



SONGWE REGION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE 2015



Mbozi Meteorite - Songwe, Tanzania

Photo by Godfrey J. Mwakitwange 2006



The United Republic of Tanzania

SONGWE REGION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE 2015

Jointly prepared by:
National Bureau of Statistics and
Regional Commissioner's Office Songwe

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Foreword

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

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

As a result of the above-mentioned initiatives, this document includes data that help to monitor progress as well as facilitate the delivery of quality social services to the people. It also includes descriptive statistics and indicators that measure the performance of sectors following Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and the FYDP II which includes goals that are in line with United Nation's SDGs and the Africa Development Agenda, 2063. The Tanzania's Development Vision,2025 outlines five attributes to characterize Tanzania in 2025, namely high quality

livelihoods; peace, stability and unity; good governance and the rule of law; an educated and learning society; a strong and competitive economy.

Both the TDV 2025 and FYDP II aim are achievable to accelerate economic growth through industrialization and poverty reduction, improving the standard of living and social welfare of the people as well as promoting good governance and accountability. These aims are achieved through creation of a fair working environment for building a strong and competitive economy. In order to monitor the progress made through implementing various activities for achieving these goals, there is need for ensuring quality data and timely information is available at all administrative levels. This is essential for preparing evidence based plans, making informed decisions and output oriented programmes for realizing Big Results Now. Experience has shown that there are problems and challenges that are still common particularly in rural areas that require availability of enough resources. Quality management of social and economic services needs a sustainable and continuous improvement of essential facilities from time to time. This is evidenced by high primary school enrolment rates, school completion rates and high pass rates after a successful completion of primary school education, followed by admission into Form One for successful Secondary School education.

The other challenge which is common in several communities is attributed to inadequate or lack of nutritious food which often causes malnutrition among infants and children. This precarious situation among other factors leads to high infant and under five mortality rates. Another life threatening observation includes maternal mortality rates that are still high due to poor health services and long distances that expectant mothers have to travel in order to reach the nearest health facility. Moreover, unemployment and economic hardship is another problem that exacerbates mass migration of people from rural to urban in search of basic human needs such as food, clothing and shelter. This is then major cause of mushrooming of unplanned human settlements and overcrowded urban settings. According to data, obtained through administrative records in hospitals, sentinel monitoring stations and routine surveys HIV and AIDS is a problem of public health importance. This pandemic is common among the economically active population leading to an ever increasing number of orphans and other detrimental consequences.

The situation is exacerbated further by poverty, lack of by-laws at community level that lead to environmental deterioration caused by human activities such as deforestation and overgrazing. These are driving forces in search of basic needs and unpredictable natural events such as earthquakes, hurricanes among others, which eventually put pressure on the environment.

Indeed, efforts and responses to meet such challenges are constrained by various factors including ignorance of people on undesirable consequences destroying the environment and ill prepared and unsustainable rural development programs followed by poor implementation, monitoring and supervision. These are attributed to limitations in policy formulation, project identification, design and implementation due to lack of adequate and reliable data and up to date information on rural development processes. It is obvious, availability of quality data and information at regional level is a pre-requisite for the success in formulating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programs at all administrative levels.

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

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

Regional Administrative Secretary

November, 2016

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

Indicators	Songwe		Rural		Urban	
	Numbe	Percenta	Numb	Percenta	Numb	Percenta
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	998,862	100.0	787,32	100.0	211,53	100.0
Male	478,880	47.9	378,48	48.1	100,39	47.5
Female	519,982	52.1	408,84	51.9	111,13	52.5
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002–2012)	-	3.2	-	1.7	-	12.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	171,703	17.2	137,59	17.5	34,110	16.1
Male	84,961	17.7	68,014	18.0	16,947	16.9
Female	86,742	16.7	69,579	17.0	17,163	15.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	459,715	46.0	371,32	47.2	88,395	41.8
Male	227,707	47.5	184,71	48.8	42,992	42.8
Female	232,008	44.6	186,60	45.6	45,403	40.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	520,629	52.1	418,43	53.1	102,19	48.3
Male	258,241	53.9	209,19	55.3	49,047	48.9
Female	262,388	50.5	209,24	51.2	53,143	47.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	43,637	4.4	38,390	4.9	5,247	2.5
Male	20,556	4.3	18,120	4.8	2436	2.4
Female	23,081	4.4	20,270	5.0	2,811	2.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	28,713	2.9	25,497	3.2	3,216	1.5
Male	13,352	2.8	11,904	3.1	1448	1.4
Female	15,361	3.0	13,593	3.3	1768	1.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	226,428	100	175,31	77.4	51,115	22.6
Male Headed Households	146,480	64.7	113,11	64.5	33,369	65.3
Female Headed Households	79,948	35.3	62,202	35.5	17,746	34.7
Average Household Size¹	-	4.4	-	4.5	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.2	-	3.3	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	6.4	-	6.5	-	6.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	306,267	57.7	244,93	59.6	61,333	51.2
Never Married	154,808	29.2	115,18	28.0	39,622	33.1
Living Together	38,751	7.3	26,365	6.4	12,386	10.3
Separated	5,110	1.0	3,712	0.9	1,398	1.2
Divorced	10,836	2.0	8,079	2.0	2,757	2.3
Widowed	15,247	2.9	12,965	3.2	2,282	1.9
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

