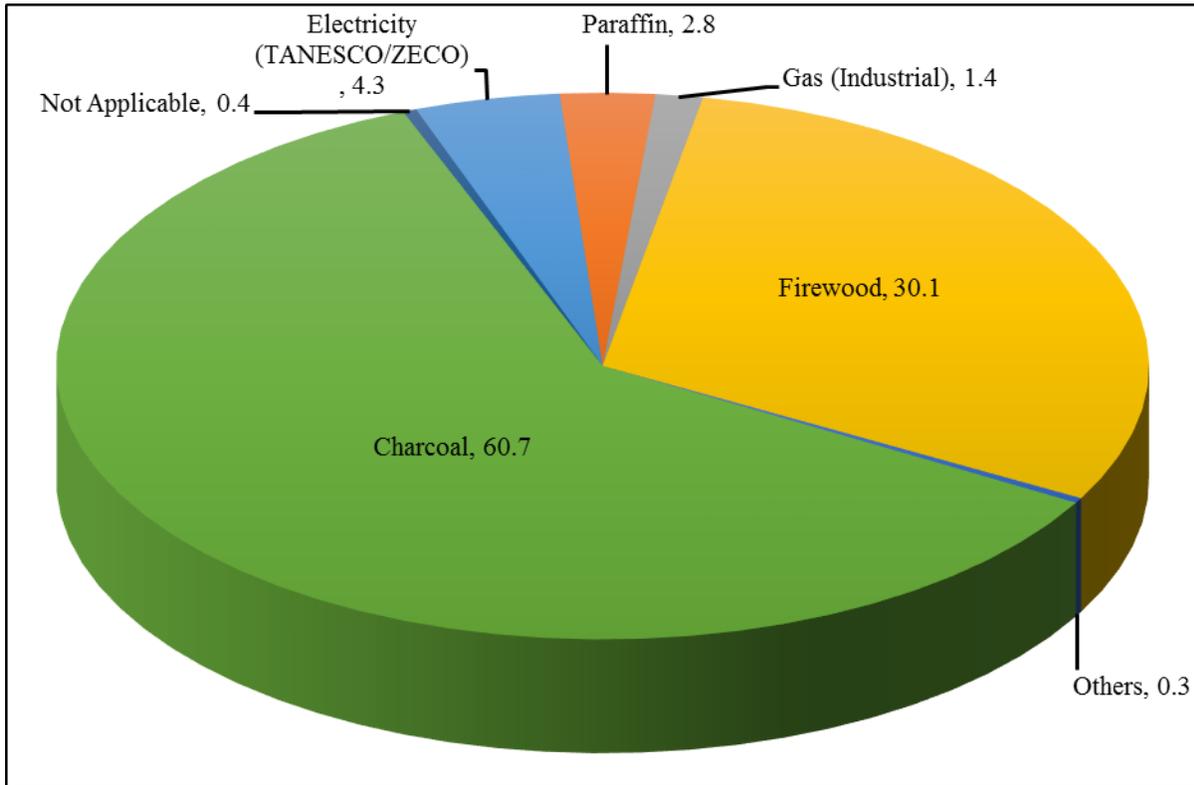
Source: Mbeya City Council Works Office

4.5 Source of energy

The energy balance in Tanzania is dominated by traditional use of biomass in the form of charcoal and firewood although electricity, gas and paraffin energy is also used. It is estimated that more than 95% of households in Tanzania use firewood and charcoal as their source of energy for cooking. In urban areas, about 71% of all urban households consume charcoal and about 19% consume firewood (2012 PHC).

The findings in Figure 4.1 show that, 60.7 percent of the population in 2012 in Mbeya CC were using charcoal, 30.1 percent were using firewood, 4.3 percent were using electricity, 2.8 percent were using paraffin and 1.4 percent were using gas.

Figure 4. 1: Main Sources of Energy (Percent), Mbeya City Council, Census 2012



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

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the status of social services availability in Mbeya City Council and it covers the health sector development in terms of morbidity, mortality status and the communicable diseases available in the area. It also covers HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis, mother and child health as well as health facilities and their operators. Furthermore, education sector in terms of school facilities and performance, water supply and sanitation facilities are also discussed in this chapter.

5.1 Health Sector

The Government of Tanzania has been putting great effort towards improvement of the health status and lives of her people. Among the strategies is to increase the availability of health facilities within the societies through establishing at least one dispensary in each ward in the country (Tanzania National Health Policy).

Nevertheless, the Government still has a long way to go in improving accessibility of health facilities in Mbeya City Council as the City still has inadequate number of health facilities across divisions and wards as well as shortage of health personnel.

5.1.1 Distribution of Health Facilities

Health facilities include hospitals, health centers and dispensaries. Dispensary is the first health post in the city referral system. By national standards, a dispensary is supposed to serve 10,000 people as indicated in Tanzania National Health Policy. Health Centers is the second medical appointments for cases that cannot be handled by dispensaries, a health center is supposed to save

50,000 people. In addition, city council hospitals form the top of the city council medical appointment. Due to importance of health facilities, the Government ensures increased accessibility and equity to the facilities.

Table 5.1 shows the availability of health facilities in Mbeya City Council for year 2015. The city has five hospitals of which three hospitals are government hospitals and two are non government. Sisimba division has one government hospital and Iyunga division has four hospitals of which two are government and two are non government hospitals. Results further reveal that there are seven health centres in the council whereby Sisimba division had one government health centre and one non government health centre while Iyunga division has five health centres of which two are owned by government and three are non government. In addition there are 34 dispensaries whereby 17 dispensaries are owned by governments and 17 dispensaries are non government dispensaries. More dispensaries are found in Iyunga division of which 12 are government dispensaries and 15 non government dispensaries compared to Sisimba division with 5 government dispensaries and 2 non government dispensaries.

Table 5. 1: Distribution of Health Facilities by Ownership and Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

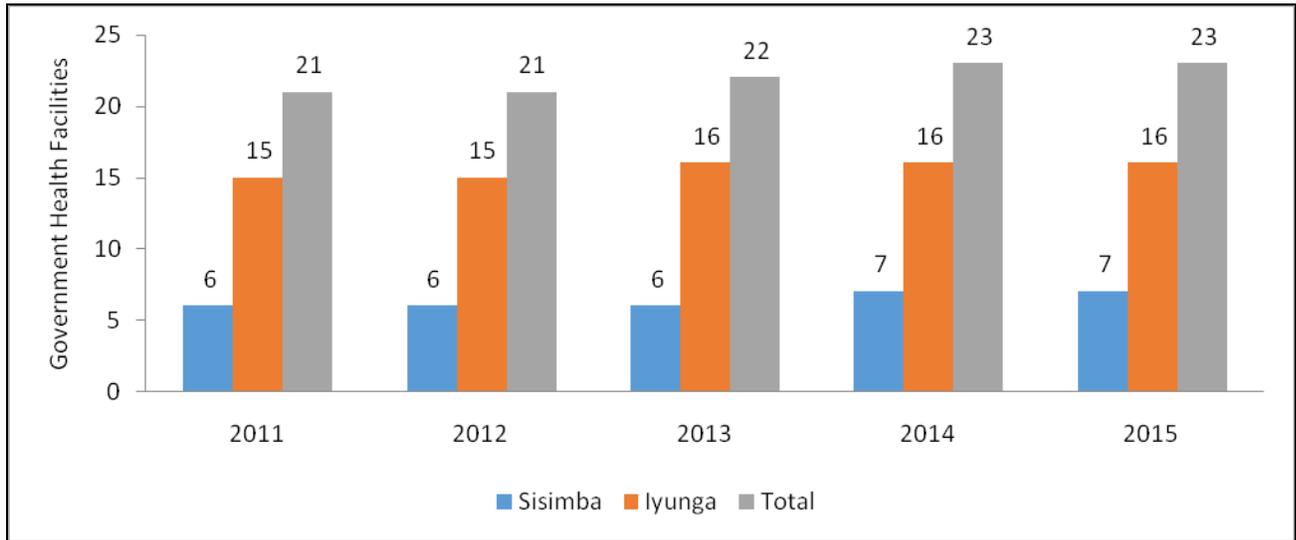
Division	Type of Facility					
	Hospitals		Health Centres		Dispensaries	
	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government	Government	Non-Government
Sisimba	1	0	1	1	5	2
Iyunga	2	2	2	3	12	15
Total	3	2	3	4	17	17

Source: Mbeya City Medical Office

Figure 5.1 indicates the distribution of health facilities owned by the government in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. Results shows there is a slight increase of health facilities from 21 in 2011 to 23 health facilities in 2015. Results further indicates that there was a slight increase in health facilities in Sisimba division from 6 in 2011 to 7 health facilities in 2015 and the same

trend was observed in Iyunga division where health facilities increased from 15 in 2011 to 16 health facilities in 2015.

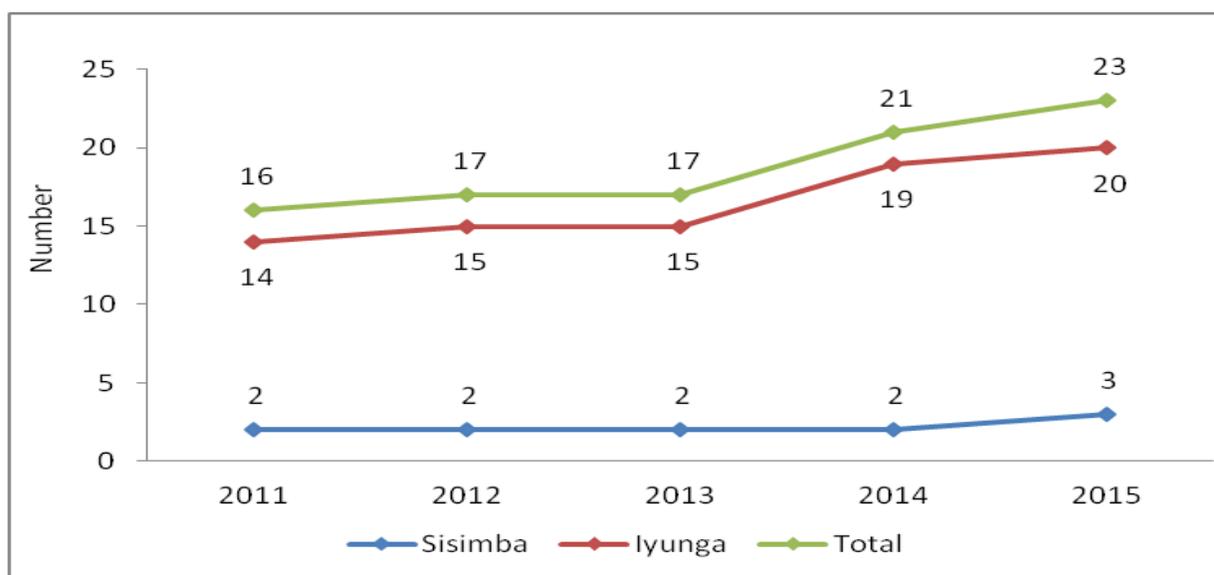
Figure 5. 1: Growth Status and Distribution of Government Health Facilities by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015



Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Figure 5.2 show the distribution of non government health facilities in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. Results shows there is an increase of non government health facilities from 16 in 2011 to 23 health facilities in 2015. Results further shows that there was an increase of non government health facilities in Sisimba division from 14 in 2011 to 20 health facilities in 2015 while in Iyunga division there was a slight increase of non government health facilities from two to three health facilities in 2015.

Figure 5. 2: Growth Status and Distribution of Non Government Health Facilities by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015



Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.2 Complementary Service Providers

Due to the insufficiency of health facilities especially in the rural areas, the government formed the health service program to supplement accessibility of health services. The program takes into account for establishing the health service centers that are operated by Village Health Workers (VHWs) and assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under the supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs). In the city council there is no utilization of complementary service provider due to availability and accessibility of health facilities found within the area.

5.1.3 In-Patients, Out-Patients and Doctors

This section analyses the number of in patients and out patients in hospitals, health centres and dispensaries in Mbeya City Council from 2011 – 2015 per doctor (including Medical Officers (MOs), Assistant Medical Officers (AMOs), Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS), Assistant Dental Officers (ADO) and Clinical Officers (CO)).

Table 5.2 shows that the average number of in-patients and out patients per doctor has increased from 204 in 2011 to 1,238 patients per doctor in 2015 in public health facilities. The same trend is observed in private health facilities whereby the number of in and out patients has increased from 245 in 2011 to 1,059 patients per doctors in 2015. Furthermore in Sisimba division the average number of patient per doctor in public health facilities has also increased from 235 in 2011 to 635 in 2015 while in private health facilities the average number of patient per doctor has increased from 338 in 2011 to 687 patients in 2014 and decreased to 284 patients in 2015. In Iyunga division the average number of patient per doctor has increased rapidly from 160 patients in public health facilities in 2011 to 1,999 patients in 2015. The same trend is notice in private health facilities where the average number of in and out patients per doctor has increased from 201 patients in 2011 to 1,408 patients in 2015.

Table 5. 2: Average Number of in and out patients per Doctor in Public and Private Health Centers per Month, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Division	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Sisimba	235	338	209	322	267	262	327	687	635	284
Iyunga	160	201	191	279	305	321	1,853	1,461	1,999	1,408
Total	204	245	201	293	282	303	970	1,253	1,238	1,059

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.4 Status of Health Personnel



Health personnel providing health service to the patient in Mbeya City

The availability of health personnel is one of the important factors for attaining good health status to the people. The Tanzanian health sector continues to improve the quality of health services by distributing health personnel in all council in Tanzania. The health personnel includes specialist doctors, medical doctors, dental surgeons, assistant dental officers, pharmacists, pharmaceutical assistants, radiographers, radiologists, radiographic assistants, assistant medical officers, specialist dental surgeons and physiotherapists.

Table 5.3 presents the type and number of medical personnel in Mbeya city council in 2015. The findings show that out of 779 medical personnel, female account for a larger number (529 personnel) compared to male (250 personnel). With regard to type of medical personnel, medical attendants have the largest proportion (33.5 percent) followed by trained nurse / NM / PHN with 31.9 percent, clinical officer with 6.5 percent and assistant nursing officers with 5.5 percent. Results shows that, there were no specialist doctors, assistant dental officer, dental surgeon, pharmaceutical assistant, radiographer, radiographic assistant, health assistance and health secretaries.

Table 5. 3: Type and Number of Medical Personnel by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Medical Personnel	Number of Medical Personnel			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Specialist Doctors	-	-	-	0.0
Medical doctors	19	4	23	3.0
Ass. Medical Officers	11	4	15	1.9
Clinical Officers	32	18	50	6.5
Ass. Clinical Officers	-	-	-	0.0
Dental Surgeon	-	-	-	0.0
Ass. Dental Officer	2	-	2	0.3
Dental Therapist	7	5	12	1.5
Pharmacists	1	-	1	0.1
Pharmaceutical Technicians	1	2	3	0.4
Pharmaceutical Assistant	-	-	-	0.0
Laboratory Technicians	15	9	24	3.1
Laboratory Ass.	6	4	10	1.3
Radiologist	2	-	2	0.3
Radiographer	-	-	-	0.0
Radiographic Assistant	-	-	-	0.0
Nursing Officers	9	16	25	3.2
Assistant Nursing Officers	5	38	43	5.5
Trained Nurse/NM/PHN	48	199	247	31.9
Medical Attendants	71	189	260	33.5
Health Officers	1	-	1	0.1
Environment Health Officers	3	6	9	1.2
Assistant Environment Health Officers	-	12	12	1.5
Health Assistants	-	-	-	0.0
Health Secretaries	2	2	4	0.5
Nutritional Officer	2	2	4	0.5
Other Medical Carders	10	17	27	3.5
Medical Recorder	3	2	5	0.6
Total	250	529	779	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.5 Population per Doctor

This section presents the number of population per doctor in Mbeya City Council. List of doctors includes Medical Officers (MOs), Assistant Medical Officers (AMOs), Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS), Assistant Dental Officers (ADO) and Clinical Officers (CO). Table 5.4 shows that, the number of doctors has increased from 111 doctors in 2002 to 229 doctors in 2015. A significant

increase in number of doctors is realised in Sisimba division from 49 doctors in 2002 to 120 in 2015. Consequently, the number of population per doctor in the council as has decreased from 2,400 in 2002 to 1,828 in 2015 where a remarkable improvement is noticed in Iyunga division where the average number of population per doctor has decreased from 4,045 in 2002 to 2,633 in 2015.

Table 5. 4: Distribution of Doctors (AMO, MO, DDS, ADO, CO and Specialist) among the Total Estimated Population by division, Mbeya City Council, 2002, 2012 and 2015

Division	2002			2012			2015		
	Total population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average population per Doctor	Total population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average population per Doctor	Total population (Census)	Total Doctors	Average population per Doctor
Sisimba	68,224	62	1,100	94,469	102	926	102,629	109	942
Iyunga	198,198	49	4,045	290,810	106	2,743	315,928	120	2,633
Total	266,422	111	2,400	385,279	208	1,852	418,557	229	1,828

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.6 Availability of Pharmacy and Chemist shops

Pharmacy is a place where medicines are prepared and sold. Table 5.5 indicates the number of registered pharmacies and chemistry shops by Division in Mbeya City council in 2015. According to the findings, there are 31 pharmacies with 102 attendants and 104 chemist shops with 104 attendants. Moreover, Iyunga division has the majority of both pharmacies (21) with 65 attendants and 84 chemist shops with 84 attendants while Sisimba division has 10 pharmacies with 37 attendants and 20 chemist shops with 20 attendants.

Table 5. 5: Number of Registered Pharmacies and Chemist Shops by division and ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	No. of Pharmacies	No. of Attendants	No. of DLDM shops/	No. of Attendants
Sisimba	10	37	20	20
Iyunga	21	65	84	84
Total	31	102	104	104

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.7 Accessibility of Water in Health Facilities

Water availability in health facilities is very important in maintaining hygiene of patients and all medical personnel involved in provision of health services. The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders are continuously trying to increase accessibility of water in public health facilities. Table 5.6 shows accessibility of water services in public health facilities in Mbeya City Council whereby in 2013 out of 22 health facilities in the council, 21 health facilities had working water tanks and tape water. There was only one health facility in Iyunga division with no water services. The number of public health facilities increased to 23 in 2015 in which 19 had working water tanks and 18 had water tapes. Results reveals that one health facilities in Sisimba and three health facilities in Iyunga division had no working water tanks and two health facilities in Sisimba division and three health facilities in Iyunga division had no working water tape.

Table 5. 6: Accessibility of Water in Public Health Facilities by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

Division	Total No. of Health Facilities	2013			Total No. of Health Facilities	2015		
		No. of Health Facilities with working				No. of Health Facilities with		
		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water
Sisimba	6	6	-	6	7	6	-	5
Iyunga	16	15	-	15	16	13	-	13
Total	22	21	-	21	23	19	-	18

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.8 Mortality

Mortality is a health indicator that shows the number of deaths from a certain cause. Data on mortality is used by government planners, policy makers and other stakeholders to develop proper and measurable strategies for development and improvement of health facilities in the community. In Mbeya City Council estimates for mortality rate are based on information obtained from routine data collection systems from the health facility centers. Therefore, due to difference in data collection methodologies, it is not advised to make one to one comparison of

mortality estimates observed in Mbeya City with the estimates compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics from health related surveys.

Table 5.7 illustrates estimates of basic health indicators in Mbeya City Council for the years 2011 to 2015. It shows that, from 2011 to 2015 estimated Infant Mortality Rate has increased from 91 deaths in 2011 to 191 deaths in 2015. Under-5 Mortality Rate decreased from 112 deaths in 2011 to 21 deaths in 2012 and then increased to 112 deaths in 2015 while Maternal Mortality Rate decreased from 52 deaths in 2011 to 34 deaths in 2013 and increased to 50 deaths in 2015. On the other hand, Prenatal Mortality Rate has decreased from 98 deaths in 2011 to 33 deaths in 2012 and then increased to 180 deaths in 2015 and Neonatal Mortality Rate has decreased from 122 deaths in 2011 to 14 deaths in 2012 and increased to 81 deaths in 2015.

Table 5. 7: Estimates of Basic Health Indicators, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Year	Estimated IMR	Estimated U5MR	Estimated MMR	Estimated Mortality Rate*	Prenatal Estimated Mortality Rate**	Neonatal
2011	91	112	52	98	122	
2012	35	21	36	33	14	
2013	79	49	34	74	30	
2014	94	60	44	89	36	
2015	191	112	50	180	81	

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

*Deaths of children which occur from 7 months pregnancy (28 weeks) up to delivery

**Deaths of children which occur from day 0 after delivery up to 28 days

5.1.8.1 Mortality (In patient only)

In patient is a patient who is hospitalized over the night. Table 5.8 shows the dominant causes of mortality for in-patients in Mbeya city council for year 2011 and 2015. Results show that, a total of 1,025 in-patient deaths occurred in the Council in 2011 where most of the deaths were caused by Aids / HIV (14.4 percent) followed by injuries (12.6 percent), pneumonia (11.6 percent), malaria (10.6 percent) and diarrhea with 10.4 percent of all deaths. Results further show that there is a decrease of in-patient mortality from 1,025 deaths in 2011 to 909 deaths in 2015 in Mbeya City Council. The main causes of death of in- patient in 2015 were tuberculosis cases which contributed 12.0 percent of the deaths followed by Aids / HIV (11.2 percent) and diabetes

with 11.0 percent of deaths. Maternal mortality contributed the least number of deaths for in patients in both years with 5.1 percent in 2011 and 5.5 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 8: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only), Mbeya City Council, 2011 and 2015

2011			2015		
Disease	Number of	Percent	Disease	Number of	Percent
AIDS/HIV	148	14.4	TB cases	109	12.0
Injuries	129	12.6	AIDS/HIV	102	11.2
Pneumonia	119	11.6	Diabetis	100	11.0
Malaria	109	10.6	Diarrhoea	98	10.8
Diarrhoea	107	10.4	Heart diseases	97	10.7
Diabetis	98	9.6	Malaria	96	10.6
Tb cases	96	9.4	Septiceamia	94	10.3
Cancer and neoplasms	89	8.7	Pneumonia	87	9.6
Heart diseases	78	7.6	Neoplasm diseases	76	8.4
Maternal death	52	5.1	Maternal death	50	5.5
Total	1,025	100.0	Total	909	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.9 Morbidity (Out-patients)

Morbidity is the term which shows that the status of human being is abnormal over a period of time which means a person has become ill. In order to reduce morbidity cases, the government of Tanzania has to put strong policies and health services development program in order to improve provision of health services in the city council.

Table 5.9 present the ten most commonly reported causes of morbidity for out-patients in Mbeya City Council in 2011 and 2015. Out of 48,107 cases of out- patients repotted in 2011, UTI ranked the first cause of morbidity to outpatients in the council with 20.9 of all cases followed by AIDs / HIV with 15.9 percent of the cases and malaria with 12.2 percent of all cases. GIT was the least cause of morbidity to out- patients with 2,511 cases equivalent to 5.2 percent of the cases.

In 2015 out of 190,680 cases of out- patients recorded, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) cases ranked the first cause of morbidity to outpatient with 23.2 percent followed by Urinary Tract infection (UTI) with 14.0 percent of the cases, diarrhea with 10.9 percent and skin disease with 10.8 percent. Surgical condition was the least cause of morbidity to out-patient with 7,941 equivalents to 4.2 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 9: Number and Percentage of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only), Mbeya City Council, 2011 and 2015

2011			2015		
Disease	Number of	Percent	Disease	Number of	Percent
UTI	10,073	20.9	ARI	44,221	23.2
HIV condition	7,632	15.9	UTI	26,781	14.0
Malaria	5,887	12.2	Diarrhea	20,784	10.9
Skin infection	5,518	11.5	Skin disease	20,544	10.8
ARI	3,950	8.2	ARC (HIV)	18,732	9.8
Pneumonia	3,395	7.1	Malaria	17,404	9.1
Intestinal worms	3,274	6.8	Pneumonia	13,391	7.0
Dental carries	3,264	6.8	Intestinal worms	12,199	6.4
STI	2,603	5.4	GIT	8,683	4.6
GIT	2,511	5.2	Surgical condition	7,941	4.2
Total	48,107	100.0		190,680	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.10 Morbidity (In Patients Only)

Table 5.10 shows that in 2011 there were 13,182 reported cases of morbidity for in-patients in Mbeya City Council. Malaria was the leading cause of morbidity to inpatient with 15.10 percent followed by pneumonia with 15.0 percent and AIDs/HIV ranked third with 13.7 percent. Out of 11,207 in- patients recorded in 2015, Malaria ranked the first cause of morbidity with 15.2 percent of all cases followed by AIDS/HIV with 15.7 percent and injuries with 15.6 percent of all cases. Findings show that neoplasm disease was the least cause of morbidity to the in-patients in 2015 with 2.8 percent.

