United Republic of Tanzania

MOROGORO REGION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2020

United Republic of Tanzania

MOROGORO REGIRON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2020

Jointly prepared by

National Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Finance and Planning

and

Morogoro Regional Secretariat

National Bureau of Statistics

Dodoma
February 2022

Table of Content

i

List of Tables

List of Figures

Foreword

The goals of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 are in line with the 2030 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa Development Agenda 2063. These goals are pursued through the National Five Year Development Plan 2021/2022 – 2025/2026. The major goals are to achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy. To monitor the progress in achieving these goals, there is need for timely and accurate data and information at all levels.

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

Added to the above problems is the menace posed by HIV/AIDS, COVID 19 pandemic and Malaria the prevalence of which hinders efforts to advance into the 21st century of science and technology. These pandemic has been quite severe among the economically active population leaving in its wake an increasing number of orphans, broken families and much suffering. COVID 19 together with environmental deterioration are the new developmental problems which cannot be ignored.

Our efforts to meet both the new and old challenges are hampered by many factors including ill prepared rural development programmes followed by weak implementation, monitoring and supervision of these programmes. The shortcomings in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to the lack of reliable and adequate data and information on the rural development process have to be addressed to. The availability of reliable, adequate and relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information at district and regional levels is a prerequisite for the success of the formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of region's development programmes. Council's own sources and region revenues funds enabled Morogoro region together with its all Councils to prepare this Socio-Economic profile. The publication of this profile should be

viewed as a modest attempt towards finding solutions to the existing problem of data and information gap at district and region levels.

The Region Socio Economic Profile covers a wide range of statistics and information on geography, population, social-economic parameters, social services, economic infrastructure, productive sectors and crossing cutting issues. Such data are useful to policy makers, planners, researchers, donors and functional managers.

This Morogoro Region Socio Economic Profile has taken advantage of the experience gained in the production of the Regional and District Socio Economic Profiles covering the whole country. It provides valuable information to our clients. Constructive views and criticisms are invited from readers to enable a profile like this become a better tool in the implementation of the region and country's policies at large.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks, the contribution made by the Morogoro Region Secretariat Office, National Bureau of Statistics and other staff of Morogoro region who devoted their time to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

Mariam A. Mtunguja
Regional Administrative Secretary
Morogoro Region
February, 2022

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BCG	Bacillus Calmest Guerin (TB Vaccine)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Plural Pneumonia
CPR	Classroom Pupil Ratio
DPR	Desk Pupil Ratio
DPT3/HB3	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3 rd doze/ Haemoglobin Level
DSM	Dar es Salaam
ECF	East Cost Fiver
Govt	Government
GIS	Geographical Information System
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NCD	New Castle Disease
OPV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 3rd Doze
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
PR	Pass Rate
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometer
STD VII	Standard Seven
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
PTR	Pupils Toilet Ratio
TT2	Tetanus Toxoid 2 nd doze

U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHC	Village Health Committee
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWC	Village Water Committee
VWF	Village Water Fund
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation
WUG	Water User Group

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 An Overview

This chapter gives information about the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones of Morogoro Region. Moreover, information about ethinic groups, migration, population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics are also given in this chapter.

1.1   Geographical Location

The region is located in the Mid – Eastern part of Tanzania mainland and it lies between latitudes 5° 58' and 10' south of the equator and between longitude 35° 25' and 38° 30' East Greenwich. It is bordered by seven other Regions. To the north Morogoro region shares boarders with Arusha and Tanga regions. To the east and southeast, it shares boarders with Ruvuma and Lindi regions respectively. To the west and southwest, it shares borders with Dodoma and Iringa regions respectively.

Map 1. 1: Location of Morogoro Region on Tanzania Mainland, 2021
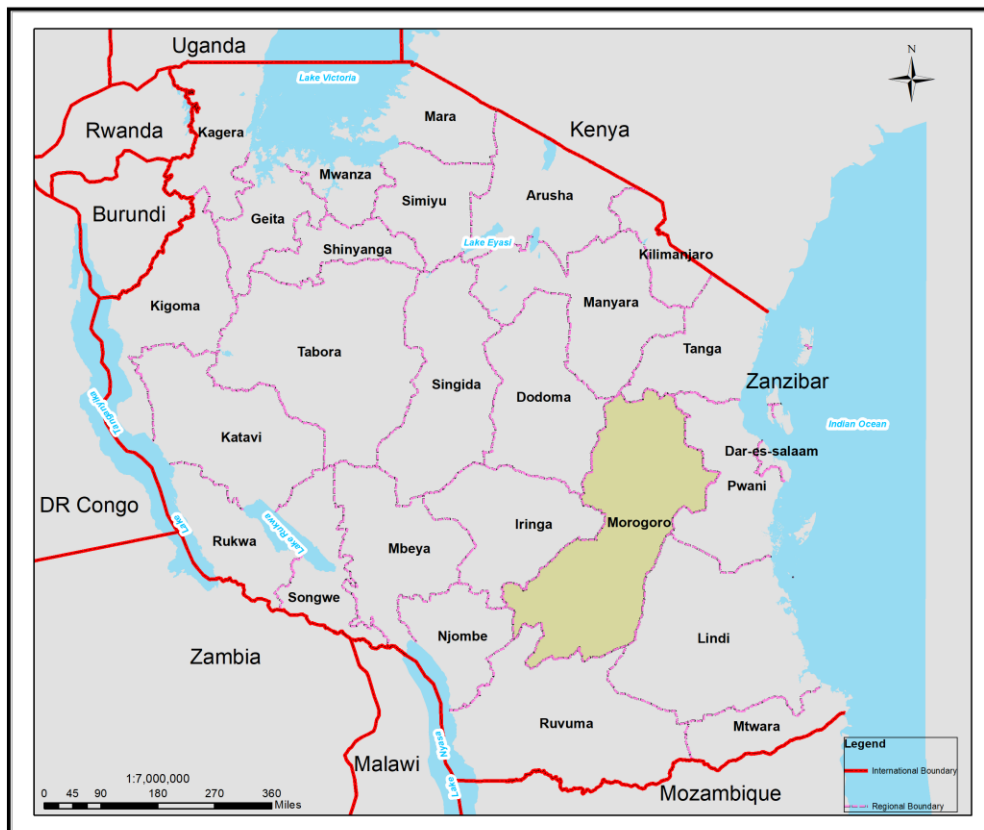
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

1.2 Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units

1.2.1 Land Area

Morogoro region has a total area of **73,039 sq**.kms divided into land area (**70,967** sq.km, equivalent to 97.2 percent of total area) and water (2,073 sq.km or 2.8 percent). Kilosa District ranks first in land area (18.6 percent), followed by Malinyi DC (17.0 percent) and Morogoro DC with (16.1percent) of total region's area.

The district with smallest land area (531 sq km or 10.7 percent) was Morogoro Municipal followed by Gairo DC with (1,851 sq.km or 2.5 percent). Kilosa DC, Malinyi DC, Ifakara TC, Ulanga DC, Morogoro MC and Gairo DC have different senario, with all parts of their areas covered by land. Whilst, Mvomero DC has the largest water area in the region (1,882 sq.km). The smallest water area is at Mlimba DC (70 sq.km). (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Land and Water Area (sq. km.) by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

Ward	Land Area	Water Area	Total Area	Percent Area
Morogoro MC	531	0	531	0.7
Ifakara TC	6,183	0	6,183	8.5
Morogoro DC	11,611	120	11,731	16.1
Kilosa DC	13,600	0	13,600	18.6
Malinyi DC	12,394	0	12,394	17.0
Mlimba DC	8,665	70	8,735	12.0
Mvomero DC	5,443	1,882	7,325	10.0
Ulanga DC	10,689	0	10,689	14.6
Gairo DC	1,851	0	1,851	2.5
Total	**70,967**	**2,073**	**73,039**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment), 2021

Figure 1.1   Percentage Distribution of Area by District, Morogoro Region, 2020
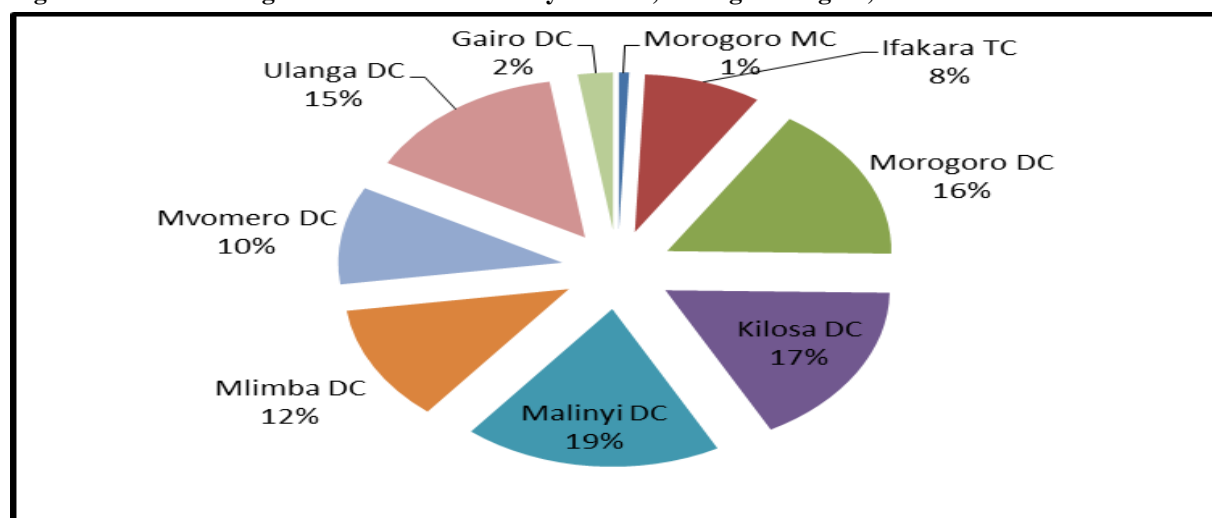
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment) 2021

1.2.2 Land Use Pattern

Morogoro region has a total area of 4,623,005 ha which is equivalent to 4.9% of the total area of Tanzania Mainland (94,278,400 ha). Most of the total land area, 1,772,597 ha (38.3 percent) is arable land used for crop cultivation followed by area used for grazing which occupied an area of 371,537 ha (8.0 percent) and area covered by forest was 330,277 (7.1 percent) of the total region's area. The remaining 2,140,625 ha (46.3 percent of total area) is both covered by water bodies and used for settlement purposes (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2   Land Use Pattern; Morogoro Region; 2020

District/Council	Total Land Area (Ha)	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Land Used for Grazing (Ha)	Forest Cover Area (ha)	Game Reserve Area (ha)
Morogoro MC	53,135	11,844	291	0	0
Ifakara TC	118,471	61,597	7,998	22,889	0
Morogoro DC	506,750	265,147	36,443	126,630	0
Kilosa DC	1,239,370	536,590	261,203	0	0
Malinyi DC	997,990	105,218	20,845	27,993	0
Mlimba DC	458,800	383,884	3,474	21,029	0
Mvomero DC	732,500	199,760	0	127,820	0
Ulanga DC	330,859	97,476	0	3,828	7,970
Gairo DC	185,130	111,080	41,283	88	0
Total	**4,623,005**	**1,772,597**	**371,537**	**330,277**	**7,970**

Source: Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural resources and Environment) 2021

1.2.3 Administrative Units

Administratively, Morogoro Region is devided into 9 districts councils namely, Kilosa DC, Ulanga DC, Morogoro DC, Morogoro MC, Mvomero DC, Gairo DC, Ifakara TC, Malinyi DC, and Mlimba DC. The region has 32 divisions, 214 wards, 669 villages, 365 Mitaa and 3,389 hamlets. The region also has 11 election constituencies. (Table1.3)

Table 1.3: Administrative Units (Wards, Streets, Villages and Hamlets) by District; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Land Area	Number of Division	Number of Ward	Number of Villages	Number of Mitaa	Number of Hamlets
Morogoro MC	531	1	29	0	294	0
Ifakara TC	1,185	1	19	48	33	215
Morogoro DC	5,068	6	31	149	0	745
Kilosa DC	12,394	7	40	138	38	814
Malinyi DC	9,980	3	10	33	0	163
Mlimba DC	4,588	4	16	62	0	244
Mvomero DC	7,325	4	30	130	0	691
Ulanga DC	3,309	4	21	59	0	222
Gairo DC	1,851	2	18	50	0	295
Total	**46,231**	**32**	**214**	**669**	**365**	**3,389**

Source: Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Human Resources and Administration) 2021

Map 1.2: Morogoro Region Administrative Units and Boundaries; 2021
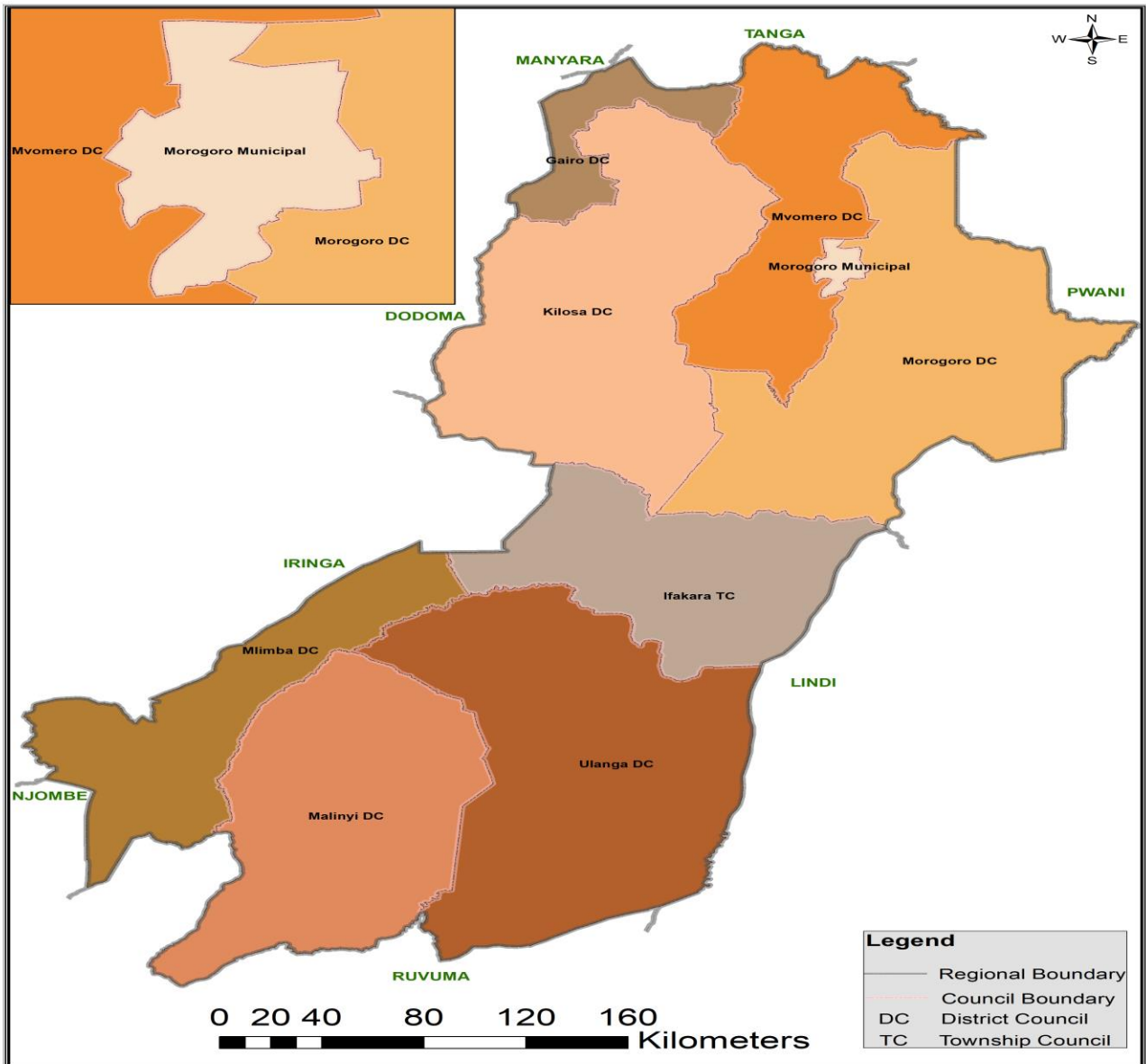
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

1.3 Climate and Topography

Morogoro Region experiences climate of moderate temperature and rainfall. The average annual temperatures vary between 18^0C to 30^0C in lowlands. The Region experiences moderate temperature of around 25^0C almost throughout the year. The warm season normally runs from July to September. Generally, the Region experiences a bi-modal rainfall pattern with long rains between March and May and short rains between November to January. The average annual rainfall varies between 600mm and 1800mm. However, the average annual rainfall varies from year to year and between ecological zones. Moreover, the mountainous

topographical nature of the Region affects the patterns of the rainfall. The eastern parts of Uluguru Mountains receive very high rainfall to 2,850mm annually while the leeward sides of these mountains are generally dry receiving rains of less than 600mm per annum. The areas experiencing least rains include Gairo and Mamboya divisions in the North of Kilosa District and Ngerengere division in Morogoro rural district. Also, the Region's climate especially that of Ulanga and Kilombero Districts in the southern parts is greatly influenced by Mahenge and Udzungwa mountain ranges which have high altitude and harbor dense forest reserves.

1.3.1 Soil

Soils in the region vary according to topographical and ecological zones. In the mountainous and hilly areas the common type of soils found are mainly oxisols which are generally low in nitrogen and phosphorus. Valley and low lands are generally characterized by alluvial soils which are fertile in nature. Sandy and clay soils are common in woodlands and grasslands.

Soil condition in the region favors production of various crops like maize, paddy, beans, cassava, species, sweet and Irish potatoes, amaranths, vegetables, sugarcane, simsim, cocoa, cotton, cashew nuts, etc

1.3.2 Drainage System

There are about 143 rivers. Several rivers and tributaries originating from the mountains cut across Morogoro Region. The Region's drainage system is formed by many rivers that flow from highlands to lowlands in the valleys. The major rivers among others include Kilombero, Ruaha, Wami, Luwegu, Ruvu, Ngerengere, Mkata, Mkondoa and Mkindo.

1.3.3 Agro-Ecological Zones

Morogoro region can broadly be divided into three broad Agro-Ecological Zones which include the mountain zone, the intermediate zone, and the river valleys and basins

1.3.3.1 Mountain Zone

The mountainous agricultural zone receive the highest amount of rains with average annual precipitation ranging from 800mm-2500mm in the windward side of mountains and lowest rains in the leeward side at an annual average rains of less than 600mm. The zone has an altitude ranging from 600m to over 1250m above sea level. The zone experiences the coolest

temperature in the Region with an annual average of 18^0C. The zone is densely populated in the eastern side due to its windward nature which brings high rainfall. On the other hand, the Western side is sparsely populated as it experiences dry climate due to its leeward location.

A variety of crops is grown in this zone. Food crops are mainly maize, Irish potatoes, banana, peas, yams, beans, groundnuts, wheat, cassava and horticultural crops. Major cash crops include coffee, oil seeds, vegetables and fruits such as pineapple and oranges. Due to its mountainous nature, which calls for environmental cooperation activities, the zone is limited to small stock such as goats, sheep and pigs.

The zone experiences a number of problems including deforestation which has culminated in serious soil erosion. Deforestation is caused by residents who excessively cut forests while clearing for farming. Roads and transport infrastructure are poor especially in the mountainous areas of the Region.

1.3.3.2   The Intermediate Zone

This zone takes the biggest part of the southern and parts of Morogoro District and greater part of Kilosa District in Mikumi, Ulanga, Magubike, Magole and Chakwale wards. The altitude of this area ranges from 300m to 600m above sea level, with an average rainfall between 700mm and 1200mm per annum. The temperatures in this zone average 18^0C annually.

Crops grown for food in this zone include maize, millet, cassava, sorghum, paddy and legumes. Major cash crops raised include cotton, sisal and oilseeds. The zone is densely populated due to its suitability to agriculture and livestock keeping.

1.3.3.3   The River Valleys and Basins

The zone is constituted by the valleys of rivers include Mgeta Kafa, Ruvu, Wami, Msongozi, Mbulumi and Ngerengere in Morogoro and Mvomero District; Wami-Mkata plains and Mkondoa valley in Kilosa District, and Luhombero Plains in Ulanga District. The topography of these areas is predominantly plain with rainfall ranging between 900mm and 1400mm annually. Temperatures in this zone are high with an average of 30^0c due to its lowland nature. The zone is densely populated in the upper parts of the valleys and sparse in the inner parts of the valleys. Major food crops grown in this zone include maize, paddy, sorghum,

beans, cassava, fruits and vegetables. Cash crops are cotton, sisal, oil seeds, sugarcane, coconuts and spices. Livestock raised in this zone include cattle, sheep and goats in the areas with no tsetse fly problem. Roads and transport communication infrastructure in this area face problems due to frequent flooding during the rainy season.

1.4 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 part of the report assesses population size, growth, structure, distribution and quality of people among the districts in the region.

1.4.1 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is the state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition. Morogoro region is among the fast growing regions in Tanzania; experiencing fast population growth by both natural birth and migration. As a result, more ethnic groups are found in the region. However, among all people, the region is originally dominated by pogoro, ndamba, ngindo, ndewe and sukuma. Other tribes especially ngoni, masai, nyakyusa, bena, mbungu and hehe considerably found in the region. However, due to urbanization many people of different ethnicity and origins have migrated to the region in big numbers (Table 1.4). One of the pull factors is the good and favorable soil condition for agricultural crops such as paddy and maize. The other reason is the availability of grazing land for livestock keeping for masai and sukuma.

Table 1.4   Ethnicity of Indigenous People by District in Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Number of Ethnic Group	Major Ethnic Groups
Morogoro MC		Pogoro, Luguru, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Ifakara TC		Pogoro, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe, Hehe, Ngoni, Mbungu, Bena, Masai and Nyakyusa
Morogoro DC		Pogoro, Luguru, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Kilosa DC		Pogoro, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Malinyi DC		Pogoro, Ndamba,Luguru , Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Mlimba DC		Pogoro, Ndamba, Luguru, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and

		Hehe
Mvomero DC		Pogoro, Ndamba,Luguru, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Ulanga DC		Pogoro, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Gairo DC		Pogoro, Ndamba, Sukuma, Ngindo, Ndewe and Hehe
Total	**5**	

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Human Resources and Administration) 2021*

1.4.2   Population Size and Growth

The 2012 Population and Housing Census shows the total population of Morogoro region in 2012 was about 2.2 million. Out of that, 71.3 percent (1.5 million) were residing in rural areas and 28.7 percent (0.6 million) resided in urban areas. Also the Census results and 2020 population projection shows that population growth rate of Morogoro region from 2012 to 2020 was 3.0 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.1 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 2.9 percent.

At district level, Kilosa DC is the most populated council in the region with a population of 438,175 persons in 2012 and 538,755 persons (2020 population projections) followed by Morogoro MC with population of 315,866 in 2012 and 394,528 persons (2020 population projections). The least population of persons was observed in Malinyi DC and Ulanga DC both with 114,202 and 151,001 persons respectively in 2012. Their population increased to 142,753 and 188,751 persons in 2020 population projections. Favorable agricultural and livestock keeping opportunities in the region appears to be main drivers of this change, as population increased with more people migrating from different places to seek opportunities, (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5   Population Size and Growth Rate by Council, Morogoro Region, 2012 Censuses and 2020 Population Projections.

Council	Land Area (sq.km.)	2012 Pop. Census		2020 Population Projection		Population Increase 2012 - 2020	Percent Increase	Annual Growth Rate
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Morogoro MC	531.35	315,866	14.2	394,528	14.4	78,662	24.9	3.1
Ifakara TC	1,185	226,680	10.2	283,349	10.3	56,669	17.9	2.2
Morogoro DC	5,068	286,248	12.9	346,376	12.6	60,128	19.0	2.4
Kilosa DC	12,394	438,175	19.8	538,755	19.6	100,580	31.8	4.0
Malinyi DC	9,980	114,202	5.1	142,753	5.2	28,551	9.0	1.1
Mlimba DC	4,588	181,200	8.2	226,499	8.3	45,299	14.3	1.8
Mvomero DC	7,325	312,109	14.1	382,658	13.9	70,549	22.3	2.8
Ulanga DC	3,309	151,001	6.8	188,751	6.9	37,750	12.0	1.5
Gairo DC	1,851	193,011	8.7	241,264	8.8	48,253	15.3	1.9
Total	**46,231**	**2,218,492**	**100**	**2,744,933**	**100.0**	**526,441**	**23.7**	**3.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.4.3   Population Distribution by Sex and Change

Table 1.6 shows that the overall population change of Morogoro region from 2012 to 2020 was 23.7 percent. At district level, Kilosa DC had the highest population change of 31.8 percent followed by Morogoro MC (24.9 percent) and Mvomero DC (22.3 percent). Population change in town (Morogoro Municipal) is due to a good number of people who migrate to town for business and official activities while in Kilosa and Mvomero districts is due to immigration of the Sukuma and Tutsi cattlle herders looking for grazing areas and agricultural activities. The smallest population increase was recorded in Malinyi DC with about 9.0 percent.

Table 1.6   Population Distribution and Change by Sex and District; Morogoro Region, 2012 PHC and 2020 Population Projections

District/Council	2012 Population Census			2019 Population Projection			Percent of Population Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Morogoro MC	151,700	164,166	315,866	189,924	204,604	394,528	24.9
Ifakara TC	110,875	115,805	226,680	138,593	144,756	283,349	17.9
Morogoro DC	140,824	145,424	286,248	170,547	175,829	346,376	19.0
Kilosa DC	218,378	219,797	438,175	268,821	269,934	538,755	31.8
Malinyi DC	56,214	57,988	114,202	70,268	72,485	142,753	9.0
Mlimba DC	91,914	89,286	181,200	114,892	111,607	226,499	14.3
Mvomero DC	154,843	157,266	312,109	189,924	192,734	382,658	22.3
Ulanga DC	74,905	76,096	151,001	93,631	95,120	188,751	12.0
Gairo DC	93,206	99,805	193,011	116,508	124,756	241,264	15.3
Total	**1,092,859**	**1,125,633**	**2,218,492**	**1,353,108**	**1,391,825**	**2,744,933**	**23.7**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 Population and Housing Census

Map 1.3: Population Distribution by District; Morogoro Region 2021
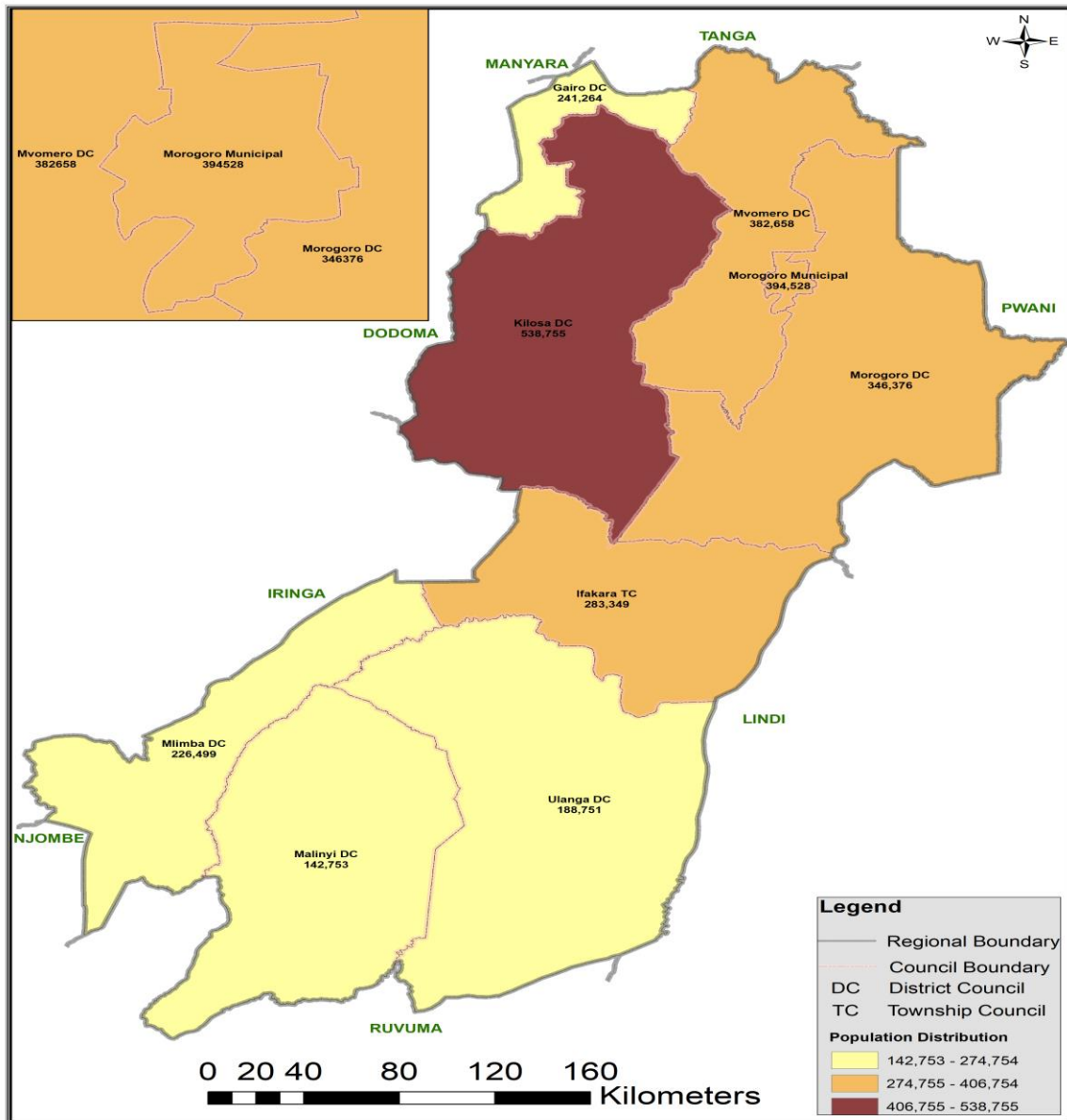
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

1.4.4 Population Density

Table 1.7 shows that Morogoro region had a population density of 48 persons per sq.km in 2012 and 59 persons per sq.km in 2020. The 2012 population and Housing Census reveal that, Morogoro Region had a total of 2,218,492 persons (Table 1.7). Morogoro Municipal Council is the most densely populated council in the region with a population density of 743 persons per sq. km in 2020. This figure increased from 594 persons per sq. km. in 2012. Ifakara TC is the second densely populated council in the region with a population density of 239 persons per sq. km in 2020, which increased from 129 persons per sq. km in 2012. Gairo

DC is the third densely populated council in the region with a population density of 130 persons per sq. km in 2020, which increased from 104 persons per sq. km in 2012. The least densely populated council was Malinyi DC with only 11 people per sq.km in 2012 and 14 persons per sq.km in 2020. (Table 1.7)

Table 1.7   Population Density by Council, Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2020 Population Projections

Council	Land Area (sq.km.)	2012 Pop. Census	2020 Population Projection	Population Density (Persons per sq.km)	
		2012	**2020**	**2012**	**2020**
Morogoro MC	531	315,866	394,528	594	743
Ifakara TC	1,185	226,680	283,349	191	239
Morogoro DC	5,068	286,248	346,376	56	68
Kilosa DC	12,394	438,175	538,755	35	43
Malinyi DC	9,980	114,202	142,753	11	14
Mlimba DC	4,588	181,200	226,499	39	49
Mvomero DC	7,325	312,109	382,658	43	52
Ulanga DC	3,309	151,001	188,751	46	57
Gairo DC	1,851	193,011	241,264	104	130
Total	**46,231**	**2,218,492**	**2,744,933**	**48**	**59**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.4.5   Age Dependency Ratio

The Age Dependency Ratio gives number of children aged 0 – 14 years and adults aged 65 years and above for every 100 persons aged 15 – 64 years. Figure 1.2 shows that 41.3 percent of the region's population were children aged less than 15 years, 4.3 percent were the elderly aged population (65 years and above), while 54.4 percent were the working age group (15 – 64 years) according to the 2012 Population Census. Therefore, the dependent group, 0-14 and 65 years and above constitute 45.6 percent of the total population. This means, in 2012 there were about 1,011,700 people (dependants) in the region who had to be supported by 1,206,792 people of working age. The 2012 Census revealed that Morogoro age dependency ratio was 84 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting about 84 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Morogoro Region for both rural and urban areas from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

Figure 1.2   Age Dependency Ratio; Morogoro Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
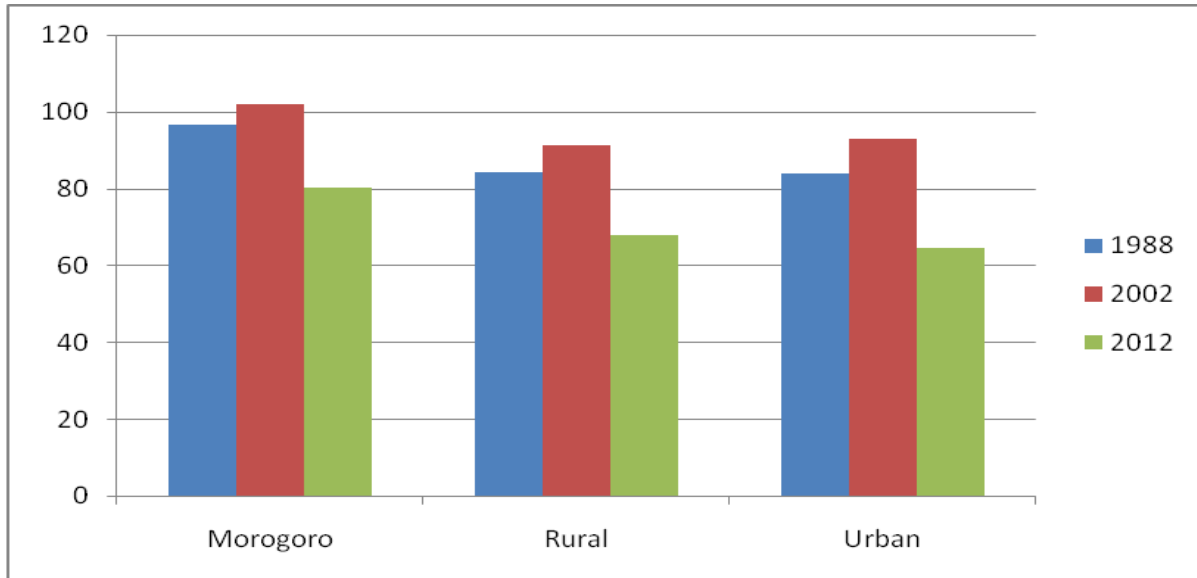
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.4.6   Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 1.3a to 1.3c show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 1.3a and 1.3b have broader bases indicative of high fertility and mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other Sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Morogoro urban (Figure 1.3c) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Morogoro urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than that of the male population.

Figure 1.3a   Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Morogoro Region, 2012 Census
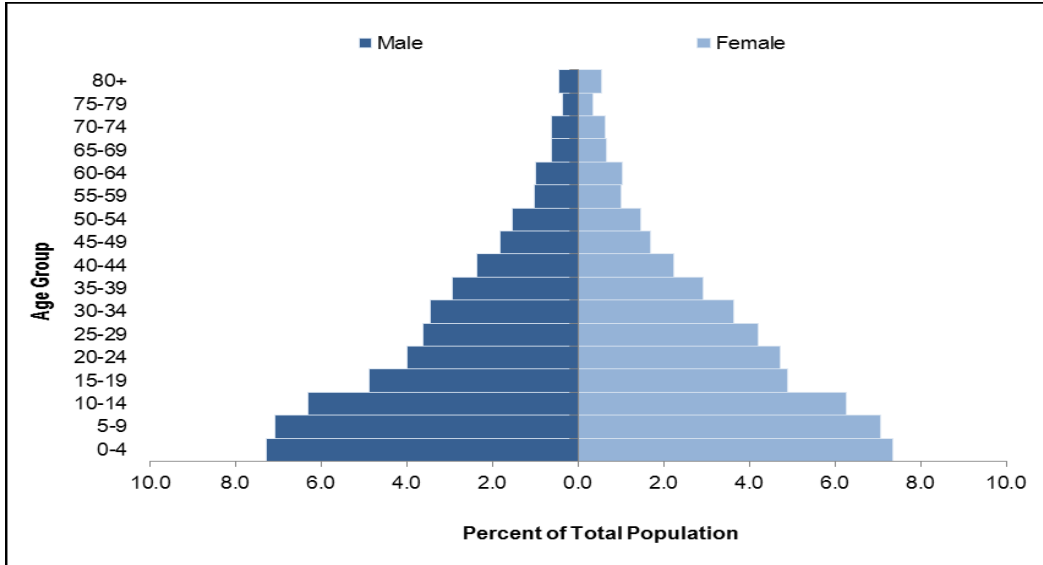
Figure 1.3b   Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Morogoro Rural, 2012 Census
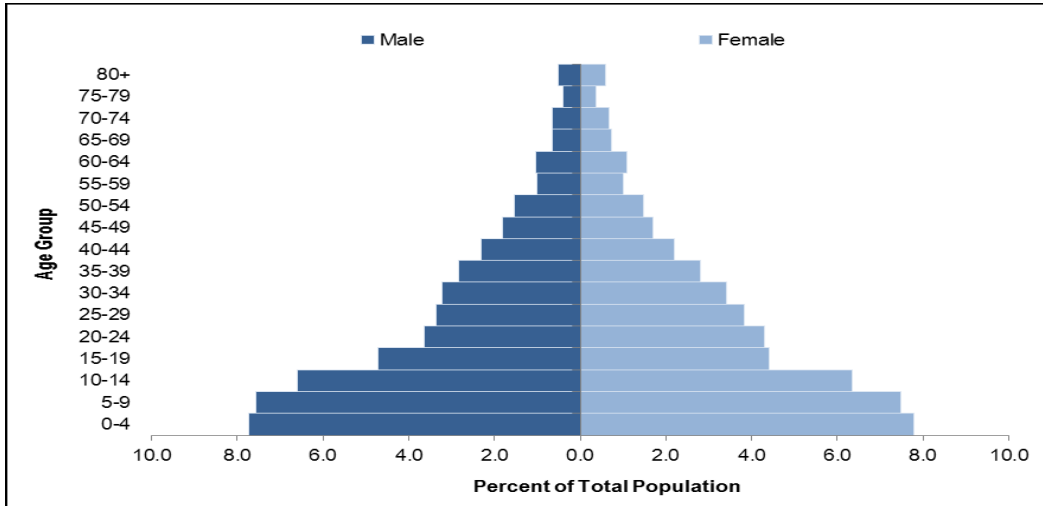
Figure 1.3c   Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Morogoro Urban, 2012 Census
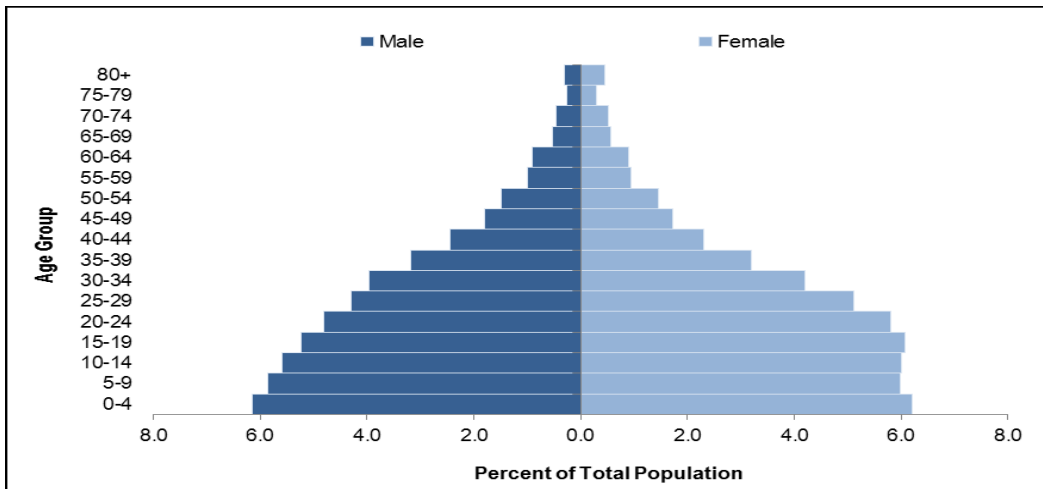
1.4.7   Literacy Status in Morogoro Region

Literacy in Tanzania is defined as the ability to read and write a simple sentence in Kiswahili only, English only, both English and Swahili or in any other language. Information on literacy and education attainment was obtained from all persons aged five years and above.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census show that, out of 1,854,058 persons age 5 years and above, 1,321,424 (71.3percent) in Morogoro region were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74.1percent) than females (68.6percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 80.4 to 79.3percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns. Literacy rate in urban areas at 86.4 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (65.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

1.4.7.1   Literacy and Education of Agricultural Population

Tanzania's agricultural population has a literacy rate of 78.1 percent in 2019/20, compared to 73.3 percent in 2007/08. Regional disparities do exist, in Mainland Tanzania, Dar es Salaam region had the highest literacy rate of 93.7 percent, followed by Kilimanjaro (92.4 percent), while the region with the lowest literacy rates was Tabora (63.5 percent). Kiswahili language had the highest literacy rate with 64.5 percent of the agricultural population, followed by both Kiswahili and English languages (12.7 percent) and 1.0 percent for any other language. However, 21.9 percent of the population reported they couldn't read/write in any language. Literacy rate in Kiswahili language has slightly declined by 1.4 percent, from 65.9 percent in 2007/08 to 64.5 percent in 2019/20. The number of people who cannot read or write has decreased from 26.7 percent in 2007/08 to 21.9 percent in 2019/20; this indicates that literacy has improved. Morogoro agricultural population literacy rate was above 80.0 percent which is higher than the national average percent of literacy (78.2 percent).