The values of these indicators are averages and not percentages (no absolute numbers)

Indicators	Songwe		Rural		Urban	
	Numbe	Percenta	Numb	Percenta	Numb	Percenta
Tanzanians	997,096	99.8	786,34	99.9	210,74	99.6
Non-Tanzanians	1,766	0.2	976	0.1	790	0.4
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	69,330	7.0	32,142	4.1	37,188	17.9
Population with Birth Notification	24,878	2.5	18,061	2.3	6,817	3.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	42,702	8.3	32,958	8.0	9,745	9.7
Male	20,869	8.2	16,489	8.0	4,379	9.1
Female	21,833	8.4	16,468	7.9	5,365	10.2
Diaspora						
Total	8,794	0.9	6,174	0.8	2,620	1.3
Male	4,875	1.0	3,405	0.9	1,470	1.5
Female	3,919	0.8	2,769	0.7	1,150	1.0
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	817,193	70.4	643,52	66.4	173,66	85.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	407,533	76.7	298,50	72.6	109,02	91.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	158,022	85.5	114,69	82.2	43,327	95.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	280,875	83.3	198,73	79.4	82,140	94.6
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	158,698	80.2	125,27	77.8	33,422	90.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	193,456	97.7	153,22	95.1	40,232	108.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	309,897	100.0	227,20	100.0	82,696	100.0
Primary School	274,786	88.7	207,72	91.4	67,063	81.1
Training after Primary	2,338	0.8	1,744	0.8	594	0.7
Secondary School	27,861	9.0	14,971	6.6	12,890	15.6
Training after Secondary	2,208	0.7	1,471	0.6	737	0.9
University and Others	2,704	0.9	1,292	0.6	1,412	1.7
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	6,464	1.6	4,867	1.5	1,597	1.9
Professionals	4,396	1.1	2,810	0.9	1,586	1.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	19,024	4.7	12,881	4.0	6,143	7.4
Clerks	3,475	0.9	2,371	0.7	1,104	1.3
Small Business Managers	1,994	0.5	586	0.2	1,408	1.7
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	18,842	4.6	6,581	2.0	12,261	14.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	12,737	3.1	2,794	0.9	9,943	12.0
Crafts and Related Workers	16,014	3.9	8,913	2.8	7,101	8.6
Farmers	262,043	64.6	236,39	73.2	25,650	31.0
Livestock Keepers	6,648	1.6	6,303	2.0	345	0.4
Fishermen	2,045	0.5	1,897	0.6	148	0.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	1,815	0.4	473	0.1	1,342	1.6

Indicators	Songwe		Rural		Urban	
	Numbe	Percenta	Numb	Percenta	Numb	Percenta
Elementary Occupations	29,844	7.4	20,709	6.4	9,135	11.0
Others	19,428	4.8	14,610	4.5	4,818	5.8
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	229	0.0	186	0.0	43	0.0
Seeing	16,829	1.7	13,712	1.8	3,117	1.5
Hearing	9,287	0.9	7,864	1.0	1,423	0.7
Walking	12,152	1.2	10,260	1.3	1,892	0.9
Remembering	10,378	1.1	8,653	1.1	1,725	0.8
Self-Care	8,180	0.8	7,009	0.9	1,171	0.6
Other Disability	105	0.0	91	0.0	14	0.0
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	186,198	82.2	158,42	90.4	27,775	54.3
Living without Paying any Rent	8,802	3.9	6,897	3.9	1,905	3.7
Rented Privately	26,845	11.9	7,635	4.4	19,211	37.6
Rented by Employer	1,202	0.5	468	0.3	735	1.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	1,321	0.6	314	0.2	1,007	2.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,736	0.8	1,371	0.8	365	0.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	323	0.1	205	0.1	118	0.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	172	0.1	134	0.1	38	0.1
Cement Bricks	1,992	0.9	720	0.4	1,273	2.5
Sundried Bricks	38,294	16.9	24,479	14.0	13,815	27.0
Baked Bricks	178,233	78.7	142,44	81.3	35,790	70.0
Timber	41	0.0	39	0.0	2	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	309	0.1	309	0.2	0	0.0
Poles and Mud	5,204	2.3	5,029	2.9	175	0.3
Grass	2,138	0.9	2,116	1.2	22	0.0
Tent	44	0.0	43	0.0	1	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	145,261	64.2	131,40	75.0	13,859	27.1
Non Earth	81,167	35.8	43,911	25.0	37,256	72.9
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	162,153	71.6	113,65	64.8	48,496	94.9
Grass/Leaves	60,260	26.6	57,838	33.0	2,422	4.7
Mud and Leaves	3,447	1.5	3,312	1.9	135	0.3
Others	569	0.3	505	0.3	63	0.1
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	146,299	64.6	116,45	66.4	29,845	58.4
Electricity	23,095	10.2	7,688	4.4	15,407	30.1
Others	57,034	25.2	51,172	29.2	5,862	11.5