Table 5. 10: Number and Percentage of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only), Mbeya City Council; 2011 and 2015

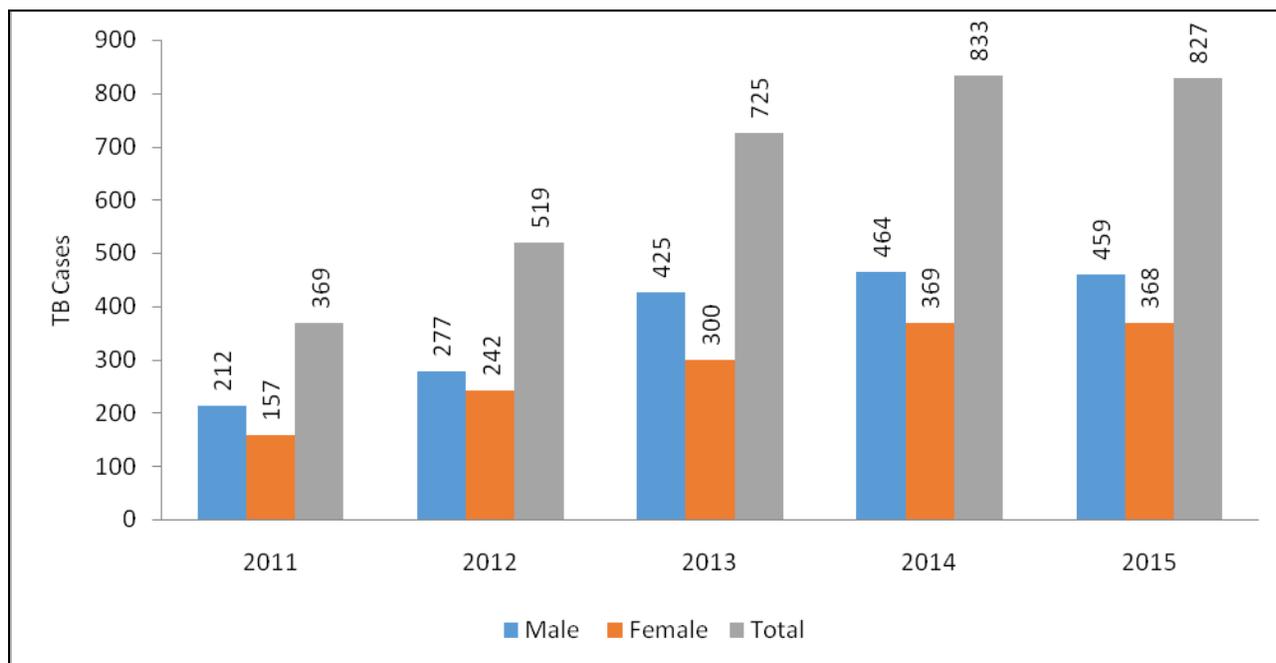
2011			2015		
Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
Malaria	2,100	15.9	Malaria	1,700	15.2
Pneumonia	1,980	15.0	AIDS/HIV	1,760	15.7
AIDS/HIV	1,810	13.7	Injuries	1,750	15.6
Injuries	1,570	11.9	Pneumonia	1,654	14.8
Diarrhoea	1,540	11.7	Diarrhoea	1,200	10.7
Cardiovascula diseases	1,300	9.9	Cardiovascula diseases	876	7.8
Diabetis	954	7.2	Diabetis	765	6.8
Tb cases	830	6.3	TB cases	650	5.8
Ari	620	4.7	Malnutrition	540	4.8
Malnutrition	478	3.6	Neoplasm diseases	312	2.8
Total	13,182	100.0	Total	11,207	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.11 Tuberculosis (TB)

Figure 5.3 shows the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases reported at health facilities in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. The results show that, the number of TB cases has increased from 369 in 2011 to 827 cases in 2015. Findings also indicate that males had higher TB cases over the period increasing from 212 reported cases in 2011 to 459 cases in 2015 while females TB cases have increased from 157 cases in 2011 to 368 in 2015. Findings show the incidence of TB cases for both male and female in Mbeya city council is increasing over time.

Figure 5. 3: Number of TB Cases by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015



Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.12 HIV/AIDS Infections

Though there are a number of ways that can be used to measure the extent and trend of the HIV prevalence among the people, Mbeya City Council use similar approaches used in other Cities including, testing family blood donors, prevalence among voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and expected mothers participating in the Provision of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) service.

Table 5.11 shows HIV infection among family blood donors and new AID cases in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. The findings shows high incidence of new AIDs cases among female family donor with an average of 671 cases over the period compared to male with an average of 345cases. However the number of new HIV/AIDs among male family blood donor has increased from 329 in 2011 to 379 in 2013 and decreased to 350 in 2015 while female new HIV/Aids cases has increased from 598 in 2011 to 760 in 2015.

Table 5. 11: HIV Infections among Family Blood Donors and New AIDS Cases, Mbeya City Council, 2011 - 2015

Years	Number of New cases		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2011	329	598	19.1	17.8
2012	343	631	19.9	18.8
2013	371	739	21.5	22.0
2014	333	626	19.3	18.7
2015	350	760	20.3	22.7
Total	1,726	3,354	100.0	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Table 5.12 shows expectant mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service in Mbeya City Council for the year 2015. It indicates that a total of 81,089 ante-natal have attended the service, out of whom 43,915 were screened and 5,425 were found to be HIV positive which is equivalent to 12.4 percent. Results shows among those tested HIV positive in Mbeya City Council all were given niverapine.

Table 5. 12: Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Name of Hosp/ HC /Dispensary	No. of an Attendants	No. Screened	No.HIV +	Percent of HIV+	No. of given Niverapine	Percent of given Niverapine
Mwasenkwa Dispensary	257	157	3	1.9	3	100.0
Itende Dispensary	366	209	11	5.3	11	100.0
Mbeya Surg. Dispensary	178	43	-	-	-	-
Kiwanja Mpaka Health Centre	9,045	2,433	99	4.1	99	100.0
Itensa Dispensary	3,491	901	95	10.5	95	100.0
Isyesye Dispensary	934	543	20	3.7	20	100.0
F.F.U Dispensary	1,118	371	36	9.7	36	100.0
Ebenezer Dispensary	461	117	7	6.0	7	100.0
Sae Dispensary	462	115	8	7.0	8	100.0
Uyole Hospital	934	544	20	3.7	20	100.0
JKT Itende Dispensary	760	360	12	3.3	12	100.0
K'S Hospital	1,100	79	14	17.7	14	100.0
Iwambi Dispensary	110	89	30	33.7	30	100.0
MARTI Uyole Dispensary	35	8	3	37.5	3	100.0
Mbeya Regional Hospital	1,220	1,101	98	8.9	98	100.0
GM-Itezi Dispensary	221	87	25	28.7	25	100.0
Ruanda Health Centre	11,094	7,900	1,233	15.6	1,233	100.0
Mbeya Referral Hospital	15,400	11,710	2,600	22.2	2,600	100.0
Ituha Dispensary	4,500	2,300	97	4.2	97	100.0
Iyunga Health Centre	10,400	4,500	122	2.7	122	100.0
Igawilo C/Hospital	13,600	8,700	630	7.2	630	100.0
Iziwa Dispensary	560	110	23	20.9	23	100.0
RC Iyunga Health Centre	320	90	15	16.7	15	100.0
Lutheran Dispensary	97	37	11	29.7	11	100.0
Marie Stopes	1,707	677	91	13.4	91	100.0
Uhai Baptist Health Centre	910	400	45	11.3	45	100.0
Aga Khan Health Centre	990	112	32	28.6	32	100.0
TOH Dispensary	210	34	10	29.4	10	100.0
SDA Dispensary	113	56	9	16.1	9	100.0
Itagano Dispensary	230	67	12	17.9	12	100.0
Ozzane Dispensary	210	54	12	22.2	12	100.0
Ushindi Dispensary	56	11	2	18.2	2	100.0
Total	81,089	43,915	5,425	12.4	5,425	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Table 5.13 shows number of expectant mothers infected with HIV/AIDS with respective of HIV/AIDS status of their children born in Mbeya City Council for 2015. Accordingly, the council has a total of 28,816 expectant mothers, of whom 1,848 were found to be HIV positive which equivalent to 6.4 percent. Moreover results indicate that, 715 children were born with negative HIV status and 1,133 children were born with positive HIV status. Results also show the highest number of children born with HIV positive status is from Ruanda Health Centre with 964 children.

Table 5. 13: Number of Expectant Mothers infected with HIV/AIDS with Respective HIV/AIDS Status of Children Born, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Name of Hosp/HC/Disp	Total Number of Expectant Mothers	No. Expectant Mothers with HIV+	Percent of Expectant Mothers with HIV+	Number of Children	
				With HIV-	With HIV+
Mwasenkwa Dispensary	161	8	5.0	2	6
Itende Dispensary	155	3	1.9	2	1
Mbeya Surg.Dispensary	48	-	-	-	-
Kiwanja Mpaka Health Centre	1,667	99	5.9	96	3
Itensa Dispensary	1,063	95	8.9	72	23
Isyesye Dispensary	380	20	5.3	12	8
F.F.U Dispensary	424	36	8.5	30	6
Ebenezer Dispensary	182	7	3.8	-	7
Sae Dispensary	88	2	2.3	2	-
Uyole Hospital	283	20	7.1	14	6
JKT Itende Dispensary	51	10	19.6	10	-
K'S Hospital	476	-	-	-	-
Iwambi Dispensary	144	20	13.9	3	17
MARTI Uyole Dispensary	54	1	1.9	-	1
Mbeya Regional Hospital	723	36	5.0	36	-
GM-Itezi Dispensary	148	1	0.7	-	1
Ruanda Health Centre	16,044	1,089	6.8	125	964
Mbeya Refer Hospital	1,393	111	8.0	50	61
Ituha Dispensary	351	12	3.4	12	-
Iyunga Health Centre	1,041	47	4.5	39	8
Igawilo C/Hospital	2,430	179	7.4	179	-
Iziwa Dispensary	105	4	3.8	4	-
RC Iyunga Health Centre	115	3	2.6	3	-
Lutheran Dispensary	17	2	11.8	-	2
Marie Stopes	27	-	-	-	-
Uhai Baptist Health Centre	190	22	11.6	22	-
Aga Khan Health Centre	378	17	4.5	-	17
TOH Dispensary	43	1	2.3	-	1
SDA Dispensary	69	1	1.4	-	1
Itagano Dispensary	380	2	0.5	2	-
Ozzane Dispensary	131	-	-	-	-
Ushindi Dispensary	55	-	-	-	-
Total	28,816	1,848	6.4	715	1,133

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.12.1 Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Volunteers

HIV/AIDs have been negatively affecting the social and economic prosperity of Tanzania and large part of Sub Saharan countries. Campaigns are being conducted to educate people on ways to combat HIV/AIDs. Statistics of HIV status at Mbeya city council provides crucial information for policy formulation and intervention to reduce the prevalence of HIV at City council level. Therefore, this section presents the distribution of VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and subsequently treated with ARV in Mbeya City Council for the years 2011-2015. Establishment of VCT services in urban areas has increased the coverage outside health facilities and hence enabled the country to establish a reliable source of data for HIV prevalence.

Table 5.14 shows a remarkable increase of HIV prevalence rate from 6.0 percent in 2011 to 15.6 percent in 2015. The sharp increase of HIV prevalence over the period signifies the requirement of intervention to reduce the HIV prevalence, which is about three times the national average. Females recorded the highest prevalence rate at 6.4 percent in 2011 and increased to 18.8 percent in 2015 while males HIV prevalence rate increased from 5.7 percent in 2011 to 13.5 percent in 2013 and decreased to 8.0 percent in 2014 and then increased to 12.1 percent in 2015. Moreover, the number of persons treated with ARV has increased from 386 in 2011 to 2,078 in 2015 with higher number of females (1,202) compared to male (876) in 2015.

Table 5. 14: VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and Those subsequently treated with ARV by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Year	No. Screened			No. of HIV+			Percent HIV+			No. Treated with ARV		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2011	5,789	4,989	10,778	330	321	651	5.7	6.4	6.0	105	281	386
2012	8,997	6,210	15,207	876	543	1,419	9.7	8.7	9.3	453	476	929
2013	10,878	6,545	17,423	1,465	430	1,895	13.5	6.6	10.9	754	379	1,133
2014	11,345	9,887	21,232	912	1,243	2,155	8.0	12.6	10.1	641	1,007	1,648
2015	11,312	12,636	23,948	1,372	2,371	3,743	12.1	18.8	15.6	876	1,202	2,078
Council	48,321	40,267	88,588	4,955	4,908	9,863	10.3	12.2	11.1	2,829	3,345	6,174

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.13 Vaccination of Expectant Mothers

Health protection of expectant mothers is important so as to reduce the risk of numerous health problems that relate to unborn child. This service is given in compliance to the health guidelines given by the Ministry of Health. Table 5.15 indicates that, provision of TT2 vaccination to expectant mother in Mbeya City Council have being increasing over the period where the coverage of TT2 to expectant mother has increased from 39,613 expectant mother equivalent to 70.2 percent in 2013 to 41,249 expectant mothers equal to 80.8 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 15: Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary, Mbeya City Council, 2013-2015

NAME OF HOSP/HC/DISP	2013			2014			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered
META Hospital	10,200	8,901	87.3	12,386	11,000	88.8	15,138	13,538	89.4
UYOLE Hospital	6,937	5,879	84.7	8,878	7,102	80.0	8,910	7,180	80.6
K'S Hospital	5,430	4,043	74.5	6,150	4,820	78.4	6,167	5,032	81.6
AGA KHAN	1,269	1,012	79.7	1,420	1,136	80.0	1,570	1,345	85.7
UHAI Health	3,100	2,290	73.9	3,368	2,693	80.0	3,468	2,787	80.4
IGAWILO Health	7,327	5,798	79.1	8,378	6,909	82.5	8,324	6,962	83.6
RUANDA Health	4,081	3,098	75.9	5,224	4,079	78.1	5,324	4,487	84.3
KIWANJAMPAK	5,569	4,098	73.6	6,128	5,001	81.6	6,182	5,070	82.0
IYUNGA Health	16,977	13,234	78.0	19,731	16,785	85.1	19,745	17,059	86.4
RC IYUNGA	3,038	2,087	68.7	3,689	2,840	77.0	3,889	3,187	81.9
ISYESYE	2,305	1,907	82.7	2,950	2,510	85.1	3,050	2,625	86.1
MWASENKWA	2,019	1,108	54.9	2,585	2,001	77.4	2,686	2,101	78.2
ITENSA	5,369	3,459	64.4	6,872	5,120	74.5	6,973	5,234	75.1
ITENDE	2,001	1,098	54.9	2,561	1,949	76.1	2,571	2,005	78.0
IWAMBI	1,185	1,008	85.1	1,517	1,305	86.0	1,617	1,409	87.1
ITAGANO	635	369	58.1	810	548	67.7	901	672	74.6
IZIWA Dispensary	2,223	1,365	61.4	2,328	1,763	75.7	2,528	2,109	83.4
ITUHA Dispensary	4,130	3,286	79.6	5,286	4,229	80.0	5,376	4,403	81.9
MBEYA	6,097	4,887	80.2	7,804	6,378	81.7	7,901	6,508	82.4
ILUMBA	590	372	63.1	655	487	74.4	666	506	76.0
GM ITEZI	346	271	78.3	440	358	81.4	545	460	84.4
FFU Dispensary	4,200	2,788	66.4	4,276	3,420	80.0	4,476	3,710	82.9
IGOLWA MAT	1,600	1,234	77.1	1,148	915	79.7	1,345	1,100	81.8
TOH Dispensary	654	462	70.6	827	651	78.7	987	796	80.6
SAE Dispensary	478	265	55.4	511	365	71.4	766	590	77.0
EBENEZER	479	288	60.1	515	404	78.4	812	654	80.5
SDA Dispensary	780	567	72.7	889	691	77.7	1,180	984	83.4
NDANYELA	299	187	62.5	383	293	76.5	651	527	81.0
JAY JAY	221	127	57.5	282	201	71.3	570	440	77.2
KALOBÉ	964	679	70.4	1,230	956	77.7	1,560	1,229	78.8
TOTAL	39,613	27,814	70.2	47,558	37,384	78.6	51,050	41,249	80.8

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Table 5.16 shows children under one year vaccinated with BCG in Mbeya City Council for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Results reveal that the BCG vaccination coverage have been more than 100 percent in 2013 where the coverage was 100.2 percent and decreased to 95.7 percent in 2014 and then increased to 97.1 percent in 2015. Iyunga division had the highest coverage of BCG at 98.1 compared with Sisimba division with 94.3 percent. Ruanda ward had the highest proportion of children under one year vaccinated with BCG (101.9 percent) followed by Maendeleo ward with 100.8 percent and Isyesye ward and Nsalaga ward had 100.7 percent coverage each in 2015.

Table 5. 16: Children under One Year Vaccinated with BCG by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Division	Ward	2013			2014			2015		
		Total	Total	Percent	Total	Total	Percent	Total	Total	Percent
		Targeted	vaccinated	Covered	Targeted	vaccinated	Covered	Targeted	vaccinated	Covered
Sisimba	Sisimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	167	93.3
	Isyesye	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	352	101.7
	Ilemi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166	1,086	93.1
	Iziwa	182	168	92.3	196	183	93.4	217	200	92.2
	Isanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwansekwa	119	111	93.3	137	119	86.9	78	64	82.1
	Nsoho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maendeleo	1,386	1,392	100.4	765	585	76.5	1,092	1,101	100.8
	Itagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	67	88.2
	Iganzo	-	-	-	798	698	87.5	995	876	88.0
	Majengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itende	138	142	102.9	144	108	75.0	152	141	92.8
Sub Total		1,825	1,813	99.3	2,040	1,693	83.0	4,301	4,054	94.3
Iyunga	Iwambi	476	456	95.8	530	496	93.6	538	529	98.3
	Iyunga	477	486	101.9	486	414	85.2	653	657	100.6
	Iganjo	345	373	108.1	1,309	1,299	99.2	381	389	102.1
	Iduda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iyela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ilomba	2,368	2,411	101.8	1,403	1,369	97.6	1,620	1,565	96.6
	Mwakibete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Igawilo	766	781	102.0	-	-	-	752	658	87.5
	Itezi	700	712	101.7	-	-	-	802	788	98.3
	Nsalaga	698	703	100.7	1,422	1,412	99.3	825	831	100.7
	Kalobe	455	368	80.9	473	461	97.5	573	524	91.4
	Nzovwe	-	-	-	891	875	98.2	995	991	99.6
	Maanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uyole	553	547	98.9	431	413	95.8	683	659	96.5
	Ruanda	3,224	3,304	102.5	3,329	3,229	97.0	1,966	2,003	101.9
	Mabatini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	1,876	1,843	98.2	2,451	2,467	100.7	1,899	1,910	100.6
	Mbalizi	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	699	92.7
	Tembela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwasanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total		11,938	11,984	100.4	12,725	12,435	97.7	12,441	12,203	98.1
Grand Total		13,763	13,797	100.2	14,765	14,128	95.7	16,742	16,257	97.1

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Table 5.17 shows children under one year vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 in Mbeya City Council for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Results indicate that 12,929 children under one year were vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 in 2013 compared to the target of 13,763 children which is equivalent to 93.9 percent. The coverage rate increased to 98.8 percent in 2015 where 16,542 children were vaccinated compared to the target of 16,742 children. Results reveal that there is a remarkable improvement of DPT3/HB3 vaccination coverage in Sisimba division from 87.2 percent in 2013 to 96.9 percent in 2015. Iganzo ward had the best coverage of vaccination (114.6 percent) followed by Itende ward with 102.6 percent and Isyesye ward ranked third with 102.3 percent coverage in 2015. Mbalizi Road ward had the least proportion of children vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 (79.8 percent).

Table 5. 17: Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by ward, Mbeya City Council 2013, 2014 and 2015

Division	WARD	2013			2014			2015		
		Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered
Sisimba	Sisimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	154	86.0
	Isyesye	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	354	102.3
	Ilemi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iziwa	182	160	87.9	251	225	89.6	138	126	91.3
	Isanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwansekwa	119	113	95.0	137	124	90.5	78	63	80.8
	Nsoho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maendeleo	1,386	1,200	86.6	765	706	92.3	1,083	889	82.1
	Itagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	72	94.7
	Iganzo	-	-	-	671	769	114.6	995	1,140	114.6
	Majengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itende	138	119	86.2	144	139	96.5	152	156	102.6
Sub Total	1,825	1,592	87.2	1,968	1,963	99.7	3,047	2,954	96.9	
Iyunga	Iwambi	476	466	97.9	490	492	100.4	538	537	99.8
	Iyunga	477	410	86.0	481	422	87.7	653	623	95.4
	Iganjo	345	346	100.3	1,242	1,248	100.5	378	386	102.1
	Iduda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iyela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ilomba	2,368	2,162	91.3	1,403	1,312	93.5	2,790	2,790	100.0
	Mwakibete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Igawilo	766	762	99.5	764	765	100.1	781	768	98.3
	Itezi	700	661	94.4	723	703	97.2	802	788	98.3
	Nsalaga	698	671	96.1	699	691	98.9	825	832	100.8
	Kalobe	455	357	78.5	473	432	91.3	573	570	99.5
	Nzovwe	-	-	-	778	790	101.5	995	991	99.6
	Maanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uyole	553	476	86.1	431	402	93.3	683	679	99.4
	Ruanda	3,224	3,116	96.7	3,426	3,397	99.2	3,758	3,763	100.1
	Mabatini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	1,876	1,910	101.8	1,777	1,781	100.2	656	651	99.2
	Mbalizi	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	210	79.8
	Tembela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwasanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total	11,938	11,337	95.0	12,687	12,435	98.0	13,695	13,588	99.2	
Grand Total	13,763	12,929	93.9	14,655	14,398	98.2	16,742	16,542	98.8	

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

Table 5.18 presents findings for children under one year who Vaccinated with OPV3 in Mbeya City Council in 2013 to 2015. The results reveal that children under one year vaccinated by OPV3 in 2013 were below the target where 12,929 children were vaccinated with OPV3 against the target of 13,763 children (93.9 percent coverage). The coverage rate increased to 98.8 percent in 2015 in which 16,542 children were vaccinated against the target of 16,742 children. Results further show that, Iganzo ward had the best OPV3 vaccination coverage in 2015 (114.6 percent) followed by Itende ward with 102.6 percent and Isyesye ward with 102.3 percent.

Table 5. 18: Children under One Year Vaccinated with OPV3 by ward, Mbeya City Council, 2013 to 2015

Division	WARD	2013			2014			2015		
		Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered
Sisimba	Sisimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	154	86.0
	Isyesye	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	354	102.3
	Ilemi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iziwa	182	160	87.9	251	225	89.6	138	126	91.3
	Isanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwansekwa	119	113	95.0	137	124	90.5	78	63	80.8
	Nsoho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maendeleo	1,386	1,200	86.6	765	706	92.3	1,083	889	82.1
	Itagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	72	94.7
	Iganjo	-	-	-	671	769	114.6	995	1,140	114.6
	Majengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itende	138	119	86.2	144	139	96.5	152	156	102.6
Sub Total	1,825	1,592	87.2	1,968	1,963	99.7	3,047	2,954	96.9	
Iyunga	Iwambi	476	466	97.9	490	492	100.4	538	537	99.8
	Iyunga	477	410	86.0	481	422	87.7	653	623	95.4
	Iganjo	345	346	100.3	1,242	1,248	100.5	378	386	102.1
	Iduda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iyela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ilonga	2,368	2,162	91.3	1,403	1,312	93.5	2,790	2,790	100.0
	Mwakibete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Igawilo	766	762	99.5	764	765	100.1	781	768	98.3
	Itezi	700	661	94.4	723	703	97.2	802	788	98.3
	Nsalaga	698	671	96.1	699	691	98.9	825	832	100.8
	Kalobe	455	357	78.5	473	432	91.3	573	570	99.5
	Nzovwe	-	-	-	778	790	101.5	995	991	99.6
	Maanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uyole	553	476	86.1	431	402	93.3	683	679	99.4
	Ruanda	3,224	3,116	96.7	3,426	3,397	99.2	3,758	3,763	100.1
	Mabatini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	1,876	1,910	101.8	1,777	1,781	100.2	656	651	99.2
	Mbalizi	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	210	79.8
	Tembela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwasanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total	11,938	11,337	95.0	12,687	12,435	98.0	13,695	13,588	99.2	
Grand Total	13,763	12,929	93.9	14,655	14,398	98.2	16,742	16,542	98.8	

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.14 Measles Immunization

Measles is a highly contagious infection caused by measles virus. Immunization has been one of the vaccinations that are being used to protect children who are under one year in Mbeya City Council from this disease. Table 5.19 presents the number of children under one year vaccinated against measles in Mbeya City Council for the years 2013 to 2015. The results reveal that, the coverage rate for measles vaccination has increased from 79.1 percent in 2013 to 84.6 percent in 2015 whereby a total of 10,885 children were vaccinated in 2013 and 14,161 children were vaccinated in 2015. Itende ward recorded the highest vaccination coverage at 94.1 percent followed by Iwambi ward with 93.9 percent and Maendeleo ward covered 91.4 percent of children. Sisimba ward had the lowest coverage rate of measles vaccination at 67.0 percent.