CHAPTER TWO

The Regional Economy

2.0 Introduction

Chapter Two highlights the economic performance of Region and its poverty status. The economic indicators used to assess the region economy include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and the main sources of income for the inhabitants of the region. The poverty indicators cover income and non-income indicators, including food security, health and education development and housing conditions and amenities.

2.1 Regional's Strong Economic Activities

The economy of the Region is dominated by agriculture and the allied activities. The major activities include; small scale farming (food and cash crops production subsistence farming), Cattle keeping (mainly indigenous livestock) and Plantations and estates (sisal, sugar). There is however growth of small capital intensive urban sector whose main activities include: Manufacturing and Provision of services such as offices, hotels, petty trading, and traditional fishing which is practiced along the Kilombero and Wami rivers as well as Mindu dam. Some mining is carried out at Lukande village in Ulanga District and at Matombo in Morogoro rural district.

The region is rich in three types of minerals, gemstones; construction minerals (such as sand, gravel and stones) and Industrial minerals (including renicull lime stone, mica and graphite).

However, Agriculture is the major economic activity in the Region. It engages about 80- 90 percent of the region's labour force. Agriculture involves both small and large scale farmers. Large scale farms are the Kilombero and Mtibwa sugar estates, Sisal estates, and large scale paddy farms in Dakawa, Morogoro Rural District, Mngeta in Mlimba District and Kilangali in Kilosa district. Maize and paddy are the major staple food crops. Other food crops in the region include sorghum, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, millet, groundnuts, tomatoes, fruits and vegetables. The main cash crops in the Region are cotton, coffee, sisal, onions, oil seeds (such as simsim, sunflower and a some cocoa along the mountain slopes.

2.2 Employees in Key Sectors of Economy

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

Table 2.1 shows the number of Government employees in key sectors of economy in Morogoro Region from 2016 to 2020. Statistics of employment by sector highlights relative importance of different economic activities with regard to employment. Education sector is the main sector of employment in Morogoro Region with more than a half (76 percent) of total employment from 2016 – 2020. Health sector is the second with 13.2 percent of total employment, followed by agriculture and livestock sector with 4.7 percent. Natural resources recorded the least proportion of Government employees with only 0.8 percent of the total employees in the region for the period.

Table 2.1Number of Government Employees in Key Sectors of the Economy, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020

Sector/Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Education sector (Primary school teachers)	3,941	3,955	3,806	3,913	3,557	3,584	3,012	3,211	2,899	2,847
Education sector (Secondary school teachers)	1,990	1,099	2,009	1,115	1,881	1,057	1,924	1,095	1,705	914
Health sector	1,084	839	928	795	840	800	995	641	1,008	635
Agriculture Sector	325	129	305	128	290	131	285	138	248	141
Livestock sector	140	62	123	58	116	56	122	60	118	96
Natural resource	15	2	7	3	7	3	4	1	-	1
a) Land	33	13	27	11	33	12	28	7	31	5
b) Bee Keeping	7	2	7	2	5	2	5	2	4	2
c) Wild Animals	21	6	20	4	18	4	18	5	14	7
d) Forest	24	5	21	5	20	4	20	4	18	3
e) Minerals	10	6	9	6	8	6	10	5	12	6
f) Fisheries	4	-	5	-	4	1	4	2	4	2
Water sector	43	8	42	9	33	7	33	7	20	7
Energy sector	124	123	130	117	147	100	127	120	121	126
Infrastructure	21	6	17	6	18	4	22	6	24	5
Other (Specify)	138	247	132	232	222	110	206	110	149	89
Total	**7,920**	**6,502**	**7,588**	**6,404**	**7,199**	**5,881**	**6,815**	**5,414**	**6,375**	**4,886**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Administration and Human Resource Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

2.3 Economic Indicators (Regional /District GDP and Per Capita Income)

2.3.1 Council Contribution to the Regional GDP

Morogoro region, like other regions in Tanzania Mainland has computed its GDP and Per capita GDP for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 years which was **4,467,066** (in 2015), **5,036,705** (in 2016), **5,497,696** (in 2017), **6,100,388** (in 2018) and **6,779,524** (in 2019) million TZS. Table 2.2 shows the computed GDP estimates by council in Morogoro Region for 2015 to 2019 years. Morogoro MC contributed about 19.9 percent of region's GDP in 2015 and it was leading other district in the region followed by Kilosa DC and Ulanga DC with 17.7 and 16.9 percent respectively. During the same period Morogoro DC had a very fewer contribution to Region's GDP at only 2.2 percent. By the year 2016 to 2019, Kilosa DC had more percentage of contributing to Regional GDP at 19.4 percent in 2016, 19.3 percent in 2017, 20 percent in 2018 and 21.3 percent in 2019. It was followed nearly by Morogoro MC with 18.8 percent in 2016 and 17.4 percent in 2019. Over the five years period, Morogoro DC was the least contributor to Regional GDP (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2   GDP Estimates Contribution by Council, 2015 – 2019 (Mill. TZS); Morogoro Region

Council	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Morogoro MC	886,861	19.9	949,356	18.8	1,035,469	18.83	1,041,316	17.1	1,182,824	17.4
Ifakara TC	379,534	8.5	435,808	8.7	481,125	8.75	536,268	8.8	634,054	9.4
Morogoro DC	99,989	2.2	116,355	2.3	114,698	2.09	129,421	2.1	133,929	2.0
Kilosa DC	792,083	17.7	974,645	19.4	1,059,625	19.27	1,220,557	20.0	1,441,314	21.3
Malinyi DC	165,698	3.7	197,172	3.9	207,933	3.78	258,251	4.2	330,425	4.9
Mlimba DC	628,164	14.1	738,319	14.7	825,392	15.01	934,561	15.3	949,441	14.0
Mvomero DC	634,341	14.2	708,658	14.1	749,579	13.63	830,861	13.6	852,174	12.6
Ulanga DC	755,375	16.9	763,894	15.2	867,195	15.77	984,325	16.1	1,076,699	15.9
Gairo DC	125,019	2.8	152,498	3.0	156,680	2.85	164,827	2.7	178,663	2.6
Total	**4,467,066**	**100.0**	**5,036,705**	**100.0**	**5,497,696**	**100.0**	**6,100,388**	**100.0**	**6,779,524**	**100.0**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from District Councils); Morogoro Region, 2021

Figure 2.1   Percentage GDP Contribution by Council; Morogoro Region, 2019
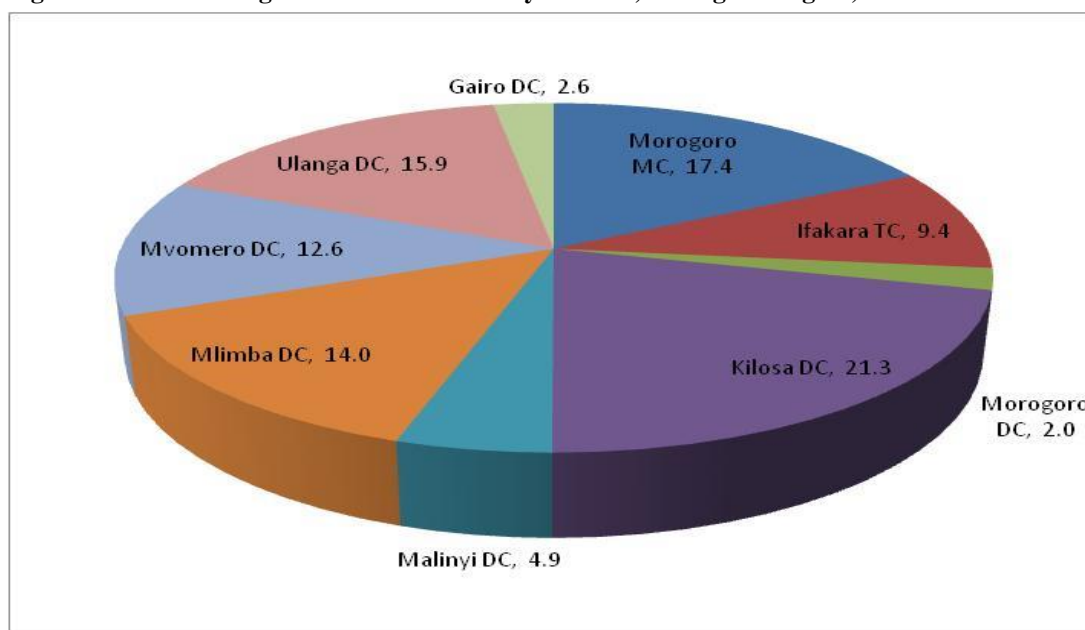
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from District Councils); Morogoro Region, 2021

2.3.2   Council Per Capita GDP

Looking at the distribution of the regional economy, Ulanga DC ranked the first in Per Capita GDP in all five years followed by Ifakara TC and Morogoro Municipal. The councils with least Per Capita GDP were Morogoro DC and Gairo DC, which ranked number 8 and 9 respectively. Basing on the average National GDP Per Capita, it was observed that Morogoro Region has low Per Capita GDP below the National average throughout the period (2015 -2019). However, some district councils had high Per Capita GDP above the average National GDP throughout the period. These districts were Ulanga DC, Ifakara TC and Morogoro MC (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3   Per Capita GDP Estimates by Council, 2015 – 2019; Morogoro Region 2020

District Council	2015	Rank	2016	Rank	2017	Rank	2018	Rank	2019	Rank
Morogoro MC	2,556,960	3	2,653,826	3	2,844,718	3	2,771,906	3	3,063,375	3
Ifakara TC	3,266,159	2	3,639,313	2	3,938,448	2	4,272,304	2	4,904,275	2
Morogoro DC	327,523	9	375,006	9	353,961	9	394,680	9	398,049	9
Kilosa DC	1,673,477	6	2,000,015	6	2,121,736	5	2,380,191	5	2,742,508	4
Malinyi DC	1,345,925	7	1,563,284	7	1,603,357	7	1,944,298	7	2,429,165	6
Mlimba DC	1,910,823	4	2,186,952	4	2,396,631	4	2,632,597	4	2,611,526	5
Mvomero DC	1,883,386	5	2,050,579	5	2,108,308	6	2,282,409	6	2,283,283	7
Ulanga DC	4,629,461	1	4,567,381	1	5,034,513	1	5,586,567	1	5,954,238	1
Gairo DC	598,331	8	708,925	8	712,876	8	728,220	8	772,033	8
Regional Per Capita Total	**1,859,400**		**2,041,835**		**2,171,914**		**2,349,658**		**2,546,331**	
National GDP Per Capita	**1,968,965**		**2,191,190**		**2,327,395**		**2,452,406**		**2,573,324**	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from District Councils); Morogoro Region, 2021

2.3.3 Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

In 2015, Morogoro region had the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices amounting to 4,467 Billion Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), approximately 1,942 million U.S. dollars in 2015. In 2019 the region Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices increased to 6,779 billion TZS. This amount was much contributed by agriculture sector by 67.7 percent followed by Services sector (17.2 percent) while Industry and construction sector accounted for 15.1 percent (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4   Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices - Morogoro Region

Economic Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture	**2,898,883**	**3,267,561**	**3,665,315**	**4,101,660**	**4,590,282**
Crops	2,508,811	2,898,095	3,233,917	3,617,890	4,075,190
Livestock	343,235	316,780	373,003	417,595	457,635
Forestry and Hunting	45,771	51,581	57,317	65,072	56,165
Fishing	1,066	1,105	1,078	1,103	1,292
Industry and Construction	**656,310**	**767,133**	**783,683**	**907,234**	**1,023,253**
Mining and Quarrying	206,390	267,229	255,639	313,806	346,040
Manufacturing	377,178	426,969	446,947	497,382	569,074
Electricity	43,384	26,245	22,358	22,112	22,207
Water	7,322	8,524	8,992	10,412	10,253
Construction	22,036	38,165	49,748	63,523	75,679
Services	**911,872**	**1,002,011**	**1,048,698**	**1,091,493**	**1,165,988**
Trade and Repairs	418,749	467,772	500,049	529,553	553,072
Transport and Storage	39,130	41,380	43,034	44,503	51,305
Hotels and Restaurants	72,361	76,802	77,916	78,954	84,875
Information and Communication	20,203	20,787	21,362	22,232	24,003
Finance and Insurance	53,295	66,423	58,796	57,572	59,050
Real Estate	30,021	31,893	32,743	33,931	36,728
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,108	4,855	5,559	6,080	6,745
Public Administration	17,061	18,261	19,722	24,885	22,522
Education	147,674	154,242	159,861	157,726	180,383
Health	72,736	77,682	82,559	86,521	92,640
Other services	36,534	41,915	47,097	49,537	54,665
Total GDP	**4,467,066**	**5,036,705**	**5,497,696**	**6,100,388**	**6,779,524**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from District Councils); Morogoro Region, 2021

2.4   Non-Income Indicators

Apart from income poverty in terms of GDP and per capita GDP, there are other non - income indicators that portray the poverty level. These indicators include main sources of cash income, net enrolment, adult literacy rate, health indicators and housing condition and their amenities inside and outside dwellings. Others include the use of modern and durable building materials, access to safe drinking water, types of toilets, household's assets, and sources of lighting and cooking energies.

2.4.1   Main Source of Cash Income

The main sources of cash income for the households in Morogoro Region are agriculture and livestock keeping. Morogoro region has good number of economic opportunities due to favorable weather condition and soil. Sale of food crops was reported to be the main source of income in the region which engaged 60.1 percent of residents. It was followed by manufacturing (8.4 percent), trade and repairs (8.2 percent), mining and quarrying (5.1 percent), and other sources (18.2 percent).

Figure 2.2   Percentage of Main Sources of Income in Morogoro Region, 2019
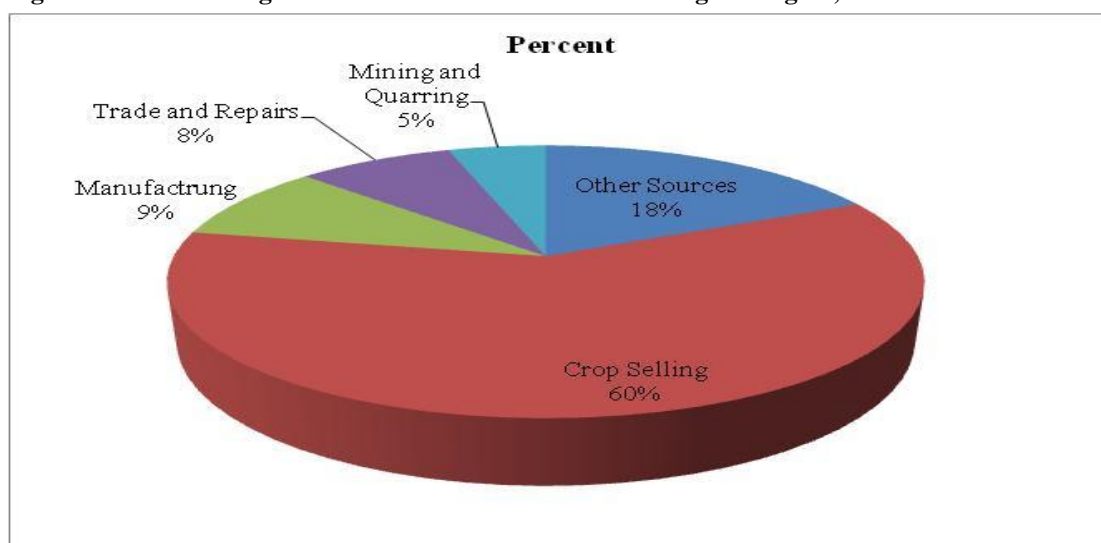
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Compiled Data from District Councils); Morogoro Region, 2021

2.4.2   Net and Gross School Enrolment

Figure 2.3 and 2.4 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 58.3 percent in the 2002 Census to 75.5 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 69.5 to 77.3 percent) compared with males (from 57.6 to 73.6 percent). The urban NER increased

from 69.5 percent in 2002 to 89.1 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 54.6 to 70.9 percent.

Figure 2.3   Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Morogoro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
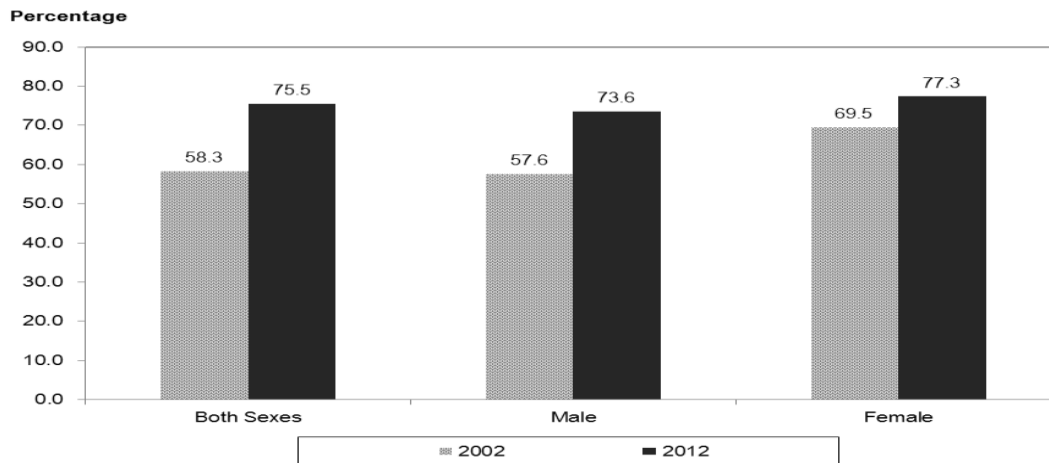
Figure 2.4   Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Morogoro Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
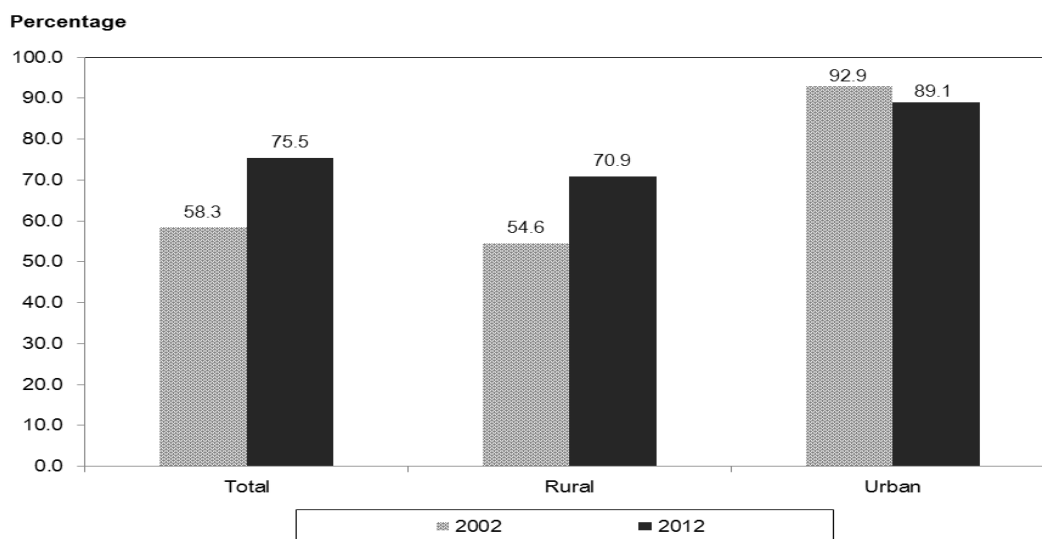
2.4.3   Literacy Status in Morogoro Region

2.4.3.1   Young Literacy Rate (Age 5 and Above)

The 2012 Population and Housing Census results reveals that; Out of 1,854,058 persons age 5 years and above in Morogoro region, 1,321,424 (71.3percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74.1percent) than females (68.6percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 80.4 to 79.3percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns. Literacy rate in urban areas at 86.4 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas (65.1 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Figure 2.5

21

Figure 2.5   Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census
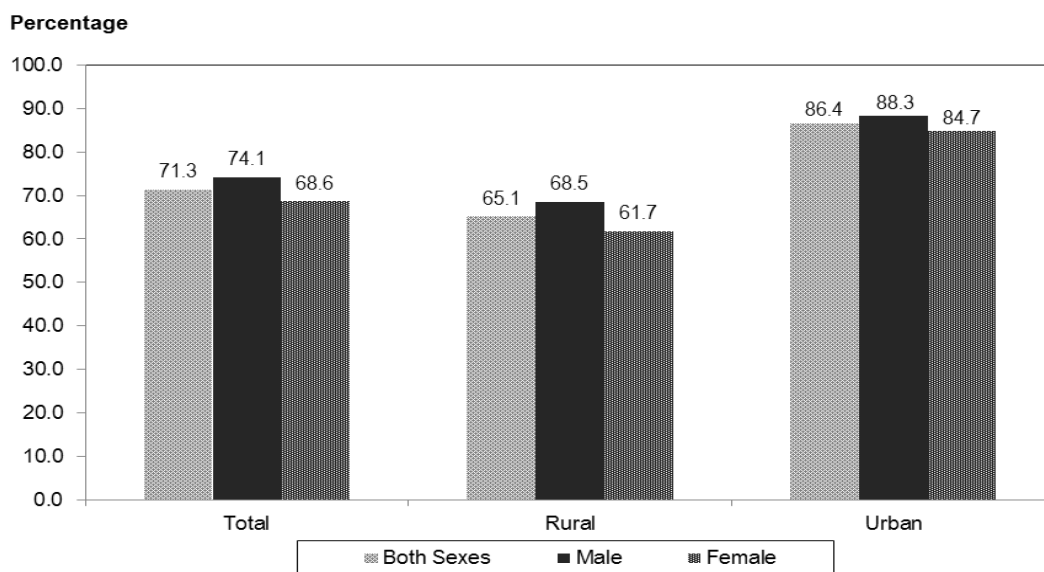
Percentage

2.4.3.2   Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 and Above)

The results show that adult literacy in Morogoro Region stands at 76.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (90.1percent) than in rural areas (71.0percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases. Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 93.1 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 62.2 percent in Gairo District. Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Kilombero District (82.9percent), Kilosa District (75 percent), Mvomero District (74.3 percent) and Ulanga District (73.9 percent).

2.4.4   Access to Clean and Safe Water

The 2002 Population and Housing Census show that 62.4 percent of the households in Morogoro region had access to improved drinking water sources and 37.6 percent of households had access to unimproved water sources. These results imply that the region had high proportion of households which were depending on improved drinking water sources. Table 2.5 shows that the improved main source of clean drinking water used by households was public tap or standpipe (19.7 percent) followed by tube well/borehole (13.2 percent), and piped water into dwelling (12.9 percent). However, the region had households which still depend on unimproved source of water for drinking including unprotected dug well (15.2 percent), surface water (12.2 percent), unprotected spring (7.7 percent), and cart with small tank/drum (1.3 percent); tanker / truck (1.0 percent) and bottled water rain harvesting both with (0.1 percent).

Table 2.5   Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census

| Region | Total | Improved Drinking Water Sources | | | | | | | Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources | | | | | | | |
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Morogoro Region	**501,794**	**12.9**	**9.1**	**19.7**	**13.2**	**7.1**	**0.4**	**62.4**	**15.2**	**7.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**1**	**12.2**	**37.6**
Male headed	348,709	12.5	8.9	19.2	12.9	7.1	0.4	61	16	7.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1	12.8	39.1
Female headed	153,085	13.8	9.7	21	13.8	7.3	0.3	65.9	13.5	7.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	1	10.8	34.2
Rural	**350,458**	**6.1**	**3.3**	**18.8**	**14.7**	**8.2**	**0.4**	**51.5**	**20.5**	**10.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**16.2**	**48.4**
Urban	**151,336**	**28.7**	**22.6**	**21.8**	**9.5**	**4.5**	**0.2**	**87.3**	**3**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**3**	**2.6**	**3**	**12.8**
Kilosa	102,443	8	5.8	18.6	17.5	9.3	0.4	59.6	11.4	7.8	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	18.7	40.5
Morogoro	67,671	5.8	2.1	15.9	8	7.5	0.4	39.7	20.4	12.8	0.2	0	1	1	25	60.4
Kilombero	93,331	12	7.4	24	17.6	10	0.3	71.3	23.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	28.7
Ulanga	53,290	6.7	3.3	22.1	30.8	7	0.6	70.5	17.3	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	29.5
Morogoro MC	76,039	40.9	34.1	12.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	88.4	1.3	0.8	0	0.2	1.7	5.1	2.5	11.6
Mvomero	72,013	8.1	4.9	21.2	10.3	7.7	0.4	52.6	12.9	12.7	0	0.1	1.5	0.1	20.2	47.5
Gairo	37,007	2.9	0.6	27.3	5.8	6.4	0.4	43.4	25.8	21.8	0	0.2	1.7	0.1	6.9	56.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Report

Note: 1. Data for Mlimba DC and Malinyi DC were included in Kilombero DC

**   2. Data for Ifakara TC were included in Ulanga DC**

2.4.5   Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected indicates the access and availability to modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas) in Morogoro Region.

2.4.5.1   Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.6 show percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Morogoro Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only six (5.9 percent) in urban areas. The majority of households (95.9 percent) reported using wood-fuel (67.2 percent firewood and 28.7 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking. Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Morogoro district (9.9 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 11.7 percent in Gairo district to 30.9 percent in Kilombero district).

Figure 2.6   Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Morogoro Region, 2012 PHC
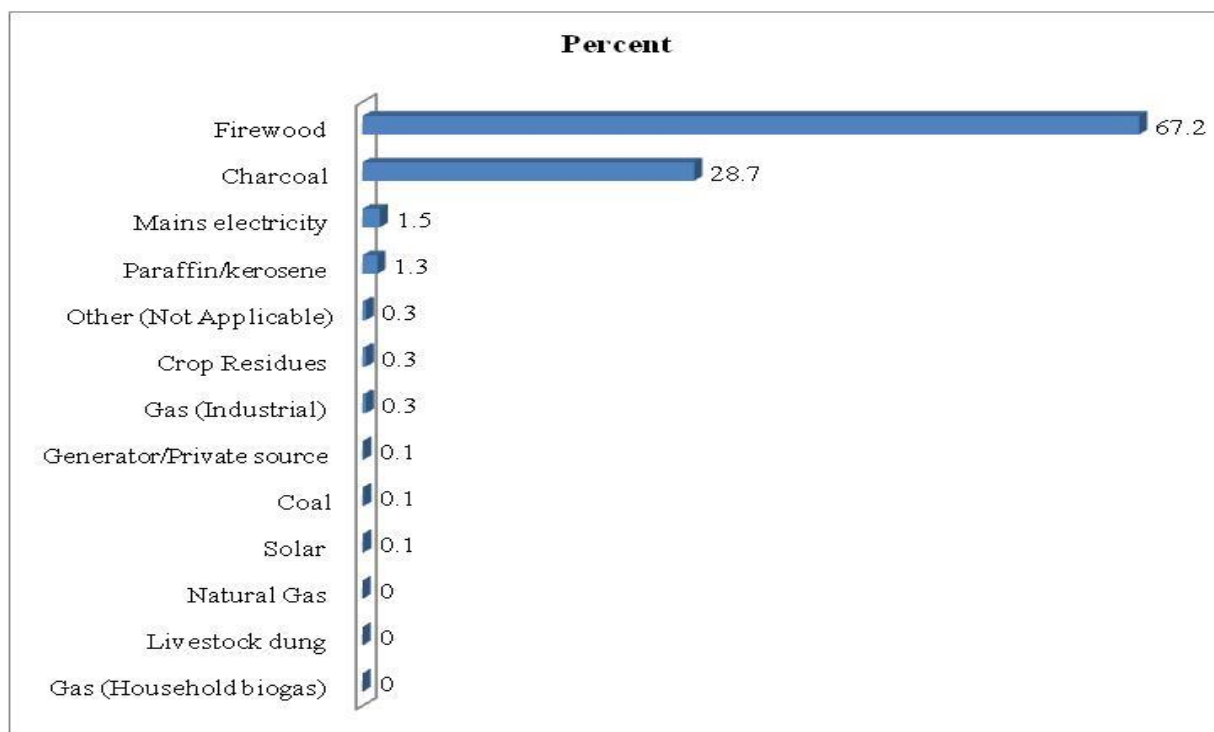
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Table 2.6   Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census

	Total	Electricity (TANESC O/ ZECO)	Generator/ Private Sources	Solar Energy	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
					Main Source of Energy for Cooking									
Morogoro Region	**501,794**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**28.7**	**67.2**	**0.3**	**0**	**0.3**
Male headed household	348,709	1.5	0	0.2	0.3	0	0	1.5	0.1	28	67.7	0.2	0	0.4
Female headed household	153,085	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0	0	1.1	0.1	30.3	66.1	0.3	0	0.1
Rural	**350,458**	**0.1**	**0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0**	**0**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**13.1**	**85.2**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.2**
Urban	**151,336**	**4.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0**	**0**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**64.8**	**25.5**	**0**	**0**	**0.6**
Kilosa	102,443	1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	25.7	71.3	0.1	0	0.3
Morogoro	67,671	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.1	9.9	89	0.1	0	0.2
Kilombero	93,331	1.7	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0.8	0.1	30.9	65.7	0.1	0	0.3
Ulanga	53,290	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	17.7	80.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Morogoro MC	76,039	5.7	0.1	0	1.6	0	0	4.5	0.2	70.7	16.4	0	0	0.7
Mvomero	72,013	0.7	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.9	0.1	20.1	77.7	0.1	0	0.1
Gairo	37,007	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	11.7	85.1	2.3	0	0.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Report

Note: 1. Data for Mlimba DC and Malinyi DC were included in Kilombero DC
2. Data for Ifakara TC were included in Ulanga DC

2.4.5.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.7 present the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting. It shows that about 65 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (Tanesco) (16 percent). Only 17 percent of households in Morogoro Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (51 percent), followed by electricity (42 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (71 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (17 percent) (Table 2.7).

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across district (Table 2.7). Morogoro Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (53 percent) followed by Kilombero district Council (16 percent) and Kilosa district Council (14 percent).

Table 2.7   Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census.

District/Council	Total	Electricity (TANESCO/	Solar Energy	Generator/Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Rechargeable Lamps
Morogoro Region	**501,794**	**15.9**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2.6**	**18.8**	**45.9**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**13.4**
Rural	350,458	5.3	0.9	0.6	0.01	0.02	0	2.9	14.9	55.8	0.9	1.5	17.1
Urban	151,336	40.4	0.7	0.7	0.04	0	0.03	1.9	27.6	22.9	1	0.2	4.6
Kilosa	102,443	11.7	0.7	1.1	0.02	0.01	0	2.7	20.3	51.5	0.8	1.1	10
Morogoro	67,671	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.01	0	0	2.6	12.6	66.9	0.8	1.6	10.2
Kilombero	93,331	14.4	0.7	1.2	0.01	0.03	0.1	2.8	15.1	46.2	1.2	1	17.3
Ulanga	53,290	4.7	1	0.7	0.03	0.05	0.05	2.6	17	40.8	1.1	1.7	30.3
Morogoro MC	76,039	52	0.8	0.2	0.01	0	0.03	1.5	28.7	13.6	0.8	0.2	2.2
Mvomero	72,013	9.7	0.6	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.02	3	21.1	55.6	1	1.3	7.3
Gairo	37,007	6	2.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.04	3	12.6	45.3	0.8	1.3	28.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Report

Figure 2.7   Percentage of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Morogoro Region, 2012 PHC

Percent

Source	Percent
Electricity wind	0
Biogas	0
Industrial gas	0
Generator/Private source	0.6
Firewood	1.1
Candles	0.9
Solar	0.8
Acetylene	2.6
Torch/Rechargeable Lamp	13.4
Mains electricity (TANESCO)	15.9
Kerosene (Lantern/Chimney)	18.8
Kerosene (Wick Lamp)	45.9
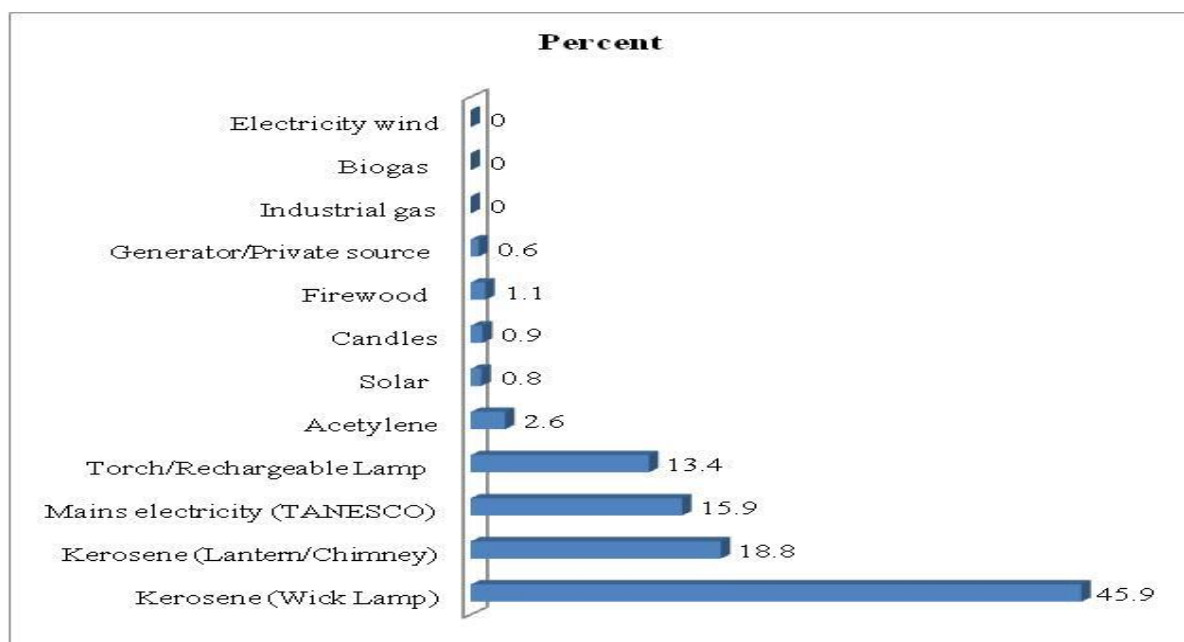
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Report

2.4.6   Type of Toilet Facilities

The 2019/2020 National Sample and Census for Agriculture results show that, during 2019/20 agricultural year, the most used toilet facility by agricultural households in Morogoro region was a pour flush toilet (17.5 percent). This was followed by flush toilet with cistern (16.5 percent) and pit latrine with slab/washable (14.5 percent), however, there were households (1.4 percent) reported to have no toilet facility (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8   Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, Morogoro Region, 2019/2020 NSCA

Percent

Type	Percent
Pour flush toilet	17.5
Flash toilet with cistern	16.5
Pit latrine with slab/washable	14.5
	12.4
Ventilated improved pit latrine	12.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	10.4
Other type	9.2
Pit latrine with slab/not washable	5.9
No toilet/bush	1.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; NSCA; 2019/2020

27
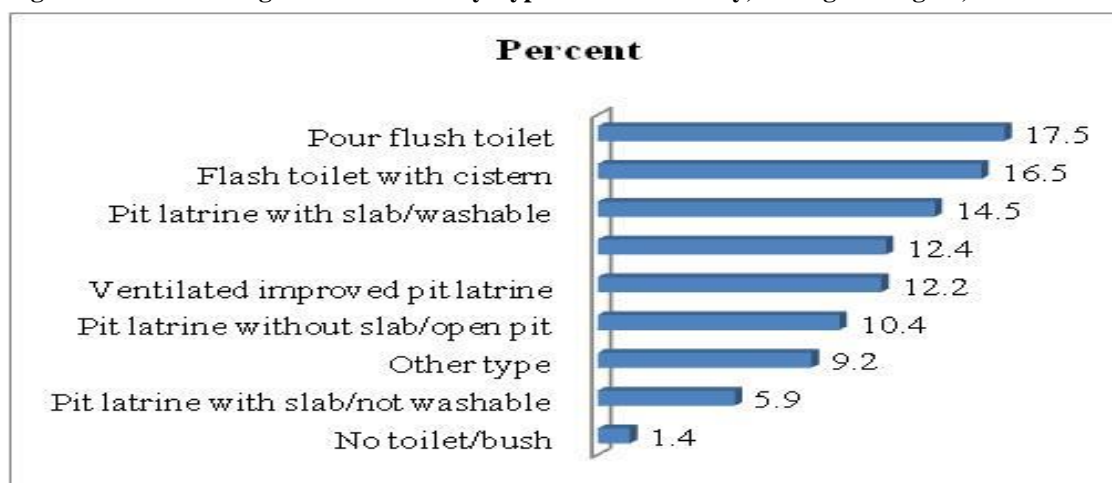
2.4.7 Housing Conditions

Housing condition is another non – income indictor that shows the poverty status of a household and can easily judge whether a household is of low, medium or high income level. Three aspects of a dwelling are observed whether they have used modern and durable materials for roofing, flooring and walls.

2.4.7.1 Roofing Materials

The 2012 Population and Housing Census results shows that 64.8 percent of private households in Morogoro Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (29.7 percent) and mud and leaves (4.5 percent). About 93 percent of the private households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 54 percent in Rural Areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of private households with modern roofing materials ranged between 42 percent in Ulanga district and 98 percent in Morogoro Municipal (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9   Percentage of Households by Type of Roofing Material; Morogoro Region, 2019/2020
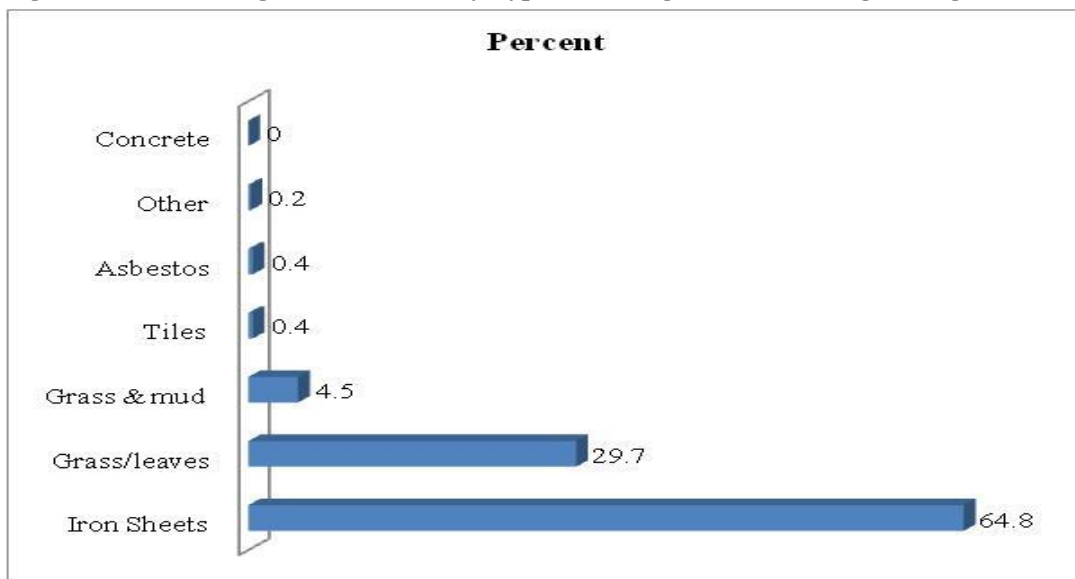
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; 2012 PHC

2.4.7.2 Flooring Materials

Flooring is also an important indicator to the quality of dwellings on measuring poverty of private households. Figure 2.10 revealed that 43.3 percent of households in Morogoro region used other type of flooring materials for their dwellings. It was followed by cement (15.8 percent) and earth, sand and dung (14.0 percent). Also, it was observed that only 3.1 and 5.1

percent of the households used Parquet/Polished Wood and Ceramic Tiles/ Terrazzo as flooring materials for their dwellings in 2020.