Table 5. 19: Children under one Year Vaccinated with Measles by ward, Mbeya City Council, 2013, to 2015

Division	WARD	2013			2014			2015		
		Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Covered
Sisimba	Sisimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	120	67.0
	Isyesye	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	280	80.9
	Ilemi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iziwa	182	89	48.9	251	169	67.3	138	108	78.3
	Isanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwansekwa	119	86	72.3	137	110	80.3	78	65	83.3
	Nsoho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nonde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maendeleo	1,386	1,200	86.6	765	699	91.4	1,083	990	91.4
	Itagano	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	63	82.9
	Iganzo	-	-	-	671	490	73.0	995	770	77.4
	Majengo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itende	138	114	82.6	144	129	89.6	152	143	94.1
Sub Total	1,825	1,489	81.6	1,968	1,597	81.1	3,047	2,539	83.3	
Iyunga	Iwambi	476	402	84.5	490	434	88.6	538	505	93.9
	Iyunga	477	359	75.3	481	414	86.1	653	566	86.7
	Iganjo	345	277	80.3	1,242	1,009	81.2	378	322	85.2
	Iduda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iyela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ilomba	2,368	2,010	84.9	1,403	1,165	83.0	2,790	2,389	85.6
	Mwakibete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Igawilo	766	633	82.6	764	670	87.7	781	693	88.7
	Itezi	700	438	62.6	723	540	74.7	802	670	83.5
	Nsalaga	698	430	61.6	699	467	66.8	825	578	70.1
	Kalobe	455	280	61.5	473	310	65.5	573	432	75.4
	Nzovwe	-	-	-	778	670	86.1	995	870	87.4
	Maanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uyole	553	426	77.0	431	384	89.1	683	616	90.2
	Ruanda	3,224	2,877	89.2	3,426	3,002	87.6	3,758	3,267	86.9
	Mabatini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	1,876	1,264	67.4	1,777	1,322	74.4	656	542	82.6
	Mbalizi Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	172	65.4
	Tembela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwasanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total	11,938	9,396	78.7	12,687	10,387	81.9	13,695	11,622	84.9	
Grand Total	13,763	10,885	79.1	14,655	11,984	81.8	16,742	14,161	84.6	

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.15 Child Nutrition

Children under five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group to diseases and health disorder in the society. Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital services. Child malnutrition is among the health aspects monitored in Mbeya City Council to determine the extent of malnutrition in the council. Nutritional food intake is important for child health development and lack of that can result into severe malnutrition leading to high infant and child mortality rates.

Table 5.20 shows malnutrition for children under one year in Mbeya City Council for 2014 and 2015. Results indicates that severe malnutrition has decreased from 0.4 percent in 2014 to 0.3 percent in 2015 and moderate malnutrition has decrease from 4.7 percent in 2014 to 3.5 percent in 2015. Findings show that severe malnutrition in Sisimba division has decrease from 1.0 percent in 2014 to 0.7 percent in 2015 while severe malnutrition in Iyunga division has remained the same at 0.2 percent in 2014 and 2015.

Table 5. 20: Malnutrition for Children under One Year by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Division	2014					2015				
	Total Weighed	Number of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Number of Severely Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Number of Moderately Underweight	Percent of Moderately Underweight	Number of Severely Underweight	Percent of Severely Underweight
Sisimba	2,060	73	3.5	21	1.0	24,483	1,293	5.3	178	0.7
Iyunga	6,353	325	5.1	10	0.2	56,436	1,522	2.7	103	0.2
Total	8,413	398	4.7	31	0.4	80,919	2,815	3.5	281	0.3

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.16 Communicable Diseases

Understanding the incident of communicable diseases is very important as it provides information for alarming levels to prevent from affecting large part of the population at City Council level. Table 5.21 shows a significant increase in the number of cases of communicable diseases in Mbeya City Council from 39,595 cases in 2013 to 108,424 cases in 2015. Findings

further reveal that UTI was the most common disease in 2015 with 24.7 percent of all cases, followed by HIV/AIDS (17.3 percent), malaria (16.1 percent) and pneumonia with 12.4 percent. Tuberculosis had the least proportion of cases in 2015 (0.6 percent). On the other hand, HIV/AIDS accounted for the highest proportion of cases in 2013 (32.2 percent) followed by UTI (25.4 percent) and malaria (14.9 percent). Tuberculosis had the lowest cases in 2013 (0.3 percent). Furthermore, HIV/AIDS disease had a significant decrease in the proportion of cases from 32.2 percent in 2013 to 17.3 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 21: Ten Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

S/N	Disease	Number of cases			
		2013	Percent	2015	Percent
1	HIV/AIDS	12,733	32.2	18,732	17.3
2	UTI	10,073	25.4	26,781	24.7
3	MALARIA	5,894	14.9	17,417	16.1
4	Pneumonia	3,395	8.6	13,391	12.4
5	Intestinal Worms	3,274	8.3	12,199	11.3
6	Skin Infection, Fungal	1,745	4.4	7,067	6.5
7	Dysentery	1,209	3.1	4,013	3.7
8	Typhoid	841	2.1	7,379	6.8
9	Schistosomiasis	307	0.8	795	0.7
10	Tuberculosis	124	0.3	650	0.6
Total		39,595	100.0	108,424	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Health Office

5.1.17 Policy Implication on Health sector

The provision of health service in Mbeya City is still insufficient due to inadequate number of infrastructures, health personnel and other related resources. Shortage of health personnel such as, absence of specialized doctors, inadequacy of medical doctors, clinical officers and nurses limits provision of quality health services resulting to more risks of unhealthy society and poor participation into production activities and higher mortality rates. There is a need of formulating strategies to improve health sector in the City including, strengthening Private Public Partnership in construction of more dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.

5.2 Education Sector

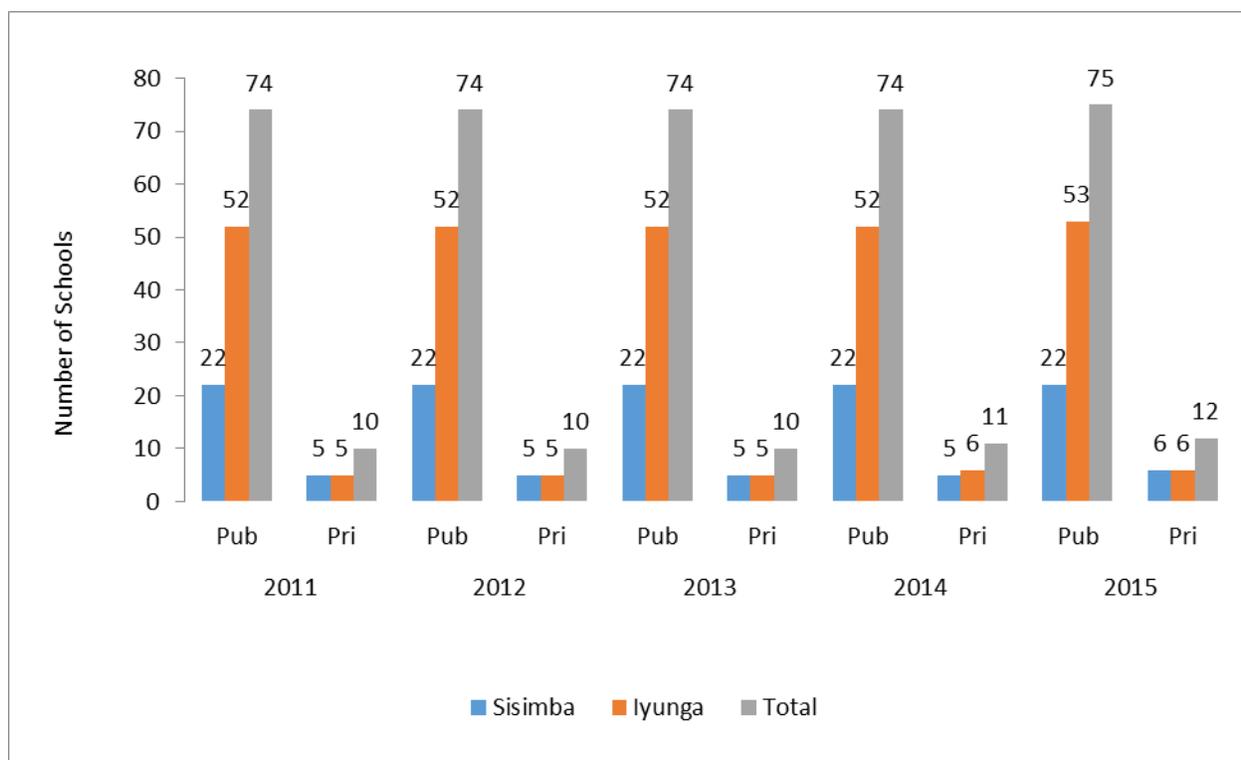
This section provides a detailed description of the status of education sector in Mbeya City Council. Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development since it is a prime determinant of the quality of workforce. Furthermore, education is highly associated with various socio-economic variables such as life-styles, income and fertility for individuals and the society in general. The education system in Tanzania covers pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education which includes vocational education, colleges, and higher learning institutions as well as adult education.

5.2.1 Pre- Primary Education

The education policy, set by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, instructs that all children who start standard one must have undergone pre-primary education. This accelerated the establishment of pre-primary classes all over the country including Mbeya City Council. According to the Basic Education Statistics Publication, 2016, pre-primary education is a formal school system for children aged 5 years. Pre-primary education cycle lasts for 1 year with no examinations for promotional purpose.

Figure 5.4 shows that in 2015, there are 75 pre-primary classes owned by public sector and 12 pre-primary classes owned by private in Mbeya City Council. Most of these pre-primary classes are in Iyunga division with 53 pre-primary classes owned by public sector and 6 owned by private sector while Sisimba division has 22 pre-primary classes owned by public sector and 6 owned by private. However, during 2011-2015 period, there were few pre-primary classes owned by private sector with slight increase from 10 classes in 2012 to 12 classes in 2015.

Figure 5. 4: Number of Pre-Public and Private Primary Schools by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015



Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

NB: Pub = Public Schools Pri = Private Schools

Table 5.22 shows the total number of pupil’s enrolled in public and private pre-primary schools in Mbeya CC from 2011 to 2015. Results indicate that enrolment of pupils in public pre-primary schools has been increasing from 5,573 pupils in 2011 to 6,722 in 2015 which is equivalent to 20.6 percent. Enrolment in private pre-primary schools of pupils has also been increasing from 337 pupils in 2011 to 562 in 2015 which is equivalent to 66.8 percent increase over the period. Iyunga division has almost three times the number of pupils enrolled in public pre- primary classes in Sisimba division across all years, with the largest gap in 2015 where Iyunga division enrolled 5,102 pupils compared to 1,620 pupils who were enrolled in Sisimba division. Furthermore, in 2015 Iyela ward in Iyunga division and Ilemi ward in Sisimba division recorded the highest number of pupils in public pre-primary classes enrollment (556 and 426 pupils respectively).

Table 5. 22: Total Enrolment in Public and Private Pre-primary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Division	Ward	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Pub	Pri								
Sisimba	Sisimba	81	102	50	128	90	139	91	129	94	128
	Isyesye	116	-	156	-	152	21	160	40	156	60
	Ilemi	181	-	177	-	229	-	187	-	426	-
	Iziwa	53	-	48	-	101	-	125	-	84	-
	Isanga	274	35	202	32	252	43	216	38	250	52
	Itiji	62	-	59	-	35	-	49	-	30	-
	Ghana	63	-	54	-	35	-	49	-	62	-
	Mwansekwa	52	-	62	-	55	-	69	-	43	-
	Nsoho	12	-	17	-	10	-	10	-	14	-
	Nonde	53	-	52	-	40	-	51	-	35	-
	Maendeleo	24	-	31	-	42	-	45	-	37	-
	Itagano	10	-	20	-	25	-	27	-	23	-
	Iganzo	136	59	119	68	150	58	144	79	150	36
	Majengo	93	-	123	-	99	-	118	-	144	-
	Itende	76	-	39	-	67	-	89	-	72	-
	Sub Total	1286	196	1209	228	1382	261	1430	286	1620	276
Iyunga	Iwambi	242	-	282	-	246	-	276	58	232	74
	Iyunga	412	-	408	-	457	-	465	-	439	-
	Iganjo	205	-	186	-	234	-	227	-	287	-
	Iduda	126	-	150	-	142	-	143	-	152	-
	Iyela	454	3	377	18	455	35	405	18	556	19
	Iloba	227	90	219	100	253	85	287	95	335	75
	Mwakibete	244	9	239	12	246	16	358	19	435	22
	Igawilo	260	-	215	-	175	-	139	-	261	-
	Itezi	148	19	128	21	137	26	182	28	244	34
	Nsalaga	353	-	417	-	411	-	435	-	393	-
	Kalobe	221	-	213	-	172	-	225	-	228	-
	Nzovwe	336	20	360	100	455	68	454	34	501	62
	Maanga	62	-	49	-	57	-	56	-	68	-
	Uyole	216	-	212	-	215	-	210	-	216	-
	Ruanda	272	-	266	-	295	-	294	-	322	-
	Mabatini	133	-	165	-	124	-	198	-	121	-
	Forest	57	-	61	-	57	-	41	-	55	-
	Mbalizi road	54	-	45	-	50	-	42	-	50	-
Mwansanga	70	-	48	-	129	-	47	-	79	-	
Sinde	195	-	131	-	139	-	126	-	128	-	
	Sub Total	4287	141	4171	251	4449	230	4610	252	5102	286
Grand Total		5573	337	5380	479	5831	491	6040	538	6722	562

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

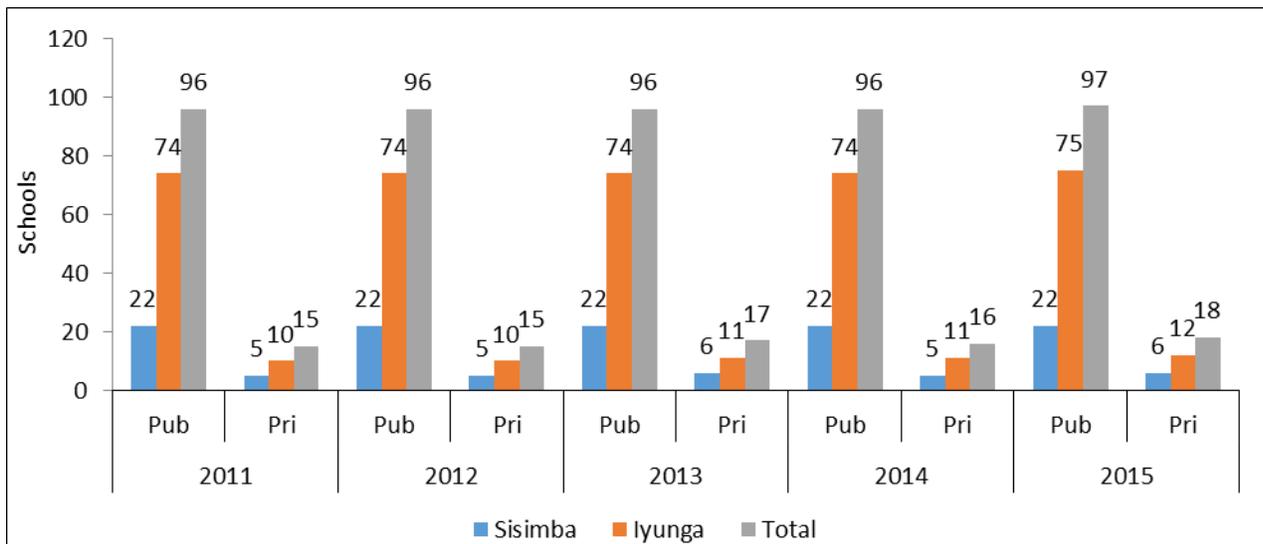
NB: Pub = Public Schools Pri = Private Schools

5.2.2 Primary Education

According to the Education and Training Policy (ETP), primary education is a seven years education cycle after attending a one year of pre-primary education. It is universal, compulsory and fee- free to all children aged 6 to 13 years old. The presence of fee-free primary education policy that started to operate in 2002 resulted into a positive impact by increasing the number of children enrollment in standard one every year.

Figure 5.5 shows that from 2011 to 2015 primary schools in Mbeya City Council are owned by the government and private sector. Results also reveal that, the number of public primary schools has increased from 96 schools in 2011 to 97 schools in 2015 while private primary schools have increased from 15 schools in 2011 to 18 schools in 2015. Iyunga division has consistently been having higher number of public and private primary schools compared to Sisimba division, whereas in 2015, Iyunga division had 75 public primary and 12 private primary schools compared to Sisimba with 22 public primary schools and 6 private primary schools.

Figure 5. 5: Number of Public and Private primary Schools by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2011 to 2015



Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.3 Primary School Enrolment

Primary school education provides basic education in Tanzania, where all children of school age are supposed to be enrolled in primary schools as required by law. Table 5.23 shows that the number of pupils enrolled in public schools (standard one) has increased from 9,603 pupils in 2011 to 10,263 in 2015 while the number of pupils enrolled in private primary schools has increased from 454 pupils in 2011 to 754 pupils in 2015 in Mbeya City. The increase in enrollment is equivalent to an increase of 6.9 percent in public primary schools and 66.1 percent in private primary schools between the two periods. Iyunga division had the highest enrollment with 7,671 pupils in public primary schools and 473 pupils in private primary schools compared to Sisimba division in which public primary schools enrolled 2,592 pupils and private primary schools enrolled 281 pupils in 2015. Additionally, in 2015 Iyela ward had the highest number of standard one enrollment (857 pupils) in Iyunga division while Ilemi ward has the highest number of pupil's enrollment (607 pupils) in Sisimba division.

Table 5. 23: Standard I Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Division	Ward	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri.	Pub	Pri	Pub	Pri
Sisimba	Sisimba	109	106	116	157	140	129	122	159	143	132
	Isyesye	230		239		298		257		318	70
	Ilemi	505		467		519		644		607	
	Iziwa	124		63		65		121		100	
	Isanga	317	26	287	27	237	16	246	30	242	43
	Itiji	72		71		69		69		85	
	Ghana	160		142		119		90		101	
	Mwansekwa	54		55		54		64		71	
	Nsoho	38		39		41		37		44	
	Nonde	45		53		44		48		37	
	Maendeleo	38		34		53		44		64	
	Itagano	39		19		57		42		60	
	Iganzo	406	59	412	68	389	58	436	79	479	36
	Majengo	93		120		99		118		144	
	Itende	69		36		59		62		97	
	Sub Total	2299	191	2153	252	2243	203	2400	268	2592	281
Iyunga	Iwambi	227		291		291		256	58	317	74
	Iyunga	464		491		525		500		711	
	Iganjo	190		172		199		232		209	
	Iduda	133		126		125		147		170	
	Iyela	748	12	725	14	712	38	722	35	821	36
	Ilomba	518	148	689	153	510	141	581	148	682	122
	Mwakibete	636	26	665	35	634	58	670	64	592	49
	Igawilo	481		430		444		439		486	
	Itezi	387	32	402	37	425	35	426	42	380	48
	Nsalaga	699		616		769		671		742	
	Kalobe	271		356		395		311		326	
	Nzovwe	520	45	489	90	501	127	475	63	502	144
	Maanga	290		274		263		247		184	
	Uyole	325		324		318		353		375	
	Ruanda	688		646		663		676		538	
	Mabatini	191		167		148		155		158	
	Forest	111		136		124		62		29	
	Mbalizi	77		55		69		56		35	
	Mwansanga	83		97		101		191		121	
	Sinde	265		276		355		233		293	
	Sub Total	7304	263	7427	329	7571	399	7403	410	7671	473
Grand Total		9603	454	9580	581	9814	602	9803	678	10263	754

Pub: Public Pri: Private

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

NB: Pub: Public school

Pri: Private school

Table 5.24 shows the number of pupils who were enrolled in Standard I in public primary schools at ages 7 and (8-10) years in order to assess age distortion for enrolled pupils in Mbeya CC. The results reveal that, out of 10,263 pupils enrolled in 2015; 8,847 were aged seven years, which is equivalent to 86.2 percent while 1,416 pupils (13.8 percent) were aged between 8 to 10 years. The same pattern is realised over the period with 2014 marking the highest proportion of pupils enrolled at age seven with 87.3 percent.

Table 5. 24: The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Standard I in Public Primary Schools at Ages 7 and (8-10) years, 2011-2015

Year	Age Seven expected Population			Age Seven Registered			Age 8-10 Registered children			Total Registered		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
2011	3,776	4,146	7,922	4,004	4,155	8,159	752	692	1,444	4,756	4,847	9,603
2012	4,081	4,227	8,308	4,083	4,233	8,316	694	570	1,264	4,777	4,803	9,580
2013	4,190	4,500	8,690	4,025	4,405	8,430	744	640	1,384	4,769	5,045	9,814
2014	4,105	4,292	8,397	4,051	4,506	8,557	674	572	1,246	4,725	5,078	9,803
2015	4,185	4,481	8,666	4,349	4,498	8,847	754	662	1,416	5,103	5,160	10,263
Total	20,337	21,646	41,983	20,512	21,797	42,309	3,618	3,136	6,754	24,130	24,933	49,063

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

Note: B=Boys, G=Girls, T=Total

Table 5.25 presents the total number of pupils in standard I to VII in public primary schools in Mbeya City from 2011 to 2015. The findings illustrates that, the number of pupils (STD I-VII) increased from 64,949 pupils in 2011 to 68,113 pupils in 2015. Results also indicate that girls account for the large number of pupils in 2015 (35,055) compared to boys (33,058). The same pattern is noticed across all years.

Iyunga division has high number of pupils (51,618 pupils) compared to Sisimba division with 16,495 pupils in 2015. The same pattern is realized in other years with more girls than boys in both Iyunga and Sisimba division.

Table 5. 25: Total (STD I-VII) Enrolment by Sex and Division in Public Primary Schools, Mbeya City Council, 2011 – 2015

Years	Sisimba			Iyunga			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2011	7,653	8,107	15,760	24,219	24,970	49,189	31,872	33,077	64,949
2012	7,619	7,896	15,515	24,213	25,789	50,002	31,832	33,685	65,517
2013	7,501	8,148	15,649	25,259	26,580	51,839	32,760	34,728	67,488
2014	7,778	8,301	16,079	24,935	26,411	51,346	32,713	34,712	67,425
2015	7,994	8,501	16,495	25,064	26,554	51,618	33,058	35,055	68,113

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.4 Completion of Standard VII in Public Primary Schools

Table 5.26 shows the distribution of pupils who were enrolled in STD I in 2007 and 2008 and completed STD VII in 2013 and 2014. Results reveal that, among 9,084 pupils who were enrolled in STD I in 2007 8,602 pupils completed STD seven in 2013 while 8,570 pupils completed STD seven in 2014 among 9,081 who were enrolled in 2008. The completion rate has declined from 94.8 percent to 94.3 in 2014. The decline of completion rate is realised for boys and girls, where in 2013, the completion rate was 86.4 percent and 91.6 percent for boys and girls respectively while in 2014, the completion rate declined to 85.4 percent for boys and 88.9 percent for girls. Furthermore, the number of pupils completed standard seven in Iyunga division has increased from 6,577 pupils in 2013 to 6,723 in 2014 while pupils in Sisimba division has decreased from 2,025 pupils in 2013 to 1,847 pupils in 2014.

Table 5. 26: Number of Pupils Enrolled in Std I in 2007 and 2008 and Completed Std VII in 2013 and 2014 by Division, Mbeya City Council

Division	2007 to 2013						2008 to 2014					
	Enrolled 2007			Completed 2013			Enrolled 2008			Completed 2014		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Sisimba	1,059	1,212	2,271	915	1,110	2,025	1,017	1,100	2,117	869	978	1,847
Iyunga	3,320	3,493	6,813	3,110	3,467	6,577	3,359	3,605	6,964	3,213	3,510	6,723
Total	4,379	4,705	9,084	4,025	4,577	8,602	4,376	4,705	9,081	4,082	4,488	8,570
Completion				86.4	91.6	89.2				85.4	88.9	87.2

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.5 Dropouts in Public Primary Schools by Reasons

Dropouts has been one of the important aspect affecting performance of education system in Tanzania, as the dropping pupils fails to attain the basic knowledge necessary for day to day life. Table 5.27 indicates that dropouts in Mbeya City has been decreasing from 399 pupils in 2012 to 326 pupils in 2015, which is equivalent to 18.3 percent decrease. Dropouts has been more common among boys than girls across the period, where the highest number was realised in 2012 (173 pupils) and the lowest was recorded in 2015 (226 pupils).