Figure 2.10   Percentage of Households by Type of Floor Material; Morogoro Region
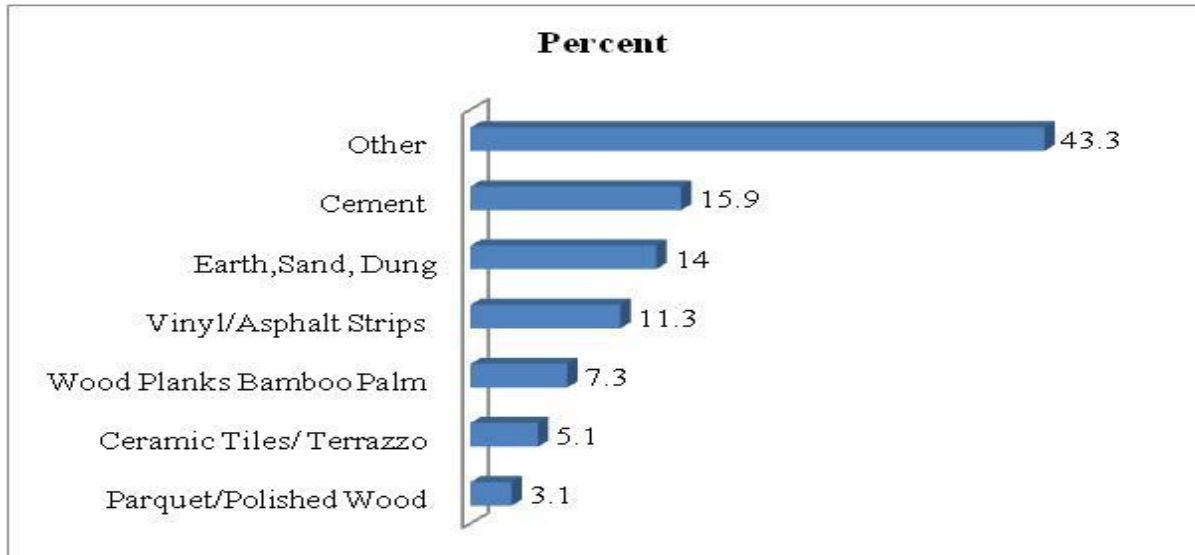
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; NSCA; 2019/2020

2.4.7.3   Number of Sleeping Rooms

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the status of accommodation against the recommended Room Persons Ratio that provides hygienic condition of each person in that household. A room for sleeping, according to the population census definition, is defined as any space within the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. By this definition, it means any space used for other purposes like a sitting room; dining room or even stores can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 2.11 show that about 66 percent of the households in Morogoro region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 19 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 15 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (31.1 percent) than rural areas (29.9 percent).There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 2.11   Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Morogoro Region, 2012 Census
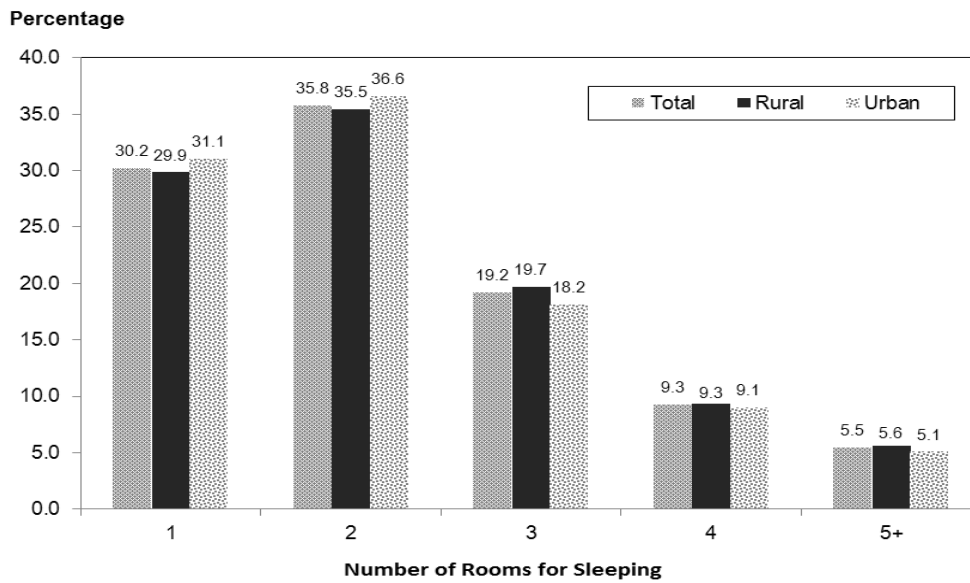
2.4.7.4   Wall Materials

The use of modern and durable wall materials is another notable feature concerning dwellings in the measurement of poverty in any country or region. Figure 2.12 shows that the majority (25.5 percent) of households in Morogoro region had their house walls built of baked bricks, followed by 17.1 percent built by brick stones and 15.7 percent built by poles and mud. On the other hand, sun-dried bricks, wood timber and stones were used by only 2.0, 2.6, and 5.5 percent respectively of total households in the region. This implies that most of the house walls in Morogoro region were built by baked bricks while other type of wall materials was used by household at 13.6 percent.

Figure 2.12   Number and Percentage of Households by Type of Wall Material; Morogoro Region
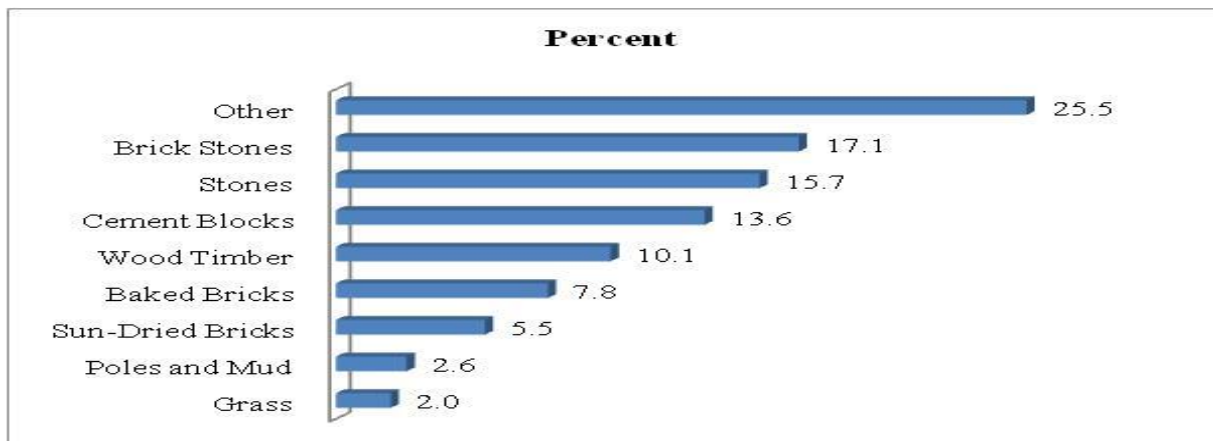
Source: National Bureau of Statistics; NSCA; 2019/2020

2.4.8   Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets another indicator for poverty monitoring. The 2012 Population and Housing Census results reveal that hand hoe was the most commonly owned asset. It was owned by about 81 percent of all private households, followed by house (73.5 percent), land or farm (70.8 percent), radio (63.4 percent) and mobile phone (61.4 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (64.6 percent) than female headed households (54.2 percent).

Likewise, radios were owned by 69.7 percent of male headed households compared with 48.9 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 44.3 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (29.1 percent) compared with male headed households (51 percent).

2.5   Land Development

2.5.1   Urban Land Use Planning

Land use planning is a key aspect of development for both urban and rural areas of any region in the country. Needs of land in urban areas are dominated by the demand for building plots for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial purposes. In rural areas, agriculture and other social and production activities are the major needs for land. Morogoro region had surveyed 10,574 plots and 7,287 plots were allocated. It is obvious that lack of surveyed building plots in most cases create a problem of crowded environment.

Table 2.8   Urban Land Use Planning by District, Morogoro Region, 2020

| Village | Land Size (in Hectares) Used for | | | | Size of Un-Used/Reserve Land Area (ha) | Size of Land Bank in Hectares Potential for Investment |
	Settlements	Agriculture and Livestock	Forests Reserves	Water Catchment		
Morogoro MC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ifakara TC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morogoro DC	47,238.2	277,236.6	72,820.3	12,867.2	75,417.4	8,597.8
Kilosa DC	116,704.0	666.4	300.0	-	-	3,880.0
Malinyi DC	9,684.0	142,017.0	68,587.0	2,349.0	276.0	1,366.0
Mlimba DC	50,165.4	383,884.4	36,449.1	7,009.9	16,404.7	16,404.7
Mvomero DC	6,010.4	54,240.9	82,786.1	-	82,786.1	-
Ulanga DC	2,450.8	35,138.8	21,469.0	440.0	-	-
Gairo DC	197.0	2,643.0	23.0	-	-	363.9
Total	**232,449.8**	**895,827.1**	**282,434.5**	**22,666.1**	**174,884.3**	**30,612.3**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Land and Natural Resource Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

Table 2.9 Total Distribution of Surveyed Area by Type of Use and District; Morogoro Region, (In Five Consecutive Years)

District/Council	Total District Area (Ha)	Estimated Total Surveyed Area (m²)	Estimated Size of Surveyed Area in Square Metre Used for				Percent of the Surveyed Area to the Total area of the ward			
			Resident	Commercial	Industrial	Public services	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public services
Morogoro MC	53,135	1,856,317	1,469,832	1,278,446	1,795,430	1,626,876	79.18	68.87	96.72	87.64
Ifakara TC	118,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	506,750	6,259,308.80	5,481,306.60	305,115.20	4566	468,121.00	87.6	5.6	1.5	7.5
Kilosa DC	1,239,370	612.8	449	91	29	31.6	73.3	20.3	31.6	5.2
Malinyi DC	997,990	2,634,724.00	1,706,224.00	215,000.00	0	713,500.00	64.8	12.6	0	27.1
Mlimba DC	458,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	732,500	2,021,795.00	1,069,905.00	217,436.00	71,463.00	662,991.00	52.9	20.3	32.9	32.8
Ulanga DC	330,859	413	7,800,000.00	8,093.00	48,562.00	608,835.00	1,888,848.50	0.1	600	147,435.50
Gairo DC	185,130	12,907,661.00	9,786,171.00	1,913,300.00	78,141	1,130,049.00	75.8	19.6	4.1	8.8
Total	**4,623,005**	**25,680,832**	**27,313,888**	**3,937,481**	**1,998,191**	**5,210,404**	**108.5**	**10.3**	**7.6**	**15**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Land and Natural Resource Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

Table 2.10   Availability of Land Bank by District and Size of the Land; Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Land size in Square Metre	Proposed Use
Morogoro MC	0	
Ifakara TC	0	
Morogoro DC	85,977,700	Agriculture
Kilosa DC	19,131	Agriculture and Human Settlement
Malinyi DC	0	
Mlimba DC	16,405	Forest plantation and Agriculture
Mvomero DC	0	
Ulanga DC	0	
Gairo DC	0	
Jumla	**86,013,235**	

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Land and Natural Resource Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

Table 2.11   Estimated Un surveyed Area by Type of Use and District; Morogoro Region, 2020

District	Total District Area (Ha)	Estimated Total Un Surveyed Area	Estimated Size of Un Surveyed Area in Square in Square Metre Used for				Percent of the Un Surveyed Area to the Total Area of the Ward			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Services
Morogoro MC	53,135	1,254,870	386,114	577,315	61,258	230,183	20.8	31.1	3.3	12.4
Ifakara TC	118,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	506,750	145,415,091	290,830,182	145,415,091	72,707,546	145,415,091	200	50	50	100
Kilosa DC	1,239,370	315,095	315,095	47,261.8	15,149	15,798	100	15	32.1	5
Malinyi DC	997,990	119,413,572	116,779,072	81,958,932	10,848,899	2,330,664	97.8	70.2	13.2	2
Mlimba DC	458,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	732,500	2,021,795	1,069,905	217,436.00	71,463	662,991	52.9	20.3	32.9	32.8
Ulanga DC	330,859	3,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairo DC	185,130	134,222,339	80,533,402	31,879,412	6,711,617	14,123,795	60	39.6	21.1	10.5
Jumla	**4,623,005**	**401,391,137**	**489,527,656**	**259,518,133**	**90,354,674**	**162,548,339**	**122**	**53**	**35**	**40**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Land and Natural Resource Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

Table 2.12 shows that, the major five Region's revenue contributors were crop cess, service levy, revenue from sale or renting of assets, business license and auction mart fees. It is observed that, Morogoro Region's revenue collected from different sources increased from TZS 7.9 billion in 2016 to TZS 44.6 billion in 2020. Over the all period, crop cess recorded the largest share of total region's revenue with TZS 14.1 billion (31.6 percent) followed by service levy TZS 7.3 billion (16.4 percent) and revenue from sale or renting of assets TZS 3.3 billion (7.5 percent). Other region's revenue shares are as indicated in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12   Revenue in TZS Collected by Type, Morogoro Region, 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

Type of Fee/Levy	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Total	Percent
Bar & Restaurants fees	204,972,336.00	211,771,200.00	224,812,220.00	242,999,252.00	203,089,100.00	1,087,644,108.00	2.4
Abattoir Slaughter fee	20,824,512.00	130,760,020.00	14,170,120.00	10,092,451.00	6,674,101.00	182,521,204.00	0.4
Auction mart fees	158,028,950.00	390,544,260.00	604,544,624.00	548,498,957.57	26,495,962.13	1,728,112,753.70	3.9
Bar & Restaurants levy	6,576,800.00	13,812,910.00	16,559,070.00	17,868,700.00	14,638,700.00	69,456,180.00	0.2
Building materials extraction levy	26,273,400.00	35,859,900.00	49,311,930.00	55,580,530.00	17,784,700.00	184,810,460.00	0.4
Building materials extraction license fees	64,486,451.00	43,730,157.00	39,816,523.00	45,406,933.00	7,652,330.00	201,092,394.00	0.5
Business License	551,631,689.00	585,446,800.00	778,182,102.00	827,264,244.00	173,142,500.00	2,915,667,335.00	6.5
Cattle fines	-	-	12,741,471.00	2,610,000.00	14,879,000.00	30,230,471.00	0.1
Central bus stand levy	850,000.00	16,500.00	18,586,600.00	31,920,500.00	39,780,760.00	91,154,360.00	0.2
Central bus stand fees	169,488,519.00	326,694,831.00	301,178,078.00	356,364,420.00	66,932,310.00	1,220,658,158.00	2.7
Crop cess	3,351,233,993.99	2,156,350,773.00	3,338,535,004.18	2,602,658,338.56	2,650,908,825.09	14,099,686,934.82	31.6
Entertainment Permit	-	-	-	71,955,469.82	18,064,690.00	90,020,159.82	0.2
Fishing vessel license fees	21,002,394.00	58,259,083.00	63,007,736.01	56,231,039.30	44,149,093.70	242,649,346.01	0.5
Forest produce levy	277,933,684.13	339,064,914.00	323,002,727.69	271,789,400.44	44,257,319.46	1,256,048,045.72	2.8
Fish landing facilities fee	-	28,480,760.00	1,449,157.00	13,122,963.00	32,024,433.45	75,077,313.45	0.2
Fish auction fee	10,596,050.00	-	13,465,160.00	21,290,008.00	59,891,161.00	105,242,379.00	0.2
Forest produce license fees	227,292,821.64	207,545,753.65	269,925,351.40	244,620,252.25	233,108,573.17	1,182,492,752.11	2.7
General Bus stand Parking fee	10,259,000.00	-	1,102,320.00	28,937,080.00	26,586,000.00	66,884,400.00	0.2
Groups registration fee	-	-	-	5,965,000.00	4,918,000.00	10,883,000.00	0.0
Guest houses fees	16,412,000.00	20,334,015.00	24,214,502.00	31,109,411.70	26,961,599.99	119,031,528.69	0.3
Hunting licenses fees	99,749,049.80	84,325,101.48	43,101,566.01	50,190,550.53	74,705,613.00	352,071,880.82	0.8
Land survey service fee	195,008,327.73	528,541,372.48	403,731,434.00	328,942,812.25	86,550,695.85	1,542,774,642.31	3.5
Market stalls/slabs dues	160,909,630.00	181,296,235.00	246,566,859.00	226,144,142.00	54,956,870.78	869,873,736.78	2.0

Type of Fee/Levy	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Total	Percent
Liquor License	7,225,000.00	4,544,000.00	7,604,000.00	6,434,000.00	8,670,899.00	34,477,899.00	0.1
Land survey service fee	168,134,630.00	185,840,235.00	254,170,859.00	232,578,142.00	63,627,769.78	904,351,635.78	2.0
Meat inspection charges	92,724,620.00	132,336,835.00	138,201,071.00	156,418,775.00	30,179,160.00	549,860,461.00	1.2
Miscellaneous Collection	86,361,802.00	13,033,680.00	75,875,752.00	-	127,238,739.29	302,509,973.29	0.7
Other fines and penalties	177,453,620.00	148,843,145.48	76,741,279.00	105,471,048.36	38,768,520.00	547,277,612.84	1.2
Parking fees	246,263,900.00	345,843,500.00	426,665,700.00	470,128,600.00	7,509,200.00	1,496,410,900.00	3.4
Posters permit fee	542,689,389.00	501,777,132.00	-	1,716,000.00	-	1,046,182,521.00	2.3
Revenue from renting of assets	29,833,625.00	53,442,951.00	17,051,754.00	10,877,364.00	13,527,500.00	124,733,194.00	0.3
Revenue from renting of houses	1,622,625.00	63,723,151.00	136,418,254.00	95,083,364.00	98,428,170.00	395,275,564.00	0.9
Revenue from sale or renting of assets	-	758,066,551.69	569,644,033.48	746,017,968.77	1,256,947,498.85	3,330,676,052.79	7.5
Service levy	905,253,159.00	1,534,272,997.00	1,940,700,854.00	2,287,261,074.09	639,313,002.96	7,306,801,087.05	16.4
Stray animals penalty	59,010,850.00	139,399,998.00	124,772,700.00	169,714,715.00	154,891,450.00	647,789,713.00	1.5
Tender fee	12,600,000.00	12,467,990.00	4,401,000.00	-	-	29,468,990.00	0.1
Toilet fees	-	-	-	26,011,911.70	26,961,599.99	52,973,511.69	0.1
Vehicle licenses fees	16,412,000.00	20,334,015.00	24,214,502.00	5,097,500.00		66,058,017.00	0.1
Total	**7,919,114,828.29**	**9,256,760,766.78**	**10,584,466,313.77**	**10,404,372,918.34**	**6,394,215,848.49**	**44,558,930,675.67**	**100.0**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils; Finance and Trade Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

CHAPTER THREE

Productive Sectors

3.0 Overview

This chapter describes the performance of productive sectors in Morogoro Region. Productive sectors include agriculture, livestock, natural resources, tourism, mining, industrial development and the land sector development. The chapter also highlights the possible investment opportunities existing in these sectors.

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is an important economic sector that play great role to the National economy in Tanzania. In the year 2020, the sector contributed 26.9 percent of the National GDP (Economic Survey Report, 2020). The contribution of crop sub-sector to the GDP was 15.4 percent, Livestock 7.1 percent, Fisheries 1.7 percent and Forest 2.7 percent. The sector is the main source of employment, food production, raw materials for industries, as well as foreign earning in the country. The livestock sub-sector provides best source of animal protein, food security, a source of cash income, manure for the crop fields, draught animal power, and other socio economic functions while fisheries provide among others, a source of high-quality protein.

In Morogoro Region, Most of people engaged in agriculture are smallholder farmers who grow a wide variety of annual and perennial crops such as paddy, maize, sorghum, beans, cowpeas, sunflower, sweet potato, yams etc. In addition to that, farmers also grow wide varieties of fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, onion, amaranth, banana, watermelon etc. Cash crops including cotton, sunflower, simsim, cocoa, sisal, cashew nuts, coffee. For the livestock sub-sector, the majority is smallholders engaged in rearing of indigenous cattle, sheep, goats and chicken while fishing and fish farming is practiced at small scale. The agriculture sector contributed TZS. 4,590,282 million (67.7 percent) of total Region GDP at current prices in 2019.

3.1.1 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 3.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. About 375,838 out of 501,794 households (75 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kilosa District Council (80,772 households) followed by Kilombero DC (75,047 households) and Mvomero DC (57,806 households). The district with least number of households engaged with agriculture was Morogoro Municipal Council with only 27,949 households. Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 20.9 percent of households (78,414 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that district proportion of households involved in agriculture ranged from 36.8 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 87.8 percent in Gairo District Council.

Table 3.1   Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Council, Morogoro Region, 2012 PHC

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Morogoro MC	76,039	27,949	36.8	5.7	94.3
Morogoro DC	67,671	56,675	83.8	96.2	3.8
Kilosa DC	102,443	80,772	78.8	75.4	24.6
Kilombero DC	93,331	75,047	80.4	79.2	20.8
Mvomero DC	72,013	57,806	80.3	90.7	9.3
Ulanga DC	53,290	45,098	84.6	87.4	12.6
Gairo DC	37,007	32,491	87.8	89.5	10.5
Total	**501,794**	**375,838**	**74.9**	**79.1**	**20.9**

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census, Morogoro Regional Profile

3.1.2 Number and Size of Agricultural Households

The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture results reveal that in Morogoro Region, the average household size for agricultural household was 4.6 persons down from National average of 5.2 persons. Simiyu region reported to have the largest average household size (7.3 persons), followed by Tabora and Mwanza regions (7.1 persons). The smallest household size was in Njombe region (3.7 persons).

3.1.3 Distribution of Arable Land

Table 3.2 show that Morogoro region has a total land area of 4,623,005 ha of which 1,772,597.2 (38.3 percent) was classified as arable land which is suitable for crop farming. Arable land planted with crops was 1,127,517.6 ha (63.6 percent) of the total Regional arable land). Cultivated arable land ranged from 31.9 percent in Mlimba DC which was the lowest to Morogoro DC and Ulanga DC both with 100 percent respectively.

Table 3.2   Distribution of Arable Land (Ha) by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Total Land Area (Ha)	Total Arable Land (Ha)	Arable Land Under Cultivation (Ha)	% of Arable Land Under Cultivation
Morogoro MC	53,135	11,844	9,713	82
Ifakara TC	118,471	61,597	48,820	79.3
Morogoro DC	506,750	265,147	265,147	100
Kilosa DC	1,239,370	536,590	250,406	46.7
Malinyi DC	997,990	105,218	83,830	79.7
Mlimba DC	458,800	383,884	122,372	31.9
Mvomero DC	732,500	199,760	146,345	73.3
Ulanga DC	330,859	97,476	97,476	100
Gairo DC	185,130	111,080	103,409	93.1
Total	**4,623,005**	**1,772,597**	**1,127,518**	**63.6**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment) 2021

3.1.4 Land under Cultivation

3.1.4.1 Area under Major Food Crops Cultivation

Paddy, maize, cassava, banana, sweet potatoes, sorghum, beans and coconut are the major food crops grown in Morogoro region. Table 3.3 and figure 3.1 shows that paddy was planted on the largest area than other food crops and was the leading food crop in the region (49.5 percent) of total average food crops in the region. Over the period of 2016 – 2020, the production of major food crops increased from 612,036 ha in 2016 to 740,065 ha in 2017 and then decreased from 639,980 ha in 2018 to 599,396 ha in 2020. On average, 644,373 ha of major food crops were produced annually and paddy was the leading crop planted at an annual average area of 318,946 ha (49.5 percent), followed by maize 260,981 (40.5 percent), cassava 29,009 ha (4.5 percent), banana 17,584 (2.7 percent) and sorghum 10,213 (1.6 percent). Sweet potatoes, beans, and coconut were planted in small area compared to other food crops.

Table 3.3   Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Food Crops by Council, Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	238,820	290,162	269,729	260,612	245,582	260,981	40.5
Paddy	296,104	380,865	306,531	315,871	295,360	318,946	49.5
Sorghum	13,047	13,479	10,491	6,999	7,048	10,213	1.6
Cassava	37,236	28,352	28,238	23,888	27,332	29,009	4.5
Banana	21,286	16,858	16,884	15,973	16,918	17,584	2.7
Sweet potatoes	2,618	4,041	3,538	3,334	2,862	3,279	0.5
Beans	2,496	6,069	4,107	3,482	4,064	4,044	0.6
Coconut	429	239	462	228	229	317	0.0
Total	**612,036**	**740,065**	**639,980**	**630,388**	**599,396**	**644,373**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Cooperative and Irrigation) 2021

Figure 3.1   Annual Average Area (HA) Planted with Major Food Crops, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020.
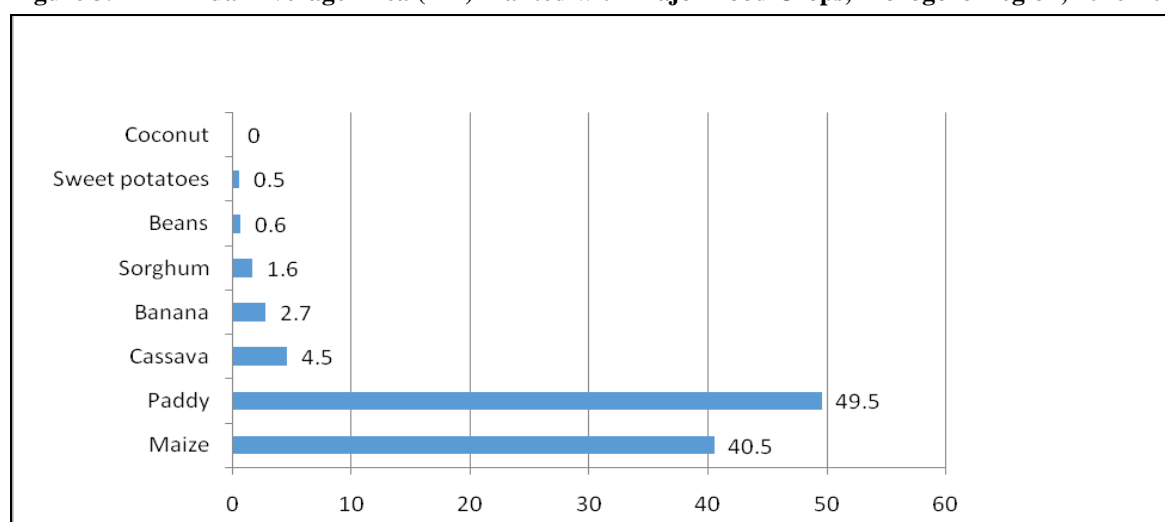
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.4.2   Area Under Major Cash Crops Cultivation

Simsim, maize, paddy, sugarcane, sunflower, beans, cloves, cocoa, cashew nut, banana, cassava, onions, Irish potato and cotton are the major cash crop grown in Morogoro Region from 2016 to 2020. On average, 124,175 ha are planted annually. Land area planted with cash crops decreased from 131,041 ha in 2016 to 120,539 ha in 2020 (Table 3.4 and Figure 3.2). Compared with other cash crops, simsim has the highest share in the regional land used for cash crops cultivation, with a cumulative annual average of 35,428 ha (28.5 percent) followed by maize 22,337 ha (18 percent), Sugarcane 14,077 ha (11.3 percent) and paddy 12,482 ha (10.1 percent) over the five years period. Sunflower, beans, cloves, cocoa, cashew nut,

banana, cassava, onions, Irish potato and cotton recorded the smallest cumulative land area under cash crops cultivation in the referred period.

Table 3.4   Estimated Land Area (Ha) Under Major Cash Crops by Council, Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Average	Percent
Simsim	46,457	31,770	33,284	31,835	33,794	35,428	28.5
Maize	24,868	23,141	20,673	21,205	21,797	22,337	18.0
Beans	7,019	5,621	9,356	8,226	5,348	7,114	5.7
Cotton	709	486	932	877	633	727	0.6
Sunflower	11,931	13,256	12,373	12,507	11,610	12,335	9.9
Paddy	11,943	13,681	10,716	12,124	13,945	12,482	10.1
Banana	2,631	2,720	2,764	2,386	2,441	2,589	2.1
Irish potato	1,961	683	649	517	471	856	0.7
Cocoa	5,862	3,012	3,173	2,877	1,905	3,366	2.7
Cassava	1,899	2,088	1,787	1,879	1,858	1,902	1.5
Cashew nut	1,479	6,929	2,005	2,139	2,313	2,973	2.4
Sugarcane	7,441	19,012	11,647	16,727	15,558	14,077	11.3
Cloves	5,388	6,062	6,508	7,320	7,576	6,571	5.3
Onions	1,453	1,587	1,556	1,208	1,291	1,419	1.1
Total	**131,040.8**	**130,049.0**	**117,421.3**	**121,825.1**	**120,539.0**	**124,175.0**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

Figure 3.2   Percentage Share of Annual Average Land Planted with Major Cash Crops; Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020
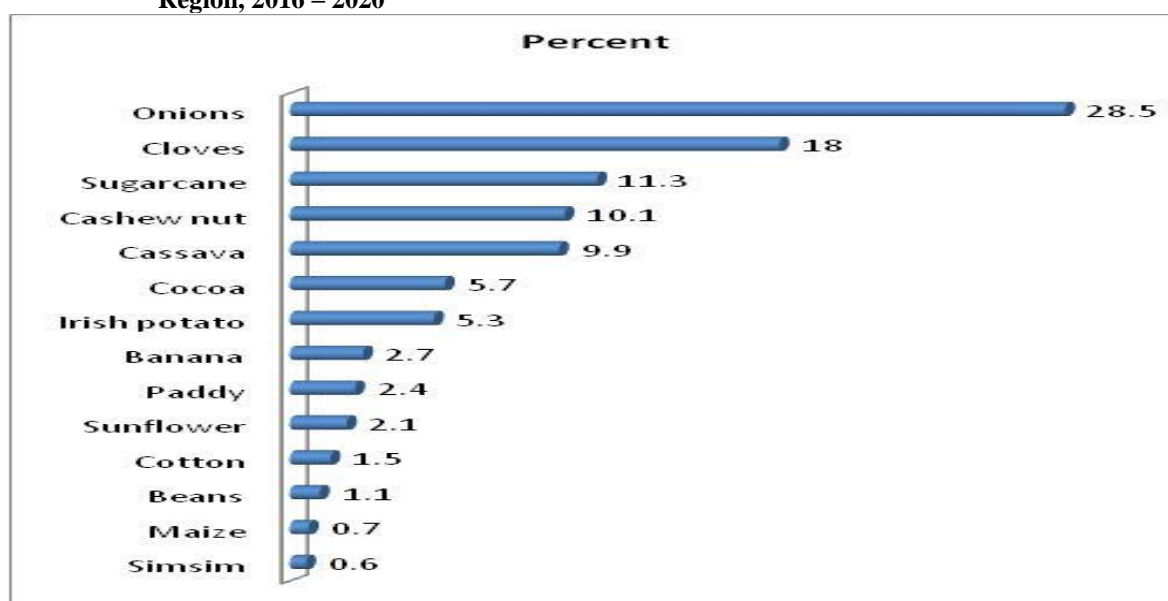
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.5   Crop Production

3.1.5.1   Production of Major Food Crops

In 2016 to 2020, Morogoro region produced 7,741,324 tons of major food crops (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.3). The average annual production was 1,548,265 tones. Major cereals (paddy and maize) contributed 83.4 percent of the total production followed by cassava and banana with 7.2 and 6.3 percent respectively. Other food crops contributed an average annual production of 49,564 tones (3.2 percent) of the total food crops produced. The share of the food crops produced is as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5   Estimated Production in Tons of Major Food Crops by Council, Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Production	Annual Average	Percent
Maize	599,372	678,645	619,818	480,119	365,092	2,743,046	548,609	35.4
Paddy	722,009	707,791	828,143	670,195	782,918	3,711,055	742,211	47.9
Sorghum	13,523	14,726	15,689	6,931	6,311	57,181	11,436	0.7
Cassava	93,634	123,034	161,837	108,331	67,007	553,844	110,769	7.2
Banana	93,086	94,389	96,285	98,433	103,365	485,558	97,112	6.3
Sweet potatoes	20,629	34,510	22,293	4,366	20,942	102,740	20,548	1.3
Beans	2,483	6,140	4,146	3,472	6,312	22,553	4,511	0.3
Cocoyam	1,101	951	441	1,201	282	3,976	795	0.1
Cowpeas	7,943	14,733	12,748	11,735	14,213	61,372	12,274	0.8
Total	**1,553,780**	**1,674,918**	**1,761,399**	**1,384,784**	**1,366,442**	**7,741,324**	**1,548,265**	**100.0**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021*

Figure 3.3   Food Crop Production Shares, Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020
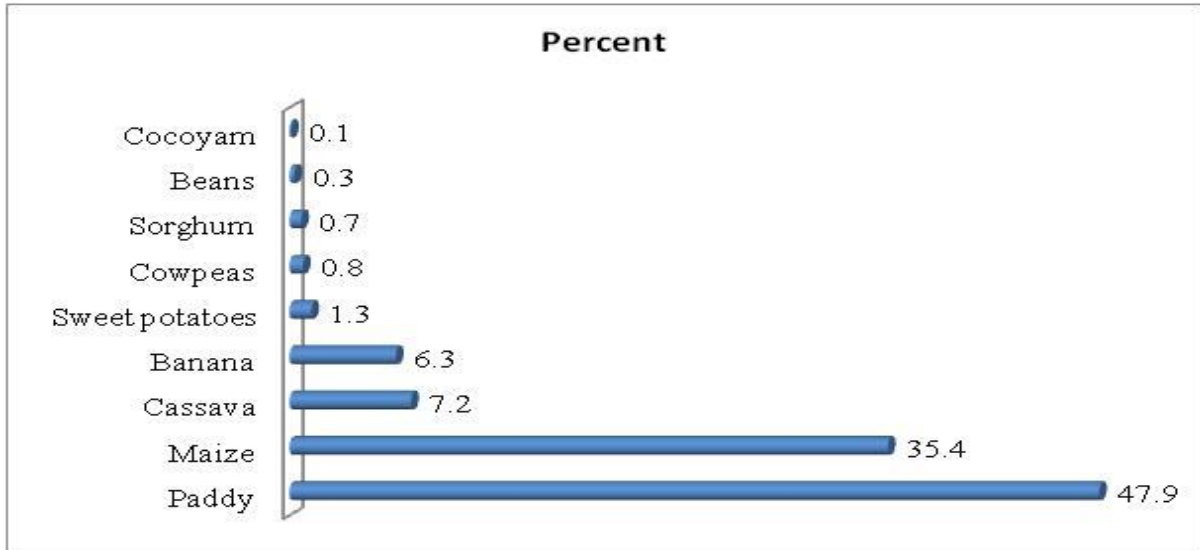
Percent

Crop	Percent
Cocoyam	0.1
Beans	0.3
Sorghum	0.7
Cowpeas	0.8
Sweet potatoes	1.3
Banana	6.3
Cassava	7.2
Maize	35.4
Paddy	47.9

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.5.2   Production of Major Cash Crops

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.6 shows, over the crop seasons of 2016 – 2020 major cash crops harvests was 10,371,705 tons averaged annually at 2,074,341 tons. Sugarcane harvests accounted for 59.4 percent of the regional total harvests of 10,371,705 tons. In this regards, sugarcane was the leading cash crop produced in the region. Pigeon peas ranked second (16.4 percent), maize third (6.6 percent) and fourth was paddy (5.8 percent). Other cash crops harvests was 11.8 percent of the total region cash crops production. Looking at the production trend, the best crop season was in 2016 when 2,786,182 tons (26.9 percent) was harvested while the worst season was in 2018 when 1,741,070 tons (16.8 percent of the total production) was harvested.

Table 3.6   Estimated Production in Tons of Major Cash Crops, Morogoro Region; 2016 – 2020

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Production	Annual Average	Percent
Simsim	29,226	15,257	18,118	20,846	31,081	114,529	22,906	1.1
Maize	121,786	206,604	264,334	71,999	21,815	686,537	137,307	6.6
Beans	32,037	39,488	37,901	36,696	43,863	189,984	37,997	1.8
Coconut	8,596	7,576	8,029	8,564	9,966	42,731	8,546	0.4
Sunflower	9,450	18,413	21,743	19,884	17,733	87,224	17,445	0.8
Paddy	80,465	69,402	166,782	148,157	139,222	604,029	120,806	5.8
Banana	16,662	18,601	21,813	24,650	23,172	104,897	20,979	1.0
Irish potato	2,338	2,754	4,422	4,415	4,708	18,636	3,727	0.2
Sweet potato	9,036	8,873	9,077	9,234	9,140	45,360	9,072	0.4
Sorghum	1,614	1,938	6,312	286	326	10,476	2,095	0.1
Cocoa	1,927	2,101	3,743	2,155	3,165	13,091	2,618	0.1
Cotton	712	386	614	571	204	2,487	497	0.0
Yams	2,730	3,176	4,097	3,432	3,888	17,323	3,465	0.2
Cassava	4,233	17,349	5,354	4,910	5,273	37,119	7,424	0.4
Cashew nut	49	103	117	130	207	605	121	0.0
Sugarcane	634,164	1,622,689	1,062,209	1,367,342	1,473,469	6,159,874	1,231,975	59.4
Pigeon peas	1,683,483	3,500	3,499	3,441	3,439	1,697,363	339,473	16.4
Sesame	4,716	4,770	4,795	4,334	4,135	22,750	4,550	0.2
Cloves	69,977	7,683	8,309	9,264	10,545	105,777	21,155	1.0
Vegetables	29,127	58,694	45,961	25,008	28,772	187,560	37,512	1.8
Cinnamon	14,087	13,994	16,709	16,961	17,335	79,086	15,817	0.8
Tomato	15,566	19,962	14,491	12,787	13,349	76,154	15,231	0.7
Onions	14,201	15,618	12,642	13,941	11,711	68,113	13,623	0.7
Total	**2,786,182**	**2,158,930**	**1,741,070**	**1,809,007**	**1,876,516**	**10,371,705**	**2,074,341**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

Figure 3.4   Cash Crop Production Shares, Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020
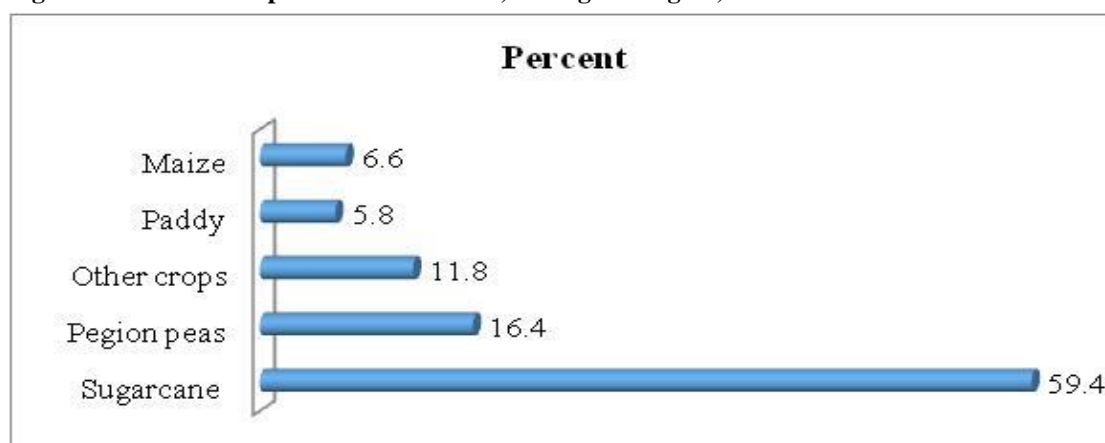
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.5.3 Production and Value of Major Food and Cash Crops

Table 3.7 shows that, the region earned about TZS 290.3 billion from the sale of 921,957,301 kilograms of both food and cash crops in 2020. Sugarcane earned largest income among the crops sold in the period at TZS 76.9 billion from the sale of 716,000,000 kilograms at an average price of TZS 108 per kilograms, followed by Simsim TZS 44.2 billion from the sale of 20,419,118 kilograms at an average of TZS 2,167 per kilograms, maize earned about TZS 41.8 billion at an average of TZS 553 per kilogram and Paddy earned about TZS 27.0 billion at an average price of TZS.734 per kilogram. Other crops earned about TZS. 80.6 billion (27.8 percent) of total income earned by the region from food and cash crops in 2020.

Table 3.7   Estimated Amount and Value of both Food and Cash Crops Sold, Morogoro Region, 2020

Crop	Amount Sold (Kgs)	Price per Kg (Tshs.)	Total Value in Tshs
Maize	75,727,695	553	41,877,415,119
Paddy	36,826,427	734	27,030,597,418
Cassava	19,326,422	838	16,185,878,425
Sugarcane	716,000,000	108	76,970,000,000
Beans	4,286,900	2,000	8,573,800,000
Sunflower	5,401,078	775	4,185,835,450
Sorghum	1,212,870	1,000	1,212,870,000
Simsim	20,419,118	2,167	44,241,421,250
Banana	2,132,255	750	1,599,191,250
Sweet Potatoes	7,897,200	2,000	15,794,400,000
Onions	7,063,400	2,000	14,126,800,000
Cocoa	760,909	3,200	2,434,908,416
Sesame	2,203,000	1,000	2,203,000,000
Ginger	925,000	2,000	1,850,000,000
Coconut	50,000	1,000	50,000,000
Cloves	36,000	2,600	93,600,000
Cinammon	6,514,000	3,000	19,542,000,000
Vannila	1,058	50,000	52,900,000
Pegion peas	8,342,770	500	4,171,385,000
Cashewnut	1,600	2,700	4,320,000
Black pepper	839,000	2,500	2,097,500,000
Tomato	5,990,600	1,000	5,990,600,000
Total	**921,957,301**		**290,288,422,328**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.6 Agriculture Inputs

3.1.6.1 Farm Implements/Assets

Provision and use of improved and quality agriculture inputs/implements aims to transform farming practices by facilitating mechanization and reducing dependence on the traditional hand hoe, improving availability and quality of agriculture extension services, and improving access to farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides). The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture results reveal that Majority of the households in Tanzania (7,477,152: 95.4 percent), reported to use hand hoe and sword (6,982,450: 89.1 percent), for their farming activities. On the other hand, farming implements reported to be used by smallholder farmers, were oxen (27.8 percent), ox plough (26.5 percent), hand sprayer (17.9 percent) and tractors (10.2 percent).

At Regional level, the report reveal that, Dodoma region had the highest proportion of households reported to use tractors/draft animals (13.7 percent), followed by Tabora (7.4 percent) and Singida (7.1 percent). The least proportion of households that used tractors/ draft animals was in Kigoma and Ruvuma regions with 0.1 percent each. The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture results also reveal that in Morogoro region majority of the households reported to use hand hoe at 94.6 percent, followed by panga (88.7 percent), tractor (33.7 percent), tractor plough (26.5 percent). Other farm equipments/assets used by majority of the households in Morogoro region are shown on table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households Reported to Use Farm Implements/Assets by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Mainland Regions

Region	Equipment/Asset											Total Agricultural Households
	Panga	Hand Hoe	Oxen	Ox Plough	Ox Seed Planter	Ox Cart	Tractor	Tractor Plough	Tractor Harrow	Power Tiller	Ox Ridger	
Dodoma	91.2	97.7	57.9	54.9	1	16.6	19.6	18.1	1.5	2.5	1.2	510,148
Arusha	75.4	79	25.5	21.9	4	6.5	38	26.3	9.9	0.7	2.3	221,016
Kilimanjaro	94.3	96.1	6.6	5.7	0.8	1.1	31.5	20.2	8.5	1.3	0.4	294,311
Tanga	95.5	96.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	11.8	9.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	351,412
Morogoro	**88.7**	**94.3**	**18.5**	**18.2**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**33.7**	**26.5**	**9.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**413,216**
Pwani	89.4	91.4	1.9	2	0.1	0.4	9	7.4	2.7	0.2	0.5	217,921
Dar Es Salaam	83.4	87.6	3.8	5.5	1	1.7	10.2	9.1	6.8	1.5	0.7	414,300
Lindi	97.1	98.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	6	0.1	0.2	-	229,664
Mtwara	97.1	98.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.6	3.4	3.8	0.3	0.1	305,034
Ruvuma	95.4	99	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	332,020
Iringa	92.4	98.9	38	36.5	0.7	5.8	14	12.9	2.4	8.1	0.9	209,485
Mbeya	83.4	95.6	28	26.8	1.2	1.2	3	3.1	5.2	9.7	1	380,639
Singida	89.5	98.2	69.2	62.8	0.1	24.3	4.5	2.4	1	0.2	1.1	272,662
Tabora	88.1	97.6	56.8	57.6	0.1	24.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	3	369,971
Rukwa	85.1	91	75.1	73.6	0.2	11.1	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	218,249
Kigoma	95.7	99.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	348,378
Shinyanga	95	98.7	76.5	69.6	0.5	20.8	3.4	2.7	0.5	0.1	1.6	204,926
Kagera	94.6	98.4	3.3	2.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	0.4	483,019
Mwanza	78.6	94.4	33.2	33.4	0.3	7.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.1	406,034
Mara	89.9	92.7	45.5	45.3	0.3	4.2	1.6	1.8	5.8	0.2	1.2	233,931
Manyara	78.8	90.9	37.2	35.7	2.6	18.7	39.7	29.7	2.5	0.6	2.3	272,224
Njombe	92	96.3	25.3	28.8	0.2	2.5	2	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	160,108
Katavi	76.6	93.3	39	37.9	0.4	13.2	1.2	1	0.8	0.1	3.7	76,867
Simiyu	89	98.2	61.3	60.3	0.3	33.9	15.2	10.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	180,689
Geita	81.1	98.1	37.1	34.5	0.1	10.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	-	1.4	269,141
Songwe	84.8	96.1	51.7	43.6	1.4	23	0.9	1.1	4.5	0.6	4.3	281,820
Mainland Tanzania	**88.9**	**95.5**	**28.3**	**27.1**	**0.7**	**8.3**	**10.2**	**8**	**3.3**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**7,657,185**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture

3.1.6.2 Chemical/Inorganic Fertilizers

Soil infertility, plant pests and diseases are among factors which limit agricultural production in Morogoro region. Region's soil has for many years depended on application of chemical fertilizers for optimum crop harvests. Crop such as maize demand the use of chemical fertilizers for optimum harvests. Likewise, horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions and amaranths require the use of pesticides for control of insect infestation and plant diseases.

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of chemical fertilizers to farmers for the year 2016 to 2020 in Morogoro region. The total chemical fertilizers distributed to farmers in 2016 to 2020 were 59,551,160 kilograms. UREA being the leading chemical fertilizer which accounted for 43.9 percent of the total kilograms of chemical fertilizers, followed by DAP (29.3 percent) and CAN (13.8 percent while the least used chemical fertilizers in the region was YARABELA and AMIDAS both with 0.0 percent. Other fertilizers distributed to farmers were SA (9.6 percent, NPK (2.4 percent, TSP (0.6 percent), and Minjingu with 0.4 percent.

Table 3.9   Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020

Type of Fertilizers	Quantity Distributed (Kg)					Total Distribution	Percent
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Urea	3,261,715	4,264,740	5,061,454	6,167,073	7,406,047	26,161,029	43.9
DAP	2,475,505	2,824,199	2,898,090	4,236,999	4,984,827	17,419,620	29.3
CAN	687,916	1,186,184	2,555,494	1,763,096	2,038,327	8,231,017	13.8
SA	538,028	925,432	1,312,726	1,361,105	1,571,402	5,708,692	9.6
MINJINGU	24,600	42,640	53,000	63,140	72,980	256,360	0.4
NPK	221,280	213,682	303,005	312,144	360,512	1,410,623	2.4
YARA AMIDAS	-	77	150	148	147	522	0.0
YARABELA	-	60	127	96	103	386	0.0
TSP	39,901	69,161	33,068	102,411	118,371	362,911	0.6
Total	**7,248,945**	**9,526,175**	**12,217,114**	**14,006,211**	**16,552,715**	**59,551,160**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.6.3   Insecticides/ Pesticides

Table 3.10 shows distribution of insecticides to farmers for the year 2016 to 2020. Statistics for the period suggests that, out of the insecticides typically used in the area Dimethoate was the most preferred insecticides 144,802 litres (23.7 percent), followed by Ninja-5EC 117,285 (19.2 percent), Imiclaclipid 78,450 litres (12.9 percent), DUDUDA 64,011 (10.5 percent), Profecron 43,599 (7.1 percent) and Muvectin 30,355 (5.0 percent). Other insecticides distributed to farmers for the year 2016 – 2020 accounted only to 21.6 percent. One observation made is that insecticides are used at a very low capacity compared to number of agricultural households in the region.

Table 3.10 Type and Quantity of Insecticides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020

Type of Insecticides	Quantity Distributed in (Ltrs)					Total Distribution	Percent
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
Chloropyrifos	118	127	356	897	2,345	3,843	0.6
Lamdacyhalothrine	143	162	188	125	184	802	0.1
Elthrine/Bametrine	1,454	1,056	1,710	699	1,324	6,244	1.0
Zinc Phosphide (Kg)	6	8	55	26	8	103	0.0
Dimethoate	-	24,227	36,493	37,941	46,142	144,802	23.7
Imiclaclopid	-	13,392	19,500	18,348	27,219	78,459	12.9
Thionex	92	69	116	31	10	318	0.1
Tegata	-	-	-	-	75	75	0.0
Rapid attack	-	-	-	298	-	298	0.0
Banofos	-	-	-	-	500	500	0.1
Herbicides	-	82	364	168	196	810	0.1
Ninja-5EC(Its)	40,277	10	58,661	13,750	4,587	117,285	19.2
Transmute250EC(Its)	-	20	22	-	-	42	0.0
Suba-Chlo(Its)	-	-	23	-	-	23	0.0
Movil(Its)	-	-	22	-	-	22	0.0
Mofidan(Its)	-	-	152	-	-	152	0.0
DUDUBA	13,992	3,782	41,010	1,215	4,013	64,011	10.5
KARATE	4,709	360	721	112	226	6,128	1.0
PROFECRON	13,573	10,535	10,774	2,360	6,356	43,599	7.1
SELECRON	3,954	366	292	52	469	5,134	0.8
CYPERMETHRINE	190	3,000	162		2,350	5,702	0.9
CONGFUU	3,130	5,700	-	-	4,705	13,535	2.2
MUPACRON	8,634	6,463	10,320	2,947	981	29,345	4.8
MUPAFORCE	158	119	200	54	18	549	0.1
MUVECTIN	79	30,148	100	27	-	30,355	5.0
DUDUMECTIN	8,174	6,119	1,150	2,791	8,174	26,408	4.3
CUTTERS	4,151	3,107	5,240	1,417	327	14,241	2.3
DUDU ACELAMECTIN	717	537	905	245	4,860	7,263	1.0
BANCO 72	71	53	90	24	71	310	0.1
BELTWILCRON	21	16	27	7	21	93	0.0
ACTERIC	4	3	5	1	4	17	0.0
AMECRON	253	190	320	87	253	1,103	0.2
ATAKAN	2,048	1,533	2,585	-	2,048	8,213	1.3
DDT	13	14	15	17	19	78	0.0
BHC	6	8	9	11	13	47	0.0
Nicotine	16	17	19	21	24	97	0.0
Toxaphene	10	12	14	15	17	68	0.0
Total	**105,995**	**111,269**	**191,671**	**83,782**	**117,731**	**610,447**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.6.4 Fungicides

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of different type of fungicides to farmers between 2016 and 2020 in Morogoro Region. A total of 258,003 different type of fungicides where distributed to farmers and MANCOZEB 72EC was the most distributed fungicide with total distribution of 124,611 liters (48.3 percent), followed by Metalax 81,330 litres (31.5 percent), Farmer zed 16,490 litres (6.4 percent) and Linkonil 11,045 (4.3 percent). The rest of the fungicides were

distributed in very small quantities. It is also important to note that distribution of fungicides depends on the demand from farmers which is determined by types of crops grown in a particular location.

The region should be aware that; use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides inputs is essential for enhancing crop productivity under smallholder farming setting countrywide. Hence timely availability and access of these inputs is very critical in addressing the prevailing challenge.

Table 3.11   Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020

Type of Fungicides	Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed					Total Distribution	Percent
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
CARBENDAZIM	20	24	27	28	29	128	0.0
MERPAN	11	14	16	17	19	77	0.0
HEXACONAZOLE	15	17	18	19	21	90	0.0
MENCOZEB	7	9	11	13	14	54	0.0
MANCOZEB 72EC	142	34,717	29,409	28,826	31,517	124,611	48.3
Metalax	32	18,275	17,068	21,544	24,412	81,330	31.5
Farmerzed	2,539	3,380	554	685	9,332	16,490	6.4
Linkmill	382	1,609	366	1,579	167	4,102	1.6
Linkonil	2,257	1,690	2,850	771	3,477	11,045	4.3
Salfa	-	-	1,850	81	81	2,012	0.8
Anvil	-	90	1,850	-	-	1,940	0.8
Baltamethrin	-	-	219	-	-	219	0.1
Chlorothalonil (lts)	6	18	26	89	176	314	0.1
Movil	-	-	104	8,720	124	8,948	3.5
IVORY	700	320	658	679	958	3,315	1.3
RINDOMIL	293	314	1,183	280	1,258	3,328	1.3
Total	**6,405**	**60,476**	**56,209**	**63,329**	**71,584**	**258,003**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.6.5 Improved seeds

Use of improved seeds is an important aspect, although not the only one, for increased agricultural productivity (output per unit of land). There has been a remarkable improvement in availability of improved seeds for maize in the council, aided by the maize improved seed distribution plan. For Morogoro Region, paddy (TXD 306 (SARO 5)) and beans (Njano Uyole) seeds were the most improved seeds accounting for 22.9 and 17.0 percent respectively of the total improved seeds which were distributed during the reference crop seasons. Maize (Stula) was third most improved seed distributed at 15.6 percent. The remaining seeds were distributed in a very low quantity (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12 Type and Quantity of Improved Seeds (Kg) Distributed to Farmers, Morogoro Region, 2016-2020

Type of Improved Seed	Type and Quantity of Improved Seeds (Kgs) Distributed					Total Distribution	Percent
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
DK 8071	84,202	72,849	94,609	49,197	28,383	329,239	6.3
MERU H600	78,312	71,362	77,432	71,194	76,612	374,914	7.1
PAN 15	4,348	4,348	6,218	5,998	4,348	25,260	0.5
PAN 77	851	2,464	3,200	1,664	851	9,030	0.2
SC 403	85	-	956	497	85	1,622	0.0
Situka -M1	22,265	142,293	13,317	16,857	7,743	202,475	3.9
Staha	92,136	91,454	89,754	87,384	76,584	437,313	8.3
TMV 1	17,246	16,256	16,406	17,906	17,046	84,860	1.6
TXD 306 (SARO 5)	240,500	236,500	236,500	243,500	243,600	1,200,600	22.9
SUPA	16,908	14,628	18,998	9,879	16,908	77,322	1.5
MBEGU ZINGINE	15,081	13,048	16,945	8,811	15,081	68,966	1.3
DK8031	590	1,051	800	3,502	590	6,533	0.1
H513	7,000	701	358	600	6,500	15,159	0.3
LISHE- H2	12,000	1,200	3,308	355	523	17,386	0.3
Lyamungu 85	2,852	2,467	4,186	1,666	2,852	14,022	0.3
Njano Uyole	223,547	193,406	251,176		223,547	891,675	17.0
KOROSHO	160		-	-	160	320	0.0
KUNDE	911	139	-	-	911	1,961	0.0
MBAAZI	723	788	1,024	532	723	3,790	0.1
PAMBA	445	625	812	422	445	2,749	0.1
UFUTA	125	385	-	-	125	636	0.0
K.fedha	141	122	158	82	141	643	0.0
Record	10,282	8,896	11,553	11,553	10,282	52,566	1.0
Mbegu nyingine za Alizeti	3,944	3,412	4,431	2,304	3,944	18,034	0.3
PADDY							
NERICA 1	786	-	5	-	-	791	0.0
TXD 88	40	-	81,678	42	22	81,782	1.6
TXD 306	88,224	9,542	40	70,440	49,385	217,631	4.1
TXD 85	12,000	-	11,200	9,540	58	32,798	0.6
SUPA	50,164	70,490	1,822	-	21	122,497	2.3
KATRINI	-	19,384	50,164	52	2	69,602	1.3
MWANGAZA	-	21,042	120	14	-	21,176	0.4
DAKAWA	-	39,945	-	-	-	39,945	0.8
SIMSIM (Naliendele)	-	-	-	36	5,000	5,036	0.1
Maize (Stula)	227,770	130,980	145,536	158,116	159,116	821,518	15.6
Total	**1,213,638**	**1,169,777**	**1,142,707**	**772,144**	**951,587**	**5,249,853**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.6.6 Irrigation

Due to its geographical location, topography and ecological conditions, it is estimated that 121,731 hectares in the region have potential for application of irrigation farming (Table 3.13). Irrigation is however practiced on very low scale in Gairo DC compared to other councils though Morogoro Municipal Council had no area potential for irrigation. In 2020 Kilosa DC utilizes the largest hectares 39,808 equivalent to 32.7 percent of the estimated

potential irrigation area, followed by Mvomero DC 30,429 (25.0 percent) and Morogoro DC 19,702 (16.2 percent). Efforts must be made to ensure expansion of irrigation facilities and development of new ones in order to assure that majority of farmers has access to these facilities.

Table 3.13   Irrigation Projects, Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Estimated Potential Area (Ha) for Irrigation	Major Crops
Morogoro MC	0	0
Ifakara TC	1,637	Paddy
Morogoro DC	19,702	Paddy
Kilosa DC	39,808	Paddy, Beans and Onions
Malinyi DC	10,250	Paddy and maize
Mlimba DC	12,038	Paddy and Maize
Mvomero DC	30,429	Paddy, Sugarcane, Vegetables, Tomatoes and Horticulture
Ulanga DC	7,496	Paddy and Beans
Gairo DC	370.7	Vegetables and Sugarcane
Total	**121,731**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.7   Status of Agriculture Staff

Table 3.14 presents availability of the human resource in agriculture sub sector in Morogoro region. More than half (175 staff, 56.3 percent) of a total staff (311) in agriculture sub sector was field extension officers followed by field officers (72 staffs, 23.1 percent) and Agriculture officers (64 staffs, 20.6 percent. Comparison of the availability of staff among the district, Table 3.14 shows Kilosa DC had more staff (96) which is equivalent to 30.7 percent of the Region's total staffs followed by Morogoro DC (80 staffs equal to 25.7 percent) and Mvomero DC with 57 staffs (18.3 percent). It was observed that Morogoro MC which is the region headquarter, Ifakara TC, and Mlimba DC had no agriculture staffs. Besides enhancing access to extension services, joint participation of government and private sector in providing extension service should aim to improve the quality of its services to ensure increased adoption of improved practices for increased crop productivity.

Table 3.14   Availability of Agriculture Personnel by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Agriculture Officers		Field Extension Officers		Field Officers		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	19	4	39	18	0	0	58	22
Kilosa DC	13	7	27	7	23	19	63	33
Malinyi DC	5	1	12	2	0	0	17	3
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	0	0	32	23	2	0	34	23
Ulanga DC	1	8	8	0	0	9	9	17
Gairo DC	5	1	4	3	13	6	22	10
Total	**43**	**21**	**122**	**53**	**38**	**34**	**203**	**108**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative), 2021

3.1.8   Policy Implication in Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector performance in terms of food and cash crop production does not give a bright future on the status of food security as well as to the economy of the region which largely depends on agriculture. Limited access of agricultural inputs especially to peasant farmers, low price of agricultural produces against production, poor agricultural practices are the cause of the region's agriculture poor performance. To revive the sector, the region need to improve extension services, ensure reliable supply of agricultural inputs and market for both food and cash crops.

3.1.8.1   Investment Opportunities in Agriculture sector

The climate and topography of Morogoro region are suitable for growing a variety of crops. Investment should therefore focus on large scale farming of crops like paddy, maize, simsim, cassava, Irish potatoes, beans, cotton, sunflower and supply of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, seeds etc at affordable prices; supply of farm implements such as power tillers, tractors, ox-cats etc at affordable prices; agro- processing industries especially value adding industries for paddy and maize crops, sorting and packaging industry for vegetables and fruits; and Irrigation farming by construction of irrigation infrastructures through seasonal rivers available in the region, harvest rain water and drilling of borehole wells for irrigation.

3.2   Livestock

3.2.1   Introduction

The livestock sub-sector contributed 7.1 percent to the National Gross Domestic Product and grew by 5 percent in Tanzania (The Economic Survey 2020). The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) reveals that, out of 501,794 households in Morogoro Region, 37.8 percent (189,794 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 159,654 households (84.1 percent) were in rural areas and 30,140 households (15.9 percent) were in urban areas. Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Kilosa District (37.8 percent) and the smallest district was Morogoro Municipal Council (15.9 percent) of its total households.

Furthermore, the livestock sub-sector plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in the region as it provides best source of animal protein, food security, cash income, manure for the crop and vegetable production, draught animal power, and other socio – economic functions. The main types of livestock raised in Morogoro region are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken, other birds including ducks, turkeys and guinea fowls; and other livestock (rabbits, donkeys and guinea pigs). Livestock products produced include meat, milk, eggs, hides and skins. This section presents the results in relation to the livestock population at region and district levels in Morogoro region. Other livestock variables have been discussed including livestock diseases, livestock products (milk, and hides and skin), extension services and pests and parasites control.

3.2.2   Livestock Population

According to 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture, The total number of cattle in Tanzania was 33,928,391 out of which, 33,785,423 (99.6 percent) were kept by smallholder farmers and 142,968 (0.4 percent) raised in large scale farms. The number of cattle kept by smallholder farmers in Mainland Tanzania was 33,514,716 and 270,707 in Tanzania Zanzibar. Out of number of cattle kept by smallholder farmers in Mainland Tanzania (33,514,716), 1,084,316 cattle (3.2 percent) were kept in Morogoro region. Tabora region had the highest number of cattle (2,841,191; 8.5 percent) from smallholder farmers, followed by Arusha (2,610,334; 7.8 percent) and Simiyu (2,601,523; 7.8 percent).

Table 3.15 shows the estimated numbers of livestock by type in each council of Morogoro Region in 2020. The statistics show that during 2020, there were larger population of poultry especially indigenous chicken 2,203,186 (37.3 percent) and larger population of improved chicken both broilers and layers 2,005,274 (33.9 percent). This was followed by cattle 959,743 (16.2 percent), goats 453,585 (7.7 percent) and sheep 187,575 (3.2 percent). The least population of livestock was observed to pigs and donkeys with 1.4 and 0.3 percent respectively. At district level, Ulanga DC was leading by having more population of livestock 2,432,882 (41.1 percent) followed by Kilosa DC 970,293 (16.4 percent) and Morogoro DC with 777,586 (13.2 percent). The district with least number of livestock populations was Gairo DC with only 107,140 (1.8 percent). The larger number of cattle was observed in Kilosa DC with 271,453 cattle followed by Mvomero DC (201,410) and Morogoro DC with 157,012. The district with least number of cattle was Morogoro Municipal with only 10,147 cattle.

Table 3.15   Estimated Livestock Population by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

District	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkey	Pigs	Indigenous Chicken	Chicken (Broilers& Layers)	Total
Morogoro MC	10,147	9,824	932	27	5,530	69,628	71,297	167,385
Ifakara TC	15,739	4,854	3,778	73	10,015	114,178	55,472	204,109
Morogoro DC	157,012	100,449	42,188	10,135	26,588	411,803	29,411	777,586
Kilosa DC	271,453	144,158	48,209	3,605	10,169	435,235	57,464	970,293
Malinyi DC	118,494	35,129	36,211	260	2,034	0	100	192,228
Mlimba DC	103,783	28,287	26,457	126	22,277	272,272	33,528	486,730
Mvomero DC	201,410	84,180	13,627	2,128	3,881	248,322	20,704	574,252
Ulanga DC	39,360	12,642	12,724	159	2,167	628,532	1,737,298	2,432,882
Gairo DC	42,345	34,062	3,449	1,037	3,031	23,216	0	107,140
Total	**959,743**	**453,585**	**187,575**	**17,550**	**85,692**	**2,203,186**	**2,005,274**	**5,912,605**
Percent	**16.2**	**7.7**	**3.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**37.3**	**33.9**	**100**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.2.1   Cattle Population.

Indigenous cattle are the leading type of cattle found in Morogoro Region. In 2020, they accounted for 97.7 percent of the region's total cattle population while improved dairy cattle are only 1.9 percent of the total cattle population. Kilosa DC had the largest share (28.2 percent) of the Region's total cattle population followed by Mvomero DC (20.1 percent) and Morogoro DC (16.0 percent) in the second and third positions respectively. Mvomero DC, Morogoro DC and Kilosa DC are the three leading improved dairy cattle keepers (Table 3.16 and Figure 3.5). It is

further observed that, out of 9 councils in the region, only Morogoro MC, Ulanga DC and Gairo DC are not keeping improved beef cattle.

Table 3.16   Population Distribution of Cattle by Type and by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Population of Cattle by Type and District							
	Indigenous Cattle		Improved Dairy Cattle		Improved Beef Cattle		Total	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Morogoro MC	21,625	2.3	0	0	0	0	21,625	2.2
Ifakara TC	14,113	1.5	1,680	9.1	56	1.7	15,849	1.6
Morogoro DC	152463	16	2705	14.7	1,638.00	48.5	156,806	16.1
Kilosa DC	268,523	28.2	2,286	12.4	644	19.1	271,453	27.9
Malinyi DC	118,494	12.4	228	1.2	52	1.5	118,774	12.2
Mlimba DC	103,783	10.9	2,088	11.3	441	13.1	106,312	10.9
Mvomero DC	191,679	20.1	9,178	49.8	547	16.2	201,404	20.7
Ulanga DC	39,200	4.1	0	0	0	0	39,200	4
Gairo DC	42,072	4.4	273	1.5	0	0	42,345	4.3
Total	**951,952**	**100**	**18,438**	**100**	**3,378**	**100**	**973,968**	**100**
Percent	**97.7**		**1.9**		**0.3**		**100**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

Figure 3.5   Population of Cattle by District, Morogoro Region, 2020
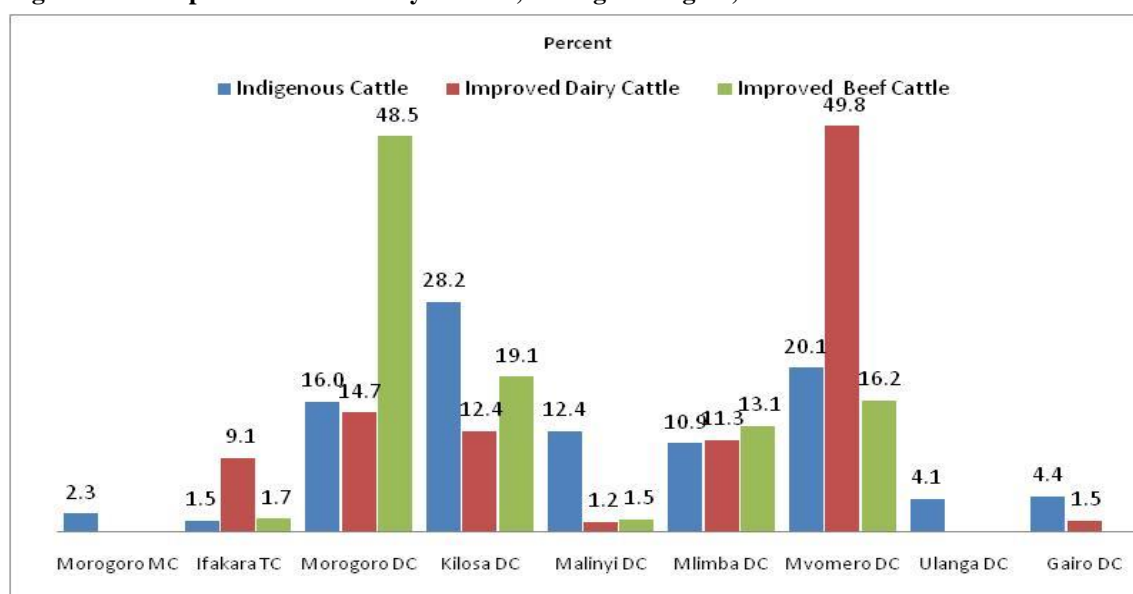
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

Map 3.1   Cattle Distribution by District; Morogoro Region
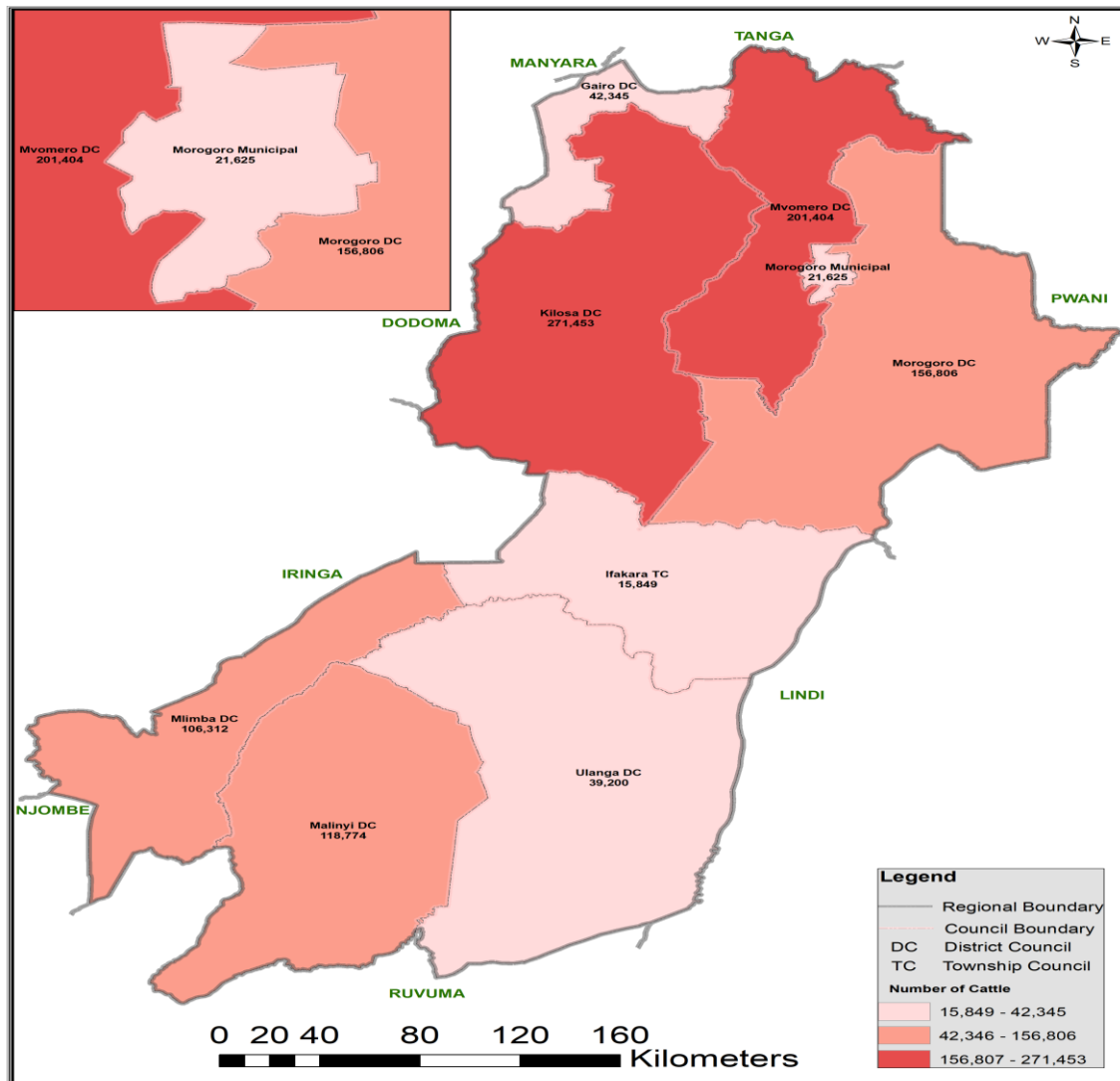
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

3.2.2.2 Goat Population

Table 3.17 shows that, in 2020, Morogoro Region had a total of 447,541 goats with the largest number of indigenous goats 444,138(99.2 percent). Kilosa DC dominated with the largest share of goats types (32.2 percent) followed by Mvomero DC (19.5 percent) and Morogoro DC (17.4 percent). Ifakara TC and Ulanga DC had the lowest proportion of goats in the regions (1.1 and 2.7 percent) respectively.

Table 3.17   Population Distribution of Goats by Type and by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Population of goats by Type		Total	Percent
	Indigenous Goats	Improved Dairy Goats		
Morogoro MC	21,625	555	22,180	5.0
Ifakara TC	4,818	63	4,881	1.1
Morogoro DC	76,999	687	77,686	17.4
Kilosa DC	143,834	324	144,158	32.2
Malinyi DC	36,965	0	36,965	8.3
Mlimba DC	28,287	0	28,287	6.3
Mvomero DC	85,492	1,657	87,149	19.5
Ulanga DC	12,173	0	12,173	2.7
Gairo DC	33,945	117	34,062	7.6
Total	**444,138**	**3,403**	**447,541**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.3   Grazing Area

Grazing land is defined as the land that is available for the grazing needs of livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly area, all wildlife and forest reserves also tree plantations, but it includes game controlled areas. Table 3.18 shows that in 2020 the estimated land fit for grazing in the region was 400,225 hectares while the land used for grazing was 371,537 hectares (93 percent). At district level, the largest land area used for grazing is found in Kilosa DC (65.3 percent) of the region's total land, followed by Gairo DC (10.3 percent) and Morogoro DC (9.1 percent). In addition, the region is safe for livestock keeping as it had no tsetse flies infected areas.

Table 3.18   Estimated Area Under-Grazing by Council, Morogoro Region, 2020

Ward	Total Land (Ha)	Land Fit for Grazing (Ha)	Land Used for Grazing (Ha)	Proportion of Grazing Land Used (Percent)	Tsetse Fly Infected Area (Ha)
Morogoro MC	50,671.90	368	291	79	0
Ifakara TC	118,471.00	7,998	7,998	100	0
Morogoro DC	506,750.00	36,443	36,443	100	0
Kilosa DC	1,239,370.00	261,203	261,203	100	0
Malinyi DC	997,990.20	20,845	20,845	100	0
Mlimba DC	477,508.80	3,474	3,474	100	0
Mvomero DC	283,912.10	9,382	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	330,859.00	19,229	0	0	0
Gairo DC	185,130.00	41,283	41,283	100	0
Total	**4,190,663**	**400,225**	**371,537**	**93**	**0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.4   Livestock Services/Infrastructures

Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to preventive and curative facilities capable of controlling or preventing their morbidities and mortalities. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in terms of quality and quantity, which can be prevented by the availabilities of livestock infrastructure including dips and veterinary centres together with medicines, while crushes, abattoirs, hides and skin sheds, slaughter slabs, livestock market or auctions and accessibility of water improve the quality of livestock products.

Table 3.19 shows that Morogoro region has 62 dips, among them, 31 are working and 31 are not working, 51 veterinary centres with only 41 working and 10 are not working. Relatively, the region had 5 crushes, 9 hides or skin shed, 5 abattoirs or slaughter slab, 72 livestock market or auction and 38 charcoal dams. Across the councils, Kilosa DC is more privileged in the region with 9 working dips, while Morogoro MC had 17 working veterinary centres. Ulanga DC, Mlimba DC, and Ifakara TC had no working dips or veterinary centres.

Table 3.19   Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Dips			Veterinary Centres			Crushes	Hides/skin sheds	Abattoirs /Slaughter slab	Livestock market/Auction	Charco dams
	W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total					
Morogoro MC	2	0	2	17	0	17	0	1	1	13	1
Ifakara TC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	2
Morogoro DC	6	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	16	5
Kilosa DC	9	12	21	0	1	1	2	1	0	10	6
Malinyi DC	1	3	4	23	4	27	0	1	1	1	6
Mlimba DC	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6
Mvomero DC	6	3	9	0	3	3	0	2	2	8	6
Ulanga DC	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Gairo DC	7	5	12	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
Total	**31**	**31**	**62**	**41**	**10**	**51**	**5**	**9**	**5**	**72**	**38**

W= Working   NW= Not Working
Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021*

3.2.5   Marketing of Livestock and their Products

3.2.5.1   Marketing of Livestock

Lack of proper procedure of marketing livestock have created a problem of getting actual number of livestock marketed and the amount of revenue collected from each type of livestock in the region. Table 3.20 shows indicative number and value of livestock marketed in Morogoro region between 2018 and 2020. In 2018, a total of 388,732 livestock valued at about TZS. 8.0 billion were marketed in the region. The number of livestock marketed increased to 427,746 in

2019 with a total value of TZS. 9.6 billion. Indigenous cattle, goat and poultry were the main contributors to the region's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock in all three years (Table 3.20). One general observation from these data is that contribution of indigenous cattle was insignificant because of their population and average value throughout the region.

Table 3.20   Marketing of Major Livestock by Council, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Category	Total Number of Livestock Marketed			Total	Total Value in TZS			Total
	2018	2019	2020		2018	2019	2020	
Indigenous Cattle	134,911	152,469	142,049	429,429	5,980,856,080	6,952,230,040	8,825,961,920	21,759,048,040
Dairy Cattle	35	40	63	138	32,500	52,000	32,500	117,000
Beef Cattle	123	228	293	644	156,000,000	334,500,000	421,500,000	912,000,000
Goats	33,701	35,147	28,644	97,492	59,414,410	207,081,000	41,199,190	307,694,600
Poultry	198,743	216,569	244,870	660,182	1,421,040,000	1,662,811,300	2,212,596,000	5,296,447,300
Pig	9,784	11,191	10,545	31,520	416,713,000	462,778,070	520,489,000	1,399,980,070
Sheep	11,435	12,102	11,668	35,205	26,116,320	37,744,000	34,192,260	98,052,580
Total	**388,732**	**427,746**	**438,132**	**1,254,610**	**8,060,172,310**	**9,657,196,410**	**12,055,970,870**	**29,773,339,590**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.5.2   Marketing of Hides and Skin

Hides and skins had a significant contribution to the Region's economy from 2018 to 2020. The products have a significant importance in leather industry and creates alternative source of income for livestock keepers. From 2018 - 2020, the region earned TZS 81.7 million from the sale of 141,885 hides and skins at an average of TZS 576 per piece. In addition, cattle hides are sold at TZS 803 per piece, goat skins at an average of TZS 392 per piece and sheep skins at an average of TZS 220 per piece (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21   Marketing of Livestock Hides and Skins, by Council, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Category	Total Number of Units Marketed			Total	Total Value in TZS			Total
	2018	2019	2020		2018	2019	2020	
Cattle Hides	25,609	24,707	21,999	**72,315**	20,863,500	18,779,500	18,478,500	**58,121,500**
Goat Skins	14,842	16,219	17,286	**48,347**	6,411,500	6,490,000	6,061,000	**18,962,500**
Sheep Skins	6,402	7,725	7,096	**21,223**	1,597,500	1,585,000	1,500,000	**4,682,500**
Total	**46,853**	**48,651**	**46,381**	**141,885**	**28,872,500**	**26,854,500**	**26,039,500**	**81,766,500**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.5.3 Cattle Milk Production and Marketing

Table 3.22 shows that, milk production in Morogoro Region decreased by 38.3 percent between 2018 and 2020. In the same period, income earned increased by 35.7 percent, from TZS 16.0 billion in 2018 to TZS 21.8 billion in 2020. The growth in income from milk sales was largely influenced by high average prices for milk in 2019 (Table 3.22). Most of the milk sold and income earned was from Dairy Cattle followed by indigenous cattle. Very little was earned from sale of milk from dairy goats due to their low productivity.

Table 3.22   Production of Milk by Council; Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Livestock	Total Number of Litres			Average Per Litre	Total Value in TZS.		
	2018	**2019**	**2020**		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Indigenous Cattle	21,083,409	7,499,465	15,590,381	14,724,418	5,659,615,043	6,480,113,100	7,575,078,800
Dairy Cattle	27,755,135	523,204	13,991,299	14,089,879	10,412,637,156	11,903,008,700	14,256,999,400
Dairy Goats	64,480	95,303	588,835	249,539	6,448,000	-	-
Total	**48,903,024**	**8,117,972**	**30,170,515**	**29,063,837**	**16,078,700,199**	**18,383,121,800**	**21,832,078,200**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.6   Major Livestock Diseases

Livestock pests and parasites pose were a great threat to livestock causing illness and hence reduced production, growth and sometimes deaths. Their control is most important in livestock rearing. Livestock disease control plays an important role in improving the livelihood not only to livestock keeping community but also indirectly enhancing Morogoro economy through widening the extent of market for livestock products. Hence, animal diseases control provides an assurance to the public on their health.

3.2.6.1   Cattle Diseases

The most common reported diseases affecting cattle in Morogoro Region are Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia (CBPP), East Coast Fever (ECF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Anaplasmosis and Trypanosomiasis were the major cause of cattle morbidity by (96.4 percent) of morbidity in the region while Trypanosomiasis made up 30.7 percent of all reported mortality cases in 2018 to 2020 (Table 3.23). Statistics for the period from 2018 to 2020 furthermore shows that, mortality cases (14,213) are very low compared to morbidity cases (1,039,901). The five major diseases reported above were also the causes of the reported cattle deaths, whereby Trypanosomiasis accounted for 30.7 percent of all deaths,

followed by CBPP (23 percent), LSD (12.1 percent), ECF accounting for 12 percent and FMD (6.3 percent).