Furthermore, results show that, the main cause of dropouts in Mbeya City Council in 2015 was other reasons such as sickness (165 pupils) followed by absenteeism (truancy) (143 pupils) in 2015 and death with 15 drop outs. The same pattern is observed across the period under consideration. However, there were three reported cases of dropouts caused by pregnancy in 2015.

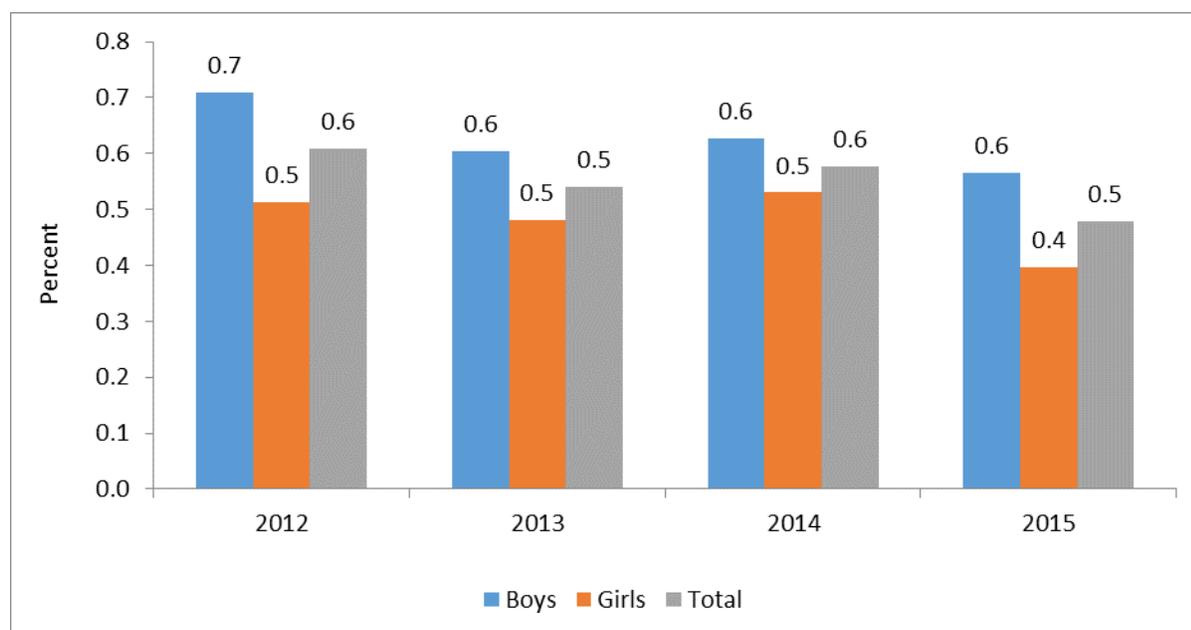
Table 5. 27: Drop Outs by Reasons in Public Primary Schools, Mbeya City Council, 2012-2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total									
Truancy	159	98	257	102	77	179	107	80	187	92	51	143
Pregnancy	█	1	1	█	0	0	█	0	0	█	3	3
Death	5	4	9	6	2	8	10	9	19	8	7	15
Other	62	70	132	90	88	178	88	95	183	87	78	165
Total	226	173	399	198	167	365	205	184	389	187	139	326

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

Figure 5.6 shows the proportion of pupil dropped from school to total pupils in Mbeya City Council from 2012 to 2015. Results reveal that the proportion of dropouts has decreased from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 0.5 percent in 2015, indicating the positive implication of policy intervention on dropouts in Mbeya CC. Boys have had a higher dropout ratio compared to girls over the period, marking 0.7 percent in 2012 and 0.6 percent in 2015 while the proportion of girls was 0.5 percent in 2012 and 0.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 5. 6: Proportion of Drop Outs to Total Pupils in Public Primary Schools, Mbeya City Council, 2012-2015



Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.6 Pass Rate (PR) in Public Primary Schools

Pass rate refers to the percentage of pupils passed standard seven examinations out of the total pupils sat for the examinations. This indicates the productivity of education services that are being provided in the public primary schools.

Table 5.28 shows that the rate of passing for STD VII in public primary schools in Mbeya CC has decreased from 77.7 percent recorded in 2011 to 68.1 percent in 2013 and later increased to 72.2 percent in 2015. Findings further reveal that boys had much better performance over the period where the pass rate in 2011 was 78.7 percent compared to girls with 76.8 percent. Moreover, boys led in 2015 with 73.7 percent pass rate compared to girls with 71.0 percent. Generally, the pass rate for STD seven in Mbeya CC is not bad although some efforts need to be put to raise the pass rate.

Table 5. 28: Number and Pass Rate of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations in Public Primary Schools by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011- 2015

Year	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations	Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations	Pass rate	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations	Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations	Pass rate	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations	Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations	Pass rate
2011	3,979	3,132	78.7	4,551	3,494	76.8	8,530	6,626	77.7
2013	4,002	2,870	71.7	4,536	2,944	64.9	8,538	5,814	68.1
2015	3,865	2,849	73.7	4,771	3,386	71.0	8,636	6,235	72.2

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.7 Facilities in Public Primary Schools

The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in collaboration with President’s Office, Local Government Authority are responsible to ensure that public primary schools possess all necessary education facilities such as classrooms, toilets, staff houses, teachers, furniture, libraries and textbooks to comply with the pre-described standards in the National Education Policy Statements.

5.2.7.1 Classrooms

According to Tanzania education system, one classroom is required to accommodate 45 pupils only. This provides a better environment for a teacher to control the class and enough space for pupils to study comfortably.

Table 5.29 shows that the classrooms pupil’s ratio (CPR) in Mbeya CC is 1:76, far above the required ratio of 1:45 pupils. Iyunga division has the highest classroom pupil’s ratio at 1:63 compared to 1:82 for Sisimba division. Nsoho ward had the best classroom pupil’s ratio of 1:31 followed by Maendeleo ward with 1:32 CPR while Ilemi ward has the worst classroom pupil’s ratio of 1:130 pupils.

Results also indicate that Mbeya City has a deficit of 626 classrooms (41.1 percent) in relation to national standard of 1:45 CPR. Iyunga division experienced higher deficit of 520 classrooms

compared to Sisimba (106 classrooms). Furthermore, Ilemi ward has the highest proportion of classroom deficit (65.4 percent) followed by Nzovwe (64.4 percent), Nsalaga wards with 64.0 percent, Mwakibete ward with 61.3 percent and Itezi ward with 59.6 percent deficit.

Table 5. 29: Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
							Number	Percent
Sisimba	Sisimba	2	885	27	1:33	20	-	-
	Isyesye	2	1,862	20	1:93	41	21	51.7
	Ilemi	3	4,157	32	1:130	92	60	65.4
	Iziwa	1	632	11	1:57	14	3	21.7
	Isanga	3	1,704	34	1:50	38	4	10.2
	Itiji	1	681	16	1:43	15	-	0.0
	Ghana	1	686	14	1:49	15	1	8.2
	Mwasenkwa	1	327	8	1:41	7	-	-
	Nsoho	1	279	9	1:31	6	-	-
	Nonde	1	321	8	1:40	7	-	-
	Maendeleo	1	324	10	1:32	7	-	-
	Itagano	1	252	7	1:36	6	-	-
	Iganzo	2	3,019	35	1:86	67	32	47.8
	Majengo	1	803	18	1:45	18	-	-
	Itende	1	563	12	1:47	13	1	4.1
	Sub Total		22	16,495	261	1:63	367	106
Iyunga	Iwambi	2	2,070	34	1:61	46	12	26.1
	Iyunga	3	2,774	31	1:89	62	31	49.7
	Iganjo	2	1,392	18	1:77	31	13	41.8
	Iduda	2	955	16	1:60	21	5	24.6
	Iyela	5	5,505	64	1:86	122	58	47.7
	Ilomba	4	4,471	61	1:73	99	38	38.6
	Mwakibete	3	4,304	37	1:116	96	59	61.3
	Igawilo	3	3,411	34	1:100	76	42	55.1
	Itezi	3	3,229	29	1:111	72	43	59.6
	Nsalaga	4	4,754	38	1:125	106	68	64.0
	Kalobe	2	2,402	27	1:89	53	26	49.4
	Nzovwe	4	3,512	28	1:126	79	51	64.4
	Maanga	2	1,585	24	1:66	35	11	31.9
	Uyole	3	2,397	62	1:39	53	-	-
	Ruanda	3	3,880	50	1:78	86	36	42.0
	Mabatini	2	866	21	1:41	19	-	-
	Forest	2	768	21	1:37	17	-	-
	Mbalizi	1	497	7	1:71	11	4	36.6
	Mwasanga	1	745	7	1:106	17	10	57.7
	Sinde	2	2,427	26	1:93	54	28	51.8
Sub Total		53	51,944	635	1:82	1155	520	45.0
Grand Total		75	68,439	896	1:76	1522	626	41.1

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.7.2 Pit-Latrines

According to the National Guideline for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH, 2016) for Tanzanian schools, the official Government standard for pupil-latrine ratio is 1:20 and 1:25, for girls and boys respectively. This means that on average one latrine should be used by 20 girls and on the other hand one latrine should be used by 25 boys.

Table 5.30 shows that Mbeya CC had 1059 school toilets for 68439 pupils. The toilet pupils ratio for boys stood at 1:68 and girls at 1:62, which is above the required national standard ratio of 1:25 and 1:20, for boys and girls respectively. Mwakibete ward had the worst toilet pupil's ratio for boys at 1:174 followed by Igawilo ward (1:169) and Iganzo ward with toilet pupils ratio of 1:147. There is no ward with the toilet pupils ratio for boys below the standard ratio. On the other hand, Igawilo ward also had the worst toilet pupils ratio for girls at 1:143 followed by Mwakibete ward (1:139). There is also no ward with toilet pupils ratio for girls below the national standard in Mbeya CC.

Table 5. 30: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Primary Schools by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Total Pupils		Available Pit		Pit Latrine		Required		Deficit of	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girl	Boy	Girl
Sisimba	Sisimba	446	439	15	18	1:30	1:24	18	22	3	4
	Isyesye	910	952	10	13	1:91	1:73	36	48	26	35
	Ilemi	2,001	2,156	28	29	1:71	1:74	80	108	52	79
	Iziwa	303	329	4	4	1:76	1:82	12	16	8	12
	Isanga	800	904	19	18	1:42	1:50	32	45	13	27
	Itiji	329	352	3	3	1:110	1:117	13	18	10	15
	Ghana	356	330	5	5	1:71	1:66	14	17	9	12
	Mwasenkwa	160	167	6	6	1:27	1:28	6	8	0	2
	Nsoho	125	154	2	2	1:63	1:77	5	8	3	6
	Nonde	167	154	10	10	1:17	1:15	7	8	-	-
	Maendeleo	167	157	6	6	1:28	1:26	7	8	1	2
	Itagano	112	140	3	3	1:37	1:47	4	7	1	4
	Iganzo	1,465	1,554	10	12	1:147	1:130	59	78	49	66
	Majengo	385	418	4	4	1:96	1:105	15	21	11	17
	Itende	268	295	4	4	1:67	1:74	11	15	7	11
	Sub Total	7,994	8,501	129	137	1:62	1:62	320	425	191	288
Iyunga	Iwambi	1,035	1,035	11	15	1:94	1:69	41	52	30	37
	Iyunga	1,394	1,380	18	19	1:77	1:73	56	69	38	50
	Iganjo	682	710	12	14	1:57	1:51	27	36	15	22
	Iduda	452	503	8	8	1:57	1:63	18	25	10	17
	Iyela	2,687	2,818	38	46	1:71	1:61	107	141	69	95
	Ilomba	2,152	2,319	24	28	1:90	1:83	86	116	62	88
	Mwakibete	2,088	2,216	12	16	1:174	1:139	84	111	72	95
	Igawilo	1,690	1,721	10	12	1:169	1:143	68	86	58	74
	Itezi	1,573	1,656	17	32	1:93	1:52	63	83	46	51
	Nsalaga	2,243	2,511	26	34	1:86	1:74	90	126	64	92
	Kalobe	1,189	1,213	18	18	1:66	1:67	48	61	30	43
	Nzovwe	1,692	1,820	30	38	1:56	1:48	68	91	38	53
	Maanga	772	813	10	6	1:77	1:136	31	41	21	35
	Uyole	1,163	1,234	27	28	1:43	1:44	47	62	20	34
	Ruanda	1,806	2,074	37	37	1:49	1:56	72	104	35	67
	Mabatini	441	425	10	11	1:44	1:39	18	21	8	10
	Forest	384	384	8	12	1:48	1:32	15	19	7	7
	Mbalizi	230	267	4	4	1:58	1:67	9	13	5	9
	Mwasanga	332	413	5	3	1:66	1:138	13	21	8	18
	Sinde	1,198	1,229	37	50	1:32	1:25	48	61	11	11
	Sub Total	25,203	26,741	362	431	1:70	1:62	1008	1337	646	906
Grand Total		33,197	35,242	491	568	1:68	1:62	1328	1762	837	119

Source: City Primary Education Office

5.2.7.3 Staff Quarters



Staff Quarters in one of the Secondary School – Mbeya CC

Availability of houses for Teachers is one of the most important facilities for the development of education in the country. It reduces the cost of living for teachers and abides them close to schools which facilitates better supervision of school activities, hence promotes academic performance.

Table 5.31 shows that Mbeya CC has 1,768 primary teachers against the requirement of 1,667 teachers, generally there is no deficit of teachers. Additionally, the number of teacher's houses is 123 houses against the actual requirement of 1,667 houses, indicating a deficit of 1,544 houses which is equivalent to 92.6 percent. Isyesye, Ilemi, Isanga, Nonde, Iganzo, Itende, Iganjo, Mwakibete, Igawilo, Kilobe, Nzovwe, Mabatini and Mbalizi Road wards had the highest deficit of houses at 100.0 percent each. Mwasenkwa ward had the lowest deficit ratio of houses (28.6 percent). Generally, this indicates that Mbeya CC has to do a lot to cover a deficit of 1,544 houses for primary school teachers.

Table 5. 31: Availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Required Teachers	Number of Available	Deficit of Teachers	Actual Requirement of Houses	Available Houses	Deficit of Houses Number	Percent
Sisimba	Sisimba	20	38	-18	20	2	18	90.0
	Isyesye	42	58	-16	42	0	42	100.0
	Ilemi	92	89	3	92	0	92	100.0
	Iziwa	14	5	9	14	5	9	64.3
	Isanga	38	50	-12	38	0	38	100.0
	Itiji	21	28	-7	21	0	21	100.0
	Ghana	20	20	0	20	7	13	65.0
	Mwasenkwa	7	9	-2	7	5	2	28.6
	Nsoho	11	11	0	11	2	9	81.8
	Nonde	12	11	1	12	0	12	100.0
	Maendeleo	12	13	-1	12	1	11	91.7
	Itagano	6	12	-6	6	4	2	33.3
	Iganzo	73	61	12	73	0	73	100.0
	Majengo	21	19	2	21	1	20	95.2
	Itende	13	13	0	13	0	13	100.0
Sub Total		402	437	-35	402	27	375	93.3
Iyunga	Iwambi	61	59	2	61	4	57	93.4
	Iyunga	78	72	6	78	1	77	98.7
	Iganjo	34	42	-8	34	0	34	100.0
	Iduda	33	35	-2	33	2	31	93.9
	Iyela	122	141	-19	122	2	120	98.4
	Ilomba	100	126	-26	100	1	99	99.0
	Mwakibete	96	111	-15	96	0	96	100.0
	Igawilo	73	70	3	73	0	73	100.0
	Itezi	78	73	5	78	2	76	97.4
	Nsalaga	117	109	8	117	2	115	98.3
	Kalobe	53	54	-1	53	0	53	100.0
	Nzovwe	71	80	-9	71	0	71	100.0
	Maanga	40	36	4	40	1	39	97.5
	Uyole	54	81	-27	54	76	-22	-40.7
	Ruanda	117	109	8	117	1	116	99.1
	Mabatini	22	29	-7	22	0	22	100.0
	Forest	18	42	-24	18	1	17	94.4
	Mbalizi	20	20	0	20	0	20	100.0
	Mwasanga	19	18	1	19	2	17	89.5
	Sinde	59	24	35	59	1	58	98.3
Sub Total		1,265	1,331	-66	1,265	96	1,169	92.4
Grand Total		1,667	1,768	-101	1,667	123	1,544	92.6

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.7.4 Furniture (Desks)



Students studying in one the School – Mbeya CC

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favorable and conducive learning environment for the pupils. However, it has been one of the challenges in many primary schools education since the operation of fee-free education policy started in 2002.

Table 5.32 shows that Mbeya City Council has 68,439 pupils in primary schools with a total of 22,173 desks. This reveals that the desk pupils ratio for Mbeya CC is 1:3, conforming to the standard requirement of a desk for every three pupils. This indicates that the City has no desk deficit in 2015. However Mwasanga ward the highest desk pupils ratio of 1:7 and Itigi, Ghana, Itende, Kalobe and Uyole wards had the desk pupils ratio of 1:5 each.

Table 5. 32: Availability of Desks in Public Primary Schools Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit Based on DPR	
						Number	Percent
Sisimba	Sisimba	885	343	1:2	295	-48	-16.3
	Isyesye	1,862	714	1:3	621	-93	-15.0
	Ilemi	4,157	1,129	1:4	1,386	257	18.5
	Iziwa	632	297	1:2	211	-86	-41.0
	Isanga	1,704	682	1:2	568	-114	-20.1
	Itiji	681	148	1:5	227	79	34.8
	Ghana	686	150	1:5	229	79	34.4
	Mwasenkwa	327	121	1:3	109	-12	-11.0
	Nsoho	279	93	1:3	93	0	0.0
	Nonde	321	98	1:3	107	9	8.4
	Maendeleo	324	89	1:4	108	19	17.6
	Itagano	252	68	1:4	84	16	19.0
	Iganzo	3,019	1,134	1:3	1,006	-128	-12.7
	Majengo	803	227	1:4	268	41	15.2
	Itende	563	108	1:5	188	80	42.5
Sub Total		16,495	5,401	1:3	5,498	97	1.8
Iyunga	Iwambi	2,070	673	1:3	690	17	2.5
	Iyunga	2,774	1,171	1:2	925	-246	-26.6
	Iganjo	1,392	377	1:4	464	87	18.8
	Iduda	955	306	1:3	318	12	3.9
	Iyela	5,505	2,143	1:3	1,835	-308	-16.8
	Ilomba	4,471	1,577	1:3	1,490	-87	-5.8
	Mwakibete	4,304	1,385	1:3	1,435	50	3.5
	Igawilo	3,411	832	1:4	1,137	305	26.8
	Itezi	3,229	795	1:4	1,076	281	26.1
	Nsalaga	4,754	1,320	1:4	1,585	265	16.7
	Kalobe	2,402	456	1:5	801	345	43.0
	Nzovwe	3,512	1,003	1:3	1,171	168	14.3
	Maanga	1,585	357	1:4	528	171	32.4
	Uyole	2,397	485	1:5	799	314	39.3
	Ruanda	3,880	1,691	1:2	1,293	-398	-30.7
	Mabatini	866	397	1:2	289	-108	-37.5
	Forest	768	329	1:2	256	-73	-28.5
	Mbalizi	497	116	1:4	166	50	30.0
Mwasanga	745	100	1:7	248	148	59.7	
Sinde	2,427	1,259	1:2	809	-450	-55.6	
Sub Total		51,944	16,772	1:3	17,315	543	3.1
Grand Total		68,439	22,173	1:3	22,813	640	2.8

Source: City Primary Education Office

NB: (-) sign means surplus

5.2.7.5 Accessibility of Water

Water availability in primary schools is very important to maintain hygiene. The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders are continuously trying to increase accessibility of water in primary schools. Mbeya CC has managed to supply water to some primary schools through water wells and tap water.

Table 5.33 shows that among 75 public primary schools in 2015, 66 schools had water taps, 11 primary schools had water tanks and 6 primary schools had water wells. Results also reveal that Iyunga division had 46 schools with tape water, 4 schools with water wells and 5 schools with water tanks while Sisimba division had 20 schools with tape water, 6 schools with water tanks and 2 schools with water wells. The number of schools served with water tanks has increased from 10 in 2013 to 11 in 2014 and water wells from zero to six in 2015 while tap water has decreased from 71 in 2013 to 66 in 2015.

Table 5. 33: Accessibility of Water in Public Primary Schools by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

Division	Total No. of Schools	2013			Total No. of Schools	2015		
		No. of Primary Schools with Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water		No. of Primary Schools with Water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water
Sisimba	22	5	0	21	22	6	2	20
Iyunga	52	5	0	50	53	5	4	46
Total	74	10	0	71	75	11	6	66

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.7.6 Teachers

Teacher to pupils ratio (TPR) is the average number of pupils per teacher in a primary school. It measures the adequacy of qualified teaching staff in terms of the available teachers compared to the number of pupils. The standard teacher pupils ratio is one teacher for 45 pupils (1:45).

Table 5.34 reveals that Mbeya CC with 68,264 pupils has 1,582 teachers, which is equivalent to a TPR of 1:38, which conforms to the national standards. However, there are some wards with TPR above the national standards, these include Itende ward with 1:56 TPR and Igawilo ward (1:49 TPR). On the other hand, Forest ward had the lowest TPR (1:18) followed by Itagano (1:21 TPR), Sisimba with 1:22 TPR, and Mbalizi Road and Maendeleo ward each with 1:25 TPR.

Table 5. 34: Availability of Public Primary School’s Teachers (Grade IIB/C, IIIA, Diploma Degree and Masters) by Ward, Mbeya City Council; 2015

Division	Ward	Total	Teachers	Available	Deficit	Percent	Teacher	Deficit	Percent
Sisimba	Sisimba	825	18	38	-	-	1:22	-	-
	Isyesye	1,862	42	58	-	-	1:32	-	-
	Ilemi	4,157	92	89	3	4	1:47	3	0.03
	Iziwa	632	17	14	3	18	1:45	-	-
	Isanga	1,704	38	50	-	-	1:34	-	-
	Itiji	681	15	28	-	-	1:24	-	-
	Ghana	686	15	17	-	-	1:40	-	-
	Mwasenkwa	327	7	9	-	-	1:36	-	-
	Nsoho	279	11	11	0	0	1:25	-	-
	Nonde	321	12	11	1	8	1:29	-	-
	Maendeleo	324	8	13	-	-	1:25	-	-
	Itagano	252	6	12	-	-	1:21	-	-
	Iganjo	3,019	73	61	12	16	1:49	6	0.1
	Majengo	803	18	21	-	-	1:38	-	-
	Itende	563	13	10	3	20	1:56	3	0.2
	Sub Total	16,435	385	442	-	-	1:37	-	-
Iyunga	Iwambi	2,070	46	66	-	-	1:31	-	-
	Iyunga	2,774	62	72	-	-	1:39	-	-
	Iganjo	1,392	34	42	-	-	1:33	-	-
	Iduda	955	33	35	-	-	1:27	-	-
	Iyela	5,505	122	141	-	-	1:39	-	-
	Ilomba	4,471	99	131	-	-	1:34	-	-
	Mwakibete	4,304	96	111	-	-	1:39	-	-
	Igawilo	3,411	73	70	3	4	1:49	6	0.1
	Itezi	3,229	72	73	-	-	1:44	-	-
	Nsalaga	4,754	117	109	8	7	1:44	-	-
	Kalobe	2,402	53	54	-	-	1:44	-	-
	Nzovwe	3,397	82	76	6	7	1:45	-	-
	Maanga	1,585	40	37	3	8	1:43	-	-
	Uyole	2,397	81	81	0	0	1:30	-	-
	Ruanda	3,880	86	109	-	-	1:36	-	-
	Mabatini	866	19	29	-	-	1:30	-	-
	Forest	768	18	42	-	-	1:18	-	-
	Mbalizi road	497	11	20	-	-	1:25	-	-
	Mwasanga	745	17	18	-	-	1:41	-	-
	Sinde	2,427	36	59	-	-	1:41	-	-
	Sub Total	51,829	1,197	1,375	-	-	1:38	-	-
Grand Total		68,264	1,582	1,817	-	-	1:38	-	-

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.8 Adult Education

Adult education has been used by the Government of Tanzania as the means of illiteracy eradication since 1970's. Table 5.35 shows number of adult education center and enrolment in Mbeya CC for the years 2013 and 2015. Results show that there were 30 MUKEJA-ICBAE centres in 2013 and 26 in 2015 with a total of 1,554 and 1,049 students enrolled respectively. Iyunga division had 17 MUKEJA-ICBAE centres with 309 students while Sisimba had 9 centres with 740 students in 2015. Moreover, the results indicate that there were only 154 and 350 students enrolled in MEMKWA-COLBERT centres in 2013 and 2015 respectively.