Figure 3.6   Morbidity and Mortality Cases, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020
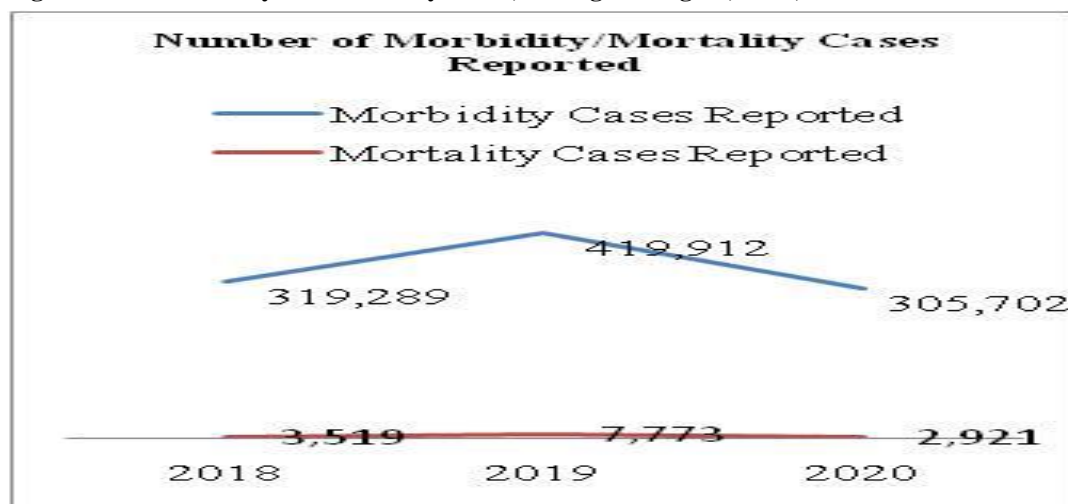
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

Table 3.23   Major Cattle Diseases Reported, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported			Total	Percent	Number of Mortality Cases Reported			Total	Percent
	2018	2019	2020			2018	2019	2020		
Helmenthioitis	171	259	128	558	0.1	25	43	19	87	0.6
Rabies	251	232	284	767	0.1	30	12	51	93	0.7
TRYPS	4,956	4,906	3,785	13,647	1.3	66	42	60	168	1.2
LSD	8,197	7,091	6,914	22,202	2.1	122	1,514	84	1,720	12.1
Mastitis	26	26	25	77	0.0	-	-	4	4	0.0
FMD	44,657	52,818	41,429	138,904	13.4	261	288	341	890	6.3
FMD/LSD	4,350	3,066	3,050	10,466	1.0	173	81	27	281	2.0
E.C.F	59,602	88,833	59,432	207,867	20.0	714	409	588	1,711	12.0
Helminthosis	171	259	128	558	0.1	25	43	19	87	0.6
FOOT ROT	28	28	24	80	0.0	-	1	1	2	0.0
Lumpy skin	580	814	3,903	5,297	0.5	3	2	105	110	0.8
WORMS	878	529	1,259	2,666	0.3	25	34	1	60	0.4
PEUMONIA	40	64	15	119	0.0	3	-	6	9	0.1
Trypanosomiasis	7,878	4,955	7,119	19,952	1.9	357	3,473	528	4,358	30.7
Facioliasis	153	137	146	436	0.0	8	6	5	19	0.1
Mange	200	23	50	273	0.0	23	-	-	23	0.2
PPR	452	676	337	1,465	0.1	68	136	51	255	1.8
Black quarter	210	440	375	1,025	0.1	19	61	9	89	0.6
Anaplasmosis	19,986	18,649	14,604	53,239	5.1	192	177	109	478	3.4
CBPP	146,073	208,815	140,424	495,312	47.6	1,139	1,331	806	3,276	23.0
CBPP/LSD	20,409	22,210	22,219	64,838	6.2	264	119	107	490	3.4
Babesiosis	19	82	52	153	0.0	2	1	-	3	0.0
Total	**319,287**	**414,912**	**305,702**	**1,039,901**	**100.0**	**3,519**	**7,773**	**2,921**	**14,213**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.6.2 Goat Diseases

The most common diseases affecting goats in Morogoro Region are Worms, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), helmenthioitis and Foot rot. From the year 2018 to 2020, a total of 310,167 goat morbidity cases were reported out of which 97,290 equivalent to 31.4 percent, were caused by Worms. During the same period, 6,566 mortality cases were reported, most of which were due to helmenthioitis (2,417 cases or 36.8 percent), followed by FMD (2,273 cases or 34.6 percent), Foot rot (1,038 cases or 15.8 percent), Worms (514 cases or 7.8 percent) and CCPP (156 cases or 2.4 percent). The largest number of mortality cases were however reported in 2020 (3,420 cases) and 131,867 morbidity cases in 2019 (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24   Major Goat Diseases Reported, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported			Total	Percent	Number of Mortality Cases Reported			Total	Percent
	2018	2019	2020			2018	2019	2020		
Helmenthioitis	4,690	5,585	6,567	16,842	5.4	263	341	1,813	2,417	36.8
CCPP	17,968	26,069	17,321	61,358	19.8	74	66	16	156	2.4
FMD	30,434	28,768	693	59,895	19.3	693	757	823	2,273	34.6
Helminthosis	1,314	954	499	2,767	0.9	2	-	-	2	0.0
FOOT ROT	3,571	3,460	4,077	11,108	3.6	273	288	477	1,038	15.8
Goat pox	374	427	105	906	0.3	8	1	-	9	0.1
WORMS	27,990	41,557	27,743	97,290	31.4	150	113	251	514	7.8
PEUMONIA	433	427	236	1,096	0.4	44	29	36	109	1.7
Trypanosomiasis	-	-	2	2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
CS	29	20	30	79	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
PPR	17,198	24,512	16,673	58,383	18.8	-	-	-	-	-
Anaplasmosis	28	25	24	77	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Heartwater	126	60	5	191	0.1	13	31	4	48	0.7
QFR	-	3	-	3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	170	170	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**104,155**	**131,867**	**74,145**	**310,167**	**100.0**	**1,520**	**1,626**	**3,420**	**6,566**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.6.3 Sheep Diseases

FMD, CCPP, Abscess, Helmenthioitis and Worms were the main cause of morbidity and mortality cases among sheep in Morogoro region. Table 3.25 shows that most of sheep illnesses in the region (34.9 percent) were caused by FMD and CCPP infections. The disease also killed about 49.7 percent of sheep died in the region in the period of 2018 to 2020 followed by PPR (19.8 percent), Helmenthioitis (11.2 percent) and Foot rot (8.4 percent).

Table 3.25   Major Sheep Diseases Reported, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported			Total	Percent	Number of Mortality Cases Reported			Total	Percent
	2018	2019	2020			2018	2019	2020		
Abscess	9,265	13,599	8,918	31,782	10.2	-	-	-	-	-
Anaplasmisis	2	2	1	5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Babesiosis	19	43	23	85	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
CCPP	6,340	9,352	5,999	21,691	7.0	496	183	166	845	6.6
Diarrhoea	48	50	40	138	0.0	15	20	-	35	0.3
FMD	143	187	75	405	0.1	45	35	40	120	0.9
FMD/CCPP	24,315	32,779	29,221	86,315	27.8	2,093	2,047	2,223	6,363	49.7
Footrot	3,211	3,271	4,118	10,600	3.4	588	182	303	1,073	8.4
Heartwater	126	60	5	191	0.1	31	4	-	35	0.3
Helminthiasis	7,585	7,488	9,998	25,071	8.1	398	460	580	1,438	11.2
LSD	-	170	-	170	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Mange	258	212	97	567	0.2	1	-	-	1	0.0
QRF	346	334	190	870	0.3	96	80	52	228	1.8
Pneumonia	538	410	70	1,018	0.3	65	35	30	130	1.0
PPR	2,383	2,018	1,811	6,212	2.0	894	826	809	2,529	19.8
Sheep pox	43	68	-	111	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Worms	9,265	13,599	-	22,864	7.4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**63,887**	**83,642**	**60,566**	**208,095**	**67.1**	**4,722**	**3,872**	**4,203**	**12,797**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.6.4   Poultry Diseases

Table 3.26 shows that, Newcastle disease was leading at 88,330 cases (60.8 percent) of poultry morbidity in the region followed by Foul pox with 15,371 cases (13.7 percent), Salmonellosis 12,231 (8.4 percent) and Typhoid 10,828 (7.5 percent). The table also shows that about 82.7 percent of poultry deaths in Morogoro Region from 2018 to 2020 were caused by Newcastle disease followed by Typhoid (4.9 percent), Gumboro and Foul pox both with 4.3 percent). It was observed that poultry morbidity cases were high in 2019 while deaths cases were high in 2018 (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26   Major Poultry Diseases Reported, Morogoro Region, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Disease	Number of Morbidity Cases Reported			Total	Percent	Number of Mortality Cases Reported			Total	Percent
	2018	2019	2020			2018	2019	2020		
Foul pox	5,299	5,163	4,909	15,371	10.6	728	651	491	1,870	4.3
IC	1,154	947	1,192	3,293	2.3	16	12	21	49	0.1
Gumboro	3,403	3,344	2,624	9,371	6.5	728	651	491	1,870	4.3
Cocidiosis	1,147	1,952	2,762	5,861	4.0	115	195	276	586	1.4
Newcastle	18,775	18,410	18,350	88,330	60.8	12,087	12,063	11,734	35,884	82.7
Salmonellosis	4,412	3,591	4,228	12,231	8.4	252	358	402	1,012	2.3
Typhoid	2,714	3,546	4,568	10,828	7.5	569	675	884	2,128	4.9
Total	**36,904**	**36,953**	**38,633**	**145,285**	**100.0**	**14,495**	**14,605**	**14,299**	**43,399**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.7   Status of Livestock Personnel

Morogoro Region has a shortage of livestock personnel. During 2020, the region had only six (6) veterinary officers, 2 livestock officers, 71 livestock field officers and 29 pest and tsetse field officers (Table 3.27). The six veterinary officers served Ifakara DC, Kilosa DC, Malinyi DC, Mlimba DC, Ulanga DC and Gairo DC. Morogoro DC, Morogoro MC, and Mvomero DC had no veterinary officers. The region has only 138 livestock auxiliary officers who are serving in Morogoro DC, Kilosa DC, Malinyi DC Mlimba DC, Ulanga DC and Mvomero DC. The shortage of livestock personnel in the region has been a persistent problem and is one of the major contributors to poor performance of this sub sector. There is a need, therefore, to recruit more staff in order to avail the necessary services to farmers and livestock keepers so as to support growth of the sector's productivity and its contribution to the council and regional GDP.

Table 3.27   Availability of Livestock Personnel by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Veterinary Officers	Livestock Officers	Livestock Field Officers	Pests and Tsetse Field Officers	Livestock Auxiliary	Total
Morogoro MC	0	1	28	29	0	58
Ifakara TC	1	1	3	0	0	5
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	56	56
Kilosa DC	1	0	6	0	16	23
Malinyi DC	1	0	3	0	12	16
Mlimba DC	1	0	0	0	5	6
Mvomero DC	0	0	12	0	46	58
Ulanga DC	1	0	7	0	3	11
Gairo DC	1	0	12	0	0	13
Total	**6**	**2**	**71**	**29**	**138**	**246**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.2.8   Policy Implication

Morogoro region like other Regions in Tanzania has median livestock population, including cattle, goats, sheep and poultry and considered to be among the important economic activity that can employ significant number of people and contributes large share to the region's GDP at large. Main reason for poor performance of this sector has been influenced by poor practice of livestock keeping with no regular treatment, absence of livestock infrastructure, personnel and medicine. The major objective is to enhance livestock operation and improve production of livestock, fisheries and their products.

3.2.9　Investment Opportunities in Livestock Subsector

Morogoro region has inadequate livestock infrastructure that are working such as dips, veterinary centers, water points, abattoirs etc. Therefore, construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area for investing in livestock sub sector. Other areas which highly need investors are dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning; specifically the region needs to look at the meat process in which region is strategically located in the zone to house a modern meat processing plant. There is a need for building abattoirs in region which could process and add value and serve as a local market for livestock keepers. Establishment of sub ranches for beef ranching and crossbreeding is another area of investment.

Also tanneries for adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export. Furthermore, animal feeds which supplement feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be planted and so is the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in the region. Establishment of livestock pharmaceutical shops and veterinary clinics where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas. Similarly, Livestock Auctions markets: There is a need for improvement of available livestock markets by establishing all necessary facilities such as dips, slaughter slabs, crushers, skin and hide shed as well as necessary offices and equipment related to the sector.

3.3　Natural Resources

Natural resource sector is comprised of forestry, hunting, beekeeping and tourism., The forestry sub sector plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance, protect soils from erosion and conserves water and wildlife. Forests are sources of domestic energy and provide industrial raw materials. Forests also provide useful non-wood products mainly honey and bee wax.

Planted forests have been and are being established in the region in order to offset deforestation from indiscriminate tree cutting for various reasons including-farm expansion and fuel wood utilization. Public awareness of environmental issues and importance of trees is a key to sustainability of various afforestation programs.

3.3.1 Forestry

Good soil and whether are the main facilitators of forestry. Morogoro region with fertile soil and adequate rain is suitable land for forests. Forest reserves are mainly owned by individual people, government and village governments, these authorities face some challenges like overgrazing, wildfire, deforestation and encroachment. The region has a wide range of large forest cover. Due to increase in human economic activities caused by population growth, forests are being depleted due to the demand for firewood, timber and other human activities such as human settlements and agricultural expansion.

Table 3.28 shows that, Morogoro region has a total land area of 4,190,663 ha of which 330,277 ha equivalent to 7.9 percent are covered by forest. Furthermore, the data shows that 99.4 percent of the forest cover is a natural forest reserve area and 0.6 percent is forest plantation area. Mvomero DC had the largest share of forest cover, accounted for 3.1 percent of the region's land area followed by Morogoro DC (3.0 percent). The forest cover for other councils is as shown in the Table 3.28.

Table 3.28   Status of Forest Cover by Council, Morogoro Region; 2020

District/Council	Total Land Area (ha)	Natural Forest Reserve Area (ha)	Forest Plantation Area (ha)	Game Reserve Area (ha)	Game Controlled Area (ha)
Morogoro MC	50,671.9	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	118,471.0	22,889	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	506,750.0	126,630	0	0	734
Kilosa DC	1,239,370.0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	997,990.2	27,993	0	0	0
Mlimba DC	477,508.8	19,232	1,796	0	0
Mvomero DC	283,912.1	127,820	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	330,859.0	3,828	0	7,970	0
Gairo DC	185,130.0	0	88	0	0
Total	**4,190,663**	**328,393**	**1,884**	**7,970**	**734**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021*

Due to the high demand of tree seedlings in the Region, there are several institutions involved in raising tree seedlings in the region. Most of the tree seedlings are raised by institutions in the region such as Schools and NGO's. For example, total seedlings raised in 2016 to 2020 by institutions were 16,092,808 while in the same period district councils raised only 12,909,648 seedlings.(Table 3.29 and 30). Statistics show that; the tree seedlings raised by districts and institutions in the region has increased throughout the period of 2016 to 2020.

At district level, it was observed that Morogoro MC, Kilosa DC and Gairo DC has not raised seedlings throughout the period 2016 to 2020 (Table 3.29). Likewise, in 2016 to 2020 there was no institution/NGOs raised tree seedling in Morogoro MC and Kilosa DC (Table 3.30). The district with larger number of seedling raised was Mvomero DC (5,215,170 or 40.4 percent of total seedlings raised in the region) followed by Ifakara TC (30.8 percent) and Morogoro DC (26 percent). At institutional and NGOs levels, Gairo DC was leading by raising 5,788,694 (36 percent) followed by Mvomero DC 4,716,755 (29 percent) and Ulanga DC with 2,783,888 (17 percent).

Table 3.29   Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by District/Council, Morogoro Region, 2016 - 2020

District/Council	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	-
Ifakara TC	670,500	660,700	857,000	1,029,175	754,191	3,971,566
Morogoro DC	268,325	637,836	320,983	994,803	1,138,568	3,360,515
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	-
Malinyi DC	0	1,620	55,555	6,552	16,844	80,571
Mlimba DC	0	0	7,159	229,167	15,500	251,826
Mvomero DC	858,300	888,810	1,087,500	935,610	1,444,950	5,215,170
Ulanga DC	5,000	14,000	11,000	0	0	30,000
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total	**1,802,125**	**2,202,966**	**2,339,197**	**3,195,307**	**3,370,053**	**12,909,648**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

Table 3.30   Number of Tree Seedlings Raised by Institution; Morogoro Region, 2016 - 2020

District/Council	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	19,500	21,800	20,800	25,500	66,000	153,600
Morogoro DC	24,614	21,951	54,545	55,270	44,165	200,545
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	500	700	5,000	8,964	0	15,164
Mlimba DC	122,000	0	233,125	220,159	1,858,878	2,434,162
Mvomero DC	805,200	734,560	928,802	889,647	1,358,546	4,716,755
Ulanga DC	554,743	610,263	491,093	652,388	475,401	2,783,888
Gairo DC	1,023,000	1,216,000	881,220	1,364,474	1,304,000	5,788,694
Total	**2,549,557**	**2,605,274**	**2,614,585**	**3,216,402**	**5,106,990**	**16,092,808**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.2 Environment

Development partners in Morogoro played an important role in resolving conflicts that arose between government authorities and the people surrounding forests reserves. This has helped to balance national and local interests in resource use. Morogoro population is expected to increase, creating economic opportunities as well as putting unprecedented pressure on both the people and resources. To maximize current and future benefits, careful shorefront planning guided by clear principles and backed by enforceable practices is necessary in order to avoid or resolve conflicts among users. Development partners, NGO's and CBO's shown in Table 3.31 were involved in various activities pertaining to environmental conservation in region in 2020.

Table 3.31 shows that, 31 NGOs and 33 Development partners were involved in environment conservation in Morogoro Region in 2020. Mlimba DC recorded the largest number of NGOs (15) with also 15 development partners who participate in environment conservation followed by Ifakara TC (10 NGOs) with no development partner who participated in environment conservation. The situation was worse in Morogoro MC since there was no NGOs and development partner for environment conservation.

Table 3.31   Number of NGOs and Development Partners Involved in Environmental Conservation by Council, Morogoro Region; 2020

District/Council	Number of NGOs	Number of Development Partners
Morogoro MC	0	0
Ifakara TC	10	0
Morogoro DC	5	3
Kilosa DC	0	0
Malinyi DC	6	0
Mlimba DC	15	15
Mvomero DC	2	3
Ulanga DC	1	15
Gairo DC	7	0
Total	**31**	**33**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.3 Forest Products

Forest products such as timber, poles and charcoal earn revenue to the region through permits and taxes. Table 3.32 shows the amount of revenue earned from timber and charcoal in 2020. In 2020, Morogoro region collected TZS 1,119,584,284 from timber and TZS 138,580,400 from charcoal.

Table 3.32 shows that a total of 2,039,186 volume of logs and 147,715 bags of charcoal were harvested in Morogoro region from 2016 - 2020. The number of logs harvested was high (1,082,603) in 2019 and least number (135,867) in 2020. Likewise the revenue earned was high in 2018 while low revenue was observed in 2020. The data also shows that, over the past five years, the average price for logs and charcoal has decreased from TZS 1,496 per log in 2016 to TZS 568 in 2020 while average price per bag of charcoal decreased from TZS 1,056 in 2016 to TZS 856 in 2020.

Table 3.32   Revenue (TZS) Collected from Logs and Charcoal; Morogoro Region, 2016 – 2020

Year	Volume of logs	Average Price (TZs)	Revenue (TZs)	Number of Bags (Charcoal)	Average Price (TZs)	Revenue (TZs)
2016	162,605	1,496	243,184,195	28,480	1,056	30,087,200
2017	281,731	863	243,024,464	29,106	1,011	29,429,600
2018	376,381	847	318,910,770	30,483	1,118	34,088,397
2019	1,082,603	219	237,327,265	29,743	658	19,569,921
2020	135,867	568	77,137,590	29,903	850	25,405,282
Total	**2,039,186**	549	**1,119,584,284**	**147,715**	938	**138,580,400**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.4   Beekeeping

Beekeeping is one of the economic activities in Morogoro region. Natural forests and forests plantations available in most parts of the region have great potential for beekeeping. Besides those endowments, beekeeping sub-sector is still under developed due to lack of know-how and modern technology. Table 3.33 shows, in 2020 traditional beehives were the dominant by accounting for 67.4 percent of all beehives. Relatively, the region had 18,658 modern beehives, equivalent to 32.6 percent of the total beehives in the region. Mlimba DC had the largest number of both traditional and modern beehives while Morogoro MC, Gairo DC and Kilosa DC had no both traditional and modern beehives in the region. This situation led to low production of honey and bee wax within in the region. Tradition beehives are mainly made by carving logs whilst modern beehives are more improved and made of timber. If the available beekeeping potential is fully utilized, it would reduce unemployment of rural and urban population in the region.

Table 3.33   Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by Council; Morogoro Region, 2016 - 2020

Council	Number of Beehives													
	Traditional							Modern						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Ifakara TC	211	215	249	290	297	1262	3.3	330	322	435	533	573	2193	11.8
Morogoro DC	7	0	0	0	0	7	0.0	570	646	701	784	880	3581	19.2
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Malinyi DC	0	0	26	26	0	52	0.1	0	0	114	121	121	356	1.9
Mlimba DC	3,600	3,600	4,430	5,020	5,122	21,772	56.4	5,204	386	398	940	955	7883	42.2
Mvomero DC	2,796	2,846	2,910	3,086	3,868	15,506	40.2	135	244	306	210	0	895	4.8
Ulanga DC	3	0	0	0	15	18	0.0	1093	421	479	724	1033	3750	20.1
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total	**6,617**	**6,661**	**7,615**	**8,422**	**9,302**	**38,617**	**100.0**	**7332**	**2019**	**2433**	**3312**	**3562**	**18,658**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.5 Fisheries

According to FAO, Tanzania is among of the top ten countries in Africa in terms of total capture fisheries production. Fish farming is common in Mlimba DC, Kilosa DC, Ifakara TC, Malinyi DC and Ulanga DC while Morogoro MC, Mvomero DC and Gairo DC has no fishing activities. In 2020 about 1,973 fishing licences had been issues in the region and there were 2,825 fishermen and 933 registered fishing vessels. In the same period, a total of 438,788 kilograms of fish, worth TZS 1.8 billion were captured by Region's residents. Nearly all the catch (71.1 percent) worth TZS 1.2 billion was recorded in Mlimba DC (Table 3.34).

Table 3.34 Fishery Resources and Production by District From January to December; Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Type of Fishing Resources				Fish Production	
	No. of Fishing License	No. of Fishermen	No. of Registered Fishing Vessels	No. of Un-Registered Fishing Vessels	Weight (kg)	Value (TZS)
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	250	429	74	32	7,810	39,050,000
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	13,766	63,905,490
Kilosa DC	36	104	0	28	57,070	285,350,000
Malinyi DC	885	705	249	345	7,380	35,053,500
Mlimba DC	379	1,139	200	75	323,481	1,293,922,800
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	423	448	410	13	29,281	103,343,669
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,973**	**2,825**	**933**	**493**	**438,788**	**1,820,625,459**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021*

Table 3.35 shows revenue collected from fishermen in Morogoro Region from 2016 - 2020. In 2016, the region collected TZS 34.2 million from fishermen, which increased to TZS 76.3 million in 2020. Mlimba DC dominated by collecting more revenue, TZS 170.5 million (57.9 percent) of the total revenue collected from fishermen, followed by Malinyi DC with TZS 113.4 million (38.5 percent) and Kilosa DC TZS 10.6 million (3.6 percent).

Table 3.35   Revenue Collection from Fishermen (TZS) by District; Morogoro Region, 2016 - 2020

District/Council	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percent
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilosa DC	1,950,000	2,100,000	1,932,000	2,310,000	2,310,000	10,602,000	3.6
Malinyi DC	0	27,577,228	24,198,718	31,825,400	29,819,093	113420439.6	38.5
Mlimba DC	32,347,188	32,970,104	28,827,680	32,131,353	44,255,428	170531753.1	57.9
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,297,188**	**62,647,332**	**54,958,398**	**66,266,753**	**76,384,521**	**294,554,193**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Livestock and Fisheries), 2021

3.3.6   Tourism

3.3.6.1 Introduction

Tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for many regions and countries. It creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism. Tourism creates of job opportunities, boosting the sales of different goods and services such as agricultural products and handcrafts, as well as cultural entertainment provided by locals the majority of whom are poor. The sector is also important for earning foreign currency in the region. As such, tourism as an industry can play a very important role in economic development through improvement of livelihoods and socio-cultural development which are critical in poverty alleviation. Mikumi National Park available in the region is favorable for walking safaris, bird watching is part of tourism and beautiful camping sites for hunters from other regions, Europe and United States every year to hunt Lions, Buffaloes, elephants, Zebras, Giraffes being the main attraction.

Advertising tourism potentials through mass media such as television, radio and even organizing investors' forum are among the strategies that can make tourism potentials known to the public. Moreover, initiatives taken to promote tourism in Morogoro region should go hand in hand with improvement of road infrastructures as well as financial and accommodation services.

Table 3.36 shows that in Morogoro region, only two districts of Morogoro MC, Ifakara TC and Kilosa DC had no historical sites potential for tourism.

Table 3.36   Historical Sites Potential for Tourism by District/Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Type of Historical Site Available	Village/Mitaa	Ward
Morogoro MC	The First Roman Catholic Church, Freedom Fighters Graves, The First Slavery Prison, Mnara Kumbukumbu ya Mashujaa, Common Wealth Graves	Kigurunyembe	Kingo, Mlimani, Mazimbu, Boma and Bigwa
Ifakara TC	0	0	
Morogoro DC	Kolero sacred site	Kolero	Kolero
	Slave rote	Tandai	Kinole
	Matombo cave	Kiswira	Konde
Kilosa DC	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	Munga Water falls	Munga	Mtimbira
	Liganga Forest Reserve	Sofi	Sofi
	Hunting block (Mwatisi-furua)	KilosaMpepo	KilosaMpepo
	Hippopotamus (Bwawa la asili Kiboko)	KilosaMpepo	KilosaMpepo
	Missionary church	Ihowanja	KilosaMpepo
	Mkasu church	Ihowanja	KilosaMpepo
Mlimba DC	Administration of chief Kiwanga	Utengule	Utengule
Mvomero DC	Mountain Climbing (Uluguru and Mkingu Forest Nature Reserves).	Bunduki,Mgeta	Bunduki,Mgeta
	Hike to Lukwangule plateau (Nyandira to Chenzema).	Tchezema	Tchenzema
	Cultural activities(weaving, pottery&carving)	Mangae, Melela,Doma	

District/Council	Type of Historical Site Available	Village/Mitaa	Ward
	Roman catholic church	Mhonda	
	Mjerumani cave	Ubiri	
	Hululu water falls in Uluguru Forest nature reserves	Vinile	Bunduki
	Mkingu Forest Nature reserve	25 sorrounding villages	Mkindo
	Curve of Cero sine source	Gonja	
	Kambi ya mzungu	Mkata	Msongozi
	Traditional forest	Kinda	Kinda
	Inside rivers	Makate, Kinda	
	Kwekambi	Maskati	Maskati
Ulanga DC	BOMA,UDECO Cemetary	MAHENGE	ULANGA
	Kwiro Cathedral	VIGOI	ULANGA
	Nawenge cave	NAWENGE	ULANGA
	Makunganya church	ISONGO	ULANGA
	Sali Cathedral	SALI	ULANGA
Gairo DC	Rubeho Ruins and God's stone (Jiwe la Mungu)	Muheza ititu	Rubeho
	Nguyami Footprint	Nguyami	Idibo
	Various species including Monkey, Chameleon, Butterfly, more than 60 different bird species, including Rubeho Warbler which is Endemic, frogs including Anthroleptis nikeae – Chura filimbi, antelepes	Masenge, Mandege	Rubeho, Mandege, and Nongwe

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.6.2 Wildlife Tourism

Traditionally refers to undomesticated animal species, but has come to include all plants, fungi, and other organisms that grow or live without being introduced by humans. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems. The common wild animals in the region are elephant, buffalo, heartebeest, puku antelopes and hippopotamus which are found in MINEPA game controlled area. Other species found in the region are lion and sable antelope and Crocodile which are found in Kilombero game controlled area. Morogoro Region is endowed with prominent tourism site which attracts many tourists. Table 3.37 shows that, Morogoro Region lost about TZS 3.4 billion from poaching and 167 poachers were netted from 2016 to 2020. The largest number of poachers, 47 was netted in the region in 2017 causing a loss of revenue worth TZS 2.0 billion.

Table 3.37   Number of Poachers and Estimated Revenue Lost from Poaching, Morogoro Region, 2016 - 2020

Year	Number of Poachers Netted	Estimated Revenue Lost from Poaching
2016	34	491,109,500
2017	47	2,025,515,780
2018	34	330,096,250
2019	35	413,697,220
2020	17	152,313,500
Total	**167**	**3,412,732,250**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Land, Natural Resource and Environment), 2021

3.3.6.3 Eco Tourism

Availability of good infrastructure such as roads services and accommodation facilities, telecommunication services, banking/bureau de change services and tour operators is an important catalyst for the development of competitive tourism industry. Presence of Africasana tours and Safaris company based in Morogoro which is in the Southern part of Tanzania, has facilitated and organizing Wildlife safari to the Southern and Northern safari parks, mountain climbing, historical and cultural tour, city tours, village tours, bush walking safari, transport in the region and outside

the region. Morogoro region has 1,209 guest houses of which Morogoro MC had the largest number of guest houses 469 (38.8 percent) of all guest houses in the region, followed by Kilosa DC with 238 guest houses (19.7 percent) and Ifakara TC with 176 guest houses (14.6 percent). Malinyi DC had the least number of accommodation facilities (33, 4.5 percent). in the region.

Table 3.38 Accommodation Facilities by District; Morogoro Region, 2020

District/Council	Number of Guest Houses	Number of Hotel	Number of Lodges	Number of Apartments	Number of Rest Houses	Number of Motel	Number of Camping sites
Morogoro MC	469	9	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	176	4	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	108	30	6	13	12	0	35
Kilosa DC	238	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	33	1	9	0	0	0	0
Mlimba DC	70	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mvomero DC	51	8	0	1	2	0	4
Ulanga DC	64	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gairo DC	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,209**	**54**	**21**	**14**	**17**	**0**	**39**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021

3.3.7 Minerals

Minerals are a principle source of income for many developing countries, including Tanzania. Mineral-rich economies have an advantage over the less well-endowed because minerals provide funds for rapid development and poverty reduction.

The Region is among the largest mineral producers in the country with gold being the leading mineral deposits. The mineral deposit available in the region includes; rhodolite, feldspar, quartz and ulanga, red ganet, gold, blue copper, rubby corundum and limestone.

Table 3.39 shows the number of existing mineral deposits and scale in Morogoro region in 2020. The region had a total 569 mineral deposits, of which 559 (93.5 percent) of all mineral deposits are small scale and 10 are medium scale and no existing large scale. Mvomero DC dominated with the largest number of mineral deposits 554 followed by Morogoro DC with 5 mineral deposits and Morogoro MC, Ifakara TC, Malinyi DC and Mlimba DC had no mineral deposits.

Table 3.39   Distribution of Existing Mineral Deposits and Scale of Mining by Councils, Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Type of Mineral Deposit	Small Scale	Medium Scale	Large scale	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	Sand and Stone Quarrying, Gold	5	5		10
Kilosa DC	Gold, Building Materials, Smoky quartz,				0
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	0	0
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	Gold, Building Materials, Feldspar, Iron, Kaolin, Quartz, Bauxite, Graphite, Magnesite	554	3	0	557
Ulanga DC	Feldspar, Quartz, Ulanga, Red Ganet, Spinel and Rubby	0	2	0	2
Gairo DC	Rhodolite, Feldspar, Quartz and Ulanga,Red Ganet, Gold, Blue copper, Rubby corundum and Limestone				0
Total		**559**	**10**	**0**	**569**
Percent		**93.5**	**6.5**	**0**	**100**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021*

3.3.8   Industrial Development

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

Between 1988 to 1990 Morogoro region had more than 19 medium scale industries and well over 100 small scale industries. These establishments absorbed some 15,000 people in employment. From the early 1990s to date many of these industries have closed down or are on the brink due to liquidity problem, poor management and lack of outlets for finished products. An estimated 12,000 people have lost employment as a consequence. These industries include weaving, fiber processing, metal works, pottery, oil processing, milling, cart manufacturing, Fruit and vegetable canning and many others. The regional government in collaboration with respective ministry should take immediate measures of reviving of these collapsed industries so as to strengthen the economy of the region and nation at large. Those industries were; MOPROCO, Morogoro shoes, Morogoro Tanneries Ltd and the Morogoro

Tobacco Factory. Others were Canvas mill, Polytex, Gunny bag, Ceramic, Kilosa Carpets Industry and Mang'ula MMMT.

3.3.8.1 Micro Scale Industries

Morogoro region has many micro scale industries of different products such as rice and maize milling, flour/oil milling, tailoring, motorcycle repairing, carpentry, garage, food processing etc. Table 3.40 presents the number of micro scale industries which existed in the region in 2020. It shows that among the 1,556 industries 391 (25.1 percent) were involved in tailoring activities, 272 (17.5 percent) were involved in flour/oil milling and 193 (12.4 percent) were grain mill industries. The number of other micro scale industries available in the region is shown in the table 3.40.

Table 3.40   Types of Micro Scale Industries in Morogoro Region, 2020

Type of Industry	Number of Industries	Percent
Bakeries	6	0.4
Basket Makers Centres	84	5.4
Bicycles Maintenance Centres	46	3.0
Chalks, Furniture Workshops, Sewing	5	0.3
China State Farm	1	0.1
Electronic Service Centres	41	2.6
Flour /Oil Milling	272	17.5
Furniture	35	2.2
Garage	27	1.7
Grain mill industry	193	12.4
Illovo Distillers Tanzania Ltd	1	0.1
Kimamba Fibres	1	0.1
Kufua umeme	2	0.1
Motorcycle repairing centers	125	8.0
New Msowero Farms	1	0.1
Shoe shiners and makers	93	6.0
Rice mills	56	3.6
Soil Bricks markers Centres	72	4.6
Soil Made Cookers Centres	48	3.1
Soil Made Pots Centres	13	0.8
Tailoring	391	25.1
Telephone repairing centers	43	2.8
Total	**1,556**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021

3.3.8.2 Small Scale Industries

Table 3.41 presents the number of small scale industries which existed in the region in 2020. These are rice and maize milling, carpentry, tailoring, dairy products, timber processing, welding, garage and food processing e.t.c.

It shows that among the 3,076 small scale industries which existed at the time, 1,105 (35.9 percent) were involved in maize milling followed by Carpentry 676 (22.0 percent), Service industry-garage 290 (9.4 percent) and Welding 280 (9.1 percent). These industries were created employment opportunities for 6,691 people in the region. The leading industry which employ a good number of people was maize milling industry 1,452 people (21.7 percent) followed by Carpentry industry 1,386 people (20.7 percent).

Table 3.41   Types of Small Scale Industries in Morogoro Region, 2020

Type of Industry	Number of Industries	Percent	Total number of Staff	Percent
Tailoring	46	1.5	91	1.4
Kufua umeme	2	0.1	6	0.1
Wine processing	1	0.0	2	0.0
Bakery	3	0.1	6	0.1
Brick production	11	0.4	35	0.5
Carpentry	676	22.0	1,386	20.7
Food processing	98	3.2	299	4.5
Maize milling	1,105	35.9	1,452	21.7
Manufacture of dairy products	139	4.5	415	6.2
Other Type of Small Industries	23	0.7	47	0.7
Palm Oil Processing Mill	6	0.2	28	0.4
Processing and preserving fruits and vegetables	2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rice Milling	161	5.2	1,106	16.5
Service industry – garage	290	9.4	665	9.9
Sunflower Processing Mill	93	3.0	236	3.5
Timber processing	140	4.6	319	4.8
Welding	280	9.1	598	8.9
Total	**3,076**	**100.0**	**6,691**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021

3.3.8.3 Medium Scale Industries

Medium Scale Industries in the region provide both employment opportunities and contribute to the economy of the region. In 2020, Morogoro region had a total of 206 industries categorised as medium scale industries. These include rice processing industries, furniture manufacturing, fruits processing, timber processing and water processing. Table 3.42 shows that among the 206 medium scale industries 123 (59.7 percent) were involved in manufacturing of grains followed by furniture manufacturing industries 78 (37.9 percent), timber processing and export 2 (1.0 percent) and other industries with only 0.5 percent each (Table 3.42).

Table 3.42   Number of Medium Scale Industries in Morogoro Region, 2020

Type of Industry	Number of industries	Percent
Drinking Water Production	1	0.5
Fruits Processing	1	0.5
Manufacturing of furniture	78	37.9
Manufacturing of grains	123	59.7
Rice processing industries	1	0.5
Timber Processing and Export	2	1.0
Total	**206**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021

3.3.8.4 Large Scale Industries

The findings show that in 2020, the region had 31 large scale industries. Larger percentage of these industries were of manufacturing of grain mill products (7 industries; 22.6 percent), fibre industries (3; 9.7 percent) and sugar and rice processing both occupying 6.5 percent each of total large industries in the region. Number of other available large scale industries in the region with their percentage is shown in the table 3.43.

Table 3.43   Number of Large Scale Industries in Morogoro Region, 2020

Type of Industry	Number of Industries	Percent
Tobacco processing industry	1	3.2
Sisal Processing Industry	2	6.5
Food Crops Processing Industry/Agro Chemical Industry	1	3.2
ZONGFA Tiles Industry	1	3.2
Manufacture of grain mill products	7	22.6
Rice Processing Industries	2	6.5
Maji Kilombero Ltd	1	3.2
Hydroelectric Power	1	3.2
Sugar Processing Industry	2	6.5
Mineral	1	3.2
Meat processing	1	3.2
Fibres industry	3	9.7
Manufacturing Industry	1	3.2
Mazava Textile	1	3.2
Morogoro Plastic Company Ltd	1	3.2
Morogoro Wire Rolling Mills Ltd	1	3.2
Tanzania Packaging Manufacturers (1998) Ltd	1	3.2
Tanzania Tobacco Processing Company (TTPC)	1	3.2
East Hides Industries Ltd	1	3.2
21st Century Ltd	1	3.2
Total	**31**	**100.0**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Department of Finance and Trade), 2021*

3.3.9   Policy Implication on Industrial sector

It was observed that agriculture activity is the main economic base and also the source of establishment of many industries in Morogoro region. This means that improvement of agriculture sector will have a direct impact on industrial sector development in the region.

3.3.10 Investment in Industrial sector

The basis for industrial development in Morogoro region has been agriculture products. Paddy and maize being produced in significant quantity provides opportunity for establishment of maize milling and flour packaging industry.

CHAPTER FOUR

Economic Infrastructure

4.0 Introduction

Chapter Four describes the existing economic infrastructure in Morogoro Region. It covers the road network development in terms of road classification, type of road surface and pass ability. It also covers railways, air and postal services including radio and television facilities. In the energy sector developments, it focuses on hydro-electricity, biogas, solar energy, fuel wood and fossil fuels.

4.1 Road Network

Table 4.1 shows that road network for Morogoro Region in 2020 was about 7,561.5 kilometers. Trunk roads constitute 849.4 kilometers (11.2 percent) of the all road network, regional roads 1,221.8 kilometers (16.2 percent), District/Urban roads 2,289.7 kilometers (30.3 percent) and feeder roads 3,200.5 kilometers (42.3 percent). With respect to councils, Kilosa DC had the largest road network 1,402.6 (18.5 percent) of all road networks followed by Mvomero DC 1,302 (17.2 percent) and Ulanga DC had the least road network in the region 445.4 (5.9 percent).

Table 4.1   Length of Road Network by Council (in km); Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Type (in km)				
	Trunk	**Regional**	**Council/Urban**	**Feeder**	**Total**
Morogoro MC	50.0	10.6	196.73	508.51	765.9
Ifakara TC	79.3	16.0	221	271	587.3
Morogoro DC	58.6	267.7	502	187	1,015.3
Kilosa DC	211.8	277.8	572	341	1,402.6
Malinyi DC	249.4	8.1	90	149	496.5
Mlimba DC	0.0	204.2	105	629	938.2
Mvomero DC	83.9	283.1	520	415	1,302.0
Ulanga DC	102.5	56.9	0	286	445.4
Gairo DC	14.1	97.3	83	414	608.4
Total	**849.4**	**1,221.8**	**2,289.7**	**3,200.5**	**7,561.5**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (TARURA Offices), 2021*

4.2   Road Pass ability

Strength and effectiveness of road network can be mostly measured during the rainy season. Morogoro Region has only 72.4 percent of its road network passable throughout the year. Table 4.2 shows that out of 7,561.5 kilometers of road network, Morogoro Region has 2,071.3 kilometers (27.4 percent) of its road network passable throughout the year, 3,406.4 kilometers (45.0 percent) passable for a greater part of the year and about 2,083.8 kilometers (27.6 percent) of the road network are not passable for the most of the year. At district level, Morogoro MC had a greater percentage of road passability (98.7 percent) followed by Mvomero DC (88.4 percent) and Ifakara TC with 79.6 percent of road passability throughout the year.

Table 4.2   Condition of Road Network by Council, Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Condition of Network Throughout the Year in km			Total Road Network	Percentage Passable
	Passable Throughout the Year	Passable a Greater Part of the Year	Not Passable Most of the Year		
Morogoro MC	60.6	695.6	9.7	765.9	98.7
Ifakara TC	95.3	372.0	120	587.3	79.6
Morogoro DC	326.3	371	318	1,015.3	68.7
Kilosa DC	489.6	464.0	449	1,402.6	68.0
Malinyi DC	257.5	99.9	139.1	496.5	72.0
Mlimba DC	204.2	290.0	444.0	938.2	52.7
Mvomero DC	367	784	151.0	1,302.0	88.4
Ulanga DC	159.4	153	133.0	445.4	70.1
Gairo DC	111.4	177	320	608.4	47.4
Total	**2,071.3**	**3,406.4**	**2,083.8**	**7,561.5**	**72.4**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (TARURA Offices), 2021

4.3   Road Network Classification

Table 4.3 shows that, out of 7,561.5kilometers road network of Morogoro Region, 617.1 kilometers (8.2 percent) of the road network is tarmac, 889.0 kilometers (11.8 percent) are gravel roads and the remaining 3,897 (51.5 percent) are earth roads. Tarmac and gravel roads make up 20.0 percent of the network.

Table 4.3 **Length of Road Network by Type of Road Surface by Council; Morogoro Region; 2020**

Council	Type of Surface (in Km)			
	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Morogoro MC	54.6	528.8	182.4	765.9
Ifakara TC	22.2	221.0	344.1	587.3
Morogoro DC	79.4	302.0	633.9	1015.3
Kilosa DC	266.8	341.0	794.8	1402.6
Malinyi DC	-	179.8	316.7	496.5
Mlimba DC	24.2	285.0	629	938.2
Mvomero DC	131.5	417.7	752.8	1,302.0
Ulanga DC	22.9	113.3	309.2	445.4
Gairo DC	15.5	75.3	517.5	608.4
Total	**617.1**	**889.0**	**3,897.0**	**7,561.5**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (TARURA Offices), 2021

4.4 Railway Transport

Morogoro Region is served by a railway line which is mostly used for passenger and cargo transportation to Mwanza and Kigoma regions. In 2019, Morogoro railway station itself enabled transportation of 7,435 passengers and carriage of cargoes measuring up to 83,680 tones.

4.5 Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, messages, words, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information between communication participants includes the use of technology. It is transmitted either electrically over physical media, such as cables, or via electromagnetic radiation.

Table 4.4 shows that by the end of 2020, Morogoro Region had 4 telephone land lines, 74 television station, 160 radio stations in which 159 are found in Morogoro MC and one is in Ulanga DC. In addition, the region had 6 internet centers. There were also 6 mobile phones communication service companies with an average of 65.9 percent coverage. There were also one Post office and 3 sub-post offices.

Table 4.4   Telecommunications Services by Council; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Tel. Lines (land lines)	No. of Television Stations	No. of Radio Stations	No. of Internet Centers	Accessibility of Mobile Phone Services		No. of Post Offices	No. of Sub-Post Offices
					Phone company name	Estimated Coverage (%)		
Ifakara DC	0	0	0	0	Tigo	80	0	0
					Voda	80		
					Airtel	50		
Morogoro MC	4	74	159	0	Tigo	57.7	0	2
					Voda	44.6		
					Airtel	62		
					Zantel	20.4		
					Halotel	27.5		
					TTCL	34		
Ulanga DC	0	0	1	6	Tigo, Voda, Airtel, Zantel, Halotel, TTCL	62	1	1
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	Tigo	100		
					Voda	100		
					Airtel	100		
					Zantel	85		
					Halotel	85		
					TTCL	85		
Total	**4**	**74**	**160**	**6**		**65.9**	**1**	**3**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Telecommunication and Mobile Phones Co.LTD Offices), 2021

4.6   Electricity

Electricity is a source of energy, is very important and much needed for economic development. If no electricity it is difficult to engage with meaningful industrial development. Figure 4.1 presents electricity distribution to three different customers; namely institutions, domestic and commercial. For a period of five years, the majority of electricity customers are domestic users who were about 576,556 (96.4 percent), followed by commercial users 15,282 (2.6 percent) and institutions constitute only 5,952 (1.0 percent) from 2015 – 2019 (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1   Number of Customers Using/Connected to Grid Electricity; Morogoro Region, 2015-2019
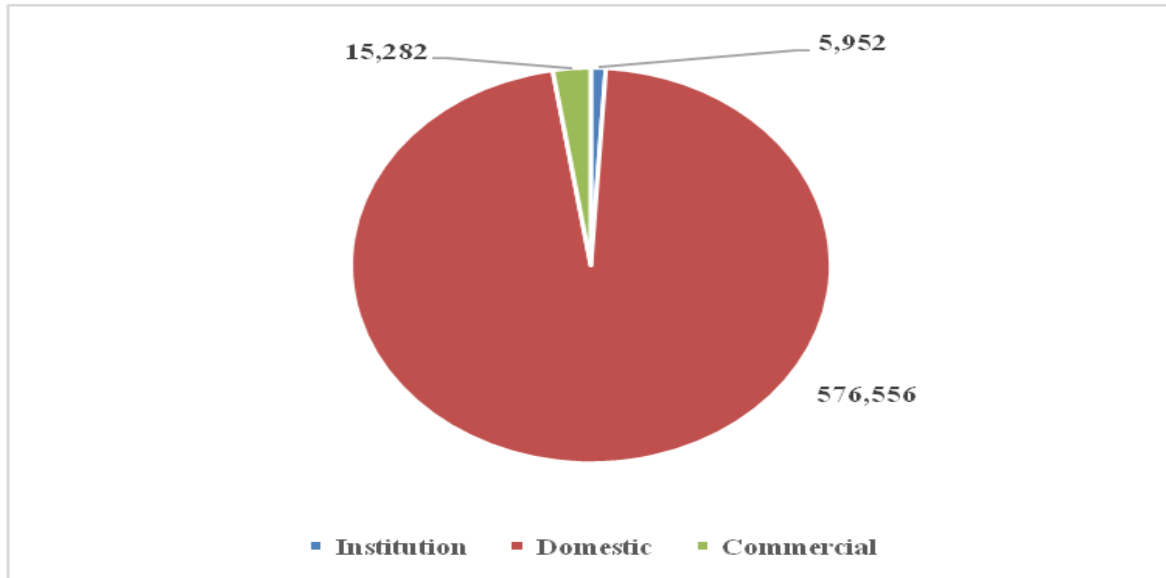
4.7   Policy Implication on Economic Infrastructure

Infrastructure development is an important component in encouraging economic growth. Improved roads will have multiplier effect such as increase in transportation of goods and social services and improved social welfare of Morogoro Region. Data indicates that, 96.4 percent of people in the region are connected to REA or grid electricity and very few are using other sources. This is a high achievement indicating that, the majority of households are using electricity either for lighting, cooking etc which is essential to reduce destruction rate of forest cover.

CHAPTER FIVE

Social Services

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the status of social services available in Morogoro Region covering Health services, education and water, and sanitation services. It also discusses on the development of their facilities used and improvement on the provision of social services.

5.1   Health Sector

Provision of good health service is important element required for National development as it has been visualized from the Council levels, poverty alleviation and other health development gains needed by all Tanzanians. To achieve this, the Government has emphasized on delivery of equitable and quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services at all levels. In terms of health infrastructures, in the end of 2020 the council had 366 health facilities.

Table 5.1 shows that, Morogoro Region had a total number of 381 dispensaries with larger number of public dispensaries 277 compared to private dispensaries 104. Morogoro DC had the largest number of health centers (71) followed by Kilosa DC (67) and Malinyi DC had the lowest number of dispensaries (15) in 2020. In addition, the region had 53 health centers of which 35 are public and 18 are private centers. Relatively, the council had 18 hospitals whereby public both and private had 9 health centers.

Table 5.1: Availability of Health Facilities by Ownership and by Ward, Morogoro District Council; 2020

Council	No of Hospitals			No. of Health Centers			No. of Dispensaries		
	Public	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**
Morogoro MC	3	0	3	6	7	13	24	21	45
Ifakara TC	0	4	4	3	4	7	14	9	23
Morogoro DC	1	0	1	6	1	7	59	12	71
Kilosa DC	1	2	3	6	3	9	49	18	67
Malinyi DC	1	1	2	2	0	2	9	6	15
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	2	1	3	22	15	37
Mvomero DC	1	2	3	7	2	9	59	12	71
Ulanga DC	1	0	1	2	0	2	16	6	22
Gairo DC	1	0	1	1	0	1	25	5	30
Total	**9**	**9**	18	**35**	**18**	**53**	**277**	**104**	**381**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021*

Table 5.2 indicates that, the council had 85 dispensaries which increased by 6 from 79 in 2017 to 85 in 2019. On the other hand, the number of health centers and hospital slightly increased from 2017 to 2019. Mlimba DC recorded the largest number of dispensaries (19) followed by Ulanga DC (18) and Morogoro DC (15). Data from the councils reveals that, there is no an additional hospital or health centers in the region from 2017 to 2020.

Table 5.2　**Growth Status and Distribution of Government Health Facilities by Council, Morogoro Region, 2017 - 2019**

Council	Number of Hospitals			Number of Health Centers			Number of Dispensaries		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Morogoro MC	3	3	3	15	15	15	25	25	25
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	6	6	6	44	44	59
Kilosa DC	1	1	1	7	7	7	41	41	46
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	9	9
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	2	2	2	26	26	32
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	6	6	6	48	48	51
Ulanga DC	1	1	1	2	2	2	16	16	16
Gairo DC	0	0	0	1	1	1	17	17	25
Total	**5**	**5**	**5**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**227**	**227**	**264**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.3 indicates that, Morogoro Region had a larger number of non-Government dispensaries (93) in 2020. Kilosa District Council had the second largest number of dispensaries (21) while Morogoro DC and Gairo DC had 13 dispensaries each. In addition, the region had 27 health centers whereby Mlimba DC had largest number of health centers (15). The data reveals that, Morogoro Region had 7 non-government hospitals from 2017 to 2020. Ifakara is the leading district with 4 hospitals and Kilosa District had 3 hospitals from 2017 to 2020.

Table 5.3　**Growth Status and Distribution of Non-Government Health Facilities by Council, Morogoro Region, 2017 - 2020**

Council	Number of Hospitals				Number of Health Centers				Number of Dispensaries			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13	13	13	13
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	13	13	13	13
Kilosa DC	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	11	13	16	21
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	16	19	20	0
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Ulanga DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	8
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	11	13	13	13
Total	**7**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**13**	**75**	**82**	**85**	**93**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Map 5.1   Distribution of Health Facilities in Morogoro Region, 2021
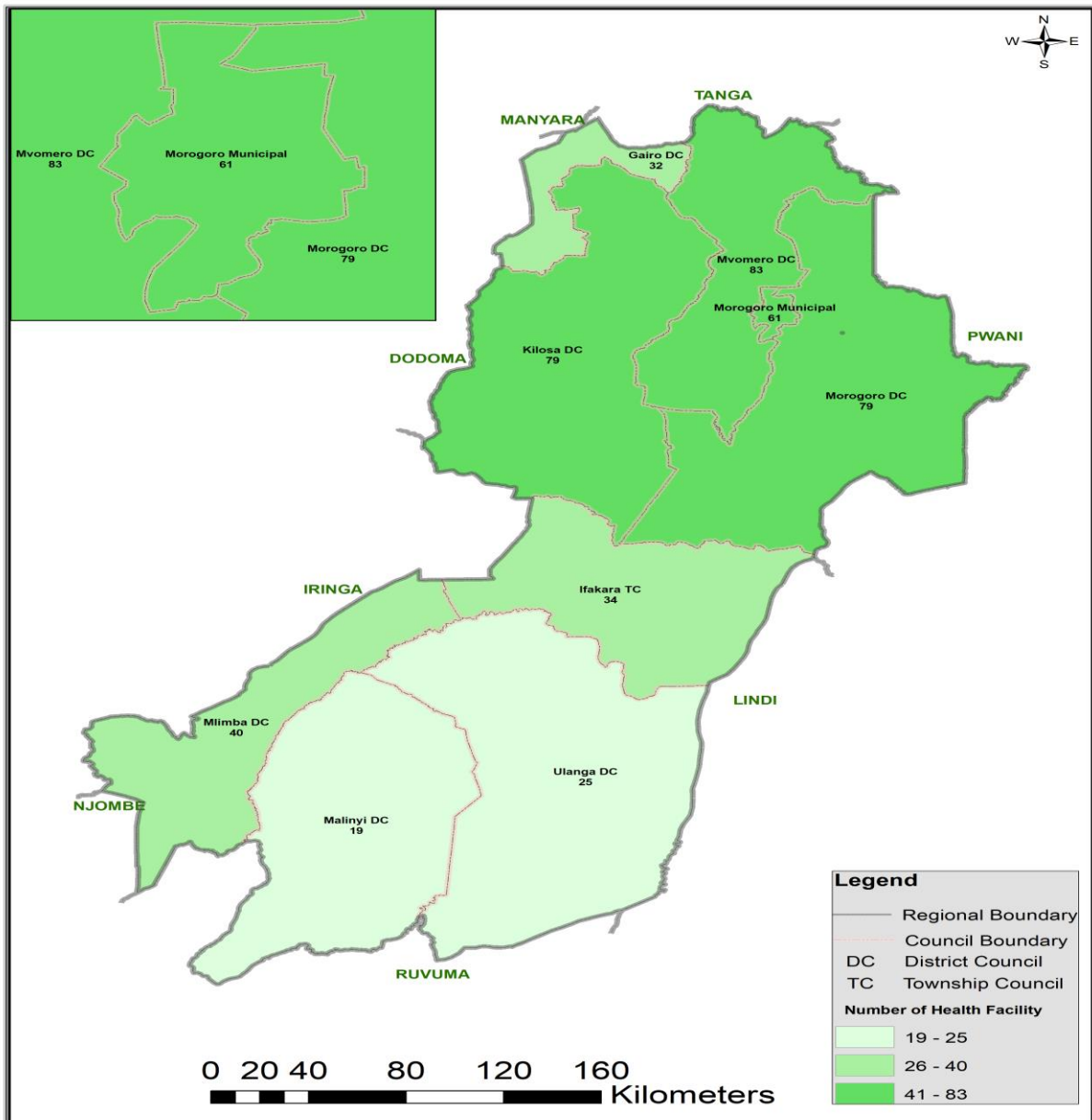
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

Due to growth of population in rural areas relatively to the number of health facilities, provision of health service is not satisfied. To that extent the government has allowed primary health facilities under complimentary rural health services providers and alternative medicines (CAM) to provide health services in rural areas. These centers are operated by Village Health Workers (VHWs) assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under the supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs).

Table 5.4 shows that in 2020, Morogoro Region had 532 Village Health Workers (VHWs), 495 Traditional Medical Practitioners (TMPs). 302 village health practitioners (VHP) and 260 trained Tradition Birth Attendants (TBAs). The Table further reveals that, Kilosa DC had the largest number of trained TMPs (312), 231 VHWs and 111 VHPs. This was followed by Morogoro DC with 163 TBAs, 160 VHWs and 156 VHPs.

Table 5.4: **Distribution of Complementary Rural Health Service Providers by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020**

Council	No. of TBAs (Trained)	No. of VHWs	No. of VHP	No. of TMP (Registered)
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	28	0	0	77
Morogoro DC	163	160	156	26
Kilosa DC	53	231	111	312
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	0
Mlimba DC	0	124	22	45
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	0	0	0	18
Gairo DC	16	17	13	17
Total	**260**	**532**	**302**	**495**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021*

5.1.1   In-Patients and Out-Patients and Doctors

This section deals with the number of In-Patients, Out-Patients and Number of Doctors by Council for Public and Private Owned facilities in Morogoro Region for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Table 5.5 shows the number of in-patients and out patients in hospitals and health centres by Council in Morogoro Region. The findings show that, number of patients has been decreasing at a steady rate in both public and private health facilities. In public health facilities, number of in-patients and out patients decreased from 1,847,249 in 2018 to 1,286,594 in 2020 (30.4 percent decrease), whereas in private health facilities the number of patients increased from 612,578 in 2018 to 745,100 in 2020 (21.6 percent increase). On the other hand, the number of doctors who served the patients in public health facilities increased from 79 in 2018 to 82 in 2020. Concerning doctors in private health facilities, the number of doctors increased from 38 in 2018 to 126 doctors in 2020 (231.6 percent increase).

Table 5.5   **Number of In and Out patients and Doctors by Region, Public Health Facilities From 2017 – 2019**

Ward	Number of in and out patients in Hospitals & Health centres						Number of Doctors					
	2018		2019		2020		2018		2019		2020	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Morogoro MC	591,432	203,514	411,853	198,406	449,922	180,528	0	0	0	0	18	26
Ifakara TC	88,042	169,063	113,923	210,970	84,237	207,343	23	7	25	8	51	16
Morogoro DC	162,859	21,632	184,536	23,982	169,491	23,317	20	3	18	2	0	14
Kilosa DC	354,815	71,209	392,146	92,688	37,195	116,542	9	3	4	3	3	18
Malinyi DC	102,615	37,092	81,318	44,584	74,736	50,785	8	7	9	8	3	10
Mlimba DC	61,015	38,283	84,176	35,064	75,239	46,125	12	14	2	16	1	9
Mvomero DC	215,920	61,520	204,190	99,172	189,640	101,779	0	0	0	0	6	13
Ulanga DC	161,771	7,289	146,527	6,117	125,882	6,394	11	0	12	0	0	11
Gairo DC	108,780	2,976	101,695	4,836	80,252	12,287	12	7	13	7	0	0
Total	**1,847,249**	**612,578**	**1,720,364**	**715,819**	**1,286,594**	**745,100**	**79**	**38**	**95**	**41**	**82**	**126**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

5.1.2 Morbidity

Morbidity refers to the unhealthy state of an individual or having symptoms of a disease. The health service aims at solving the problems of morbidity or sicknesses as well as mortality. However, in order to take care of morbidity, the government needs list of these health problems as a key target of health service development.

a) Out-patients

Table 5.6 shows that, out of 991,096 out patients reported in 2017, the largest number 237,373 patients (24.0 percent) suffered from malaria, followed by pneumonia with 195,162 patients (19.7 percent), Diarrhea 191,988 patients (19.4 percent). In addition, Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) had 180,413 patients (18.2 percent) and Upper respiratory constitute 108,501 patients (10.9 percent). The remaining diseases had less than one percent reported patients in 2017.

In 2019 major causes of morbidity in the region were Urinary Tract infection with 235,744 patients (29.1 percent) followed by Upper respiratory 197,404 patients (24.4) and malaria accounted for 187,252 (23.1 percent). Other causes of morbidity in the region are pneumonia with 68,714 patients (8.5 percent), diarrhea 52,809 patients (6.5 percent) and intestinal warms 45,777 (5.7 percent) and the remaining causes of morbidity had less than two percent for the period.

Table 5.6   List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only), Morogoro Region, 2017 - 2019

Number	2017			2019		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria	237,373	24.0	Urinary tract infection	235,744	29.1
2	Pneumonia	195,162	19.7	Upper respiratory	197,404	24.4
3	Diarrhea with	191,988	19.4	Malaria	187,252	23.1
4	Urinary tract infection	180,413	18.2	Pneumonia	68,714	8.5
5	Upper respiratory	108,501	10.9	Diarrhea with	52,809	6.5
6	Intestinal warms	47,847	4.8	Intestinal warms	45,777	5.7
7	Fungal	8,312	0.8	Fungal	8,969	1.1
8	Anaemia	6,970	0.7	Hypertension	5,191	0.6
9	Hypertension	6,578	0.7	Anaemia	4,887	0.6
10	Diabetis mellitus	5,182	0.5	Typhoid	2,821	0.3
11	Typhoid	2,770	0.3	Diabetic mellitus	0	0.0
Total		**991,096**	**100.0**		**809,568**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

b) In-Patients

The trend for major courses of morbidity in the region does not vary much for in-patients in 2019 and 2020 though there was a slight difference in the ranking and magnitude of cases. Out of 80,725 in patients recorded in 2019, about 27.5 percent were suffering from malaria and, Anaemia, Severe, Pneumonia, Urinary Tract Infections, Gynaecological Diseases were the first five causes of morbidity in 2019. Relatively, the first five causes of morbidity in 2020 were; malaria (24.8 percent), Anaemia (10.99 percent), Pneumonia (10.13 percent), Urinary Tract Infections (7.85 percent) and Gynaecological Diseases (6.08 percent), (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7   List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (In Patients Only), Morogoro Region, 2019 – 2020

Number	2019			2020		
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Percent
1	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve)	28,236	27.5	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve)	22,969	24.8
2	Anaemia, Severe	11,116	10.83	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	10,176	10.99
3	Pneumonia, Severe	10,494	10.22	Pneumonia, Severe & Non-Severe	9,387	10.13
4	Urinary Tract Infections	7,067	6.88	Urinary Tract Infections	7,274	7.85
5	Gynaecological Diseases	6,058	5.9	Gynaecological Diseases	5,628	6.08
6	Hypertension	5,184	5.05	Hypertension	5,566	6.01
7	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	4,740	4.62	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	4,153	4.48
8	Peptic Ulcers	2,883	2.81	Peptic Ulcers	2,977	3.21
9	Fractures	2,596	2.53	Road Traffic Accidents	2,244	2.42
10	Typhoid	2,351	2.29	Fractures	2,113	2.28
Total		**80,725**	**100.0**		**72487**	**100.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

5.1.3   HIV/AIDS Infection

Morogoro Region like any other regions uses three approaches to measure the extent and trend of HIV prevalence among its people. These approaches are testing family blood donors (F/RBD) & Voluntary Non Remuneration Blood Donors (VNRBD), Prevalence among Clients tested and expected mothers participating in the RCH service. Out of 57, 570 (48,481 males and 9,089 females) blood donors screened from 2016 to 2020 for HIV 14,982 (12,495 males and 2,491 females) were identified to be HIV positive. In contrast, Morogoro region has a prevalence of 4.2 percent among adults (THIS REPORT 2016/17).

Throughout the years, there has been a significant improvements on various interventions to fight against HIV, which includes; testing services (HTS), linkage to care and treatment clinics (CTC) and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT). People testing for HIV to know their health status has improved, from testing 138,617 people in 2016 to 178,118 people in 2020 making a 13 percent. Linkage to care and treatment clinics has also increased significantly from 7,105 in 2016 to 245,339 in 2020 making a 94 percent.

Testing pregnant women for prevention of mother to child transmission services has also improved from testing 85,443 pregnant women in 2016 to 109,487 in 2020 making a 12 percent.

Table 5.8   HIV Infections Among Family Blood Donors and Voluntary Non Blood Donors; Morogoro Region; 2016 – 2020

Year	Family Blood Donors				Voluntary Non Blood Donors				HIV Tested Clients			
	No. of Blood Donors		No. of HIV+		No. of Blood Donors		No. of HIV+		No. of HIV Tested		No. of HIV+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	9,098	1,932	3,874	855					62,698	75,919	3,603	5,850
2017	10,918	1,826	4,161	641					80,678	103,227	4,182	6,932
2018	11,448	2,009	4,178	940					159,070	171,220	5,003	8,320
2019	9,188	2,027	172	37	7,753	2,733	140	49	107,442	136,394	6,828	10,541
2020	7,829	1,295	110	18	8,727	2,091	123	30	75,965	102,153	5,482	8,032
Total	48,481	9,089	12,495	2,491	16,480	4,824	263	735	485,853	588,913	25,098	39,675

5.1.4 Basic Health Indicators

Table 5.9 shows basic health indicators such as infant mortality rate (IMR), neonatal mortality rate (the probability of death occurring during the first 28 days of life); and under-five mortality rates (U5MR), (the probability of dying between birth and 1 year of age, and before 5 years of age, respectively); and maternal mortality rate (the probability of dying during delivery).

Table 5.9 reveals that, Morogoro Region had fluctuating trends of basic health indicators from 2016 to 2020. The available data shows that, the proportion of under one year death per 1000 live births (IMR) decreased from 11 death per 1000 live births in 2016 to 9 deaths per 1000 deaths in 2020 (18.2 percentage decrease). On the other hand, the share of Under five deaths per 1000 live births (U5MR) in the region decreased from 13 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016 to 12 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020 (7.7 percentage decrease).

On the contrary, annual female death per 100,000 live births (MMR) increased from 121 deaths per 100,000 births in 2016 to 133 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020 (9.9 percent increase). A prenatal death, which is a fetal death (stillbirth) or an early neonatal death also increased from 14 deaths per 1000 births in 2016 to 23 deaths per 1000 birth in 2020 (64.3 percent increase). In addition, neonatal death per 1,000 total births decreased from 16 deaths per 1000 births in 2016 to 7 deaths per 1000 births in 2020 (56.3 percent decrease).

Table 5.9   Estimates of Basic Health Indicators, Morogoro Region; 2016 – 2020

Year	Estimated IMR	Estimated U5MR	Estimated MMR	Estimated Prenatal Mortality Rate*	Estimated Neonatal Mortality Rate**
2016	11	13	121	14	16
2017	12	18	124	30	16
2018	12	16	157	34	8
2019	12	16	161	25	9
2020	9	12	133	23	7

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

5.1.5   Vaccination of Expectant Mothers

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

Table 5.10 reveals that among mothers, who participated in the PMTCT services in the region in 2020, 144,268 were screened and 1,629 of them (1.1 percent) were found to be HIV positive. At councils' levels, Morogoro DC had the largest number of expectant mothers 496 (2.4 percent) with HIV positive, followed by Ifakara DC 164 and Ulanga DC 197 (1.5 percent) each and Gairo DC 56 (1.3 percent) in 2020.

Table 5.10   Expectant Mothers who participated in the PMTCT Service by Council, Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of ANC Attendants	No. Screened	No. of mothers with HIV+	Percent of HIV+	No. of HIV+ Mothers Given Tenfovir Lamivudin Efaviranz (TLE) medicine	Percent of HIV+ Mothers Given Tenfovir Lamivudin Efaviranz (TLE) medicine	No. of chidren Given Niverapine	Pecent of children given Niverapine	Number of chidren born with	
									Negative HIV status	Positive HIV status
Gairo DC	37,507	4,411	56	1.3	71	2.3	41	2.4	164	1
Ifakara DC	29,740	11,078	164	1.5	151	0.9	92	0.0	182	0
Kilosa DC	65,522	27,588	204	0.7	177	0.4	25	4.0	160	1
Malinyi DC	32,075	17,833	81	0.5	106	0.6	201	0.5	531	1
Mlimba DC	31,629	12,972	152	1.2	168	0.8	213	0.0	419	0
Morogoro DC	42,527	16,505	108	0.7	110	0.6	12	16.7	30	2
Morogoro DC	56,499	20,383	496	2.4	389	0.5	93	1.1	208	1
Mvomero DC	46,874	20,245	171	0.8	242	0.5	60	5.0	155	3
Ulanga DC	30,993	13,253	197	1.5	83	0.8	46	10.9	94	5
Total	**373,366**	**144,268**	**1,629**	**1.1**	**1497**	**0.1**	**783**	**1.8**	**1,943**	**14**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.11 shows expectant mothers vaccinated with TT2 at Hospitals/Health Centres/Dispensaries in Morogoro Region in 2015, 2017 and 2019. There has been a steady growth in the number of expectant mothers who have received TT2 vaccination in the region. The number of vaccinated expectant mothers increased from 43,392 (47.0 percent) in 2015 to 48,392 (57.0 percent) in 2018, and increased further to 47,241 (54.0 percent).

There were variations in the percent coverage in councils in 2020 ranging from 35.0 percent in Mlimba DC to 163.0 percent in Ifakara DC.

Table 5.11   Expectant Mothers Vaccinated TT2 by Council, Morogoro Region; 2015 – 2020

Council	2015			2018			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent coverage	Total Targeted	Total vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Morogoro MC	13,941	6,745	48.0	10,898	10,880	91.0	11,205	8,354	75.0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	3,395	5,442	145.0	3,490	5,679	163.0
Morogoro DC	12,740	5,684	45.0	10,907	4,305	36.0	11,216	3,239	29.0
Kilosa DC	17,734	8,867	50.0	17,293	7,980	43.0	17,780	7,674	43.0
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	4,212	3,576	78.0	4,331	3,356	77.0
Mlimba DC	17,018	8,258	49.0	10,526	3,712	32.0	10,823	3,809	35.0
Mvomero DC	13,034	10,578	81.0	12,566	4,030	30.0	12,920	5,536	43.0
Ulanga DC	9,877	542	5.0	5,539	3,482	58.0	5,696	3,195	56.0
Gairo DC	7,769	2,718	35.0	9,562	4,985	49.0	9,833	6,399	65.0
Total	**92,113**	**43,392**	**47.0**	**84,898**	**48,392**	**57.0**	**87,294**	**47,241**	**54.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.12 shows Children under One Year Vaccinated with BCG by Council in Morogoro Region in 2015, 2018 and 2020. The data reveals that, number of children vaccinated with BCG has been increasing in the region. The number of vaccinated children under five increased from 108,791 (105.0 percent of the children targeted) in 2015 to 124,990 (135.6 percent) in 2018 and 113,970 (119.0 percent) in 2020. There are variations in the percent coverage in councils in 2020 from 288 percent in Ifakara TC, followed by Malinyi DC (186.0 percent), Morogoro MC (135.0 percent) and Gairo DC (121.0 percent).

Table 5.12   Children Under One Year Vaccinated BCG by Council, Morogoro Region; 2015, 2017 and 2019

Council	2015			2018			2020		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Morogoro MC	15,684	22,836	145.6	11,950	25,349	212.1	12,388	16,772	135.0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0.0	3,746	11,238	300.0	3,886	11,173	288.0
Morogoro DC	14,332	11,994	83.7	11,825	9,193	77.7	12,255	10,736	88.0
Kilosa DC	19,951	17,673	88.6	18,729	26,586	142.0	19,396	19,877	102.0
Malinyi DC	0	0	0.0	4,584	8,034	175.3	4,751	8,820	186.0
Mlimba DC	19,145	15,272	79.8	11,520	8,806	76.4	11,942	11,254	94.0
Mvomero DC	14,663	15,575	106.2	13,585	13,103	96.5	14,068	16,320	116.0
Ulanga DC	11,111	13,158	118.4	6,032	8,293	137.5	6,253	6,287	101.0
Gairo DC	8,740	12,283	140.5	10,196	14,388	141.1	10,545	12,731	121.0
Total	**103,626**	**108,791**	**105.0**	**92,167**	**124,990**	**135.6**	**95,484**	**113,970**	**119.0**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.13 shows Children under One Year Vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 by council in Morogoro Region in 2015, 2017 and 2019. The data shows that, the number of children vaccinated with DPT3/HB3 by council has also increased in the region. The number of vaccinated under five children increased from 58,022 (74.5 percent) of the targeted children in 2015 to 74,605 (81.6percent) in 2017, and then increased to 112,734 children (101.4 percent) in 2019.

In 2019, there are variations in the percentage coverage in councils in 2015 from 71.5 percent in Malinyi DC, followed by Gairo DC (137.4 percent), Ifakara (113.2 percent), mlimba DC (105.7 percent) and Ulanga DC (101.1 percent).

Table 5.13   Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by Council, Morogoro Region; 2015 – 2021

Council	2015			2017			2019		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Morogoro MC	12,549	12,516	99.7	9,658	8,962	92.8	11,041	11,132	100.8
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	8,936	4,340	48.6	6,747	7,636	113.2
Morogoro DC	10,685	7,752	72.6	10,978	7,730	70.4	11,257	8,252	73.3
Kilosa DC	11,543	8,857	76.7	18,801	18,155	96.6	38,209	36,587	95.8
Malinyi DC	4,267	5,277	123.7	4,505	5,982	132.8	4,578	9,010	196.8
Mlimba DC	10,049	8,497	84.6	7,851	8,612	109.7	7,749	8,188	105.7
Mvomero DC	14,141	5,502	38.9	13,544	9,292	68.6	14,557	12,069	82.9
Ulanga DC	4,584	4,168	90.9	6,645	6,186	93.1	9,938	10,051	101.1
Gairo DC	10,056	5,453	54.2	10,456	5,346	51.1	7,140	9,809	137.4
Total	**77,874**	**58,022**	**74.5**	**91,374**	**74,605**	**81.6**	**111,216**	**112,734**	**101.4**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.14 presents the number and percent coverage of children under one-year vaccinated OPV3 by Council in Morogoo Region in 2015, 2017 and 20179. Generally, information of children under one year vaccinated with OPV3 in the region increased from 71.8 percent (53,707 children) in 2015 to 74.1 percent (63,045 children) in 2017 then increased to 94.4 percent (98,657 children). In 2019,

Malinyi DC recorded the largest proportion (131.5 percent) of children vaccinated with OPV3, followed by Gairo DC (125.7 percent), Kilosa DC (101.4 percent) and Morogoro DC recorded the least vaccinated children under one year.

Table 5.14   Children Under One Year Vaccinated OPV3 by Council, Morogoro Region; 2015, 2017 and 2019

Council	2,015			2,017			2,019		
	Total Targeted	**Total Vaccinated**	**Percent Coverage**	**Total Targeted**	**Total Vaccinated**	**Percent Coverage**	**Total Targeted**	**Total Vaccinated**	**Percent Coverage**
Morogoro MC	12,549	12,516	99.7	9,658	9,223	95.5	11,041	10,993	99.6
Ifakara TC	0	0	0.0	8,737	4,085	46.8	7,388	7,281	98.6
Morogoro DC	10,685	6,435	60.2	11,051	6,627	60.0	11,330	7,130	62.9
Kilosa DC	10,951	7,415	67.7	18,801	18,188	96.7	38,209	38,740	101.4
Malinyi DC	4,267	5,291	124	4,505	5,982	132.8	4,578	6,021	131.5
Mlimba DC	10,093	8,537	84.6	6,931	5,146	74.2	7,749	8,189	105.7
Mvomero DC	14,141	4,535	32.1	13,544	7,043	52.0	14,557	10,196	70.0
Ulanga DC	2,970	2,835	95.5	2,066	3,309	160.2	3,341	2,181	65.3
Gairo DC	9,167	6,143	67.0	9,807	3,442	35.1	6,304	7,926	125.7
Total	**74,823**	**53,707**	**71.8**	**85,100**	**63,045**	**74.1**	**104,497**	**98,657**	**94.4**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

Table 5.15 shows that, majority of children under one year were vaccinated against measles in the Region in 2015, 2017 and 2019. The data shows that, number of children under one year vaccinated against measles increased from 54,792 (73.2 percent) of the targeted children in 2015 to 67,252 (74.3 percent) in 2017 then increased to 108,111 (101.6 percent) in 2019.

In 2019, Malinyi DC recorded the largest proportion (9,026;197.2 percent) of children under one year vaccinated against measles, followed by Ulanga DC (8,434; 131.2 percent), Gairo DC (7,716; 122.4 percent) and Morogoro MC (12,224 ,110.7 percent). It is important to note that the proportions were calculated as the percentage of the targeted under one-year children in each respective Council.

Table 5.15   Children under Two Year Vaccinated Measles by Council, Morogoro Region; 2015 - 2019

Council	2,015			2,017			2,019		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Morogoro MC	12,549	12,548	100.0	9,658	9,539	98.8	11,041	12,224	110.7
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	8,936	3,651	40.9	6,747	6,521	96.7
Morogoro DC	8,020	5,965	74.4	10,542	7,687	72.9	10,821	8,201	75.8
Kilosa DC	10,871	6,522	60	18,801	18,903	100.5	38,209	38,433	100.6
Malinyi DC	4,267	5,196	121.8	4,505	5,919	131.4	4,578	9,026	197.2
Mlimba DC	10,049	11,438	113.8	6,931	5,265	76.0	7,749	7,339	94.7
Mvomero DC	12,808	3,637	28.4	14,312	6,519	45.5	14,557	10,217	70.2
Ulanga DC	7,121	6,125	86	7,066	5,608	79.4	6,430	8,434	131.2
Gairo DC	9,167	3,361	36.7	9,807	4,161	42.4	6,304	7,716	122.4
Total	**74,852**	**54,792**	**73.2**	**90,558**	**67,252**	**74.3**	**106,436**	**108,111**	**101.6**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Health and Social Welfare Department), 2021

5.2   Education Sector

5.2.1   Pre-Primary Education

Notionally, pre-primary education serves children aged five to six years (Ministry of Education and Culture, MOEC, 2006) although some children below age five attend pre-primary schools. Most of such schools are attached in government primary school's compound.

This is the first program in which children are separated from the comfort and secure zone of their parents. Therefore, this is the first place where a child builds his/her self-esteem. A child learns the importance of his own name, things and friendships. Every child learns to communicate with his teachers and fellow students in pre-primary schools. It is the right place for the child's foundation for lifelong progress. The skills and knowledge that the child develops in pre-school have a great impact on the aptitude and attitude of the child later in life.

Morogoro Region had 872 pre-primary classrooms in 2017 of which 823 (94.4 percent) were owned by public and 49 (5.6 percent) were owned by private. In 2019, number of pre-primary schools increased to 833 (1.2 percent increase) of which 822 (93.2 percent) were owned by public and 61 (6.8 percent) were owned by private (Table 5.16).

At council's lever, in 2019, Morogoro DC had the largest number of pre-primary schools 159 (157 public and 2 private) followed by Kilosa DC 154 (148 public and 6 private), Mvomero

DC 144 (143 public and 3 private) and Malinyi DC had the least with 35 public and no private pre-primary schools in 2019.

Table 5.16   Number of Public and Private Primary Schools with Pre-Primary School Classes by Council in 2017 and 2019

Council	2017				2019			
	Total No. of Public Primary schools	Total No. of Public Primary schools with Pre-Primary Classes	Total No. of Private Primary schools	Total No. of Private Primary schools with Pre-Primary Classes	Total No. of Public Primary schools	Total No. of Public Primary schools with Pre-Primary Classes	Total No. of Private Primary schools	Total No. of Private Primary schools with Pre-Primary Classes
Morogoro MC	63	61	30	29	60	58	34	31
Ifakara TC	34	34	5	6	33	33	8	6
Morogoro DC	157	157	2	2	157	157	3	3
Kilosa DC	156	148	7	6	157	156	7	8
Malinyi DC	35	35	0	0	35	35	0	0
Mlimba DC	131	131	1	1	131	131	6	4
Mvomero DC	143	143	0	1	141	141	4	4
Ulanga DC	60	52	1	3	60	60	2	3
Gairo DC	62	62	0	1	62	62	1	2
Total	**841**	**823**	**46**	**49**	**836**	**833**	**65**	**61**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021/ BEST 2016-2019*

5.2.2   Primary Education

Primary school education is a basic right of every Tanzanian child of school age going (7-13). To render this possible the Government of Tanzania put in place the policy of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1974 making such education compulsory and setting out free of charge to make it available to every child.

Table 5.17 reveals that, there was a slight increase in the number of private primary schools in the region in four years from 2016 to 2019.The number of primary schools increased from 880 in 2016 to 904 in 2019 (2.7 percent increase). On the other hand, number of public primary schools stagnated from 842 in 2016 to 842. Relatively, the number of private primary schools increased significantly from 38 in 2016 to 62 in 2019 (38.7 percent increase). This means that, there were 24 private primary schools increased in the region.

Across the council's, available data reveals a slight increase in the number of primary schools from 2016 to 2019 for private schools. In Kilosa DC the number of public primary schools increased by 1 schools from 159 in 2016 to 158 in 2019. On the other hand, the number of private schools increased by 3 schools from 4 schools in 2019 to 7 schools in 2019. Other councils had less than 2 increase in the number of primary schools from 2016 to 2019.

Table 5.17   Number of Primary Schools by Ownership and by Council; 2016 – 2019

Council	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Public	**Private**	**Public**	**Private**	**Public**	**private**	**Public**	**Private**
Morogoro MC	63	26	63	30	63	31	63	32
Ifakara TC	34	4	34	5	33	6	33	8
Morogoro DC	156	2	157	1	157	2	157	2
Kilosa DC	159	4	156	7	157	7	158	7
Malinyi DC	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0
Mlimba DC	131	2	131	2	131	4	131	6
Mvomero DC	143	0	143	1	143	3	143	4
Ulanga DC	59	0	60	1	60	1	60	2
Gairo DC	62	0	62	1	62	1	62	1
Total	**842**	**38**	**841**	**48**	**841**	**55**	**842**	**62**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021/BEST 2016-2019*

Map 5.2   Distribution of Primary Schools in Morogoro Region, 2021
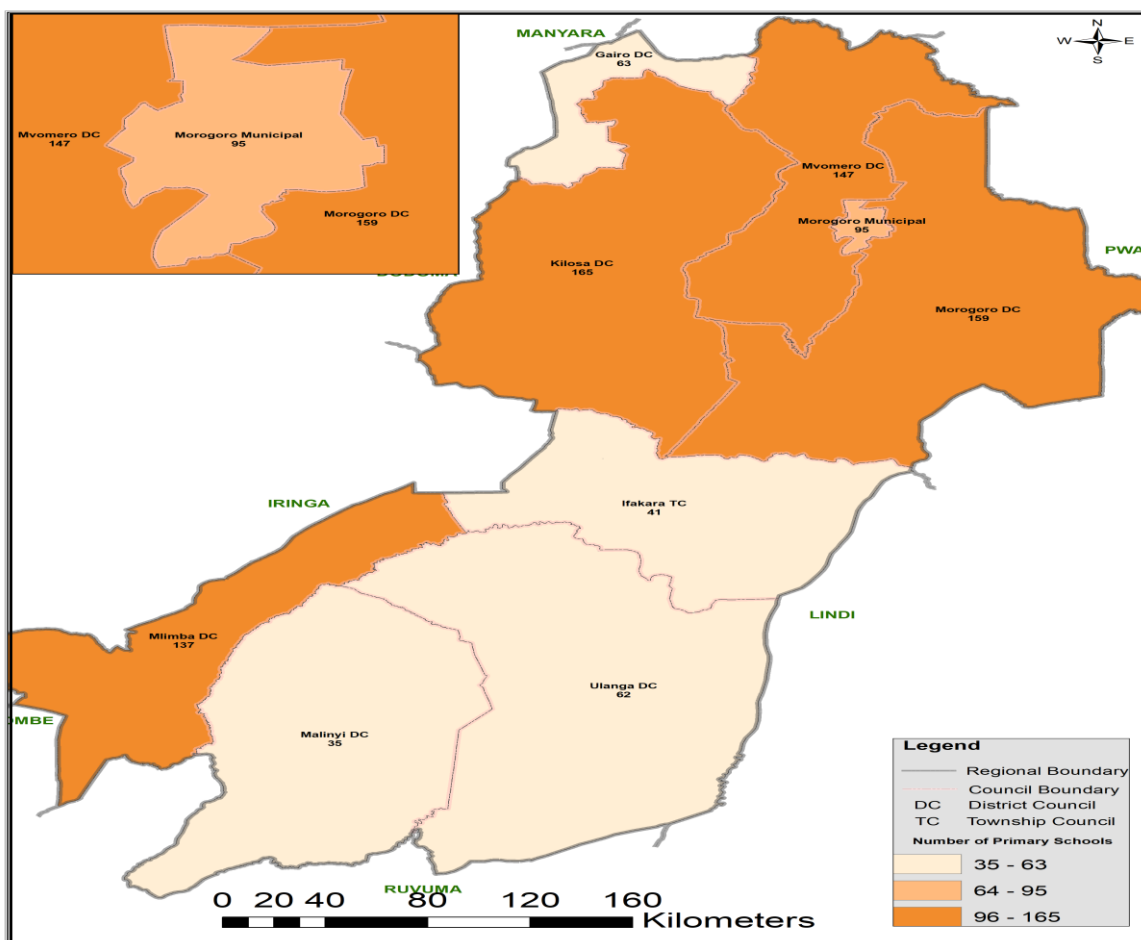
5.2.2.1 Standard I Enrollment

Table 5.18 shows that, enrollment in public and private primary school pupils in the region decreased from 90,488 in 2016 to 87,248 in 2019 (3.6 percent decrease). It is observed that, there is larger enrollment increase of pupils in private primary schools from 3,067 in 2016 to 3,928 in 2019 (21.9 percent increase) compared to public primary schools which decreased from 87,421 in 2016 to 83,320 in 2019 (4.7 percent decrease).