Table 5. 35: Number of Adult Education Centers and Enrolments by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015.

Division	Number of centres (MUKEJA)		Centres enrolment		MEMKWA (Colbert)	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
Sisimba	12	9	533	740	0	76
Iyunga	18	17	1021	309	154	274
Total	30	26	1554	1049	154	350

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.9 Special Education

5.2.9.1 Enrolment of Pupils by Type of Impairment

The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with other stakeholders have been advocating for the society to ensure pupils with disability attain education to foster their development. Education as other fundamental human rights should be delivered to all people without any discrimination. The Tanzania constitution also advocates for equal treatment of all human beings irrespective of colour, tribe, gender and religion or any other condition.

Table 5.36 shows that number of pupils with disability enrolled in primary schools from 2013 and 2015. Results indicate that there were 118 pupils enrolled in primary schools with disability in Mbeya CC in 2015 whereby 73 pupils were boys and 45 were girls and in 2013 the pupils enrolled with disability were 86 pupils where 42 pupils were boys and 44 were girls. A large number in 2015 had intellectual impairment (90 pupils) followed by hearing impairment (25

pupils). Physical handicap, visual impairment and albinism disability accounted for the least number of pupils (1 pupils each).

Table 5. 36: Pupils enrolled with their Type of Impairment, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

Type of Impairment	Number of pupils enrolled					
	2013			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
visual Impairment	6	2	8	0	1	1
Intellectual Impairment	31	33	64	56	34	90
Physical handicap	0	0	0	1	0	1
Albinism	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hearing Impairment	5	9	14	15	10	25
TOTAL	42	44	86	73	45	118

Source: Mbeya City Primary Education Office

5.2.10 Secondary Education

The formal secondary education in Tanzania consists of two sequential cycles, the first cycle is a four year programme of Ordinary Level secondary education (O-Level) and the second cycle is a two year programme of Advanced Level secondary education (A-Level). The ordinary-level secondary education cycle begins with Form 1 and ends with Form 4 whereby the advanced level secondary education begins with Form 5 and ends with Form 6. Form 4 and Form 6 examinations mark completion of secondary education cycles and the results of these examinations are used for selection of students for further formal education and training.

5.2.10.1 Secondary school ownership

Table 5.37 shows that in Mbeya City Council there were 30 public secondary schools and 17 private secondary schools in 2011 making a total of 47 secondary schools. In 2012 the number of public secondary increases to 31 secondary schools and 21 private secondary schools. On the other hand, the trend of private secondary schools continued to increase to 23 private secondary schools in 2015 while public secondary schools remain to 31 secondary schools making a total of

54 secondary schools in the city. Over the period Iyunga division had the largest number of both public and private secondary schools as compared with Sisimba division. Were as in 2015 Iyuna division ad 22 public compared to nine of Sisimba division and 21 private compared to only two in Sisimba division

Table 5. 37: Number of Secondary Schools by Division and Ownership, Mbeya City Council, 2011 - 2015

Division	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private								
Sisimba	9	1	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	2
Iyunga	21	16	22	18	22	18	22	20	22	21
Total	30	17	31	21	31	21	31	23	31	23

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.2 Transition for Public secondary schools

Transition rate refers to the proportion of pupils who passed Standard VII examinations and admitted into the secondary education. It also reflects the intake capacity of secondary education in the city. Table 5.38 results reveal that out of 6,111 (2,986 boys and 3,125 girls) allocated students in 2015 in Mbeya City Council, 5,204 pupils (2,581 boys and 2,623 girls) were actually enrolled in secondary schools, which is equivalent to 85.2 percent at City level, where boys had higher enrollment ratio (86.4 percent) compared to girls (83.9 percent).

Results further indicate that, the highest enrollment ratio was observed in 2011 at 93.1 percent, where girls led with 94.0 percent compared to boys with 92.1 percent. In 2013 the enrolment ratio was 88.0 percent with boys leading at 91.5 percent compared to girls with 84.8 percent.

Table 5. 38: Number of Pupils Selected and Those Who Joined Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Wards and sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Ward	NO. of allocated students									Number of Enrolled Students								
	2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Isyesye	84	87	171	102	123	225	64	71	135	71	75	146	80	104	184	58	54	112
Ilemi	95	96	191	154	214	368	144	161	305	90	104	194	110	109	219	138	181	319
Isanga	74	45	119	23	99	122	54	74	128	74	45	119	74	51	125	62	74	136
Itiji	151	162	313	175	185	360	100	100	200	116	127	243	145	129	274	72	65	137
Nsoho	55	80	135	80	80	160	60	60	120	54	73	127	73	64	137	41	38	79
Iganzo	129	11	140	90	98	188	98	117	215	129	112	241	90	98	188	98	117	215
Majengo	51	67	118	63	69	132	46	53	99	49	74	123	68	72	140	41	47	88
Itende	96	110	206	158	167	325	103	187	290	99	114	213	184	173	357	99	97	196
Iwambi	-	-	-	278	142	420	321	168	489	-	-	-	278	142	420	321	168	489
Iyunga	114	123	237	163	224	387	170	204	374	115	106	221	165	197	362	135	162	297
Iganjo	-	-	-	32	41	73	27	49	76	-	-	-	32	41	73	27	49	76
Iduda	41	45	86	103	108	211	85	118	203	40	43	83	95	99	194	83	92	175
Iyela	240	240	480	279	280	559	302	309	611	193	170	363	256	274	530	253	300	553
Ilomba	160	160	320	196	246	442	160	160	320	165	131	296	165	136	301	81	81	162
Mwakibete	203	180	383	90	90	180	160	174	334	168	145	313	134	132	266	114	106	220
Igawilo	391	442	833	121	125	246	98	118	216	391	442	833	121	125	246	98	118	216
Itezi	104	108	212	154	172	326	80	80	160	98	103	201	124	141	265	69	72	141
Nsalaga	140	140	280	130	130	260	170	120	290	108	114	222	139	144	283	135	133	268
Kalobe	433	414	847	77	77	154	75	76	151	433	414	847	77	77	154	75	76	151
Nzovwe	134	129	263	170	177	347	146	140	286	138	131	269	118	150	268	130	118	248
Uyole	-	-	-	74	83	157	70	64	134	-	-	-	74	83	157	70	64	134
Ruanda	120	80	200	167	180	347	80	80	160	87	65	152	104	130	234	71	69	140
Forest	170	176	346	201	259	460	116	137	253	150	150	300	117	177	294	97	97	194
Mbalizi road	112	120	232	100	100	200	112	92	204	87	87	174	89	84	173	84	59	143
Mwasanga	-	-	-	40	40	80	15	23	38	-	-	-	40	40	80	15	23	38
Sinde	166	175	341	163	157	320	130	190	320	150	175	325	143	138	281	114	163	277
Total	3,263	3,190	6,453	3,383	3,666	7,049	2,986	3,125	6,111	3,005	3,000	6,005	3,095	3,110	6,205	2,581	2,623	5,204
Transition										92.1	94.0	93.1	91.5	84.8	88.0	86.4	83.9	85.2

B = Boys G = Girls T = Total

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.3 Completion of form four in public secondary schools

The completion rate is an indicator of efficiency of school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of students enrolled in form one complete the secondary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not. Table 5.39 shows that among students who were registered in 2008, 2010 and 2012 (5,451; 5,142 and 5,654 respectively), 5,107; 4,789 and 5,334 students completed form four in 2011, 2013 and 2015 respectively. The completion rate has decreased from 93.7 percent in 2011 to 93.1 percent in 2013 and increased to 94.3 percent in 2015.

The results further reveal that a significant difference of completion rate between boys and girls was realised in 2015, whereby, boy's completion rate was 99.5 percent and 89.8 percent for girls. On the other hand, girl's completion rate was higher (94.6 percent) than boy's rate (93.0 percent) in 2011.

Additionally, Ilemi ward registered the highest number of students completed Form Four in 2015 (323 students) followed by Sinde ward with 314 students and Nsalaga ward ranked third with 308 students. Mwasanga ward had the least number of students completed Form Four in 2015 with 47 students followed by Nsoho ward (52 students) and Majengo ward with 97 students.

Table 5. 39: Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011, 2013 and 2015

Ward	Registered Students									Students Completed Form IV								
	2008			2010			2012			2011			2013			2015		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Isyesye	101	97	198	54	53	107	51	76	127	97	97	194	53	50	103	50	74	124
Ilemi	90	104	194	110	109	219	138	181	319	95	96	191	78	105	183	135	188	323
Isanga	73	75	148	128	80	208	83	69	152	73	75	148	127	81	208	81	66	147
Itiji	97	79	176	102	108	210	102	108	210	97	78	175	127	80	207	100	104	204
Nsoho	70	64	134	49	49	98	27	27	54	70	62	132	47	46	93	26	26	52
Iganzo	134	120	254	93	88	181	80	98	178	106	78	184	115	94	209	107	85	192
Majengo	112	78	190	66	57	123	47	53	100	110	76	186	63	54	117	47	50	97
Itende	212	161	373	141	108	249	121	139	260	204	261	465	137	105	242	116	137	253
Iwambi	451	165	616	347	127	474	240	128	368	272	100	372	237	80	317	175	110	285
Iyunga	134	112	246	124	142	266	133	169	302	175	132	307	111	94	205	100	40	140
Iganjo	55	69	124	63	30	93	79	96	175	46	42	88	35	21	56	51	66	117
Iduda	64	52	116	46	39	85	49	85	134	63	50	113	46	37	83	45	78	123
Iyela	294	275	569	218	217	435	254	381	635	297	237	534	173	163	336	297	277	574
Iloba	87	64	151	116	106	222	112	124	236	81	63	144	102	98	200	107	121	228
Mwakibete	102	84	186	117	93	210	120	155	275	102	82	184	114	91	205	154	116	270
Igawilo	68	78	146	90	95	185	98	127	225	57	51	108	74	68	142	80	118	198
Itezi	71	60	131	93	65	158	108	102	210	70	59	129	90	65	155	108	101	209
Nsalaga	91	87	178	104	111	215	141	179	320	89	87	176	101	108	209	138	170	308
Kalobe	115	114	229	113	85	198	88	104	192	110	114	224	111	84	195	83	102	185
Nzovwe	92	49	141	129	127	256	109	119	228	92	49	141	119	128	247	109	117	226
Uyole	74	73	147	78	60	138	76	66	142	72	50	122	71	51	122	92	74	166
Ruanda	87	65	152	96	61	157	60	56	116	-	-	-	95	59	154	58	52	110
Forest	147	119	266	111	91	202	88	92	180	147	119	266	103	189	292	87	88	175
Mbalizi road	87	87	174	89	84	173	84	59	143	174	144	318	135	112	247	132	135	267
Mwasanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	38	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	38	47
Sinde	112	100	212	148	132	280	142	184	326	109	97	206	137	125	262	140	174	314
Total	3,020	2,431	5,451	2,825	2,317	5,142	2,639	3,015	5,654	2,808	2,299	5,107	2,601	2,188	4,789	2,627	2,707	5,334
Completion										93.0	94.6	93.7	92.1	94.4	93.1	99.5	89.8	94.3

B = Boys G = Girls T = Total

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.4 Dropouts of students in public secondary schools

In some instance, not all students enrolled in secondary school education complete their studies. The City Council has to ensure a low rate of dropouts to enable students complete their studies and attain the intended knowledge for betterment of the society.

Table 5.40 shows that, out of 5,950 students enrolled in 2012, 846 students did not complete secondary education in 2015; this is equivalent to 14.2 percent. Among students who dropped out of school, 427 were boys and 424 were girls. Results also indicate that, Iyunga division had the largest number of children who dropped out from school (631 students) compared to Sisimba division with 215 students in 2015. Dropout is more serious in Iyunga ward, where 142 students did not complete secondary education in 2015 followed by Iganzo ward with 82 students and Ilomba ward with 80 students.

Table 5. 40: Students Dropout of in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Enrolled in 2012			Completed in 2015			Not completed/Drop outs		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Sisimba	Isyesye	74	96	170	50	74	124	24	22	46
	Ilemi	114	120	234	164	208	372	-	-	-
	Isanga	83	69	152	81	66	147	2	3	5
	Itiji	108	101	209	98	106	204	10	-	5
	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nsoho	57	52	109	26	26	52	31	26	57
	Iganzo	104	167	271	107	85	192	-	82	82
	Majengo	53	50	103	47	50	97	6	-	6
	Itende	122	145	267	116	137	253	6	8	14
	Sub Total		715	800	1,515	689	752	1,441	79	141
Iyunga	Iwambi	240	128	368	175	110	285	15	18	33
	Iyunga	169	221	390	106	142	248	63	79	142
	Iganjo	79	96	175	51	66	117	21	11	32
	Iduda	61	96	157	49	85	134	12	11	23
	Iyela	262	262	524	308	287	595	24	6	30
	Ilomba	155	153	308	107	121	228	48	32	80
	Mwakibete	156	120	276	154	116	270	2	4	6
	Igawilo	98	127	225	80	118	198	18	9	27
	Itezi	150	129	279	108	101	209	42	28	70
	Nsalaga	150	181	331	138	170	308	12	11	23
	Kalobe	88	104	192	83	102	185	5	2	7
	Nzovwe	120	133	253	109	117	226	11	16	27
	Uyole	76	66	142	92	74	166	2	1	3
	Ruanda	73	59	132	54	47	101	19	12	31
	Forest	74	72	146	46	53	99	28	19	47
	Mbalizi road	74	69	143	132	135	267	-	-	-
	Mwasanga	35	61	96	9	37	46	26	24	50
	Sinde	125	173	298	140	174	314	-	-	-
Sub Total		2,185	2,250	4,435	1,941	2,055	3,996	348	283	631
Grand Total		2,900	3,050	5,950	2,630	2,807	5,437	427	424	846

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.5 Performance of Form IV Examination in Public Secondary Schools

This part demonstrates the Form IV student's performances or pass rate that shows the chance of moving to the next level of education. In Tanzania, Form IV examination pass rate is provided in divisions whereby the highest is division one (I) and the lowest is division zero.

Table 5.41 shows students performance in Form IV examinations between 2011 and 2015 in public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council. Results reveal that on average, from 2011 to 2015, more boys (2,539 boys) complete form four as compared to girls (2,209 girls) on annual basis. Form four results have not been better over the period, whereby, 43.2 percent of girls have been obtaining division IV, 41.6 percent division zero, 10.2 percent have been obtaining division III, 4.3 percent obtained division II and 0.7 percent obtained division I. Boys' form four performance have been better than girls' in which 37.3 percent attained division IV followed by division zero (37.1 percent), 12.9 percent managed to attain division III, 9.1 percent division II and 3.6 percent division I.

Table 5. 41: Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

Year	Boys					Total	Girls					Total
	DIVISION						DIVISION					
	I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0	
2011	113	161	333	1,249	1,031	2,887	19	48	152	984	1,045	2,248
2012	75	173	265	997	1,494	3,004	7	63	130	725	1,484	2,409
2013	122	276	346	821	837	2,402	23	110	280	901	714	2,028
2014	68	261	337	657	511	1,834	10	113	245	800	383	1,551
2015	74	290	352	1,014	836	2,566	16	144	319	1,359	970	2,808
Average	90	232	327	948	942	2,539	15	96	225	954	919	2,209
Percent	3.6	9.1	12.9	37.3	37.1	100.0	0.7	4.3	10.2	43.2	41.6	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.6 Form VI pass rate in public secondary schools

This section illustrates Form VI student's performance (pass rate) which is an indicator of the quality of advance secondary education in Mbeya City Council. Enrollment of Form V students is also discussed in this section.

Table 5.42 shows the distribution of students who were enrolled in Form V and completed Form VI. Results reveal that dropout incidence is highly realised in Mbeya City whereby out of 364 boys enrolled in 2009, 322 boys have completed form VI in 2011 indicating 42 students did not complete their studies. Furthermore the incidence of dropout was at peak in 2015 whereby out of 741 students enrolled in form V in 2013, 565 students completed Form VI in 2015 Whereas 176 students dropped out from school, with more girls (163 students) compared to boys (13 students).

Table 5. 42: Total Form V Enrolment and Completed Form VI in Public High Schools, Mbeya City Council, 2011, 2013 and 2015

	2009 – 2011			2011 - 2013			2013 - 2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of Allocated students	346	384	730	199	440	639	282	608	890
Number of Enrolled students	364	416	780	198	328	526	269	472	741
Students Completed Form VI	322	486	808	246	317	563	256	309	565

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

Table 5.43 shows the performance of students in advanced level secondary school for public schools in Mbeya City Council from 2011 to 2015. Results indicate that performance in A-Level is fairly good, as on average there have been about 259 boys students and 377 girls students completing form six since 2011-2015. Girls are doing better in A- Level than boys where majority of girls have been attaining division III (54.2 percent) followed by division II (22.2 percent) and division I (8.2 percent). Division IV and zero for girls in advance level constituted about 11.2 percent and 4.2 percent over the period respectively. Form six performance for boys was moderate where majority have been attaining division III (52.8 percent) followed by division II (18.8 percent) and division I (6.7 percent). On other hand 14.8 percent and 7.0 percent have been of boys have attaining division IV and zero over the period respectively.

Mbeya City Council recorded the best Form Six performance in 2011, where 38 boys and 65 girls students scored division I, 41 boys and 124 girls attained division II, 33 boys and 210 girls got division III.

Table 5. 43: Students Performance in Form VI Examinations in Public Secondary Schools, Mbeya City Council, 2011-2015

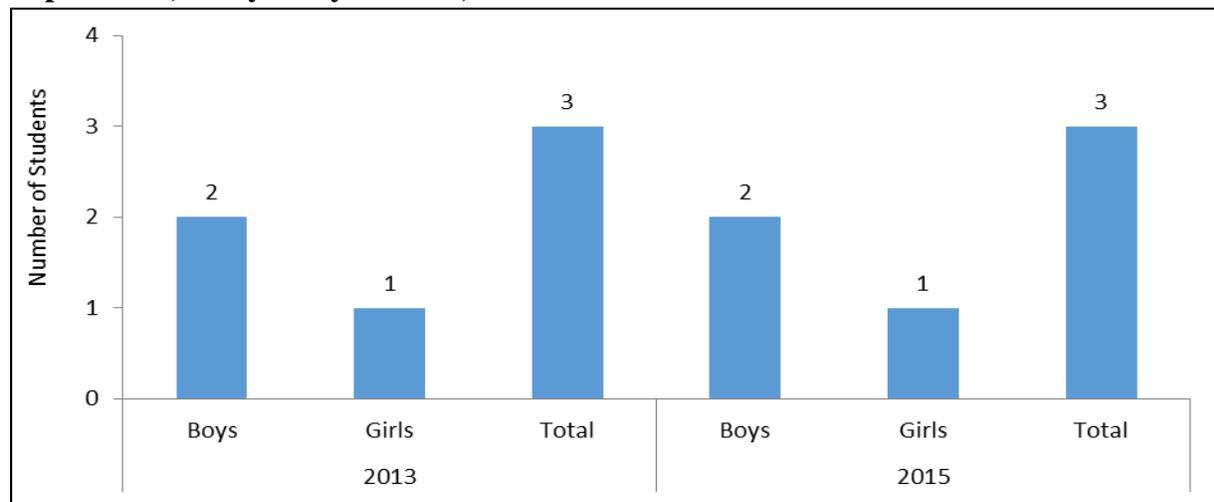
Year	Boys					Total	Girls					Total
	DIVISION						DIVISION					
	I	II	III	IV	0		I	II	III	IV	0	
2011	38	41	33	4	2	116	65	124	210	56	31	486
2012	21	64	143	43	30	301	24	85	197	56	22	384
2013	1	21	216	46	39	323	-	48	288	32	24	392
2014	9	66	150	60	12	297	20	69	177	49	2	317
2015	18	51	141	39	7	256	46	92	151	18	-	307
Average	17	49	137	38	18	259	31	84	205	42	16	377
Percent	6.7	18.8	52.8	14.8	7.0	100.0	8.2	22.2	54.2	11.2	4.2	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.7 Student with Disability

Disability is a physical, mental, cognitive or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions. Figure 5.7 shows number of students enrolled in secondary education with type of impairment whereby in Mbeya City Council in 2013 and 2015 there were only three students enrolled in secondary education with physical impairment (two boys and one girl) in both years.

Figure 5. 7: Number of Students enrolled in Secondary Schools with their Type of impairment, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015



Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.8 Facilities in Public Secondary schools

Operating secondary schools requires availability of facilities such as classrooms, desks, dormitories, staff quarters, toilets, libraries and adequate teachers. Absence or inadequacy of these facilities and personnel may lead to provision of sub standard secondary education. This section discusses the position of Mbeya City Council in terms of availability of secondary education facilities.

Table 5.44 reveals that, the actual requirement of teachers in Mbeya City Council is 1,171 but there are 1,142 teachers, marking a deficit of 118 teachers. Deficit of teachers is more pronounced in Iyunga division, where there are 796 teachers against the requirements of 827 teachers (deficit of 97 teachers) while in Sisimba division there are more teachers (346 teachers) than the requirements of 344 teachers. Iyela ward had the highest deficit of 32 teachers followed by Igawilo and Sinde wards with a deficit of 13 teachers each.

Table 5. 44: Availability of Public Secondary School Teachers by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of schools	Requirement of teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers	
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	24	33	-9	
	Ilemi	1	49	45	4	
	Isanga	1	45	40	5	
	Itiji	1	40	35	5	
	Ghana	1	47	45	2	
	Nsoho	1	26	23	3	
	Iganzo	1	38	38	0	
	Majengo	1	35	33	2	
	Itende	1	40	54	-14	
	Sub total	9	344	346	-2	
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	61	61	0	
	Iyunga	2	77	70	7	
	Iganjo	1	30	28	2	
	Iduda	1	29	26	3	
	Iyela	2	116	84	32	
	Ilomba	1	23	47	-24	
	Mwakibete	1	47	53	-6	
	Igawilo	1	51	38	13	
	Itezi	1	22	33	-11	
	Nsalaga	1	54	48	6	
	Kalobe	1	26	26	0	
	Nzovwe	1	41	34	7	
	Uyole	1	32	32	0	
	Ruanda	1	30	36	-6	
	Forest	1	26	45	-19	
	Mbalizi road	1	81	70	11	
	Mwasanga	1	17	14	3	
	Sinde	1	64	51	13	
		Sub total	22	827	796	97
	Grand total		31	1,171	1,142	118

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office Note: '-' Refers to surplus

5.2.10.9 Qualification of Teachers

Secondary school teaching is a demanding but incredibly rewarding profession in terms of the knowledge imparted to students and needs the ability to inspire young minds along with a range of other skills to successfully achieve the intended outcome.

Table 5.45 shows that, Mbeya City Council has 758 teachers with Degree, 423 teachers with diploma, 48 teachers with master degree and 11 teachers with other level of education. Moreover,

results show dominance of female among teachers with degrees (385 females and 373 males) and diploma teachers (215 females and 208 males). On the other hand, there are more male teachers with master degree (28 male teachers) than female teachers (20 females) in the City Council. Iyunga division had the highest number of teachers with degree and diploma (518 teachers and 322 teachers respectively) compared to Sisimba division (240 teachers and 101 teachers respectively). Additionally, Iwambi ward had the largest number of teachers with degree (82 teachers) followed by Iyela and Mbalizi road wards with 52 teachers each while Igawilo ward had the least number of teachers with degree (3 teachers).

Table 5. 45: Availability of Public Secondary School Teachers by Qualification and Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of Teachers											
		Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Sisimba	Isyesye	10	4	14	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ilemi	9	9	18	16	11	27	4	2	6	-	-	-
	Isanga	2	5	7	11	18	29	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Itiji	6	4	10	13	10	23	1	1	2	-	-	-
	Ghana	-	-	-	14	26	40	2	3	5	-	-	-
	Nsoho	8	3	11	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iganzo	3	6	9	19	10	29	7	2	9	-	-	-
	Majengo	5	3	8	6	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Itende	15	9	24	18	18	36	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Sub total	58	43	101	118	122	240	14	10	24	-	-	-
Iyunga	Iwambi	14	21	35	52	30	82	4	1	5	-	-	-
	Iyunga	12	16	28	19	23	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iganjo	9	7	16	6	6	12	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Iduda	5	5	10	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iyela	9	19	28	26	26	52	3	1	4	3	-	3
	Ilomba	13	10	23	20	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mwakibete	6	9	15	14	26	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Igawilo	19	16	35	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Itezi	6	12	18	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nsalaga	8	8	16	9	23	32	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Kalobe	8	4	12	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nzovwe	6	6	12	13	8	21	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Uyole	6	6	12	9	9	18	1	-	1	2	-	2
	Ruanda	5	9	14	7	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	6	7	13	11	18	29	2	1	3	-	-	-
	Mbalizi road	4	4	8	25	27	52	2	6	8	1	1	2
	Mwasanga	5	3	8	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Sinde	9	10	19	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	150	172	322	255	263	518	14	10	24	9	2	11	
Grand total	208	215	423	373	385	758	28	20	48	9	2	11	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office M = Male F = Female T = Total

Table 5.46 presents the number of science and art teachers in public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council for 2015. Results show that there are 262 teachers (175 males and 87 females) for science subjects and 957 teachers (431 males and 526 females) for art subjects. Findings show that there is a shortage of 166 science teachers while there is an excess 438 art teachers.