Between 2018 and 2019, enrollment in public primary school decreased from 86,236 in 2018 to 83,320 in 2019 (12.9 percent decrease). However, enrollment of private primary school pupils increased from 3,485 in 2018 to 3,928 in 2019. This indicates that, recently parents opt to enroll children in private primary schools than public primary school.

Table 5.18   Standard One Enrolment by School Ownership and by Council; 2016 to 2019

Council	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	private	Public	Private
Morogoro MC	10,192	2,325	9,270	2,488	8,781	2,655	8,701	2,897
Ifakara TC	4,090	350	4,054	397	3,332	379	3,307	392
Morogoro DC	12,048	40	11,607	85	11,157	82	10,795	95
Kilosa DC	16,034	281	16,971	230	16,779	259	16,259	339
Malinyi DC	5,355	0	6,011	0	6,155	0	6,083	0
Mlimba DC	12,586	59	12,562	42	12,113	85	11,878	115
Mvomero DC	13,224	0	13,804	0	13,753	0	12,679	0
Ulanga DC	5,863	12	6,630	20	6,343	25	6,334	57
Gairo DC	8,029	0	8,250	0	7,823	0	7,284	33
Total	**87,421**	**3,067**	**89,159**	**3,262**	**86,236**	**3,485**	**83,320**	**3,928**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021/ BEST 2016-2019*

Table 5.19 shows that, the council had 117,951 children of age six to seven with a greater number of girls (59,296) than boys (58,650) in 2016 to 2018. Out of the total children of age six and seven, 99,681 were registered in standard I with larger number of girls (50,567) than boys (48,133). Relatively, 44,630 pupils aged 8-10 years were registered in standard I in the council.

In two years period, 142,668 pupils were registered in the region with more girls (71,832) than boys (71,711). On the other hand, 84.5 percent of children of age seven were registered in standard I (NER) compared to 121 percent of total children of age six to seven and age 8-10 who were registered in standard I in the periods (GER).

Table 5.19   Standard One Registered by Age Group in Public Primary Schools, 2015-2019

Year	Age Six to Seven expected Population			Age Six to Seven Registered children			Age 8-10 Registered children			Total Registered			Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)	Net Enrolment Ratio NER (%)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
2016	27,973	28,550	56,533	24,724	25,754	50,461	10,269	9,234	19,501	35,115	34,919	69,696	123.3	89.3
2018	30,677	30,746	61,418	23,409	24,813	49,220	13,100	12,071	25,129	36,596	36,913	72,972	118.8	80.1
Total	**58,650**	**59,296**	**117,951**	**48,133**	**50,567**	**99,681**	**23,369**	**21,305**	**44,630**	**71,711**	**71,832**	**142,668**	**121**	**84.5**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021*

Table 5.20 reveals that, enrollment in STD I - VII in Morogoro Region increased from 378,994 in 2015 to 489,429 in 2019 (29.1 percent increase). Enrollment increase is largest for girls from 183, 324 in 2015 to 244,636 in 2019 (33.4 percent increase) compared to that of boys which increased from 195,670 in 2015 to 244,790 in 2019 (25.1 percent increase). At council's level, in 2019, Kilosa DC had the largest enrollment (95,332) followed by Mvomero DC (74,815) and Mlimba/Kilombero DC (72.652). Ifakara DC recorded lowest enrolment (21,761) in 2019.

Table 5.20   Total Standard I to VII Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Public Primary Schools in 2015 to 2019

Council	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Morogoro MC	17,973	18,491	18,469	18,948	25,612	25,802	33,376	33496	28,437	28,324
Ifakara TC	20,558	2,932	10,769	10,758	10,452	10,361	10,775	10,513	11,011	10,750
Morogoro DC	24,690	21,389	28,833	27,835	29,729	28,586	32,367	30,755	34,653	32,789
Kilosa DC	37,916	41,406	37,574	40,044	40,096	42,193	44,283	45,950	46,930	48,402
Malinyi DC	10,961	10,778	10,961	10,778	11,869	11,471	13,359	12,880	14,274	13,819
Mlimba DC	18,069	19,393	32,006	32,309	33,040	32,412	35,256	34,424	36,815	35,837
Mvomero DC	38,182	37,986	30094	31,008	32,021	32,547	35,582	35,447	37,336	37,479
Ulanga DC	11,480	12,236	13,078	13,263	14,344	14,267	15,665	15,466	16,126	15,985
Gairo DC	15,841	18,713	13,716	16,235	14,840	17,535	17,385	19,616	19,208	21,254
Total	**195,670**	**183,324**	**195,500**	**201,178**	**212,003**	**215,174**	**238,048**	**238,547**	**244,790**	**244,639**

5.2.2.2 Pass Rate and Selection for Form I

Table 5.21 shows that the number of pupils who sat for standard VII examinations increased significantly from 39,676 in 2017 to 49,600 in 2019. In all three reference years the number of girls who sat for examinations was higher than that of the boys. In addition, the overall pass rate increased from 28,686 in 2017 to 41,819 in 2019 (45.8 percent increase). At councils' level, Mlimba DC had the highest number of pupils who sat for standard VII examinations which increased from 5,695 in 2017 to 7,235 in 2019 (27.0 percent increase) followed by Mvomero DC and Morogoro DC. However, there is a decrease in the number of pupils who sat for standard VII examinations at Gairo DC.

The number of boys who passed the Standard VII examinations decreased from 15,655 in 2017 to 41,819 in 2019 (30.8 percent decrease). However, girls who passed the examinations increased from 15,446 in 2017 to 22,455 in 2019 (45.4 percent increase). With respect to councils, Gairo DC had the largest proportion of pupils who passed the examinations (187.1 percent) followed by Malinyi DC (92.2 percent) and Morogoro DC had the lowest (63.7 percent) share of pupils passed the examinations.

Table 5.21   Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Council; Government Primary Schools, Morogoro Region; 2017 – 2019

Council	Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
	2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Morogoro MC	2,856	2,992	5,876	2,998	3,332	6,253	3,086	3,191	6,294	2,566	2,558	4,646	2,573	2,800	5,088	2,820	2,959	5,681
Ifakara TC	-	-	-	2,227	2,543	4,880	2,515	2,623	5,151	-	-	-	1,673	1,673	3,497	2,240	2,270	4,510
Morogoro DC	2,623	2,766	5,336	2,584	2,732	5,316	3,092	3,214	6,307	1,784	2,013	3,797	1,665	1,931	3,696	1,889	2,128	4,017
Kilosa DC	3,757	4,412	8,169	4,513	5,094	9,607	4,052	4,665	8,717	2,314	2,485	4,799	2,879	3,191	6,070	3,363	3,870	7,233
Malinyi DC	1,031	1,133	2,174	1,202	1,172	2,316	1,124	1,352	2,411	897	878	1,660	1,055	1,007	2,066	1,043	1,186	2,223
Mlimba DC	2,839	2,826	5,695	3,008	3,129	6,157	3,437	3,782	7,235	2,397	2,285	4,527	2,619	2,840	5,261	3,008	3,193	5,101
Mvomero DC	3,820	4,221	8,004	4,183	4,543	8,726	4,577	5,001	9,578	3,070	3,254	6,324	3,514	3,796	7,310	4,111	4,450	8,561
Ulanga DC	1,099	1,288	2,387	839	965	1,804	1,382	1,405	2,785	777	928	1,636	722	817	1,539	1,148	1,156	2,394
Gairo DC	2,601	1,566	2,035	3,601	1,175	1,657	2,832	728	1,122	1,850	1,045	1,297	2,342	856	1,243	856	1,243	2,099
Total	**20,626**	**21,204**	**39,676**	**25,155**	**24,685**	**46,716**	**26,097**	**25,961**	**49,600**	**15,655**	**15,446**	**28,686**	**19,042**	**18,911**	**35,770**	**20,478**	**22,455**	**41,819**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021*

Figure 5.1 shows that, pass rate for pupils who sat for STD VII examinations in the region increased from 75.9 percent in 2017 to 84.3 percent in 2019 (12.0 percentage point). The highest pass rate is for boys but increased from 75.9 in 2017 to 78.5 percent in 2019 compared to girls which increased from 72.8 in 2017 to 86.5 percent.

Figure 5.1   Pass Rates for Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Region, 2020
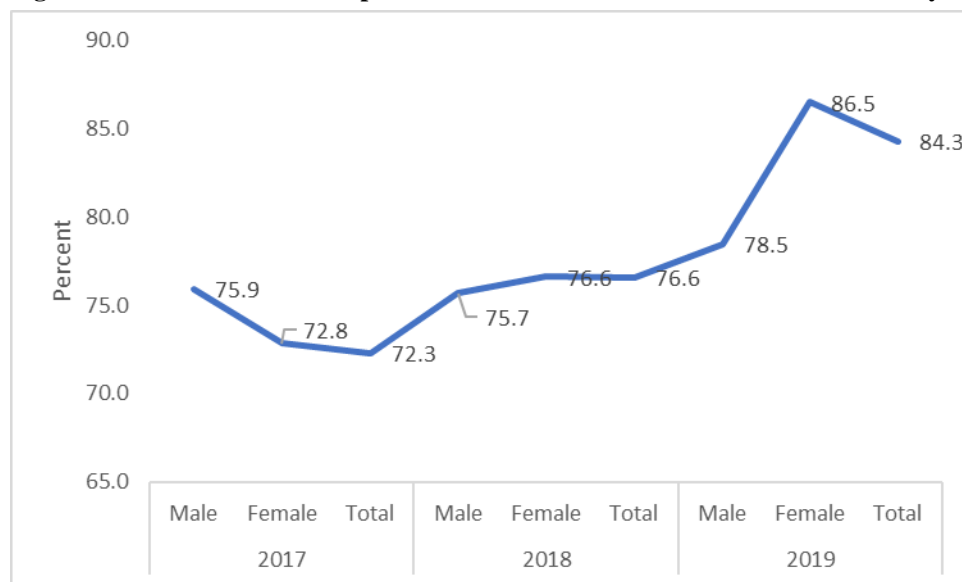
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021

5.2.2.3 Primary School Facilities

Ministry of Education in collaboration with beneficiaries (the community) should make sure that basic education facilities such as classrooms, toilets, staff houses, teachers, furniture, libraries, bookstores and textbooks are in place.

(i)   Classrooms

Morogoro Region has a total of 841 public primary schools with 6,117 classrooms. The total number of pupils in these schools was 553,309 giving a classroom pupil ratio (CPR) of 1:90. The required number of classrooms to serve this number of pupils was 12,296; therefore, there was a deficit of 6,179 classes which is equivalent to 50.3 percent. All the councils in the region had a deficit of classes. The largest deficit was observed in Gairo DC (61.9 percent) followed by Kilosa DC (54.5 percent) and Malinyi DC with (53.5 percent) deficit, (Table 5.22).

Table 5.22   Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools, Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Number of Schools	Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Deficit of Classrooms	
						Number	Percent
Morogoro MC	63	58,067	643	1:90	1,290	647	50.2
Ifakara TC	81	51,205	670	1:76	1,138	468	41.1
Morogoro DC	155	73,677	906	1:81	1,637	731	44.7
Kilosa DC	157	109,006	1,101	1:99	2,422	1,321	54.5
Malinyi DC	35	29,310	303	1:97	651	348	53.5
Mlimba DC	83	55,656	647	1:86	1,237	590	47.7
Mvomero DC	145	85,644	909	1:94	1,903	994	52.2
Ulanga DC	60	39,433	493	1:80	876	383	43.7
Gairo DC	62	51,311	445	1:115	1,140	695	61
Total	**841**	**553,309**	**6,117**	**1:90**	**12,296**	**6,179**	**50.3**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021

(ii)   Pit-Latrines

Pit latrines are one of the most essential facilities for promoting hygiene and preventing most of environmental related diseases at community level. Most schools, especially public school, still reveal a concern about pupils learning environment, some lack or have inadequate toilet facilities. Table 5.23 shows that Morogoro Region had a total of 8,315 pit latrines for 551,869 pupils with 3,891 pit latrines for boys and 4,424 for girls.

Pit Latrines Ration (PLPR) for girls stand at 1:62 with a deficit of 9,381 pit latrines. For boys the PLPR was 1:71 with a deficit of 7,139 pit latrines. In general, the official requirement of pit latrines is one hole to serve 20 girls or 25 boys. Council's wise, largest PLPR was observed in Mvomero DC (1:112 for boys and 1:66 for girls) followed by Malinyi DC (1:85 for boys and 1:76 for girls) and Gairo DC (1:79 for boys and 1:79 for girls).

Table 5.23   Availability of Latrine in Public Primary Schools, Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Total Pupils		Available Latrine		Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Latrine		Deficit of Latrine for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Morogoro MC	26,874	26,299	353	368	1:76	1:71	1,075	1,315	722	947
Ifakara TC	26,921	26,176	514	498	1:52	1:53	1,077	1,309	563	811
Morogoro DC	36,284	35,104	580	629	1:63	1:56	1,451	1,755	871	1,126
Kilosa DC	55,898	57,000	881	995	1:63	1:57	2,236	2,850	1,355	1,855
Malinyi DC	14,814	14,496	174	190	1:85	1:76	593	725	419	535
Mlimba DC	28,012	26,844	358	374	1:78	1:72	1,120	1,342	762	968
Mvomero DC	42,721	42,923	382	651	1:112	1:66	1,709	2,146	1,327	1,495
Ulanga DC	19,300	19,854	335	374	1:58	1:53	772	993	437	619
Gairo DC	24,937	27,412	314	345	1:79	1:79	997	1,371	683	1,026
Total	**275,761**	**276,108**	**3,891**	**4,424**	**1:71**	**1:62**	**11,030**	**13,805**	**7,139**	**9,381**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021

(iii)   Furniture (Desks)

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of teaching and learning environment for teachers and pupils. Table 5.24 indicates that, Morogoro Region required a total of 163,175 desks for 489,529 pupils in the region. The available desks were 131,204 and the region had a deficit of 32,706 desks which is equivalent to (24.9 percent). The most affected councils were Mvomero DC with deficit of (25.3 percent), followed by Kilosa DC (23.8 percent) and Malinyi DC (23 percent). Ulanga DC had the least deficit (0.8 percent). Desk Pupils Ration (DPR) in Morogoro Region is 1:4, meaning that, Morogoro Region still needs more desks since DPR is below the official requirement of 1:3.

Table 5.24   Availability of Desks in Public Primary Schools, Morogoro Region 2019

Council	Total Pupils	Available Desks	Desk Pupils Ratio	Required Desks	Deficit of Desks	
					No	Percent
Morogoro MC	56,761	14,647	1:4	18,920	4,841	22.6
Ifakara TC	21,761	6,576	1:3	7,254	678	9.3
Morogoro DC	67,442	17,497	1:4	22,481	4,983	22.2
Kilosa DC	95,332	24,212	1:4	31,777	7,565	23.8
Malinyi DC	28,093	7,212	1:4	9,364	2,152	23
Mlimba DC	72,652	21,382	1:3	24,217	2,835	11.7
Mvomero DC	74,815	18,617	1:4	24,938	6,321	25.3
Ulanga DC	32,211	10,821	1:3	10,737	84	0.8
Gairo DC	40,462	10,240	1:4	13,487	3,247	24.1
Total	**489,529**	**131,204**	**1:4**	**163,175**	**32,706**	**24.9**

(iv)   Accessibility of Water

Water is important in ensuring the good health of pupils, teachers and the community that is around the school. Morogoro Region has managed to supply water to some of her primary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water.

Table 5.25 shows that in 2017 and 2020 the region had a total of 747 primary schools. In 2017 all schools in the region were supplied with water. Most of the schools had tap water (46.3 percent) of all schools, followed by schools with water tank (32.1 percent) and schools with water wells (26.8 percent).

In 2020, the number of schools supplied with tap water increased from 346 in 2017 to 381 in 2020, equivalent to 10.1 percent increase. Mvomero DC had the largest number of schools supplied with tap water (67) in 2020 followed by Ifakara DC (66) and Mlimba DC (60). Gairo DC indicated the lowest number of schools supplied with tap (13).

Table 5.25   Accessibility of Water in Government Primary Schools; Morogoro Region, 2017 and 2020

Council	Total No of Schools	2017			Total No of Schools	2020		
		No of Primary Schools with working				No of Primary Schools with working		
		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tap Water		Water Tanks	Water Wells	Tap Water
Morogoro MC	63	33	9	55	63	35	8	59
Ifakara TC	81	8	45	58	81	10	50	66
Morogoro DC	118	31	14	25	118	34	15	32
Kilosa DC	101	78	50	45	101	74	50	49
Malinyi DC	35	9	15	5	35	5	9	15
Mlimba DC	83	2	1	56	83	2	1	60
Mvomero DC	144	66	29	70	144	66	29	67
Ulanga DC	60	2	35	19	60	3	36	20
Gairo DC	62	11	2	13	62	11	2	13
Total	**747**	**240**	**200**	**346**	**747**	**240**	**200**	**381**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021

(v)   Teachers

The teacher to pupil ratio is an indicator showing the quality of education provided in schools. Table 5.26 shows that in 2020, the region had 8,765 teachers to save 523,679 pupils. The region had a deficit of 4,441 teachers, equivalent to 34.4 percent deficit. Overall, the region Teacher Pupil Ration (TPR) stand at 1:60, indicating that the region does not meet the standard teacher's requirement of which one teacher should serve a class of 45 pupils (1:45). On the other hand, the councils with the largest TPR were Mlimba DC with (1:89) followed by Gairo DC (TPR=1:85) and Kilosa DC and Malinyi DC had TPR=1:74 each.

Table 5.26   Availability of Government Primary School's Teachers; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Total Pupils	Teachers Required	Available Teachers	Deficit	Percent of Deficit	Teacher Pupils Ratio (TPR)
Morogoro MC	58,071	1,772	1,959	103	5.8	1:30
Ifakara TC	50,153	1,218	883	332	27.3	1:57
Morogoro DC	45,162	1,439	818	617	42.9	1:55
Kilosa DC	109,006	2,470	1,464	1,006	40.7	1:74
Malinyi DC	29,310	651	398	253	38.9	1:74
Mlimba DC	55,656	1,394	623	771	55.3	1:89
Mvomero DC	85,644	1,904	1,410	503	26.4	1:61
Ulanga DC	39,366	967	607	361	37.3	1:65
Gairo DC	51,311	1,108	603	495	44.7	1:85
Total	**523,679**	**12,923**	**8,765**	**4,441**	**34.4**	**1:60**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Primary School Department), 2021

5.3 Secondary Education

In Tanzania, secondary education has two levels namely "O-Level (Form I –IV) and "A-Level (Form V and VI). Students write national examinations in Form IV and Form VI. They need to pass the Form IV exams in order to qualify or graduate for O - Level secondary education. However, in order to continue with Form V, they need to score marks at the level of Division One or Two, which are the top scores to advance academically.

Map 5.3: Distribution of Secondary Schools in Morogoro Region, 2021
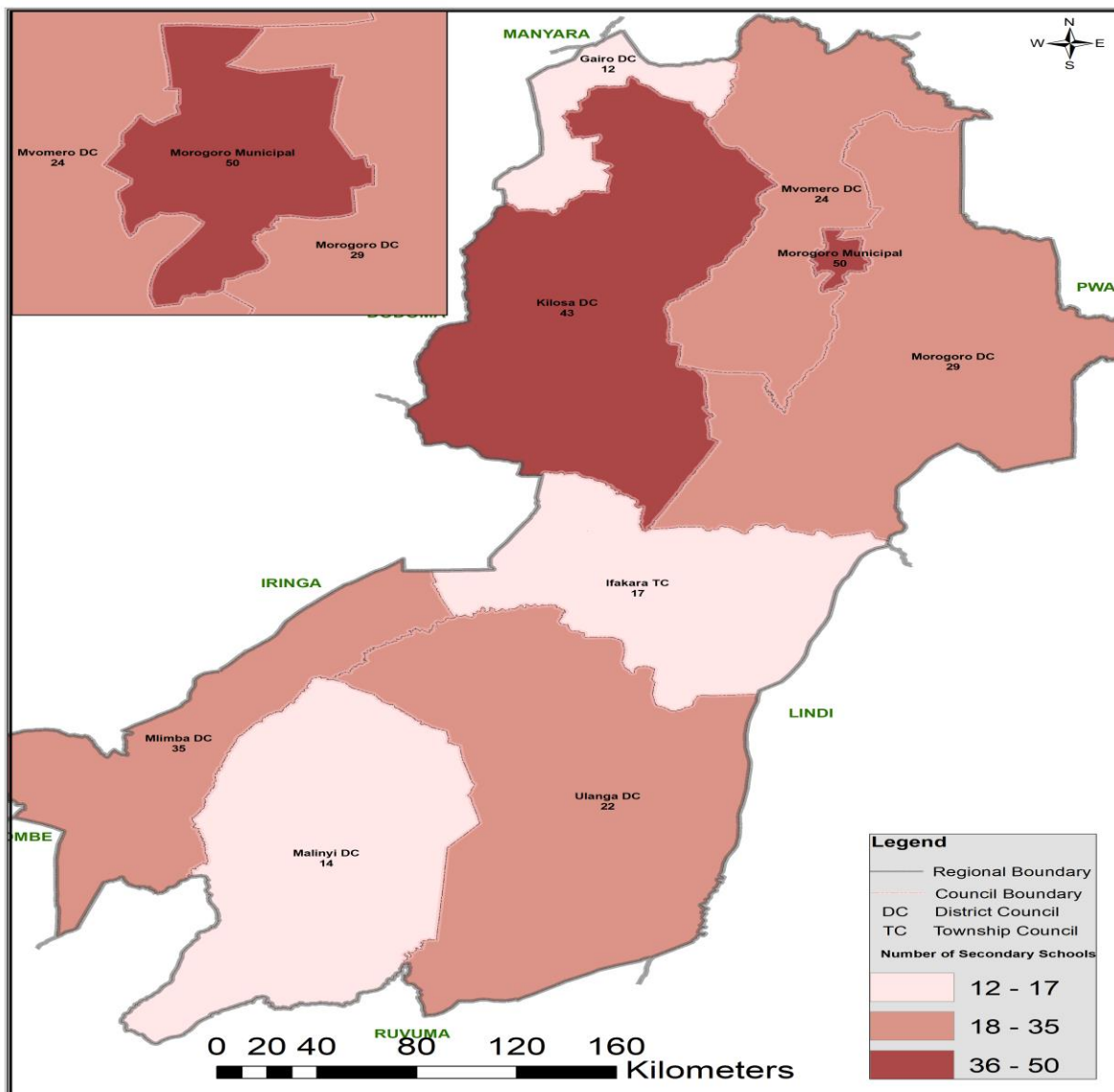
Source: GIS Unit; National Bureau of Statistics, 2021

Table 5.27 shows that in 2016 and 2019, majority of secondary schools in Morogoro Region were owned by the government. In 2016, the region had 180 public and 58 private secondary schools. The number of schools increased to 182 for public and 64 for private in 2019. Relatively, in 2019 Kilosa DC recorded the largest number of secondary schools (39 public and 4 private) followed by Morogoro DC (27 public and 2 private) and Malinyi DC had the least number of secondary schools for both public and private schools.

Table 5.27   Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership; Morogoro Region; 2015-2019

Council	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Morogoro MC	23	24	23	26	23	27	23	27
Ifakara TC	7	7	7	7	7	10	7	10
Morogoro DC	28	1	28	1	27	1	27	2
Kilosa DC	39	4	39	4	39	4	39	4
Malinyi DC	9	5	7	7	9	5	9	5
Mlimba DC	25	11	25	10	25	10	25	10
Mvomero DC	22	2	22	2	22	2	22	2
Ulanga DC	18	4	18	4	18	4	18	4
Gairo DC	9	0	10	0	12	0	12	0
Total	**180**	**58**	**179**	**61**	**182**	**63**	**182**	**64**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

5.3.1   Transition rate for Public Secondary School

Transition rate refers to the rate at which pupils who passed Standard VII examinations are admitted into the secondary education. It also reflects the capacity of secondary education provided in the region or council.

Table 5.28 shows that, number of pupils selected to join Form I in Morogoro Region increased from 29,608 in 2017 to 34,324 in 2019 (15.9 percent increase). Relatively, the number of pupils joined Form I also increased from 27,520 in 2017 to 32,466 in 2019 (18.0 percent increase). 2019, a total of 34,324 pupils were selected to join Form I in Morogoro Region, but only 32,466 (94.6 percent) were admitted in different public secondary schools.

In regard to sex, in 2019, a total of 16,864 boys were selected to join Form I and 16,009 (94.9 percent) joined Form I in secondary schools. On the other hand, out of 18,674 girls who were selected to join Form I in the Region, 17,639 (94.5 percent) were admitted into Form I.

Table 5.28   Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Government Secondary Schools; Morogoro Region, 2017 – 2019

Council	Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I									Pupils Joined Form I								
	2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Morogoro MC	2,345	2,627	4,972	2,519	2,749	5,268	2,823	3,085	5,908	2,312	2,627	4,939	2,474	2,907	5,381	2,825	3,100	5,925
Ifakara TC	2,189	2,297	4,611	2,380	2,404	4,771	2,356	2,452	4,796	2,033	2,106	4,139	2,210	2,234	4,444	2,202	2,318	4,520
Morogoro DC	1,621	1,888	3,439	1,641	1,851	3,492	1,867	1,969	3,836	1,651	1,793	3,434	1,570	1,785	3,355	1,786	1,797	3,583
Kilosa DC	2,306	2,491	4,797	2,879	3,191	6,070	3,368	3,880	7,248	2,306	2,491	4,797	2,879	3,191	6,070	3,368	3,880	7,248
Malinyi DC	914	910	1,774	1,020	967	1,987	1,073	1,135	2,208	678	658	1,286	731	698	1,429	812	847	1,659
Mlimba DC	2,752	2,568	5,165	2,619	2,840	5,261	3,008	3,193	5,101	2,752	2,568	5,165	2,619	2,840	5,261	3,008	3,193	5,101
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	1,104	1,145	2,249	1,094	1,086	2,160	1,194	1,303	2,395	1,040	982	1,910	1,059	1,067	2,106	1,152	1,261	2,331
Gairo DC	1,043	1,383	2,601	1,566	2,035	3,601	1,175	1,657	2,832	728	1,122	1,850	1,045	1,297	2,342	856	1,243	2,099
Total	**14,274**	**15,309**	**29,608**	**15,718**	**17,123**	**32,610**	**16,864**	**18,674**	**34,324**	**13,500**	**14,347**	**27,520**	**14,587**	**16,019**	**30,388**	**16,009**	**17,639**	**32,466**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021*

5.3.2   Form I Enrolment

The enrolment and allocation of students in form I in Morogoro Region increased. Table 5.29 indicates that, number of students allocated in form I increased from 26,620 in 2017 to 35,638 in 2019 (33.9 percent increase). In addition, the number of students enrolled in from I also increased from 23,523 in 2017 to 31878 in 2019 (35.5 percent increase). This is due to the government initiatives of free education from form I to form IV. Furthermore, number of girls allocated and enrolled in form I from 2017 to 2019 is higher than boys.

Table 5.29   Total Form 1 Enrolment in Public Secondary Schools by Sex; 2019

Council	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Morogoro MC	1,988	2,509	4,597	2,758	3,167	5,284	3,248	3,168	6,056	2,052	2,192	4,108	2,350	2,694	4,219	2,818	2,899	5,089
Ifakara TC	1,630	1,791	3,421	2,052	2,319	4,371	2,415	2,334	4,748	1,416	1,474	2,890	1,917	2,037	3,954	2,153	2,168	4,316
Morogoro DC	1,887	2,129	4,026	1,944	2,128	4,072	1,923	2,166	4,094	1,631	1,814	3,435	1,704	1,897	3,601	1,573	1,788	3,363
Kilosa DC	1,793	2,418	4,221	2,526	3,292	17,205	3,079	4,087	6,951	1,752	2,392	3,726	2,509	3,334	16,788	3,467	3,470	6,937
Malinyi DC	832	768	1,600	987	969	1,956	976	1,022	2,002	731	683	1,414	837	884	1,721	837	909	1,746
Mlimba DC	1,057	972	2,029	1,519	1,327	2,846	1,696	1,820	3,516	802	740	1,542	1,111	1,022	2,133	1,345	1,321	2,666
Mvomero DC	1,716	1,993	3,477	1,542	1,668	3,032	1,077	2,209	3,226	1,716	1,864	3,477	1,542	1,668	3,032	1,077	2,209	3,226
Ulanga DC	891	907	1,798	1,017	1,073	2,090	1,284	1,359	2,643	810	819	1,629	897	921	1,818	1,084	1,192	2,276
Gairo DC	615	836	1,451	717	1,113	1,830	1,071	1,331	2,402	562	740	1,302	672	1,037	1,709	1,004	1,259	2,259
Total	**12,409**	**14,323**	**26,620**	**15,062**	**17,056**	**42,686**	**16,769**	**19,496**	**35,638**	**11,472**	**12,718**	**23,523**	**13,539**	**15,494**	**38,975**	**15,358**	**17,215**	**31,878**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021*

5.3.3 Completion of Form IV in Public secondary Schools

Table 5.30 reveals that, the number of students registered in public secondary schools increased from 13,476 in 2017 to 16,662 in 2019 (23.6 percent increase). Further, there were higher increase in the number of registered boys from 6,399 in 2017 to 8,342 in 2019 (30.4 percent increase) compared to females which increased from 7,454 to 8,553 (14.7 percent increase).

Moreover, number of students completed form IV also increased from 11,955 in 2017 to 14,754 in 2019 (23.4 percent increase). The number of boys completed form IV also increased significantly from 5,695 in 2017 to 7,408 in 2019 (30.1 percent increase) compared to females which increased from 6,830 in 2017 to 7.472 in 2019 (9.4 percent increase).

Table 5.30 Number of Students Registered and Completed Form IV by Sex in Government Secondary Schools, Morogoro Region, 2017 – 2019

Council	Registered students									Students Completed Form IV								
	2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Morogoro MC	1,941	2,109	4,184	1,587	1,748	3,285	1,858	2,143	4,001	1,551	1,867	3,367	1,297	1,558	2,835	1,529	1,750	3,146
Ifakara TC	1,018	1,068	2,086	1,221	1,267	2,488	1,454	1,351	2,805	805	841	1,636	949	915	1,864	1,045	943	1,988
Morogoro DC	749	868	1,627	871	945	1,816	816	925	1,741	664	767	1,431	747	839	1,577	704	790	1,501
Kilosa DC	1,739	2,367	3,585	2,406	3,173	16,528	2,787	2,546	5,090	1,753	2,345	3,589	2,399	3,171	16,520	2,745	2,477	5,222
Malinyi DC	291	284	575	350	341	695	409	396	815	283	279	562	345	325	670	388	365	753
Mlimba DC	64	114	178	56	112	168	98	131	229	62	104	166	52	100	152	97	129	226
Mvomero DC	23	38	61	36	35	71	53	70	123	23	38	61	36	35	71	53	70	123
Ulanga DC	366	315	681	479	388	867	508	510	1,018	347	302	649	476	380	856	504	484	988
Gairo DC	208	291	499	258	340	598	359	481	840	207	287	494	252	323	575	343	464	807
Total	**6,399**	**7,454**	**13,476**	**7,264**	**8,349**	**26,516**	**8,342**	**8,553**	**16,662**	**5,695**	**6,830**	**11,955**	**6,553**	**7,646**	**25,120**	**7,408**	**7,472**	**14,754**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021*

5.3.4 Performance in Form IV Examinations

Pass rate of the Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE) or Form IV Examinations and the number of students selected to join Form V reflect the quality of secondary education in the region. Passes in the CSEE is divided into divisions with Division I being the highest.

Table 5.31 shows student's performance in Form IV examinations in public secondary schools in Morogoro Region from 2015 to 2019. It is revealed that over the 2015 to 2019 period a large number of boys than girls scored divisions I up to division IV, except in division 0 whereby there was a large number of girls than boys. In general, the total number of boys in all five years makes 23,394 which is equal to (51.3 percent) and the total of girls was 22,179 (48.7 percent).

Table 5.31   Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Government Secondary Schools by Sex; Morogoro Region, 2015 - 2019

Year	Boys						Girls						Total
	DIVISION						DIVISION						
	I	II	III	IV	0	Total	I	II	III	IV	0	Total	
2015	117	305	608	2,226	2,381	4,118	14	118	255	1,517	26,492	3,656	7,146
2016	129	403	693	2,634	3,127	5,198	62	142	339	1,709	2,112	4,364	8,835
2017	167	338	773	2,554	1,909	4,220	66	145	406	1,938	1,593	4,158	7,910
2018	153	589	917	3,182	2,051	4,767	85	252	492	2,316	1,504	4,649	8,703
2019	226	498	788	2,640	1,239	5,091	95	321	626	3,009	1,298	5,352	9,630
Total	**792**	**2,133**	**3,779**	**13,236**	**10,707**	**23,394**	**322**	**978**	**2,118**	**10,489**	**32,999**	**22,179**	**42,224**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021*

Figure 5.2 shows students' performance in Form IV examinations in government secondary schools. The proportion of boys who scored division I in form IV examinations increased from 29.5 percent in 2017 to 47.5 percent (18.0 percentage point) while, for girls increased from 6.5 percent in 2017 to 11.8 percent (5.3 percentage point). The proportion of boys scored division II and III show a decrease trend; However, proportion of girls scored division II and III indicates an increase from 2017 to 2019.

Figure 5.2   Students Performance in Form IV Examinations in Government Secondary Schools by Sex, Morogoro Region, 2017 - 2019

	BOYS			GIRLS		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
2017	29.5	-16.1	11.5	6.5	2.1	19.8
2018	-8.4	74.3	18.6	28.8	73.8	21.2
2019	47.5	-15.5	-14.1	11.8	27.4	27.2
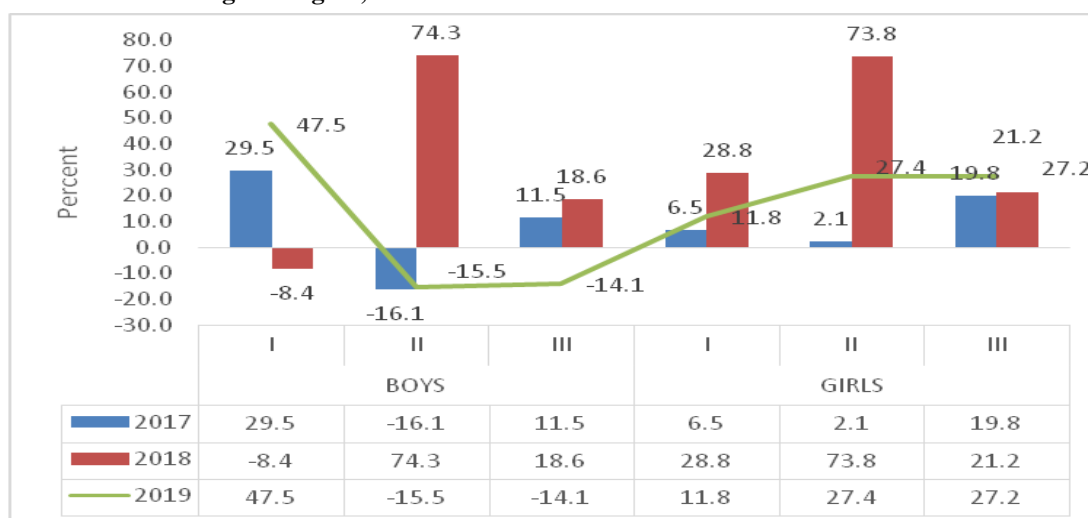
Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

5.3.5   High School Enrollment

The allocation and enrolment of students in high schools in Morogoro Region decreased. Table 5.32 shows that, number of students allocated in high schools decreased from 1,445 in 2015 to 1,229 in 2019 (14.9 percent decrease). Relatively, the number of students enrolled in high school also decreased from 1,413 in 2015 to 1,271 in 2019 (10.0 percent decrease).

In 2019, more girls (727) than boys (512) were allocated to from V. Consequently, more girls (784) than boys (515) were enrolled in Form V in the region. Higher allocation and enrollment is more pronounced in Kilosa DC and Ulanga DC from 2015 to 2019.

Table 5.32   Total Form V Enrolment by Sex and Ward in Private High Schools, Morogoro Region; 2015 - 2019

Council	No. of Allocated students									Number of Enrolled students								
	2015			2017			2019			2015			2017			2019		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	317	317	0	306	306	0	230	230	0	328	328	0	311	311	0	238	238
Morogoro DC	0	70	70	0	75	75	0	75	75	0	57	57	0	65	65	0	79	79
Kilosa DC	195	237	432	153	302	454	180	258	438	195	237	432	153	302	454	180	258	438
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	116	0	116	121	121	242	0	116	116	116	116	116	0	116	116	0	143	143
Ulanga DC	438	68	506	391	52	443	320	34	354	392	66	458	371	48	419	305	34	339
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**749**	**694**	**1,445**	**671**	**864**	**1,530**	**512**	**727**	**1,229**	**721**	**824**	**1,413**	**548**	**868**	**1,393**	**515**	**784**	**1,271**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

Table 5.33 shows that, in 2019 the region had a total of 192 secondary schools with 4,474 teachers. According to the data, the region had a deficit of 888 teachers equivalent to 17.7 percent deficit. In 2019, the region required 5,029 teachers for public secondary schools. Across the councils, Ulanga DC had the largest teacher's deficit (33.6 percent) followed by Mlimba DC (30.6 percent) and Morogoro MC had the lowest deficit (4.0 percent).

Table 5.33   Availability of Public Secondary School Teachers; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Requirement of Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers	Teachers Percentage deficit
Morogoro MC	23	909	1044	36	4.0
Ifakara TC	19	646	525	121	18.7
Morogoro DC	28	636	544	115	18.1
Kilosa DC	39	866	777	144	16.6
Malinyi DC	9	206	161	45	21.8
Mlimba DC	15	438	304	134	30.6
Mvomero DC	28	599	602	79	13.2
Ulanga DC	18	458	304	154	33.6
Gairo DC	13	271	213	60	22.1
Total	**192**	**5,029**	**4,474**	**888**	**17.7**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(i)   Teachers' Qualifications

Table 5.34 shows that, Morogoro Region had a total of 4,470 teachers with different qualifications in 2020. Majority of teachers 68.4 percent (1,275 males and 1,784 females) were degree holders, 27.1 percent of available teachers (760 males and 450 females) were diploma holders. Moreover, 4.4 percent of available teachers (104 males and 94 females) were masters' holders and only 0.1 percent (2 males and 1 females) were teachers with other qualifications.

Table 5.34   Availability of Public Secondary School's Teachers by Qualification; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Number of Teachers with												Total
	Diploma			Degree			Masters			Others			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Morogoro MC	101	124	225	326	427	753	35	50	85	0	0	0	1,063
Ifakara TC	68	49	117	216	174	390	7	7	14	0	0	0	521
Morogoro DC	107	46	153	222	150	372	7	14	21	0	0	0	546
Kilosa DC	163	71	234	327	158	485	17	6	23	2	1	3	745
Malinyi DC	57	20	77	64	20	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Mlimba DC	64	22	86	148	73	221	1	0	1	0	0	0	308
Mvomero DC	78	67	145	246	168	414	28	15	43	0	0	0	602
Ulanga DC	75	27	102	143	53	196	4	2	6	0	0	0	304
Gairo DC	47	24	71	92	52	144	5	0	5	0	0	0	220
Total	**760**	**450**	**1,210**	**1,784**	**1,275**	**3,059**	**104**	**94**	**198**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4,470**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021*

(ii) Administration Blocks

Table 5.35 shows that, Morogoro Region have 185 public secondary schools with or without administration blocks in 2020. The total number of public secondary schools with administration blocks are 71, equivalent to 38.4 percent. Council's wise, Kilosa DC has the higher number of public schools with administration blocks 16 (43.2 percent) followed by Mlimba DC 12 (80.0 percent) while, Morogoro DC had only one school with administration block.

Table 5.35   Availability of Administration blocks in Public Secondary Schools; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Total no. of Public Secondary schools (With and Without Administration blocks)	No. of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks	Percent of Public Sec. schools with Administration blocks
Morogoro MC	23	7	30.4
Ifakara TC	19	11	57.9
Morogoro DC	28	1	3.6
Kilosa DC	37	16	43.2
Malinyi DC	9	4	44.4
Mlimba DC	15	12	80.0
Mvomero DC	23	5	21.7
Ulanga DC	18	8	44.4
Gairo DC	13	7	53.8
Total	**185**	**71**	**38.4**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(i)   Staff Quarters

Table 5.36 shows that the region had 188 public secondary schools in 2020. The region had 566 available quarters and required 4,395 staff quarters and. On the other hand, the region was facing a huge deficit of 3,829 (87.1 percent) of staff quarters. In general, every council in the region had deficit of staff houses ranging from 71.0 percent in Malinyi DC to 95.7 percent in Morogoro MC.