Iyunga division has a total of 192 teachers for science subjects with larger number of males (124 teachers) compared to females (68 teachers). Also, there are 683 teachers for art subjects with

high number of females (380 teachers) compared to males (303 teachers). At the same time, Sisimba division has 70 teachers for science subjects, of which 51 teachers are males and 19 teachers are females. On the other hand, there are 274 teachers for art subjects where majority are female teachers (146 teachers) and 128 teachers are males.

Table 5. 46: Number of Science and Arts Teachers in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of Teachers							
		Available Teachers			Required	Available Teachers			Required
		Teaching Science Subjects			Science	Teaching Arts Subjects			Arts
		Male	Female	Total	Teachers	Male	Female	Total	Teachers
Sisimba	Isyesye	4	1	5	10	16	12	28	14
	Ilemi	4	2	6	12	20	18	38	16
	Isanga	4	3	7	12	9	23	32	28
	Itiji	4	2	6	11	16	13	29	12
	Ghana	9	7	16	18	7	22	29	29
	Nsoho	7	-	7	2	12	4	16	4
	Iganzo	7	2	9	15	15	14	29	18
	Majengo	2	1	3	5	9	21	30	-
	Itende	10	1	11	10	24	19	43	22
	Sub total	51	19	70	95	128	146	274	143
Iyunga	Iwambi	39	8	47	66	28	43	71	61
	Iyunga	8	6	14	21	22	34	56	56
	Iganjo	2	5	7	14	13	8	21	19
	Iduda	2	3	5	9	10	10	20	14
	Iyela	16	7	23	32	39	37	76	-
	Ilomba	5	3	8	12	29	10	39	18
	Mwakibete	4	5	9	19	16	30	46	
	Igawilo	3	2	5	21	19	14	33	30
	Itezi	4	4	8	11	10	15	25	11
	Nsalaga	4	4	8	12	14	26	40	2
	Kalobe	3	1	4	16	12	10	22	17
	Nzovwe	4	2	6	9	14	14	28	-
	Uyole	3	2	5	13	13	13	26	19
	Ruanda	4	1	5	14	8	23	31	16
	Forest	4	3	7	13	12	26	38	13
	Mbalizi road	12	10	22	26	22	26	48	54
	Mwasanga	4	-	4	7	7	10	17	-
	Sinde	3	2	5	18	15	31	46	46
	Sub total	124	68	192	333	303	380	683	376
Grand total		175	87	262	428	431	526	957	519

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.10 Availability of Administrative Blocks in Public Schools

Administration block is a building where activities concerned with organisation and supervision of an institution takes place. Table 5.47 show that out of 31 public secondary schools in Mbeya City, 25 schools had administration blocks which is equivalent to 80.6 percent. Moreover, 88.9 percent of public secondary schools in Sisimba division had administration blocks compared to 77.3 percent of schools in Iyunga division.

Table 5. 47: Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, 2015

Division	NO. of Schools	NO. of Schools with Administration blocks	Percent Schools with Administration Blocks
Sisimba	9	8	88.9
Iyunga	22	17	77.3
Total	31	25	80.6

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.11 Staff Houses

Besides shortage of teachers, Mbeya City Council also faces the shortages of secondary school staff houses. Table 5.48 reveals that the council requires 1,156 staff houses but there are only 75 available houses marking a deficit of 1,081 staff houses equivalent to 93.5 percent. Iyunga division had the highest a deficit of houses (804 houses) compared to Sisimba division with a deficit of 277 houses. Furthermore results report that Iwambi ward had the highest deficit of staff houses 99 houses followed by Iyela ward with 86 houses while Kalobe ward had the least deficit of houses (8 houses). Findings show majority of public secondary school had no staff houses.

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

Table 5. 48: Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. Schools	Number of Houses					
			Required	Available	Deficit	Percent	Ranking	
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	33	1	32	97.0	16	
	Ilemi	1	49	0	49	100.0	1.5	
	Isanga	1	10	0	10	100.0	1.5	
	Itiji	1	35	2	33	94.3	19	
	Ghana	1	41	26	15	36.6	26	
	Nsoho	1	23	0	23	100.0	1.5	
	Iganzo	1	34	4	30	88.2	24	
	Majengo	1	33	0	33	100.0	1.5	
	Itende	1	54	2	52	96.3	18	
	Sub total	9	312	35	277	88.8		
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	121	22	99	81.8	25	
	Iyunga	2	70	1	69	98.6	11.5	
	Iganjo	1	15	1	14	93.3	22	
	Iduda	1	26	2	24	92.3	23	
	Iyela	2	89	3	86	96.6	17	
	Ilomba	1	47	1	46	97.9	13	
	Mwakibete	1	53	0	53	100.0	1.5	
	Igawilo	1	43	1	42	97.7	15	
	Itezi	1	33	2	31	93.9	20	
	Nsalaga	1	48	3	45	93.8	21	
	Kalobe	1	10	2	8	80.0	27	
	Nzovwe	1	34	0	34	100.0	1.5	
	Uyole	1	32	0	32	100.0	1.5	
	Ruanda	1	36	0	36	100.0	1.5	
	Forest	1	45	1	44	97.8	14	
	Mbalizi road	1	70	1	69	98.6	11.5	
	Mwasanga	1	21	0	21	100.0	1.5	
	Sinde	1	51	0	51	100.0	1.5	
		Sub total	22	844	40	804	95.3	
	Grand total		31	1,156	75	1,081	93.5	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.12 Classrooms

Table 5.49 shows that the actual requirement of classrooms in Mbeya City Council is 695 classrooms with a deficit of 205 classrooms which is equivalent to 29.5 percent. Iyunga division had high deficit of classrooms in secondary schools (179 classrooms) which equivalent to 33.8 percent compared to Sisimba division which had a deficit of 26 classrooms equivalent to 15.7 percent. Nsalaga ward had the largest classrooms deficit of 45 classrooms (93.8 percent) followed by Itezi ward with a deficit of 15 classrooms (88.2 percent). On the other hand, Itiji ward had the least deficit with only one classroom.

Table 5. 49: Availability of Classrooms in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Classrooms				
			Required	Available	Deficit	Percent	Ranking
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	13	15	-	-	
	Ilemi	1	32	23	9	28.1	7
	Isanga	1	16	14	2	12.5	15
	Itiji	1	20	19	1	5.0	18
	Ghana	1	20	16	4	20.0	13
	Nsoho	1	8	12	-	-	
	Iganzo	1	18	18	-	-	
	Majengo	1	16	11	5	31.3	6
	Itende	1	23	18	5	21.7	12
Sub total		9	166	146	26	15.7	
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	65	47	18	27.7	8
	Iyunga	2	25	23	2	8.0	16
	Iganjo	1	16	10	6	37.5	5
	Iduda	1	13	17	-	-	
	Iyela	2	68	51	17	25.0	10
	Ilomba	1	32	27	5	15.6	14
	Mwakibete	1	26	27	-	-	
	Igawilo	1	5	17	-	-	
	Itezi	1	17	2	15	88.2	2
	Nsalaga	1	48	3	45	93.8	1
	Kalobe	1	22	16	6	27.3	9
	Nzovwe	1	22	22	-	-	
	Uyole	1	32	18	14	43.8	4
	Ruanda	1	18	17	1	5.6	17
	Forest	1	15	17	-	-	
	Mbalizi road	1	41	26	15	36.6	6
	Mwasanga	1	32	4	28	87.5	3
	Sinde	1	32	25	7	21.9	11
	Sub total		22	529	369	179	33.8
Grand total		31	695	515	205	29.5	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.13 Pit Latrines



Pit latrine found in one Secondary School – Mbeya CC

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

Table 5.50 shows that in Mbeya City council in 2015 the requirement for pit latrine in Secondary schools is 1,109 but there are 644 pit latrines available revealing a shortage of 465 pit latrines (41.9 percent). Additionally, findings show that there are 303 pit latrines for boys against the requirement of 469 which is equivalent to 35.4 percent and there were 341 pit latrines for girls against the requirement of 640 pit latrines equivalent to 46.7 percent. Iyunga division had the

highest deficit of pit latrines where, 453 pit latrines were available against the requirement of 817 pit latrine while Sisimba division had 191 pit latrines against 292 required pit latrine. Nsalaga ward had the highest proportional of deficit of pit latrine at 76.0 percent followed by Mwasanga ward with 72.7 percent and Iganzo ward with 63.6 percent. Isyesye ward had no pit latrine deficit in the council.

Table 5. 50: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Secondary Schools by Sex, Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Schools	Total Students			Number of Pit Latrines									Ward Ranking by Deficit			
						Required			Available			Deficit				Percent Deficit		
			B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T		B	G	T
	Isyesye	1	215	257	472	9	13	22	13	20	33	0	0	-	-	-	-	
	Ilemi	1	520	740	1,260	21	37	58	8	16	24	13	21	34	61.9	56.8	58.6	9
	Isanga	1	348	249	597	13	10	23	9	9	18	4	1	5	30.8	10.0	21.7	21
	Itiji	1	389	404	793	16	20	36	6	8	14	10	12	22	62.5	60.0	61.1	7
Sisimba	Ghana	1	-	-	-		42	42		36	36	0	6	6	-	14.3	14.3	24
	Nsoho	1	133	120	253	8	8	16	5	5	10	3	3	6	37.5	37.5	37.5	19
	Iganzo	1	324	410	734	13	20	33	6	6	12	7	14	21	53.8	70.0	63.6	3
	Majengo	1	183	181	364	9	10	19	5	5	10	4	5	9	44.4	50.0	47.4	18
	Itende	1	436	437	873	19	24	43	15	19	34	4	5	9	21.1	20.8	20.9	22
	Sub Total	9	2,548	2,798	5,346	108	184	292	67	124	191	45	67	112	41.7	36.4	38.4	
	Iwambi	3	1,447	557	2,004	31	33	64	59	25	84	0	8	8		24.2	12.5	23
	Iyunga	2	454	553	1,007	18	28	46	16	16	32	2	12	14	11.1	42.9	30.4	20
	Iganjo	1	180	232	412	16	16	32	7	7	14	9	9	18	56.3	56.3	56.3	12
	Iduda	1	249	308	557	9	11	20	5	5	10	4	6	10	44.4	54.5	50.0	13.5
	Iyela	2	1,094	1,254	2,348	45	63	108	29	43	72	16	20	36	35.6	31.7	33.3	20
	Ilomba	1	445	473	918	18	24	42	8	8	16	10	16	26	55.6	66.7	61.9	4
	Mwakibete	1	500	530	1,030	20	27	47	12	12	24	8	15	23	40.0	55.6	48.9	15
	Igawilo	1	378	459	837	10	22	32	6	7	13	4	15	19	40.0	68.2	59.4	8
	Itezi	1	309	351	660	13	18	31	8	8	16	5	10	15	38.5	55.6	48.4	17
Iyumga	Nsalaga	1	510	591	1,101	20	30	50	6	6	12	14	24	38	70.0	80.0	76.0	1
	Kalobe	1	344	400	744	20	23	43	10	12	22	10	11	21	50.0	47.8	48.8	16
	Nzovwe	1	513	518	1,031	21	26	47	10	10	20	11	16	27	52.4	61.5	57.4	10
	Uyole	1	343	338	681	21	21	42	8	10	18	13	11	24	61.9	52.4	57.1	11
	Ruanda	1	334	372	706	14	18	32	15	15	30	0	3	2	-	16.7	6.3	25
	Forest	1	336	352	688	13	18	31	6	6	12	7	12	19	53.8	66.7	61.3	5
	Mbalizi road	1	759	699	1,458	32	34	66	15	11	26	17	23	40	53.1	67.6	60.6	6
	Mwasanga	1	137	147	284	20	24	44	6	6	12	14	18	32	70.0	75.0	72.7	2
	Sinde	1	488	573	1,061	20	20	40	10	10	20	10	10	20	50.0	50.0	50.0	13.5
	Sub Total	22	8,820	8,707	17,527	361	456	817	236	217	453	125	239	364	34.6	52.4	44.6	
Grand Total		31	11,368	11,505	22,873	469	640	1,109	303	341	644	166	299	465	35.4	46.7	41.9	

B=Boys G=Girls T=Total

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.14 Dormitories

Construction of dormitories is very essential as it help to minimize the walking distances and create conducive environment of learning process. Dormitories improve academic performance of students in secondary schools through providing security to girls, reducing the distance to school, provide extra time for private studies, discussion and assignments. The availability of dormitories also helps to reduce the rates of dropouts of students due to pregnancies and truancy.

Table 5.51 indicates that in Mbeya City Council there are 30 available dormitories against the requirement of 93 dormitories in public secondary schools. This indicates there is a shortage of 63 dormitories in secondary schools which is equivalent to a deficit of 67.7 percent deficit. There is high deficit of dormitories in secondary schools in Iyunga division (75.0 percent) compared to Sisimba division with deficit of 60.0 percent. However, most of wards in Mbeya city council had a dormitory deficit of 100 percent whereby the least dormitory deficit was observed in Ghana and Iwambi wards with 10.0 and 28.6 percent respectively.

Table 5. 51: Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Dormitories / Hostels					
			Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit	
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	6	-	6	100.0	1.5	
	Ilemi	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Isanga	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Itiji	1	3	-	3	100.0	1.5	
	Ghana	1	20	18	2	10.0	23	
	Nsoho	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Iganzo	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Majengo	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Itende	1	6	-	6	100.0	1.5	
	Sub total		9	45	18	27	60.0	
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	14	10	4	28.6	22	
	Iyunga	2	4	-	4	100.0	1.5	
	Iganjo	1	-	-	-	-		
	Iduda	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Iyela	2	4	-	4	100.0	1.5	
	Ilomba	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Mwakibete	1	4	-	4	100.0	1.5	
	Igawilo	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Itezi	1	3	-	3	100.0	1.5	
	Nsalaga	1	-	-	-	-		
	Kalobe	1	-	-	-	-		
	Nzovwe	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Uyole	1	-	-	-	-		
	Ruanda	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Forest	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Mbalizi road	1	4	2	2	50.0	21	
	Mwasanga	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Sinde	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Sub total		22	48	12	36	75.0	
	Grand total		31	93	30	63	67.7	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.15 Libraries

Library is described as a building or room in which collection of books, tapes, newspapers, journals and articles are kept for students or teachers to read, study or borrow. Library is an essential factor in the teaching-learning process and it forms one of the most important educational service. The chief purpose of a school library is to make available to the students/teachers, at their easy convenience, all books, periodicals and other reproduced materials which are of interest and value to them but not provided or assigned as basic or supplementary textbooks.

Adhering to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school needs to have a library to enable students/teachers to borrow and use supplementary books and textbooks. Moreover, additional information is obtainable at the library by using modern internet services with the aid of a computer. It is nowadays common to find most libraries are fully equipped with internet services especially in urban areas where the public can make use of such facilities for acquiring knowledge at an affordable cost.

Table 5.52 shows the availability of libraries in public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council in 2015, whereby there are seven libraries available in Secondary schools against the requirement of 34 libraries revealing a shortage of 27 libraries equivalent to 79.4 percent in the city council. Iyunga division had the highest deficit of libraries with 4 libraries available against the requirement of 25 libraries while Sisimba division had 3 libraries available against 9 libraries required. In the City Council there are only five wards with no deficit of libraries which includes Isyesye, Ilemi, Ghana, Mwakibete and Nzovwe ward.

Table 5. 52: Availability of Libraries in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of Schools	Number of Libraries				Ranking	
			Required	Available	Deficit	Percent		
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	1	1	-	-		
	Ilemi	1	1	1	-	-		
	Isanga	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Itiji	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Ghana	1	1	1	-	-		
	Nsoho	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Iganzo	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Majengo	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Itende	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
Sub total		9	9	3	6	66.7		
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	4	1	3	75.0	19	
	Iyunga	2	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Iganjo	1	1	-	1	100.0		
	Iduda	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Iyela	2	3	1	2	66.7	20	
	Ilomba	1	2	-	2	100.0	1.5	
	Mwakibete	1	1	1	-	-		
	Igawilo	1	1	-	1	100.0		
	Itezi	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Nsalaga	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Kalobe	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Nzovwe	1	1	1	-	-		
	Uyole	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Ruanda	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Forest	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Mbalizi road	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Mwasanga	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Sinde	1	1	-	1	100.0	1.5	
	Sub total		22	25	4	21	84.0	
	Grand total		31	34	7	27	79.4	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.16 Furniture in Schools

Availability of tables and chairs in public secondary schools is an important indicator for ensuring a proper teaching and learning environment for teachers and students. Table 5.53 shows the availability of tables and chairs in public secondary schools in the City Council in 2015. Results indicate that there were 21,920 tables and 21,725 chairs available in Secondary schools against the requirement of 20,668 tables and 20,665 chairs revealing an excess of 1,252 tables and 1,060 chairs respectively. There is no deficit of tables and chairs in public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council.

Table 5. 53: Availability of Tables and Chairs in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. of Schools	Number of Tables and Chairs							
			Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit	
			Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Table	Chair	Tables	Chairs
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	472	472	619	526	-147	-54	-31.1	-11.4
	Ilemi	1	1,260	1,260	1,393	1,393	-133	0	-10.6	0
	Isanga	1	304	271	304	271	0	0	0	0
	Itiji	1	793	793	1,000	1,000	-207	0	-26.1	0
	Ghana	1	850	850	687	687	163	163	19.2	19.2
	Nsoho	1	253	253	267	267	-14	0	-5.5	0
	Iganzo	1	38	38	22	22	16	16	42.1	42.1
	Majengo	1	364	364	491	491	-127	0	-34.9	0
	Itende	1	873	873	979	999	-106	0	-12.1	0
	Sub total	9	5,207	5,174	5,762	5,656	-555	-482	-11	-9
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	2,032	2,032	1,984	1,984	48	48	2.4	2.4
	Iyunga	2	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	0	0	0	0
	Iganjo	1	640	640	493	523	147	117	23.0	18.3
	Iduda	1	557	557	626	626	-69	-69	-12.4	-12.4
	Iyela	2	1,348	1,348	2,395	2,395	-1,047	-1,047	-77.7	-77.7
	Iomba	1	918	918	1,020	918	-102	0	-11.1	0
	Mwakibete	1	500	530	500	530	0	0	0	0
	Igawilo	1	890	890	820	820	70	70	7.9	7.9
	Itezi	1	763	763	573	573	190	190	24.9	24.9
	Nsalaga	1	115	115	115	68	0	47	0	40.9
	Kalobe	1	770	770	747	747	23	23	3.0	3.0
	Nzovwe	1	1,031	1,031	991	991	40	40	3.9	3.9
	Uyole	1	681	681	681	681	0	0	0	0
	Ruanda	1	706	706	631	631	75	75	10.6	10.6
	Forest	1	688	688	688	688	0	0	0	0
	Mbalizi	1	1,460	1,460	1,498	1,498	-38	-38	-2.6	-2.6
	Mwasanga	1	284	284	318	318	-34	-34	-12.0	-12.0
	Sinde	1	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	0	0	0	0
Sub total	22	15,461	15,491	16,158	16,069	-697	-578	-4.5	-3.7	
Grand total		31	20,668	20,665	21,920	21,725	-1252	-1060	-6.1	-5.1

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office Note “-” means Surplus

5.2.10.17 Laboratories



Students doing Practical exercise in Laboratories – Mbeya CC

Laboratory is a one of the most essential educational facility for students taking science subjects in secondary schools. Laboratory helps to provide a forum wherein the learner is given the exercise to subjects to test theoretical propositions to some forms of experimental test. The standard set by the Government is that each school should have at least had three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects.

Table 5.54 shows the availability of laboratories in public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council in 2015. Results indicate that there are 82 laboratories available in Secondary schools against the requirement of 102 laboratories revealing a shortage of 20 laboratories which is equivalent to 19.6 percent. Iyunga division had 54 laboratories against the requirement of 67 laboratories while Sisimba division had 28 laboratories against the requirement of 35 laboratories. Itende ward had the highest deficit of laboratories (four laboratories) followed by Iwambi and Iyela wards with a deficit of three laboratories each.

Table 5. 54: Availability of Laboratories in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	No. Schools	Number of Laboratories				Ranking Deficit
			Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	
Sisimba	Isyesye	1	3	3	-	-	
	Ilemi	1	3	3	-	-	
	Isanga	1	3	3	-	-	
	Itiji	1	3	3	-	-	
	Ghana	1	6	4	2	33.3	4.5
	Nsoho	1	3	3	-	-	
	Iganzo	1	3	2	1	33.3	4.5
	Majengo	1	3	3	-	-	
	Itende	1	8	4	4	50.0	2
Sub total		9	35	28	7	20.0	
Iyunga	Iwambi	3	9	6	3	33.3	
	Iyunga	2	6	5	1	16.7	10
	Iganjo	1	3	1	2	66.67	1
	Iduda	1	3	3	-	0.0	
	Iyela	2	7	4	3	42.9	3
	Ilomba	1	3	3	-	-	
	Mwakibete	1	3	3	-	-	
	Igawilo	1	3	2	1	33.3	4.5
	Itezi	1	3	3	-	-	
	Nsalaga	1	3	2	1	33.3	4.5
	Kalobe	1	3	3	-	-	
	Nzovwe	1	3	3	-	-	
	Uyole	1	3	2	1	33.3	4.5
	Ruanda	1	3	3	-	-	
	Forest	1	3	3	-	-	
	Mbalizi road	1	3	2	1	33.3	4.5
	Mwasanga	1	3	3	-	-	
	Sinde	1	3	3	-	-	
Sub total		22	67	54	13	19.4	
Grand total		31	102	82	20	19.6	

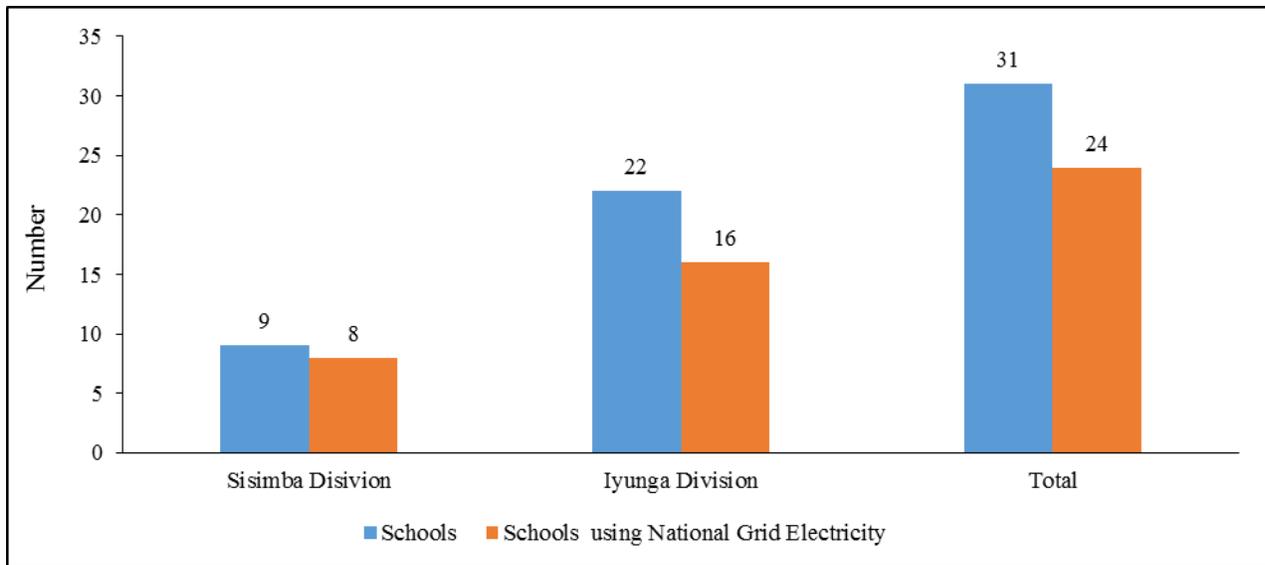
Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.18 Electricity

Electricity is necessary for accelerating socio-economic development in any country. Thus, the government has been working hard to ensure that most of households, offices, schools and institutions, among others in both rural and urban areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting as well as for other uses.

Figure 5. 8 shows that among 31 public secondary schools in Mbeya City Council, 24 schools were using electricity from the national grid in 2015. Iyunga division had large number of schools using electricity from national grid (16 schools) compared to Sisimba division with 8 school. There were no public secondary schools using electricity from other sources of power.

Figure 5. 8: Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.2.10.19 Water

Water is a basic necessity of life without which no life is possible. Using the limited resources available and assistance from education stakeholders, the city council managed to supply water to some schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.55 shows that there was one functioning water tank and 30 water taps as the main sources of water in secondary

schools in 2013 in Mbeya City Council. The number of water tanks and tap water has increased to 2 tanks and 31 water taps in 2015. In the same year Iyela ward started to use 2 water wells together with one water tank as the main source of water in the schools.

Table 5. 55: Accessibility of Water in Public Secondary Schools by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

Division	Ward	2013			Total No. of schools	2015			Total No. of Schools
		No. of Sec. Schools with				No. of Sec. Schools with			
		Water Tanks	Water wells	Tapes Water	Water Tanks	Water wells	Tapes Water		
Sisimba	Isyesye	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Ilemi	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Isanga	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	Itiji	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Ghana	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
	Nsoho	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	Iganzo	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Majengo	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Itende	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
Sub total	1	-	8	9	1	-	9	9	
Iyunga	Iwambi	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Iyunga	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Iganjo	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Iduda	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Iyela	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2
	Ilomba	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Mwakibete	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Igawilo	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Itezi	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Nsalaga	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Kalobe	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Nzovwe	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Uyole	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Ruanda	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Forest	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Mbalizi road	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Mwasanga	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Sinde	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sub total	-	-	22	22	1	2	22	22	
Grand total	1	-	30	31	2	2	31	31	

Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office.

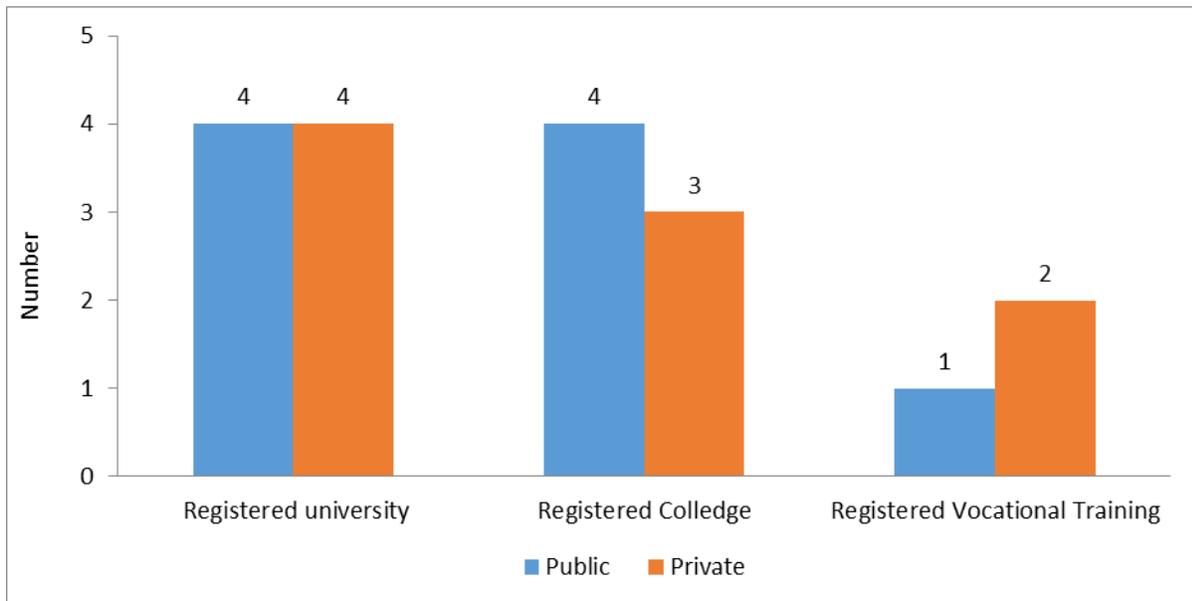
5.3 Tertiary and non tertiary Education



Mbeya University of Science and Technology found in Mbeya City

Tertiary education is the third stage of learning that is done after graduating from secondary education and is provided at university or at college institutions. Figure 5.9 indicates that there were eight registered universities in Mbeya City Council in 2015 where by 4 universities are owned by government and 4 universities are privately owned by religious dominions. Additionally, there were 10 registered colleges and vocational institutions whereby 4 were public colleges, 3 private colleges and 3 vocational training institutions.

Figure 5. 9: Registered Colleges/Universities, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Mbeya City Secondary Education Office

5.4 Water Supply and Sanitation



Water tank found in Mbeya City council

5.4.1 Population of urban served with clean water

Water supply is the provision of water by public utilities, commercial organisations, community endeavours or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes. Table 5.56 shows that there were seven spring and four piped scheme working water sources in rural areas in 2015 in Mbeya City Council. Results also show that, there were four not working piped scheme in the council of which three of them were in Sisimba division and one in Iyunga division.

Table 5. 56: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Charcoal dams		Spring		Shallow Well		Rain water Harvest Tanks		Bore holes		River water		Lake water	Dam		Piped Scheme		
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	P	S		P	S	W	NW	
	Sisimba	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Iyunga	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Total	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

W= Working NW=Not Working P=Permanent S=seasonal

Table 5.57 shows the number of water delivery technologies in rural areas in Mbeya City Council in 2015. Results indicate that there were five working water delivery systems in rural areas of the council, of which three were in Sisimba division and two in Iyunga division. Gravity piped water is the only technology used in rural area of the council whereas tree systems were not working of which two were in Sisimba division and one in Iyunga division.

Table 5. 57: Number and Type of Water Delivery Technology Used in Rural Water Schemes by division, Mbeya Council, 2015

Division	Type of Technology												
	Wind Mill		Electricity Pump		Diesel Pump		Hand Pump		Gravity Piped		Total		
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	
Sisimba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2
Iyunga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	5	3

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

Table 5.58 shows the distribution of rural population served with clean water in Mbeya CC in 2015. It reveals that out of 20,157 total rural population, 63.4 percent are using clean water. Iyunga division had the highest proportion of population using clean water (91.3 percent) while 32.9 percent is using clean water in Sisimba division. Results further indicate that Ilomba ward had the highest proportion of population using clean water (100.0 percent), followed by Nsoho ward with 90.0 percent, Mwasenkwa and Mwasanga wards with 65.0 percent respectively. On the other hand there were no persons served with clean water in Iziwa ward.

Table 5. 58: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water by Ward, Mbeya Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Total Rural Population	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water
Sisimba	Iziwa	3,573	0	0.0
	Mwasenkwa	2,028	1,318	65.0
	Nsoho	2,046	1,842	90.0
	Itagano	1,970	0	0.0
	Sub Total	9,617	3,160	32.9
Iyunga	Ilomba	7,915	7,915	100.0
	Mwasanga	2,625	1,707	65.0
	Sub Total	10,540	9,622	91.3
Grand Total		20,157	12,782	63.4

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

Water Users Associations/Groups (WUG) are voluntary, non-governmental, non-profitable entity established and managed by a group of farmers located along one or several water source canals. Water users include farmers, peasants and other owners who pull together their financial, material and technical resources to improve the productivity of irrigated farming through equitable distribution of water and efficient use of irrigation and drainage systems. Water resources in Tanzania are managed by the Ministry of Water.

Table 5.59 indicates that, Mbeya City Council has established six water user (WUG) groups and all are active. Sisimba division has four WUGs while Iyunga division has 2 groups with two WUGs. Moreover, the findings show that water user groups have contributed about TZS 16 million of which Sisimba division has contributed about TZS 9 million and Iyunga division

contributed TZS 7 million. Ilomba ward as contributed the highest amount of fund (TZS 5.7 million) followed by Itagano with TZS 4.3 million and Iziwa ward with about TZS 3 million while Nsoho ward had the least contribution with TZS 0.9 million.

Table 5. 59: Number of Water User Groups (WUGs) and Operation and Maintenance Accounts (O&M) by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Number of Groups	WUGs		O&M		Total Funds (TShs) as per 31/12/2015
			Active	Inactive	Operate	Dormant	
Sisimba	Iziwa	1	1	0	1	0	3,099,000
	Mwasenkwa	1	1	0	1	0	960,000
	Nsoho	1	1	0	1	0	870,000
	Itagano	1	1	0	1	0	4,300,000
	Sub Total	4	4	0	4	0	9,229,000
Iyunga	Ilomba	1	1	0	1	0	5,700,000
	Mwasanga	1	1	0	1	0	1,300,000
	Sub Total	2	2	0	2	0	7,000,000
Grand Total		6	6	0	6	0	16,229,000

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

Table 5.60 shows the number of rural water committees and funds collected in Mbeya City council in 2015. Findings shows within 21 villages there are a total of 54 members of water committees of which 41 are males and 13 are females. Sisimba division has a total of 36 water village committee members and Iyunga has 18 members. Each ward has the same number of village water committee members with 9 each.

Results further indicates that a total of about TZS 16 million was collected from different village water funds whereby about TZS 9 million was collected from Sisimba division and TZS 7 million was collected from Iyunga division.

Table 5. 60: Number of Rural Village Water Committees, Village Water Funds and Funds in the VWCs by division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, as at 31.12 2015

Division	Ward	Village	Village Water Committees Members			Village Water Fund (VWF)/Water Users Group
			Male	Female	Total	
Sisimba	Iziwa	5	5	4	9	3,099,000
	Mwasenkwa	4	7	2	9	960,000
	Nsoho	4	8	1	9	870,000
	Itagano	2	6	3	9	4,300,000
	Sub Total	15	26	10	36	9,229,000
Iyunga	Ilomba	2	8	1	9	5,700,000
	Mwasanga	4	7	2	9	1,300,000
	Sub Total	6	15	3	18	7,000,000
Grand Total		21	41	13	54	16,229,000

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

5.4.2 Population of urban served with clean water

Despite several reforms in the water sector coupled with significant external financial assistance for water development projects, a large population in Tanzania faces water supply problems. This section analyses the situation of urban water supply services in Mbeya City Council.

Table 5.61 shows that there were three working water springs sources and eight sources from permanent rivers as a source of clean water for the urban areas in the council in 2015. All three sources of spring water are in Iyunga division while four sources are from permanent rivers in each division. On the other hand, results shows there were no number of water sources in urban areas which were not working.

Table 5. 61: Number and Type of Urban Water Sources by Division, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Charcoal dams		Spring		Shallow Well		Rain water Tanks		Bore holes		River water		Lake water	Dam		Piped Scheme	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	P	S		P	S	W	NW
Sisimba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iyunga	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

W= Working NW=Not Working P=Permanent S=seasonal

Table 5.62 show the number of water delivery technology in urban areas of Mbeya City council in 2015. Finding shows that there were 21 working water delivery systems in urban area of which 16 delivery systems were in Iyunga division and five in Sisimba division. Among 21 working water delivery systems, 16 used electricity pump and 5 gravity piped technology. Results also indicate that 14 of water delivery systems using electricity pump technology are Iyunga division and two are in Sisimba division.

Table 5. 62: Number and Type of Water Delivery Technology Used in Urban Water Schemes by Division, Mbeya Council, 2015

Division	Type of Technology										Total	
	Wind Mill		Electricity Pump		Diesel Pump		Hand Pump		Gravity Piped			
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Sisimba	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Iyunga	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16	0
Sub Total	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	21	0

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

Table 5.63 shows the percentage of urban population served with clean water in Mbeya CC in 2015. It reveals that, 37,629 cubic meters of water was supplied out of the estimated demand of 48,759 cubic meters per day reaching 98.7 percent of the urban population. Sisimba division had the highest proportional of population using clean water (99.1 percent) compared to Iyunga division with 98.4 percent is using clean water in. Results further indicate that above 90 percent of population in urban is served with clean water. Generally all urban areas of the council are served with clean water.

Table 5. 63: Percentage of Urban Population Served with Clean Water by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Estimated Demand	Actual Supply	% Population
Sisimba	Sisimba	520	400	100.0
	Isyesye	1,006	773	99.
	Ilemi	3,419	2,630	100.0
	Iziwa	365	300	90.0
	Isanga	1,440	1,108	100.0
	Itiji	539	415	100.0
	Ghana	622	478	100.0
	Mwasenkwa	225	180	99.0
	Nsoho	230	180	100.0
	Nonde	320	250	100.0
	Maendeleo	365	280	100.0
	Iganzo	1,836	1,412	100.0
	Majengo	420	330	100.0
	Itende	444	342	100.0
	Sub Total	11,751	9,078	99.1
Iyunga	Iwambi	1,578	1,214	100.0
	Iyunga	1,864	1,472	100.0
	Iganjo	1,110	860	100.0
	Iduda	530	410	99.0
	Iyela	4,030	3,100	100.0
	Ilomba	4,333	3,334	100.0
	Mwakibete	2,970	2,290	100.0
	Igawilo	2,200	1,700	100.0
	Itezi	2,330	1,790	99.0
	Nsalaga	2,420	1,870	100.0
	Kalobe	1,760	1,300	100.0
	Nzovwe	2,910	2,250	100.0
	Maanga	876	690	100.0
	Uyole	1,470	1,140	100.0
	Ruanda	2,790	2,250	100.0
	Mabatini	940	730	100.0
	Forest	847	651	100.0
	Mbalizi Road	770	600	100.0
	Tembela	210	160	70.0
	Mwasanga	180	140	99.0
Sinde	890	600	100.0	
	Sub Total	37,008	28,551	98.4
Grand Total		48,759	37,629	98.7

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

5.4.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage or waste water. Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of diseases.

Table 5.64 shows the distribution of basic sanitation facilities in Mbeya City Council in 2015. Findings indicate all 128,417 households in the City Council have toilets facilities. This is the good indicators because availability of sanitary facilities within household compound can help to reduce the economic burden on health system because people who are affected by infectious disease often require health care or hospital supports which incur costs to both patients and to the government. Prioritisation of using toilets, especially at the household level is the central to the efforts aimed at increasing the proportion of people using functional toilet facilities as well as for maintaining acceptable hygiene and sanitation standards.

Table 5. 64: Availability of Toilet Facilities by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Estimated Total Number of Households	Total Number of Households with Toilets	Percent of Households with Toilets
Sisimba	Sisimba	1,370	1,370	100.0
	Isyesye	2,656	2,656	100.0
	Ilemi	8,947	8,947	100.0
	Iziwa	1,058	1,058	100.0
	Isanga	3,769	3,769	100.0
	Itiji	1,410	1,410	100.0
	Ghana	1,628	1,628	100.0
	Mwansekwa	601	601	100.0
	Nsoho	606	606	100.0
	Nonde	829	829	100.0
	Maendeleo	956	956	100.0
	Itagano	584	584	100.0
	Iganzo	4,804	4,804	100.0
	Majengo	1,104	1,104	100.0
Itende	1,163	1,163	100.0	
	Sub Total	31,485	31,485	100.0
Iyunga	Iwambi	4,129	4,129	100.0
	Iyunga	5,008	5,008	100.0
	Iganjo	2,899	2,899	100.0
	Iduda	1,385	1,385	100.0
	Iyela	10,545	10,545	100.0
	Ilomba	11,340	11,340	100.0
	Mwakibete	7,773	7,773	100.0
	Igawilo	5,766	5,766	100.0
	Itezi	6,148	6,148	100.0
	Nsalaga	6,331	6,331	100.0
	Kalobe	4,393	4,393	100.0
	Nzovwe	7,632	7,632	100.0
	Maanga	2,293	2,293	100.0
	Uyole	3,847	3,847	100.0
	Ruanda	7,309	7,309	100.0
	Mabatini	2,471	2,471	100.0
	Forest	2,217	2,217	100.0
	Mbalizi Road	2,015	2,015	100.0
	Tembela	778	778	100.0
	Mwasanga	315	315	100.0
Sinde	2,338	2,338	100.0	
	Sub Total	96,932	96,932	100.0
Grand Total		128,417	128,417	100.0

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

Table 5.65 shows the number of household connected to sewage system in Mbeya City council in 2015. Findings shows that out of 128,417 households, 1,849 households which is equivalent to 1.4 percent were connected to the sewage system and 126,568 households (equivalent to 98.6 percent) were not connected to the sewage system. More households in Sisimba division (2.1 percent) were connected to the sewage system as compared to Iyunga division with 1.2 percent. Nonde ward in Sisimba division had the highest proportion of households connected to the sewage system with 18.1 percent followed by Forest ward with 14.1 percent and Sisimba ward with 13.1 percent.

Table 5. 65: Availability of Toilet Facilities by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Estimated Total Number of Households	Total Number of Households Connected to System	Percent of Households Connected to System	Total Number of Households Not Connected to System	Percent of Households Not Connected to System
Sisimba	Sisimba	1,370	179	13.1	1,191	86.9
	Isyesye	2,656	-	0.0	2,656	100.0
	Ilemi	8,947	40	0.4	8,907	99.6
	Iziwa	1,058	-	-	1,058	100.0
	Isanga	3,769	71	1.9	3,698	98.1
	Itiji	1,410	81	5.7	1,329	94.3
	Ghana	1,628	76	4.7	1,552	95.3
	Mwansekwa	601	-	-	601	100.0
	Nsoho	606	-	-	606	100.0
	Nonde	829	150	18.1	679	81.9
	Maendeleo	956	24	2.5	932	97.5
	Itagano	584	-	-	584	100.0
	Iganzo	4,804	-	-	4,804	100.0
	Majengo	1,104	32	2.9	1,072	97.1
	Itende	1,163	20	1.7	1,143	98.3
Sub Total		31,485	673	2.1	30,812	97.9
Iyunga	Iwambi	4,129	71	1.7	4,058	98.3
	Iyunga	5,008	155	3.1	4,853	96.9
	Iganjo	2,899	-	-	2,899	100.0
	Iduda	1,385	-	-	1,385	100.0
	Iyela	10,545	75	0.7	10,470	99.3
	Ilomba	11,340	-	-	11,340	100.0
	Mwakibete	7,773	-	-	7,773	100.0
	Igawilo	5,766	-	-	5,766	100.0
	Itezi	6,148	-	-	6,148	100.0
	Nsalaga	6,331	-	-	6,331	100.0
	Kalobe	4,393	22	0.5	4,371	99.5
	Nzovwe	7,632	81	1.1	7,551	98.9
	Maanga	2,293	92	4.0	2,201	96.0
	Uyole	3,847	-	-	3,847	100.0
	Ruanda	7,309	-	-	7,309	100.0
	Mabatini	2,471	135	5.5	2,336	94.5
	Forest	2,217	312	14.1	1,905	85.9
	Mbalizi Road	2,015	190	9.4	1,825	90.6
	Tembela	778	-	-	778	100.0
	Mwasanga	315	-	-	315	100.0
Sinde	2,338	43	1.8	2,295	98.2	
Sub Total		96,932	1,176	1.2	95,756	98.8
Grand Total		128,417	1,849	1.4	126,568	98.6

Source: Mbeya City Water Department

5.4.4 Water Supply Personnel

In Tanzania, the water supply personnel are being employed at council and their main activities includes provision of technical support in designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation. In 2015, Mbeya City Council has 67 water supply personnel. They include four engineers, 9 technicians, 21 plumbers, 29 pump attendants and four pump mechanics.

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed description on other development issues in Mbeya City Council for the year 2015 such as the presence of day care centers, gender development aspects including number of most vulnerable children (orphan hood status by sex), women and youth economic groups, savings and cooperatives societies such as (SACCOS and VICOBA), women's participation in managerial positions, as well as crime statistics with respect to number of motorcycle operators, reported accidents and theft cases.

6.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in regard to social economic development. Entire city, businesses, communities and groups can benefit from the implementation of programs and policies that adopt the notion of women empowerment. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing economic, social cultural and political life. Not only in Mbeya City Council but also in Tanzania at large, where women are the most disadvantaged group in our local communities.

The issue of gender happen much in rural areas than urban areas, in reality, it is often difficult for people to challenge beliefs and practices, which are deeply embedded within their own cultures. But this can also be exacerbated by external forces, such as poverty and crises, for example, child marriage can become a survival mechanism for families in times of economic crises, as it can both provide a bride-price and reduce the number of family members needing to be fed. In times of conflict, child marriage may wrongly be seen as a way of 'protecting' girls from sexual violence. The majority of women in the city are restricted to their traditional roles during childhood that are family cooks and housekeepers, firewood and water collectors and farm labourers.

Various measures had already been taken in order to minimize gender discriminations and empowering women. Therefore, there should be minimization of time spent by women and girls

in attending home activities thus will allow more time to be spent on economic activities through the use of family planning, opening and operating of day care centers, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOs, CBOs and other cooperative activities. These initiatives are also implemented in Mbeya City Council.

6.2 Day Care Centers

Day care centers contributed a lot in reducing the burden of women in taking care of children and thus, giving women more time to participate in income generating activities which can contribute significantly to the socio-economic growth of the city. In essence, day care is meant for children of age 3 to 4 years because they are not yet qualified for pre primary school.

The findings indicate that, there were 21 day care centres in Mbeya City Council in 2012 and 24 centres in 2014 which accommodated 291 pupils in 2012 and 314 pupils in 2014. Furthermore, Ruanda ward had the highest number of day care centres in 2014 (7 centres) with 75 pupils followed Ghana with four centre and 50 pupils. Igawilo ward had only one day care centres in 2014 with 16 pupils

Table 6. 1: Number of Day Care Centers and Pupils by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2012 and 2014

Ward	2012		2014		Difference in Numbers of Pupils	Percent Difference of Pupils
	Number of Centres	Number of pupils	Number of Centres	Number of pupils		
Sisimba	1	15	2	23	8	53.3
Isyesye	4	60	3	50	-10	-16.7
Ilomba	2	30	2	30	0	0.0
Igawilo	1	12	1	16	4	33.3
Uyole	3	45	3	40	-5	-11.1
Ruanda	5	60	7	75	15	25.0
Mbalizi Road	2	24	2	30	6	25.0
Ghana	3	45	4	50	5	11.1
Total	21	291	24	314	23	7.9

Source: Mbeya City Community Development Office

6.3 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is about self-protection and is a reflection of self-control. For instance, all children especially young children are vulnerable simply because they continue to depend on others for provision of their basic needs. In Tanzania, children are cared for and protected by their families and communities. Aspects of child vulnerability include among others the child mortality and malnutrition; children in household headed by children or household with elderly adults only; Orphan hood and HIV/AIDS; education and child labour and gender abuse. This section analyses the aspect of Orphan hood in Mbeya City as part of child vulnerability.

Table 6.2 shows the situation of most vulnerable children/orphans in City Council in 2015. Findings indicate there was a total of 15,785 vulnerable children from whom boys were 7,898 and girls were 7,885. Iyunga division has the large number of orphans (10,810 orphans) with 5,344 girls and 5,466 boys compared to Sisimba division with 4,973 orphans (2,432 boys and 2,541 girls). Furthermore the observation reveal that Ruanda ward had the highest number of orphans (1,142 orphans) followed by Iyela (881 orphans) and Lupa ward with 868 orphans. Forest ward had the least number of orphans in the City with 55 orphans.

Table 6. 2: Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Division, Wards, Orphan hood Status and Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Boys	Orphans		Total
			Girls		
Sisimba	Sisimba	31	52		83
	Isyesye	146	210		356
	Ilemi	416	452		868
	Iziwa	95	80		175
	Isanga	412	519		931
	Itiji	189	191		380
	Ghana	91	108		199
	Mwansekwa	106	77		183
	Nsoho	107	75		182
	Nonde	150	126		276
	Maendeleo	143	131		274
	Itagano	60	82		142
	Iganzo	161	152		313
	Majengo	107	84		191
Itende	218	202		420	
	Sub Total	2,432	2,541		4,973
Iyunga	Iwambi	235	310		545
	Iyunga	247	260		507
	Iganjo	246	229		475
	Iduda	226	208		434
	Iyela	467	414		881
	Ilomba	421	393		814
	Mwakibete	385	351		736
	Igawilo	431	407		838
	Itezi	257	249		506
	Nsalaga	205	241		446
	Kalobe	288	309		597
	Nzovwe	465	410		875
	Maanga	165	147		312
	Uyole	256	216		472
	Ruanda	549	593		1,142
	Mabatini	257	219		476
	Forest	22	33		55
	Mbalizi Road	109	103		212
	Tembela	25	41		66
	Mwansanga	35	29		64
Sinde	175	182		357	
	Sub Total	5,466	5,344		10,810
	Total	7,898	7,885		15,783

Source: City Community Development Office

6.4 Women and Youth Groups

6.4.1 Women Participation in Decision Making

This section analyses the involvement of men and women in different managerial position, professional or technician and politics (MPs, CC and Councillors) and asses the participation by gender in the Council in 2015. This information is important in monitoring implementation and evaluation of National and International Development initiatives such as Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2030.

Findings in Table 6.3 show that in 2015 men are still dominating all levels of decision making in council compared to women. In Managerial posts there are 13 persons whereby 12 of them are men and only one is a woman and among 304 professionals or technicians, 178 are men and 126 are women. In politics there were 219 personnel whereby majority are men (119 men) and only 20 women. Iyunga division has large number of council personnel with 335 persons whereby 236 are men and 99 are women while Sisimba division has 201 personnel where majority are men (153 men) and only 48 women.