The Region should 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 of working and hence performance of students.

Table 5.36   Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Schools; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Houses			Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Morogoro MC	23	988	42	946	95.7	1
Ifakara TC	19	536	51	485	90.5	2
Morogoro DC	28	472	90	382	80.9	7
Kilosa DC	39	748	109	639	85.4	5
Malinyi DC	9	162	47	115	71.0	9
Mlimba DC	15	304	47	257	84.5	6
Mvomero DC	24	602	81	521	86.5	3
Ulanga DC	18	348	67	281	80.7	8
Gairo DC	13	235	32	203	86.4	4
Total	**188**	**4395**	**566**	**3829**	**87.1**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(ii)   Classrooms

Table 5.37 shows that Morogoro Region had a total of 1,899 public secondary school classrooms. The region requires 2,362 classrooms and had a deficit of 462 (19.6 percent). Kilosa DC had the largest number of available classrooms (377) with a deficit of 25.6 percent, followed by Mvomero DC (333; 20.3 percent deficit) and Ifakara DC (287; 17.8 percent deficit). Malinyi DC had the least number of available class rooms (110) with a deficit of 19.1 percent in 2020.

Table 5.37   Availability of Classrooms in Government Secondary Schools by Councils; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Classrooms			Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Ifakara TC	19	349	287	62	17.8	6
Morogoro DC	28	329	274	55	16.7	7
Kilosa DC	39	507	377	130	25.6	2
Malinyi DC	9	136	110	26	19.1	5
Mlimba DC	15	237	222	15	6.3	8
Mvomero DC	24	418	333	85	20.3	3
Ulanga DC	18	218	176	42	19.3	4
Gairo DC	13	167	120	47	28.1	1
Total	**165**	**2,361**	**1,899**	**462**	**19.6**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(iii)   Pit-Latrines

Table 5.38 indicates that Morogoro Region had 163 public schools with 2,728 pit latrines which were used by 186,122 students. There was a deficit of 4,540 pit latrines (166.4 percent). The council with the largest number of pit latrines was Mvomero DC (1,033) followed by Kilosa DC (460) and Ifakara TC (321). In general, about 7,268 pit latrines were required by the region. In addition, the region had 186,122 using 2,728 indicating that about 7 out of ten (68.2 percent) pupils are using one pit latrines.

Table 5.38   Availability of Pit Latrine in Government Secondary Schools by Council and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Total students			Number of Latrines												Ward Ranking by Deficit
		Boy	Girl	Total	Required			Available			Deficit			Percent Deficit			
					Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	19	6,449	7,495	13,447	251	407	658	117	204	321	134	203	337	114.5	99.5	105	0
Morogoro DC	27	5,465	6,219	11,740	249	341	590	101	115	216	148	226	374	146.5	196.5	173.1	0
Kilosa DC	38	9,596	10,387	19,983	383	521	905	212	248	460	171	273	445	80.7	110.1	96.7	
Malinyi DC	9	2,554	2,776	5,330	117	140	257	61	66	127	56	74	130	91.8	112.1	102.4	0
Mlimba DC	15	4,578	346,097	9,205	179	211	390	103	119	222	76	92	168	73.8	77.3	75.7	0
Mvomero DC	24	42,721	42,923	85,644	1,710	2,147	3,857	382	651	1,033	1,328	1,496	2,824	347.6	229.8	273.4	0
Ulanga DC	18	16,253	18,213	34,466	134	188	322	90	123	217	44	65	105	48.9	52.8	48.4	0
Gairo DC	13	2,638	3,669	6,307	106	184	289	61	71	132	45	113	157	73.8	159.2	118.9	91
Total	**163**	**90,254**	**437,779**	**186,122**	**3,129**	**4,139**	**7,268**	**1,127**	**1,597**	**2,728**	**2,002**	**2,542**	**4,540**	**177.6**	**159.2**	**166.4**	**91**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(iv)   Dormitories

Table 5.39 indicates that, the region had 95 dormitories or hostels for pupils in public secondary schools in 2020. The region required 255 dormitories with a deficit of 160 (62.7 percent). In addition, Mvomero DC had the largest number of available dormitories (35) and had no deficit. Kilosa DC is the second council with 13 dormitories, 2 deficit (13.3 percent) and Mlimba DC had 12 dormitories with 102 deficit (89.5 percent).

Table 5.39 Availability of Dormitories/Hostels in Government Secondary Schools by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Dormitories/hostels				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	1	27	5	22	81.5	3
Morogoro DC	28	85	8	77	90.6	1
Kilosa DC	6	15	13	2	13.3	0
Malinyi DC	9	1	1	0	0.0	0
Mlimba DC	15	114	12	102	89.5	2
Mvomero DC	23	0	35	-35	-	0
Ulanga DC	4	10	10	0	0.0	0
Gairo DC	14	3	11	-8	-266.7	0
Total	**100**	**255**	**95**	**160**	**62.7**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(v)   Libraries

Libraries have physical components such as space, equipment, and storage media, intellectual components such as collection policies that determine what materials will be included and organizational schemes that determine how the collection is accessed with the people who manage the physical and intellectual components and interact with student to solve information problems. Lack of library can cause low students' self-esteem, confidence, independence and sense of responsibility in regard to their own learning.

Table 5.40 shows the availability of libraries in public secondary schools by councils in Morogoro Region. In 2020, only 10 libraries were available in the region. The region also required 162 libraries with a deficit of 152.0 (93.8 percent). Most of the councils in the region does not have libraries in public secondary schools except Kilosa DC which had 6 followed by Ulanga DC with 3 and Mvomero DC had one library in 2020.

Table 5.40 Availability of Libraries in Government Secondary Schools by Councils; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Library				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Ifakara TC	19	18	0	18	100.0	1
Morogoro DC	28	28	0	28	100.0	1
Kilosa DC	39	39	6	33	84.6	7
Malinyi DC	9	8	0	8	100.0	1
Mlimba DC	15	15	0	15	100.0	1
Mvomero DC	23	23	1	22	95.7	6
Ulanga DC	18	18	3	15	83.3	8
Gairo DC	13	13	0	13	100.0	1
Total	**164**	**162**	**10**	**152**	**93.8**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(vi)   Furniture (Tables and Chairs)

Table 5.41 shows that, in 2020 the region had a total of 70,406 chairs and 70,163 tables. The region also had 86,272 required tables and 86,268 chairs. The deficit of tables was 15,866 (18.4 percent) and that of chairs was 16,105 (18.7 percent). At councils' level, Kilosa DC had the largest deficits of 5,100 25.7 chairs (27.0 percent) and 5,344 tables (27.0 percent), followed by Morogoro DC with deficits of 3,723 chairs (29.4 percent) and 3,578 tables (28.3 percent). Ulanga DC had the lowest deficit of chairs and tables 154 each (2.0 percent).

Table 5.41   Availability of Tables and chairs in Government Secondary Schools by Councils, Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Tables and chairs								Ranking Deficit
		Required		Available		Deficit		Percent Deficit		
		Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	Tables	Chairs	
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ifakara TC	19	13,843	13,818	12,990	12,905	853	913	6.2	6.6	7
Morogoro DC	28	12,664	12,664	9,086	8,941	3,578	3,723	28.3	29.4	2
Kilosa DC	39	19,816	19,837	14,472	14,737	5,344	5,100	27.0	25.7	3
Malinyi DC	9	5,330	5,330	4,538	4,538	792	792	14.9	14.9	5
Mlimba DC	15	9,411	9,411	8,490	8,472	921	939	9.8	10	6
Mvomero DC	23	11,268	11,268	9,046	9,046	2,222	2,222	19.7	19.7	4
Ulanga DC	18	7,633	7,633	7,479	7,479	154	154	2.0	2.0	8
Gairo DC	13	6,307	6,307	4,305	4,045	2,002	2,262	31.7	35.9	1
Total	**164**	**86,272**	**86,268**	**70,406**	**70,163**	**15,866**	**16,105**	**18.4**	**18.7**	

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(vii)   Laboratories

Table 5.42 shows that Morogoro Region had 164 public secondary schools with 240 available laboratories. The region required 470 laboratories with a deficit of 230, equivalent to 48.9 percent in 2020. Mvomero council had larger number of laboratories (66) with only 3 deficits (43. Percent). This is followed by Ifakara TC with 48 laboratories and 13 deficit (21.3 percent). However, Malinyi DC had only one laboratory with 23 deficit (95.8 percent) in 2020.

Table 5.42   Availability of Laboratories in Government Secondary Schools by Councils; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	No. of Schools	Number of Laboratories				
		Required	Available	Deficit	Percent Deficit	Ranking Deficit
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	19	61	48	13	21.3	0
Morogoro DC	28	87	27	60	69	0
Kilosa DC	39	117	29	88	75.2	0
Malinyi DC	9	24	1	23	95.8	0
Mlimba DC	15	45	37	8	17.8	0
Mvomero DC	23	69	66	3	4.3	0
Ulanga DC	18	25	22	3	12	48
Gairo DC	13	42	10	32	76.2	0
Total	**164**	**470**	**240**	**230**	**48.9**	**48**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(viii)   Electricity

Table 5.43 shows the availability of electric power in secondary schools by councils in 2020. Out of 164 public secondary schools in Morogoro Region, significant number of them 114 (34.9 percent) obtained electricity from the National Grid or REA. Relatively, 41 or 12.5 percent obtain electricity from solar power and very few 8 or 2.4 percent obtain power from generator. No schools obtained power from biogas and other sources.

Table 5.43   Availability of Electricity Power in Secondary Schools by Council, Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Total No. of Schools	Number of Secondary school connected/using					
		REA/TANESCO Electricity	Biogas	Solar Power	Generator	Other Sources	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	19	18	0	0	0	0	37
Morogoro DC	28	13	0	16	0	0	57
Kilosa DC	39	24	0	10	0	0	73
Malinyi DC	9	4	0	6	8	0	27
Mlimba DC	15	11	0	2	0	0	28
Mvomero DC	23	20	0	3	0	0	46
Ulanga DC	18	16	0	0	0	0	34
Gairo DC	13	8	0	4	0	0	25
Total	**164**	**114**	**0**	**41**	**8**	**0**	**327**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

(ix)   Water

Efforts have been made in the region to supply water to most secondary schools through water tanks, water wells and tap water. Table 5.44 shows that in 2017, out of 127 public secondary schools, 65 (51.2 percent) schools accessed water through tape water, 49 (38.6 percent) access water through water wells, 24 (19.9 percent) accessed water through water tank and the remaining schools accessed through other sources. In 2019, majority of public secondary schools accessed water through tape water 81 (63.3 percent) of all schools in 2019, followed by water wells 59 (46.1 percent), water tanks constitute 46 (35.9 percent) and other sources 43 (33.6 percent).

Table 5.44:   Accessibility of Water in Government Secondary Schools by Council; Morogoro Region, 2017 - 2029

Council	2017					2019				
	No. of Sec. Schools with available/operating				Total No. of Schools	No. of Sec. Schools with available/operating				Total No. of Schools
	Water from water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	Other		Water from water Tanks	Water wells	Tape water	Other	
Morogoro MC	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ifakara TC	4	10	9	12	4	12	9	17	0	0
Morogoro DC	12	4	9	8	28	12	4	9	6	28
Kilosa DC	2	10	8	21	39	2	10	8	23	39
Malinyi DC	0	6	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	20
Mlimba DC	0	10	2	1	13	0	11	2	0	13
Mvomero DC	0	2	16	5	23	0	3	15	1	4
Ulanga DC	2	5	10	18	2	5	10	18	0	0
Gairo DC	4	1	5	5	14	4	2	5	5	15
Total	**24**	**49**	**65**	**73**	**127**	**46**	**59**	**81**	**43**	**128**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (Secondary School Department), 2021

5.4 Water Supply and Sanitation

5.4.1 Water Supply

The Water Supply and Sanitation Sector covers both urban and rural water supply in the context of water sources, schemes and technology used to supply water. Moreover, staffing situation is also highlighted especially the work of the City Council's water and sanitation engineers/technicians in providing sustainable water and sanitation services. Effective access to clean and safe water is important in the efforts to fight both poverty and health problems. The largest use of water is for domestic purposes but the increase of both economic activities and delivery of social services which both utilize water in one way or another, the supply of water becomes a problem which the Government cannot handle on its own without a hand from the private sector.

Table 5.45 shows the Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Councils in Morogoro Region in 2020. It is observed that, there there were 20 working charcoal dams at Mvomero DC, 241 spring source, 1,654 shallow wells, 140 rain water tanks, 116 bore holes, 508 permanent river source, 161 seasonal river source, 12 lake water and 62 working piped scheme facilities. Among all those available sources in the region, 2,233 are working sources while only 1,094 sources are not working.

Table 5.45   Number of Rural Water Sources by type and Councils; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Charcoal dams		Spring		Shallow Well		Rain water Harvest Tanks		Bore holes		River water		Lake water	Dam		Piped Scheme	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	P	S		P	S	W	NW
Morogoro MC	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	166	58	10	0	5	0	23	0	0	0	0	16	0
Morogoro DC	0	2	2	0	478	486	28	6	16	0	414	92	0	762	6	2	62
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	0	0	0	0	178	65	8	0	24	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	574	117	8	0	15	0	9	0	0	0	0	14	0
Mvomero DC	20	1	223	2	250	196	69	9	21	11	44	53	0	0	0	1	31
Ulanga DC	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	2	21	2	6	5	0	0	0	2	0
Gairo DC	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Total	**20**	**4**	**241**	**5**	**1,654**	**928**	**140**	**24**	**116**	**24**	**508**	**161**	**12**	**775**	**20**	**62**	**109**

Note: W= Working, **NW**= Not Working

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (RUWASA Offices), 2021*

Table 5.46 shows the number of Water Schemes by Type of Technology used by Councils in Morogoro Region in 2020. It is revealed that, there were 30 working electric water pumps, 1,104 hand pumps, 96 gravities piped and 324 solar energy pumps, however no working wind mill. Furthermore, out of 752 type of water technology used, 629 (83.6 percent) are working and 123 (16.4 percent) are not working.

Table 5.46 Number of Water Delivery Technology Used in Rural Water Schemes by Type and Councils; Morogoro Region; 2020

Council	Wind Mill		Electricity Pump		Diesel Pump		Hand Pump		Gravity Piped		Solar Energy		Total	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro DC	0	0	11	2	1	0	239	243	18	0	264	239	0	0
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mlimba DC	0	0	5	0	2	0	569	107	19	0	3	0	598	107
Mvomero DC	0	0	9	1	7	1	260	198	27	4	3	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	42	0	0	0
Gairo DC	0	0	3	2	2	0	9	1	3	0	2	0	19	3
Total	**0**	**1**	**30**	**8**	**16**	**6**	**1,104**	**556**	**96**	**13**	**324**	**250**	**629**	**123**

Source: *Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (RUWASA Offices), 2021*

Drinking water is safe enough to be used by human beings with low risk of immediate or long-term harm. Over large parts of Morogoro Rural people have adequate access to potable water and use sources with acceptable levels of safety and cleanliness.

Table 5.47 shows that, out of 2,003,209 rural population, 1,235,647 have access to clean water, equivalent to 61.7 percent. Meaning that, more initiatives are still needed by the government particularly the region to improve water sources in rural areas. Across the councils, Ifakara TC had the largest rural population served with clean water 136,272 (93.8 percent) followed by Ulanga DC 151,001 (83.9 percent) and Gairo DC had the lowest rural population served with clean water 39,881 (23.7 percent).

Council	Total Rural Population	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water
Morogoro MC	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	145,274	136,272	93.8
Morogoro DC	360,738	164,134	45.5
Kilosa DC	359,809	259,922	72.2
Malinyi DC	138,062	94,720	68.6
Mlimba DC	270,220	184,738	68.4
Mvomero DC	381,015	204,979	53.8
Ulanga DC	179,896	151,001	83.9
Gairo DC	168,195	39,881	23.7
Total	**2,003,209**	**1,235,647**	**61.7**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (RUWASA Offices), 2021

5.4.2   Sanitation

Sanitation facilities (toilets) in Tanga City Council are fairly spread. In this, the Council's efforts through the health department have to a larger extent achieved its goals of making sure that there are enough toilet facilities in its area and they are properly used.

Table 5.48 shows that a total of 593,041 households (75.0 percent) of the total household in Morogoro Region are using toilets as the most common way of disposing human waste through pit latrines. Moreover, all households in Malinyi and Mlimba DCs had toilets however; Morogoro DC, Ulanga DC and Gairo DC had more than 80 percent households with toilets in 2020.

Table 5.48   **Availability of Toilet Facilities by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020**

Council	Estimated Total Number of Households	Total Number of Households with Toilets	% of Households with Toilets	Total Number of Households without Toilets	% of Households without Toilets
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	69,646	0	0	99	1
Morogoro DC	277,804	223,065	80.3	1,544	20
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	23,275	23,275	100	-	-
Mlimba DC	40,427	40,427	100	0	0
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0
Ulanga DC	146,272	126,125	86.2	20,147	272
Gairo DC	35,617	31,803	89.3	1,607	86
Total	**593,041**	**444,695**	**75**	**23,397**	**379**

Source: Morogoro Region Compiled Data from Councils (RUWASA Offices), 2021

CHAPTER SIX

Other Development Issues

6.0 Introduction

Chapter six discusses other development issues including gender empowerment such as Day Care Centres, Women Economic Groups, Youth Economic Groups, Cooperative Development (SACCOS) and other cooperative activities as well as Women's participation in managerial, political, professional and technical fields. An issue of crimes statistics and situation in the region has also been discussed.

6.1 Women Development and Protection

Women are one of the most disadvantaged groups in the society especially in rural areas. The response of the government and enlightened civil society has been trying to mainstream women protection and development in the region's development agenda. This has called for the emancipation and empowerment of women through the legal window and the alternatives of public education and the broaching of gender issues in forums at all levels of society. The goal is for the region to catch up with the rest of the country in the matter of women equity and equality with men.

6.1.1 Gender Empowerment

Gender empowerment, among others, is to ensure all sex, particularly women, are fully participating in policy and decision-making processes and in all aspects of economic, socio-cultural and political life. Various measures had already been put in place to minimize time spent by women and girls in attending to home activities and allow more time to be used in the above mentioned activities. These measures include the use of family planning, opening and operating of day care centres, establishment of women economic groups, participation in SACCOS, CBOs and other cooperative activities. These initiatives are also implemented in Morogoro region.

6.1.2 Day Care Centers

Day care centres are meant for children of age 3 to 4 years before they join pre-primary school. Day care is important because they keep children away from their mothers and hence give mothers opportunity to participate in economic activities and hence improve their social economic status.

Table 6.1 shows number of day care centers as well as number of children in these centres for the year 2017 and 2020. The region had 154 centers in 2017 accommodating 4,834 pupils and the number increased to 200 centers accommodating 7,236 pupils in 2020. Only one council (Kilosa DC) among the nine councils in the region had no day care centers over the period. Morogoro MC was the leading council with 76 day care centers in 2020 followed by Mvomero DC with 46 centers. Gairo DC and Malinyi DC had only two (35) and four (113) centers respectively over the period.

Table 6.1   Number of Day Care Centres and Pupils by Council; Morogoro Region, 2017 and 2020

Council	2017		2020		Difference in Numbers of Pupils	Percent Difference in Pupils
	Number of Centres	Number of pupils	Number of Centres	Number of pupils		
Morogoro MC	56	2,431	76	2,802	371	15.3
Ifakara TC	5	131	18	952	821	626.7
Morogoro DC	38	553	38	710	157	28.4
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Malinyi DC	2	66	4	113	47	71.2
Mlimba DC	2	103	7	301	198	192.2
Mvomero DC	46	1384	46	1935	551	39.8
Ulanga DC	5	166	9	388	222	133.7
Gairo DC	0	0	2	35	35	0.00
Total	**154**	**4,834**	**200**	**7,236**	**2,402**	**49.7**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Community Development Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.1.3   Vulnerability

Vulnerability refers to the risk of adverse outcome, such as impoverishment, ill health, social exclusion and others that put an individual in a socially disadvantageous situation. It reflects not only the likelihood that an unpleasant event occurs, but also capacity to cope with it. 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.

Table 6.2 shows the situation of most vulnerable children categorized as Orphans and Non Orphans in the region in 2020. In 2020 there were a total of 249,761 vulnerable children from whom orphans were 181,648 and non- orphans were 68,113. It was observed that, out of 181,648 orphans girls were 5,751 and 175,897 were boys. Gairo DC had the largest number of orphans (88,841 orphans; 48.9 percent) followed by Mvomero DC with 67,826 orphans; 37.3 percent and Malinyi DC with 19,120 orphans; 10.5 percent. Morogoro DC and Ulanga DC had the least number of orphans in the region with 396 and 5420 orphan respectively.

Table 6.2   Number of Most Vulnerable Children by Council, Orphan hood Status and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Orphans				Non Orphans				Total Orphans and Non-Orphans
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent	
Morogoro MC	165	150	315	0.2	185	124	309	0.5	624
Ifakara TC	0	45	45	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45
Morogoro DC	251	145	396	0.2	275	420	695	1	1,091
Kilosa DC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Malinyi DC	18,530	590	19,120	10.5	1,392	1,302	2,694	4	21,814
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mvomero DC	63,755	4,071	67,826	37.3	23,438	32,876	56,314	82.7	124,140
Ulanga DC	4,851	569	5,420	3	1,697	2,182	3,879	5.7	9,299
Gairo DC	88,510	331	88,841	48.9	1,785	2,746	4,531	6.7	93,372
Total	**176,062**	**5,901**	**181,963**	**100**	**28,772**	**39,650**	**68,422**	**100**	**249,761**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Community Development Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.2   Women and Youth Economic Groups

6.2.1   Women Economic Groups

Given the crucial role women plays in economic development of the region and in family economic and social wellbeing various targeted schemes have started to support women to improve their status through economic activities. Women are setting up voluntary self-help groups to help them deal with their emerging needs. Table 6.3 shows that Morogoro Region had 3,306 Women Economic groups in 2017 with 45,340 members. During the same period, a total of loan worth TZS. 510,304,000 were provided to members. Number of women groups increased from 3,306 in 2017 to 3,727 groups in 2020 with total number of 58,557 members. These members were provided with loan worth TZS**.** 1,725,676,695 in 2020. Number of assisted groups increased from 262 groups in 2017 to 400 groups in 2020. Assisted women groups in Morogoro MC received the largest share of resources allocated for women empowerment (TZS. 664,840,000) in 2020 while Gairo DC assisted few loans to

women groups (TZS. 23,131,500). Morogoro DC with 76 and 90 assisted women groups in 2017 and 2020 respectively had most number of assisted women groups in the region while Kilosa and Gairo DC with 15 and 8 assisted goups respectively had least number of assisted women groups in the region .

Table 6.3   Number of Women Economic Groups by Council; Morogoro Region; 2017 and 2020

Council	2017				2020			
	Total no. of Registered Groups	Total Members	No. of Groups Assisted	Total Loaned (TZS)	Total no. of Groups	Total Members	No. of Groups Assisted	Total Loaned (TZS)
Morogoro MC	1,335	9,345	76	218,500,000	2,342	30,446	90	664,840,000
Ifakara TC	107	1640	17	35,875,000	170	3484	22	110,000,000
Morogoro DC	703	19840	10	5,500,000	703	19840	62	93,500,000
Kilosa DC	7	119	7	6,200,000	15	321	15	122,892,088
Malinyi DC	109	1897	51	120,340,000	65	869	53	229,745,000
Mlimba DC	295	6231	44	62,500,000	70	1223	60	249,000,000
Mvomero DC	309	3608	11	10,889,000	40	400	40	124,685,196
Ulanga DC	435	2604	40	44,000,000	314	1884	50	107,882,911
Gairo DC	6	56	6	6,450,00	8	90	8	23,131.50
Total	**3,306**	**45,340**	**262**	**510,304,000**	**3,727**	**58,557**	**400**	**1,725,676,695**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Community Development Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.2.2   Youth Economic Groups

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

Table 6.4 shows the number of youth economic groups and total money loaned to these groups. The findings show that, the number of youth economic groups decreased from 770 groups in 2017 to 618 economic groups in 2020 while the total number of youth economic group members decreased from 6,796 members in 2017 to 5,708 members in 2020. In 2017 there was higher proportion of males 55.0 percent than females 45.0 percent. In 2020 there was higher proportion of males 53.0 percent than 47.0 percent of females.

In 2020, TZS 953,712,990 were given as loans to youth Economic Groups in Morogoro Region where Morogoro MC had the largest share (TZS. 282,780,000) followed by Mlimba DC with TZS. 134,000,000 and Kilosa DC loaned with TZS. 122,892,088. In the same period, Mvomero and Gairo districts provided fewer loans to youth groups TZS.55,900,000 and TZS. 24,400,991 respectively.

Table 6.4   Number of Youth Economic Groups (Registered and Assisted), Number of Members by Sex and Total Funds Loaned by Council; Morogoro Region, 2017 and 2020

| Council | 2017 | | | | | | 2020 | | | | | |
| | Registered Groups | Total Members | | | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS) | Total No. of Groups | Total Members | | | No. of Groups Assisted | Total Amount of Funds Loaned (TZS) |
		Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total		
Morogoro MC	35	388	225	613	35	172,500,000	39	333	248	581	39	282,780,000
Ifakara TC	91	399	290	689	5	9,125,000	85	825	853	1,678	14	71,000,000
Morogoro DC	10	94	84	178	10	5,500,000	21	172	232	404	21	33,800,000
Kilosa DC	5	43	20	63	5	7,000,000	14	119	79	198	14	122,892,088
Malinyi DC	6	42	24	66	6	15,000,000	49	194	115	309	25	117,027,000
Mlimba DC	135	994	994	1,988	42	68,250,000	36	994	994	1988	27	134,000,000
Mvomero DC	97	541	328	869	0	0	28	115	73	188	17	55,900,000
Ulanga DC	385	1,181	1,069	2,250	0	0	335	184	43	227	37	111,912,911
Gairo DC	6	56	24	80	5	6,450,000	11	73	62	135	7	24,400,991
Total	**770**	**3,738**	**3,058**	**6,796**	**108**	**283,825,000**	**618**	**3009**	**2699**	**5,708**	**201**	**953,712,990**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Community Development Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.3   Women's Participation in Policy and Decision-Making

This section analyses the involvement of men and women in different managerial position, professional or technician and politics (MPs, DC and Councilors) and asses the participation by gender in Morogoro region in 2020. Table 6.5 show that in 2020 men were still dominating all levels of decision making in the region compared to women. In Managerial posts there were 841 persons whereby majority were men 69.7 percent and only 30.3 percent were women and in professionals or technicians post there were 4,663 persons of whom 58.4 percent were men and 41.6 were women. In politics there were 208 persons whereby 59.9 percent were men and 40.1 percent were women. Morogoro MC had a largest number of personnel with 78.9 percent of personnel in the region followed by Malinyi DC with 50.6 percent and Morogoro DC with 20.7 percent. It was also observed that, Professionals/Technicians personnel category had more number of personnel by 88.4 percent followed by Managerial category with 9.3 percent while the Politicians category had least number of personnel with only 2.3 percent.

Table 6.5   Number of Council Personnel by Council, Category and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Managerial			Professionals/ Technicians			Politicians (MPs, DC, Councilors)			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Morogoro MC	224	107	331	3,845	2,916	6,761	30	12	42	4,099	3,035	7,134	78.9
Ifakara TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Morogoro DC	30	18	48	282	63	345	1	0	1	313	81	394	20.7
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Malinyi DC	182	41	223	440	284	724	9	5	14	631	330	961	50.6
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	6	0	6	14	2	16	20	2	22	1.2
Mvomero DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Ulanga DC	107	65	172	59	42	101	21	21	42	187	128	315	16.6
Gairo DC	43	24	67	31	16	47	86	7	93	160	47	207	10.9
Total	**586**	**255**	**841**	**4,663**	**3,321**	**7,984**	**161**	**47**	**208**	**5,410**	**3,623**	**9,033**	**100**
Percent by Sex	**69.7**	**30.3**	**10.0**	**58.4**	**41.6**	**100**	**77.4**	**22.6**	**100**	**59.9**	**40.1**	**100**	
Percent by Category			**9.3**			**88.4**			**2.3**				

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Human Resources and Administration Departments; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.4   Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS)

The existence of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in the region is among the factors contributing to development especially for low income families and individuals. SACCO's members have access to financial resources because financial institutions in Tanzania prefer to channel loans to these groups or individuals through their SACCOS.

In Morogoro region, most of the districts had a number of SACCOS groups as people in the region had positively responded to the call to form these co-operative groups. Table 6.6 shows the distribution of SACCOS groups in the region by districts. It also shows the number of active and dormant groups, funds and number of members in the region by sex as well as the amount loaned to members. In 2020 there were a total of 164 SACCOS groups in Morogoro region (83 active, 81 dormant). The total number of members in 2020 was 23,145 members (15,412 males, 7,733 females). Total value of shares owned by all members was TZS. 2,253,308,383, while a total of TZS. 34,482,912,606 were loaned to members in 2020 and TZS. 24,773,108,562 (71.8 percent) was recovered from the members. This shows how

serious the members are when it comes to loan repayment. At district level, Ifakara TC had the highest rate of total value of shares of TZS. 760,149,026 compared to other district.

Table 6.6   Number of SACCOS by Activity Status, Number of Members and Other Operating Issues by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	No. of SACCOS (Registered)		Total Members		Total Value of Shares (TZS) as at 31.12.2020	Total Money loaned to Members from Jan –Dec 2020 (TZS)	Total loans Recovered from members Jan – Dec 2020 (TZS)	Percent of Loan Recovered
	Active	Dormant	Male	Female				
Morogoro MC	28	44	1,785	2,485	666,506,432	2,141,643,675	10,059,165,677.10	0
Ifakara TC	13	5	3,044	1,782	760,149,026	8,549,889,004	5,417,082,701	63.4
Morogoro DC	9	7	3,463	1,559	403,472,925	22,962,431,777	7,388,113,253	86.4
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Malinyi DC	7	15	1,071	927	106,440,000	135,225,150	5,347,500	0.1
Mlimba DC	3	1	414	174	35,170,000	526,210,000	336,978,200	3.9
Mvomero DC	10	4	4,341	0.00			1,476,599,231	17.3
Ulanga DC	12	4	0	402	119,550,000	167,513,000	89,822,000	1.1
Gairo DC	1	1	1,294	404	162,020,000	-	-	-
Total	**83**	**81**	**15,412**	**7,733**	**2,253,308,383**	**34,482,912,606**	**24,773,108,562**	**71.8**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Cooperative Units; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.4.1   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 6.7 shows that among 1,534 VICOBA groups with 36,047 members in Morogoro Region, the majority of members (27,086 members equivalent to 75.1 percent) were female compared to male (8,961 equivalents to 24.9 percent). Mlimba DC had the largest number of VICOBA (509) and had 15,270 members (3,475 males, and 11,795 females). Ifakara TC followed second with 258 VICOBA groups while Morogoro DC had least number of VOCOBA (72) while Kilosa DC had no VICOBA groups though it has members.

Table 6.7   Number of Village Community Bank (VICOBA) Groups and Number of Members by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Number of VICOBA	Members		Total	Percent	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Morogoro MC	104	167	1,655	1,822	9.2	90.8
Ifakara TC	258	1480	2,474	3,954	37.4	62.6
Morogoro DC	72	674	997	1,671	40.3	59.7
Kilosa DC	0	228	683	911	25.0	75.0
Malinyi DC	102	514	1585	2,099	24.5	75.5
Mlimba DC	509	3475	11795	15,270	22.8	77.2
Mvomero DC	194	1339	2560	3,899	34.3	65.7
Ulanga DC	88	139	537	676	20.6	79.4
Gairo DC	207	945	4800	5,745	16.4	83.6
Total	**1,534**	**8,961**	**27,086**	**36,047**	**24.9**	**75.1**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Cooperative Units; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.5   Financial Institutions

Every region needs financial institutions in order to make easy provision of financial services. Morogoro region had seven (7) financial banks operating across the region in 2020. Several multinational financial institutions have established financial services across the region and the major banks include NMB, CRDB, AZANIA, TPB, NBC, FINCA, Yetu Microfinance Bank and PRIDE. Morogoro MC which is a centre of the region had a larger number of banks (7) including NMB, CRDB, AZANIA, TPB, NBC, FINCA and PRIDE (Table 6.8). Mlimba DC followed second with five banks while Gairo, Ulanga, Mvomero, Malinyi and Kilosa district councils had the least number of banks (2 banks each). This calls for more financial institutions to invest in the councils so as to act as a catalyst on the increasing formal and informal small scale businesses.

Table 6.8   Name of Banks Available by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	S/No.	Names of the available Banks
Morogoro MC	7	NMB, AZANIA, CRDB, TPB, FINCA, PRIDE, NBC,
Ifakara TC	3	NMB, CRDB and TPB
Morogoro DC	4	NMB, CRDB, FINCA and PRIDE
Kilosa DC	2	NMB, CRDB
Malinyi DC	2	NMB, YETU BANK
Mlimba DC	5	CRDB, YETU MICROFINANCE BANK, NMB, FINCA and PRIDE
Mvomero DC	2	NMB, CRDB
Ulanga DC	2	NMB, CRDB
Gairo DC	2	NMB, CRDB
Total	**7**	**NMB, CRDB, AZANIA, TPB, NBC, FINCA, PRIDE YETU MICROFINANCE BANK**

Source: Compiled Data from District Councils in Finance and Trade Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.6   Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda)

Recently, Motorcycle Operators (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. Table 6.9 shows that Morogoro Region had 9,384 BodaBoda operators in 2020. Mvomero DC was the leading council in terms of number of BodaBoda operators (5,890 riders), followed by Morogoro DC with 1,841 operators during 2020. Concerning region it is estimated a BodaBoda operator is likely to earn about TZS. 332,857 in a month. Ulanga DC was the leading council with highest estimated income per BodaBoda operator accounting for about TZS. 450,000 in a month followed by Malinyi DC with an estimated income of TZS 400,000 earned per BodaBoda in a month. Despite the swelling number of riders, most people agree that the BodaBoda business is still fairly profitable.

Table 6.9   Number of Motorcycle Operators (BodaBoda) by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Number of Bodaboda Operators	Estimated Income Earned per Bodaboda Operator in a Month (TZS)
Morogoro MC	0	0
Ifakara TC	313	300,000
Morogoro DC	1,841	300,000
Kilosa DC	0	0
Malinyi DC	705	400,000
Mlimba DC	149	300,000
Mvomero DC	5890	300,000
Ulanga DC	110	450,000
Gairo DC	376	210,000
Total	**9,384**	**322,857**

Source: Compiled Data from District Finance and Trade Department; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.7   Crime Statistics

6.7.1   Introduction

This section deals with crimes or incidents that are reported at Police Posts and Stations in Morogoro Region. The growth of towns, population increase, the development of science and technology has increased the erosion of morals and social evils in the country. The statistics on the rate of crime and the type of offences committed reveal that the erosion of morals within the society has been increasing day by day. Morogoro region like other regions in the country also experiences an increase in crimes as a result of erosion of morals.

6.7.2 Crime Cases

A total of 2,799 crime cases were reported in Morogoro region at the end of 2020. It is also indicated that, most of crime cases reported in the region were property crimes cases (2,057 cases); closely followed by violent crimes with 378 reported cases; 129 drug crimes cases, armed robbery with 120 reported cases and murder crime with 115 cases reported. Ifakara TC was leading in number of reported crime cases (1,621 cases), followed by Malinyi DC with 378 cases and Gairo DC had 342 cases. With respect to number of people jailed between January to December 2020, 359 persons were jailed, 260 for property crimes, 47 for murder crimes, 31 for violence crimes and 21 were jailed due drug related crime cases Consequently the larger number of people jailed in the region was due to property crimes (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10   Total Number of Crimes Reported in Police Station and Number of People Jailed from January to December by Council; Morogoro Region, 2020

Council	Total No. of Police Officers*	Number of					Total	Number of People Jailed due to					Total
		Violent Crimes Reported	Property Crimes Reported	Murder Crimes Reported	Armed Robbery	Drug Crimes Reported		Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder Crimes Reported	Armed Robbery	Drug Crimes	
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	139	17	1572	32	0	0	1621	6	108	21	0	0	135
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	11	127	240	5	0	6	378	10	14	0	0	0	24
Mlimba DC	45	17	15	72	0	32	136	6	108	0	0	21	135
Mvomero DC	9	100	0	0	117	88	305	0	0	26	0	0	26
Ulanga DC	84	0	17	0	0	0	17		7	0	0	0	7
Gairo DC	69	117	213	6	3	3	342	9	23	0	0	0	32
Total	**357**	**378**	**2057**	**115**	**120**	**129**	**2799**	**31**	**260**	**47**	**0**	**21**	**359**

* Number of Police Officers as at December 2020
Source: *Compiled Data from District Police Stations; Morogoro Region, 2021*

6.7.3 Theft

Theft is one among the criminal act, its unlawful action of stealing things or property of a person(s) or public. Table 6.11 reveals that Morogoro Region had 20 police posts in various locations of the region for the purpose of providing security to the community in 2020. There were 477 theft cases reported in police station in 2020. Most of repotted cases were livestock theft (306 cases) followed by motorcycle cases with 96 cases and bicycle cases with 75 cases. Motor vehicle theft had no theft cases reported. Results further indicate 47 persons were

jailed due to livestock theft, 33 persons due to motor cycle theft and 22 persons due to bicycle theft making a total of 102 people jailed.

Table 6.11   Number of Police Posts, Number of Theft Cases Reported at the Police Station and Number of People Jailed by Council; Morogoro Region, January to December 2020

Council	Total no. of Police Posts	Number of Cases Due to Stealing of					Number of People Jailed Due to Stealing of				
		Motor vehicles	Motor cycles	Bicycles	Livestock	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor cycles	Bicycles	Livestock	Total
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	4	0	27	32	88	147	0	7	11	8	26
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	10	0	1	3	6	10	0	2	0	1	3
Mlimba DC	4	0	27	32	86	145	0	7	11	8	26
Mvomero DC	0	0	16	0	117	133	0	6	0	26	32
Ulanga DC	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2
Gairo DC	1	0	25	8	5	38	0	11	0	2	13
Total	**20**	**0**	**96**	**75**	**306**	**477**	**0**	**33**	**22**	**47**	**102**
Percent		**0**	**20.1**	**15.7**	**64.2**	**100**	**0**	**32.4**	**21.6**	**46.1**	**100**

Source: Compiled Data from District Police Stations; Morogoro Region, 2021

6.7.4   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. 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 effluence of alcohol or drugs abuse, most of these factors can be prevented to some extent.

Table 6.12 shows number of reported accident in a police station in Morogoro Region in 2020. Out 137 accidents reported, there were more motor vehicle and motorcycles versus pedestrian accident reported with 46 accidents followed by accident due to motorcycle only (45 accidents), motor vehicle only 25 accidents and 21 accidents due to motor vehicle versus motor cycles. Results further indicate that number of reported accident in a police station in Morogoro Region caused 122 injuries and 58 deaths.

Table 6.12   Number of Accidents Reported at the Police Station and Number of People Died /Injured by Council; Morogoro Region, January to December 2020

Council	Number of Accidents Involving					Number of People Died/Injured from Accidents Involving									
	Motor vehicles only	Motor vehicle versus motor cycles	Motor cycles only	Motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian	Total	Motor vehicles only		Motor vehicle versus motor cycles		Motor cycles only		Motor vehicles and motor cycles versus pedestrian		Total	
						D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
Morogoro MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ifakara TC	0	0	6	1	7	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	6	4	9
Morogoro DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilosa DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malinyi DC	3	1	4	13	21	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	13	2	21
Mlimba DC	0	0	0	6	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	6	5	9
Mvomero DC	2	4	2	3	11	5	4	5	4	1	1	3	5	14	14
Ulanga DC	13	8	22	17	60	5	30	2	6	3	8	6	10	16	54
Gairo DC	7	8	11	6	32	3	4	3	5	7	4	4	2	17	15
Total	**25**	**21**	**45**	**46**	**137**	**15**	**44**	**12**	**21**	**12**	**15**	**19**	**42**	**58**	**122**

Source: Compiled Data from District Police Stations; Morogoro Region, 2021
Note: D: Died, I: Injured

References

1. 2012 Population and Housing Census, Age and Sex Distribution, Volume II, Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics, September, 2013;

2. 2012 Population and Housing Census Population by Administrative Units, Volume I, March 2013;

3. 2002 Population and Housing Census General Reports Central Census Office, National Bureau of Statistics; January 2003;

4. National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/2020

5. 2012 Population and Housing Census , Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile; Morogoro Region; March 2016;

6. Morogoro Region Socio Economic Profile, December 1997

7. National Bureau of Statistics; Tanzania Mainland House Budget Survey 2017/2018

Morogoro Region

Vision

"To be an Exemplary High Quality Socio-Economic Services Delivery Institution"

Mission

"To provide High Quality Expertise to Local Government Authority and other Regional Stakeholders for Effective and Efficient Performance in delivering Socio-Economic Services"