Table 6. 3: Number of Council Personnel by Division, Category and Sex, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Ward	Managerial			Professionals/ Technicians			Politicians (MPs, DC, Councilors)			Total			Percent
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Sisimba	Sisimba	12	1	13	6	2	8	7	3	10	25	6	31	5.8
	Isyesye	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	-	4	7	3	10	1.9
	Ilemi	-	-	-	5	3	8	6	1	7	11	4	15	2.8
	Iziwa	-	-	-	7	-	7	5	-	5	12	-	12	2.2
	Isanga	-	-	-	6	3	9	8	-	8	14	3	17	3.2
	Itiji	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10	1.9
	Ghana	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	1	9	13	6	19	3.5
	Mwansekwa	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	-	5	8	1	9	1.7
	Nsoho	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	-	5	9	2	11	2.1
	Nonde	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	-	5	7	3	10	1.9
	Maendeleo	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	-	6	7	5	12	2.2
	Itagano	-	-	-	5	1	6	3	-	3	8	1	9	1.7
	Iganjo	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	-	5	9	3	12	2.2
	Majengo	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	-	3	7	1	8	1.5
Itende	-	-	-	5	4	9	7	-	7	12	4	16	3.0	
Sub Total		12	1	13	62	40	102	79	7	86	153	48	201	37.5
Iyunga	Iwambi	-	-	-	6	3	9	5	3	8	11	6	17	3.2
	Iyunga	-	-	-	5	4	9	6	-	6	11	4	15	2.8
	Iganjo	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	1	6	9	5	14	2.6
	Iduda	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	-	5	10	4	14	2.6
	Iyela	-	-	-	7	6	13	8	1	9	15	7	22	4.1
	Ilomba	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	-	8	14	4	18	3.4
	Mwakibete	-	-	-	15	5	20	7	1	8	22	6	28	5.2
	Igawilo	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	-	5	9	3	12	2.2
	Itezi	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	1	5	8	6	14	2.6
	Nsalaga	-	-	-	5	6	11	8	-	8	13	6	19	3.5
	Kalobe	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	1	7	11	7	18	3.4
	Nzovwe	-	-	-	2	7	9	5	-	5	7	7	14	2.6
	Maanga	-	-	-	8	1	9	7	-	7	15	1	16	3.0
	Uyole	-	-	-	6	3	9	5	-	5	11	3	14	2.6
	Ruanda	-	-	-	8	6	14	10	2	12	18	8	26	4.9
	Mabatini	-	-	-	6	3	9	6	1	7	12	4	16	3.0
	Forest	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	1	7	11	7	18	3.4
	Mbalizi Road	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	-	4	7	5	12	2.2
	Tembela	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	-	3	6	1	7	1.3
	Mwansanga	-	-	-	6	-	6	3	-	3	9	-	9	1.7
Sinde	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	1	5	7	5	12	2.2	
Sub Total		-	-	-	116	86	202	120	13	133	236	99	335	62.5
Grand Total		12	1	13	178	126	304	199	20	219	389	147	536	100.0
Percent by Sex		92.3	7.7		58.6	41.4		90.9	9.1		72.6	27.4		
Percent by Category		2.2	0.2		33.2	23.5		37.1	3.7				100.0	

Source: Mbeya City Administrative Offices

6.4.2 Youth Economic Groups

A youth is defined as a boy or girl in transition from childhood to adulthood. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO), a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years. However, Tanzania has her specific definition that is usually used by planners, policy makers and stakeholders which defines a youth as person of age 15 to 35 years. Currently government and other stakeholders have placed special concerns on youth socio-economic characteristics because it is an ever increasing group of labour market entrants.

Table 6.4 shows the number of youth economic groups and total money lent to these groups. The findings show that, the number of youth economic groups has decreased from four in 2013 to only one economic group in 2015 and the total number of members as decrease from 71 members in 2013 to 37 members in 2015. The remaining economic group is composed of 30 females and 7 males. However the total amount of fund lent increased from TZS 4 million in 2013 to 10 million in 2015.

Table 6. 4: Youth Economic Groups and Total Money Loaned by Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2013 and 2015

Ward	2013					2015						
	Total no. of Groups	Total Members			No. of Groups Assisted	Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS)	Total no. of Groups	Total			No. of Groups Assisted	Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS)
		M	F	T			M	F	T			
Itiji	1	2	8	10	1	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nsoho	1	10	16	26	1	1,000,000	1	7	30	37	1	10,000,000
Iwambi	1	5	10	15	1	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	6	14	20	1	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	23	48	71	4	4,000,000	1	7	30	37	1	10,000,000

Source: Mbeya City Community Development Office

M = Male

F = Female

T = Total

6.5 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) and Village Community Bank (VICOBA)

In order to alleviate poverty at community level, government and other stakeholders encourage people to engage themselves into saving and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS). SACCOS members have access to financial resources from financial institutions in Tanzania, whereby financial institutions prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOS.

SACCOS contribute significantly to socio economic development especially for low income groups and individuals. Table 6.5 shows that there are 46 registered SACCOS in the City with 11,400 members whereby 30 SACCOS are active and 16 are dormant. Out of 11,400 members, 7,537 are males and 3,863 are females. Moreover, the findings show that SACCOS had a total value of shares TZS 4.1 billion and TZS 30.3 billion was lent to SACCOS members where TZS 12.1 billion was recovered which is equivalent to (40.0 percent). Ilemi ward recovered large amount of loan (47.3 percent) followed by Isyesye ward with 45.3 percent while Sinda recovered low amount of loan lent (32.4 percent) for the year 2015.

Table 6. 5: Number of SACCOS by Activity Status, Number of Members and Other Operating Issues by ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Ward	No. of SACCOS (Registered)		Total Members			Total Value of Shares ('000'TZS) as at 31.12.2015	Total Money loaned to Members from Jan –Dec 2015 ('000'TZS)	Total loans Recovered from members Jan –Dec 2015 ('000'TZS)	Percent of loan recovered
	A	D	M	F	T				
	Sisimba	5	4	2028	1002	3030	209,995	1,434,950	528,788
Isyesye	-	2	134	56	190	14,900	64,730	29,308	45.3
Ilemi	1	1	73	23	96	6,850	44,920	21,253	47.3
Iwambi	4	1	1577	470	2047	944,462	2,932,354	1,150,521	39.2
Iyela	4	1	432	250	682	308,092	7,587,650	2,941,823	38.8
Ilomba	4	1	349	286	635	168,147	941,754	358,452	38.1
Mwakibete	1	1	20	29	49	13,192	28,199	12,513	44.4
Itezi	1	-	1035	584	1619	1,028,974	6,938,764	2,991,822	43.1
Nzovwe	-	1	24	3	27	3,250	-	-	-
Uyole	1	-	97	37	134	37,260	234,721	92,115	39.2
Ruanda	6	3	1478	972	2450	1,370,750	9,847,488	3,923,744	39.8
Sinda	3	1	290	151	441	39,340	294,028	95,134	32.4
Total	30	16	7,537	3,86	11,4	4,145,212	30,349,558	12,145,473	40.0

NB: A = Active D = Dormant M = Male F = Female T = Total

Source: Mbeya City Community Development Office

6.5.1 Village Community Bank (VICOBA).

Village Community Bank (VICOBA) like any other micro-finance institution is suitable and effective in catalyzing developmental initiatives and that quite often they have proved to be sustainable when introduced into communities towards improving the well-being of low income earners. At Community level, VICOBA has indicated to attract more women than men.

Table 6.6 shows that among 85 VICOBA groups with 2,001 members in Mbeya CC, the majority of members were female (1,748 members equivalent to 87.4 percent) compared to 253 males which is equivalent to 12.6 percent. Iyunga division has a total of 75 VICOBA groups, with a total of 1,701 members in which 1,478 members (86.9 percent) were females and 223 members were males equivalent to 13.1 percent. Sisimba division has 10 VICOBA groups with a total of 300 members whereby 270 (90.0 percent) were females and 30 members (10.0 percent) were males.

Table 6. 6: Village Community Bank (VICOBA) and Number of Members by Division and Ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Division	Wards	Number of VICOBA	Members			Percent	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sisimba	Ilemi	5	0	170	170	0.0	100.0
	Isanga	2	0	60	60	0.0	100.0
	Maendeleo	1	5	15	20	25.0	75.0
	Itagano	1	25	0	25	100.0	0.0
	Itende	1	1	0	25	0.0	100.0
	Sub Total		10	30	270	300	10.0
Iyunga	Iwambi	5	27	83	110	24.5	75.5
	Iyunga	4	16	49	65	24.6	75.4
	Iyela	4	14	93	107	13.1	86.9
	Mwakibete	5	10	140	150	6.7	93.3
	Igawilo	1	4	24	28	14.3	85.7
	Itezi	6	4	132	136	2.9	97.1
	Nsalaga	1	0	15	15	0.0	100.0
	Kalobe	2	13	29	42	31.0	69.0
	Nzovwe	5	17	48	65	26.2	73.8
	Maanga	7	20	68	88	22.7	77.3
	Uyole	3	14	79	93	15.1	84.9
	Ruanda	10	46	253	299	15.4	84.6
	Mabatini	10	20	200	220	9.1	90.9
	Forest	4	4	73	77	5.2	94.8
	Mbalizi Road	6	14	132	146	9.6	90.4
	Sinde	1	0	30	30	0.0	100.0
	Sinde	1	0	30	30	0.0	100.0
Sub Total		75	223	1478	1701	13.1	86.9
Grand Total		85	253	1748	2001	12.6	87.4

Source: Mbeya City Community Development Office

6.6 Financial Institutions

Every council needs financial institutions in order to make easy provision of financial services. In 2015, Mbeya CC had 9 financial institutions operating across the City; these financial institutions include National Micro Finance Bank (NMB), CRDB, National Bank of Commerce (NBC), EXIM Bank, Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB), Commercial Bank of Africa (CBA), Bank of Africa (BOA), Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and ACCESS bank. This calls for more financial

institutions to invest in this council to act as a catalyst on the increasing formal and informal small scale businesses.

6.7 Crime Statistics

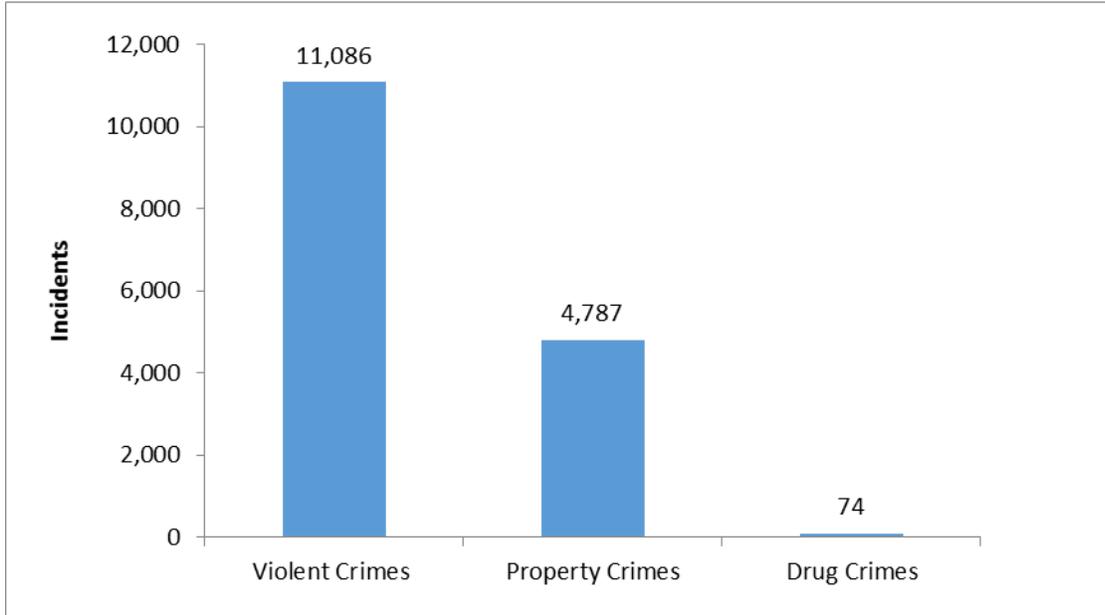
This section deals with crimes or incidents that are reported at Police Posts and Stations in Mbeya CC. The reported incidents reveal the extent of crime, accidents and incidents that occur in the community on a daily basis. Crime as a type of offence is usually grouped into three categories namely; crime against person or persons, crime against public tranquillity and crime related to property.

Crime Statistics provide the Government with indicators that help to monitor implementation of various interventions for reduction and control of crimes in the country. This helps to maintain peace and respect to the rule of law which are essential for maintaining peace and order as a pre-condition for social and economic development.

6.7.1 Crimes Cases

Mbeya City Council in 2015 had 10 police stations with 357 Police Officers. Figure 6.1 shows distribution of reported crimes in Mbeya City council in 2015. Results shows that, the number of Violent crimes reported is 11,086 equivalent to 69.5 percent out of all crimes reported, followed by 4,787 property crimes equivalent to 30.0 percent and drug crimes is the least reported with 74 cases equivalent to 0.5 percent.

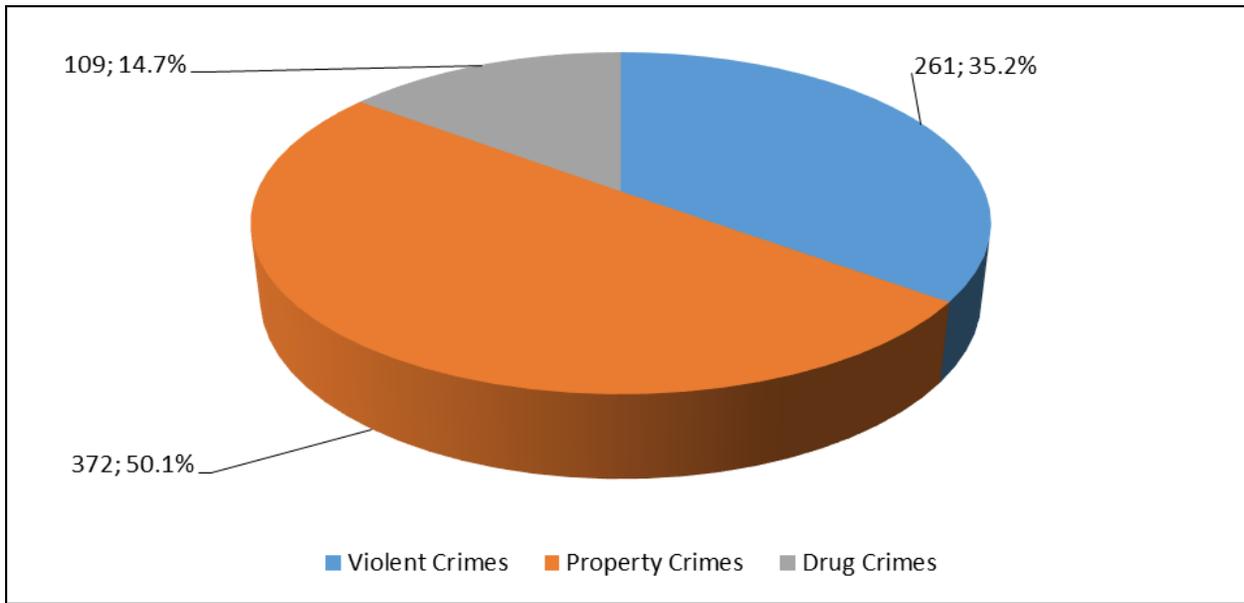
Figure 6. 1: Crimes reported in Police Station by Type, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Police Station and City Community Development Offices

Figure 6.2 shows number of people jailed from crimes whereby the majority (372 persons equivalent 50.1 percent) were jailed due to property crimes in 2015, 261 persons (35.2 percent) were due violence to and the remaining 109 persons (14.7 percent) were jailed due to drug crimes.

Figure 6. 2: Distribution of people Jailed due to different Crimes by Type of Crime Committed, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Police Station and City Community Development Offices

6.8 Motorcycle Operators



Boda boda in Mbeya City Council

Recently, bodaboda has become a common means of transport that is operating as a business to many parts in Tanzania. It therefore helps to reduce youth unemployment rate as well as contributes to poverty reduction.

This section provides the information on motorcycle operators (bodaboda) in Mbeya CC for the year 2015. Table 6.7 shows the number of bodaboda operators and estimated income earned per month. Results show there were 6 bodaboda business centres in Mbeya CC with 1,720 bodaboda operators. The income earned per bodaboda operator is estimated to be TZS 278,448 per month. Furthermore, the findings show that Uyole zone has the big number of bodaboda operators (520 operators) followed by Sayi with 350 operators while Soweto zone has only 160 bodaboda operators.

Table 6. 7: Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda), Business Centre and estimated average income by division and ward, Mbeya City Council, 2015

Zone (Centre)	ward	Number of Bodaboda Operators	Estimated Income Earned per Bodaboda Operator in a Month (TZS)
Uyole	Itezi,Nsalaga,Igawilo and Uyole	520	300,000
Sayi	Ilomba and Isyesye	350	250,000
Soweto	Ilemi, Kabwe, Ruanda, Mwakibete, Isanga and Iganzo	160	300,000
Mafyati	Iyela, Forest, Maanga and Sinda	200	250,000
Iyunga	Nzovwe, Itende, Iwambi and Iyunga	300	300,000
Standi kuu	Majengo, Sisimba, Maendeleo,Ghana and Mbalizi road	190	250,000
Total		1720	278,488

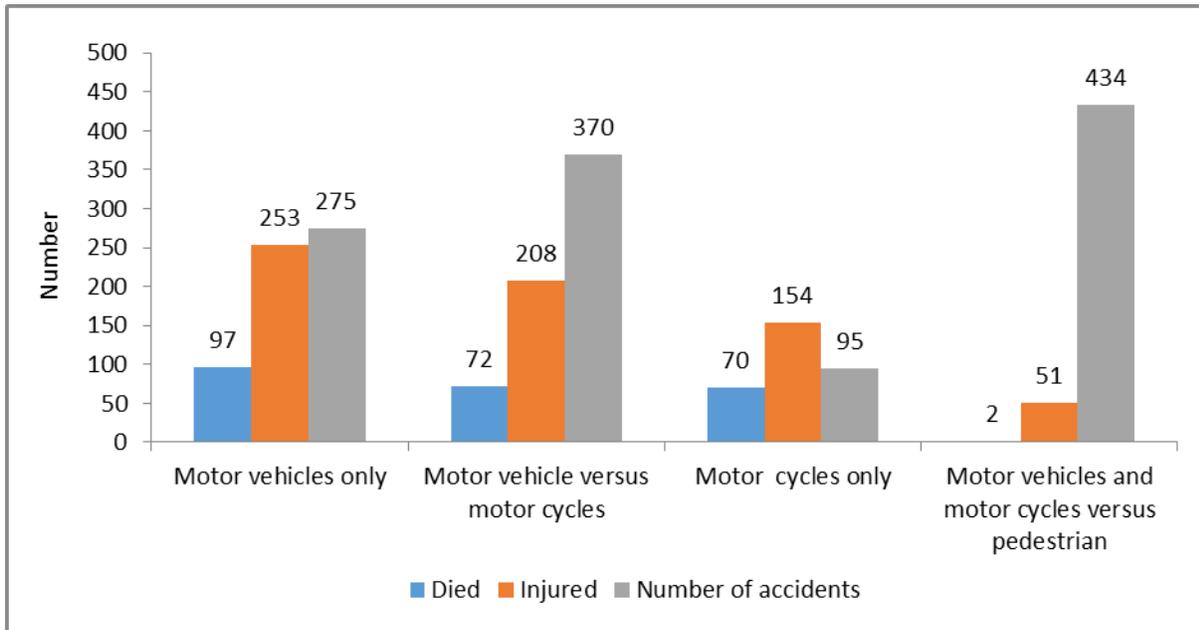
Source: Police Station and City Community Development Office

6.9 Accidents

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are one of the major causes of injuries, deaths and disabilities and it has a great impact on the disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) as a result it is now a public health problem particularly in developing countries. Tanzania is one among developing countries which is highly affected by road traffic accidents hence the magnitude of RTAs suggests the unseen epidemic. Previously accidents were regarded as inevitable events which results into injuries and deaths, but looking at the ethological related factors which include, carelessness of the driver, condition of the vehicle or motor bike, poor condition of roads, risky behavior of the driver, misuse of roads by pedestrians, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs abuse, most of these factors can be prevented to some extent.

Figure 6.3 shows the number of reported accidents in police stations in Mbeya CC in 2015. Out 1,174 accidents reported, there were 434 motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian accidents (51 persons injured and two died), followed by 370 accidents due to motor vehicle versus motor cycles (208 persons injured and 72 died), 275 accidents due to motor vehicle only (253 persons injured and 97 died), and 95 accidents due to motorcycles only (154 persons injured and 70 died).

Figure 6. 3: Number of Accidents Reported at Police Stations and Number of People Died /Injured, Mbeya City Council, 2015

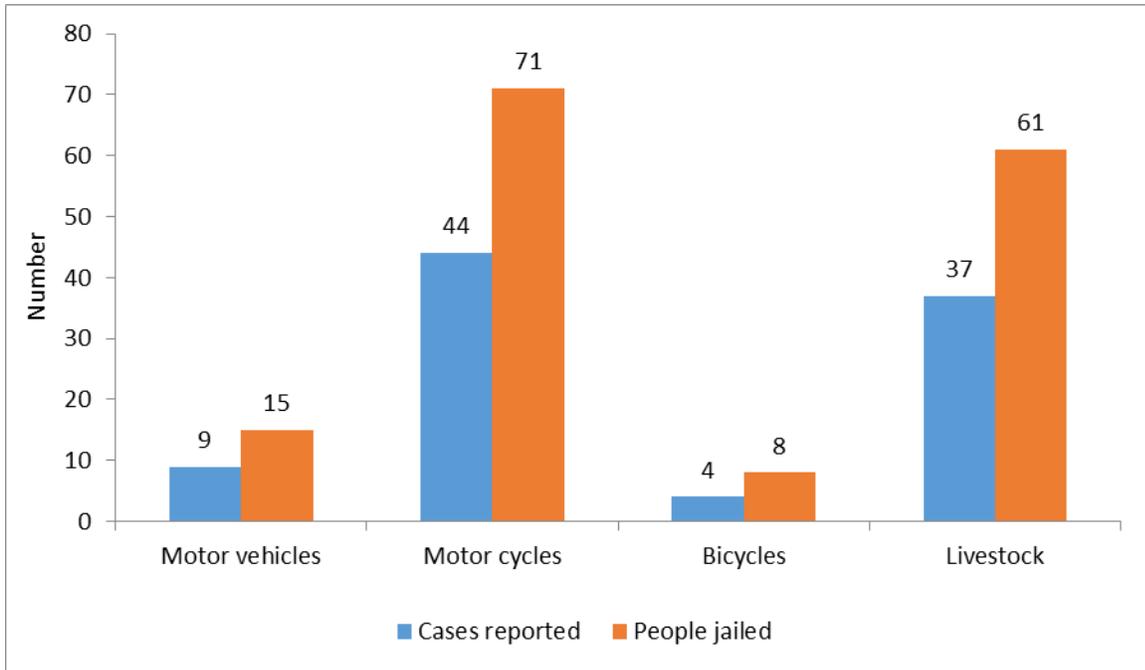


Source: Police Station and City Community Development Office

6.10 Theft

Theft is one among the criminal act, its unlawful action of stealing things or property of a person(s) or public. Figure 6.4 show that there were 94 theft cases reported in police station in 2015. Most of repotted cases were motorcycle theft (44 cases) followed by livestock theft with 37 cases, motor vehicle theft (nine cases) and Bicycle theft with four cases. Results further indicate 71 persons were jailed due to motorcycle theft, 61 persons due to livestock theft, 15 persons due to motor vehicle theft and eight persons were jailed due to bicycle theft.

Figure 6. 4: Theft Cases Reported at the Police Station and Number of People Jailed, Mbeya City Council, 2015



Source: Police Station and City Community Development Office

Reference

1. Mbeya Region Socio – Economic Profile, 2013;
2. URT (2002), Population and Housing Census, Age and Sex Distribution, Volume II, Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics, September, 2003;
3. URT (2012), Population and Housing Census, Age and Sex Distribution, Volume II, Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics, September, 2014;

VISION

The Vision of the Council is to attain improved economy of its people that would lead to sustainable improved standard of living and eradication of poverty among its residents by 2025.

MISSION

The Mission of the Council is to attain improve standard of living of its people through utilization of the variable resources and involvement of all stakeholders in designing, planning and implementation of their own development activities guided by principles of good governance so as to attain sustainable development and as result to raise the income of every resident in the coming 15 years.