Indicators	Songwe		Rural		Urban	
	Numbe	Percenta	Numb	Percenta	Numb	Percenta
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	180,352	79.7	165,32	94.3	15,025	29.4
Charcoal	41,751	18.4	7,959	4.5	33,792	66.1
Kerosene	2,176	1.0	1,299	0.7	877	1.7
Electricity	1,319	0.6	341	0.2	978	1.9
Others	832	0.4	388	0.2	442	0.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	32,153	14.2	19,521	11.1	12,632	24.7
Other Protected Sources	56,398	24.9	31,718	18.1	24,681	48.3
Unprotected Sources	137,876	60.9	124,07	70.8	13,804	27.0
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	9,736	4.3	1,464	0.8	8,271	16.2
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	2,267	1.0	476	0.3	1,791	3.5
Pit Latrine	207,503	91.6	166,67	95.1	40,833	79.9
Others	237	0.1	185	0.1	53	0.1
No Facility	6,684	3.0	6,518	3.7	166	0.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	3,853	1.7	205	0.1	3,647	7.1
Burnt	29,243	12.9	23,584	13.5	5,659	11.1
Roadside Dumping	1,451	0.6	910	0.5	541	1.1
Burying/Pit	151,179	66.8	120,02	68.5	31,154	60.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	40,702	18.0	30,590	17.4	10,113	19.8
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	139,117	61.4	102,20	58.3	36,912	72.2
Mobile Phone	119,225	52.7	78,466	44.8	40,759	79.7
Hand Hoe	190,209	84.0	160,75	91.7	29,458	57.6
Television	16,475	7.3	3,900	2.2	12,575	24.6
Land or Farm	189,712	83.8	163,25	93.1	26,454	51.8
House	190,219	84.0	161,86	92.3	28,358	55.5
Bicycle	86,372	38.1	70,061	40.0	16,311	31.9
Motorcycle or Vespa	9,547	4.2	6,827	3.9	2,720	5.3
Power Tiller	1,476	0.7	1,168	0.7	308	0.6
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	12,051	5.3	9,345	5.3	2,706	5.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	2,964	1.3	2,032	1.2	932	1.8
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	212	0.1	149	0.1	63	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	562	0.2	321	0.2	241	0.5
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	1,805	0.8	940	0.5	865	1.7
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	673	0.3	334	0.2	339	0.7

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

Abbreviation and Acronyms

ACB	Akiba Commercial Bank
ACSEE	Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
ADO	Assistant Dental Officers
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMOs	Assistant Medical Officers
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARV	Antiretroviral
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CO	Clinical Officers
CRDB	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
CSEE	Certificate of Secondary Education Examination
DC	District Council
DDS	Doctor of Dental Surgery
ECF	East Coast Fever
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
Govt.	Government
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTR	House Teacher Ratio
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOs	Medical Officers
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	New Castle Disease
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NMB	National Micro Finance Bank
OPV3	Oral Polio Vaccine 3 rd Doze

PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHCDP	Primary Health Care Development Programme
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
Sq. Km.	Square Kilometre
Std VII	Standard Seven
TC	Town Council
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
TPR	Teacher to Pupils Ratio
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHWs	Village Health Workers
VWF	Village Water Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WUG	Water Users Associations
WUG	Water User Group

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Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are person of age 0 to 14 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diaspora are citizens living outside the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER ONE

Land, Climate, Agro-Ecological Zones and People

1.0 An Overview

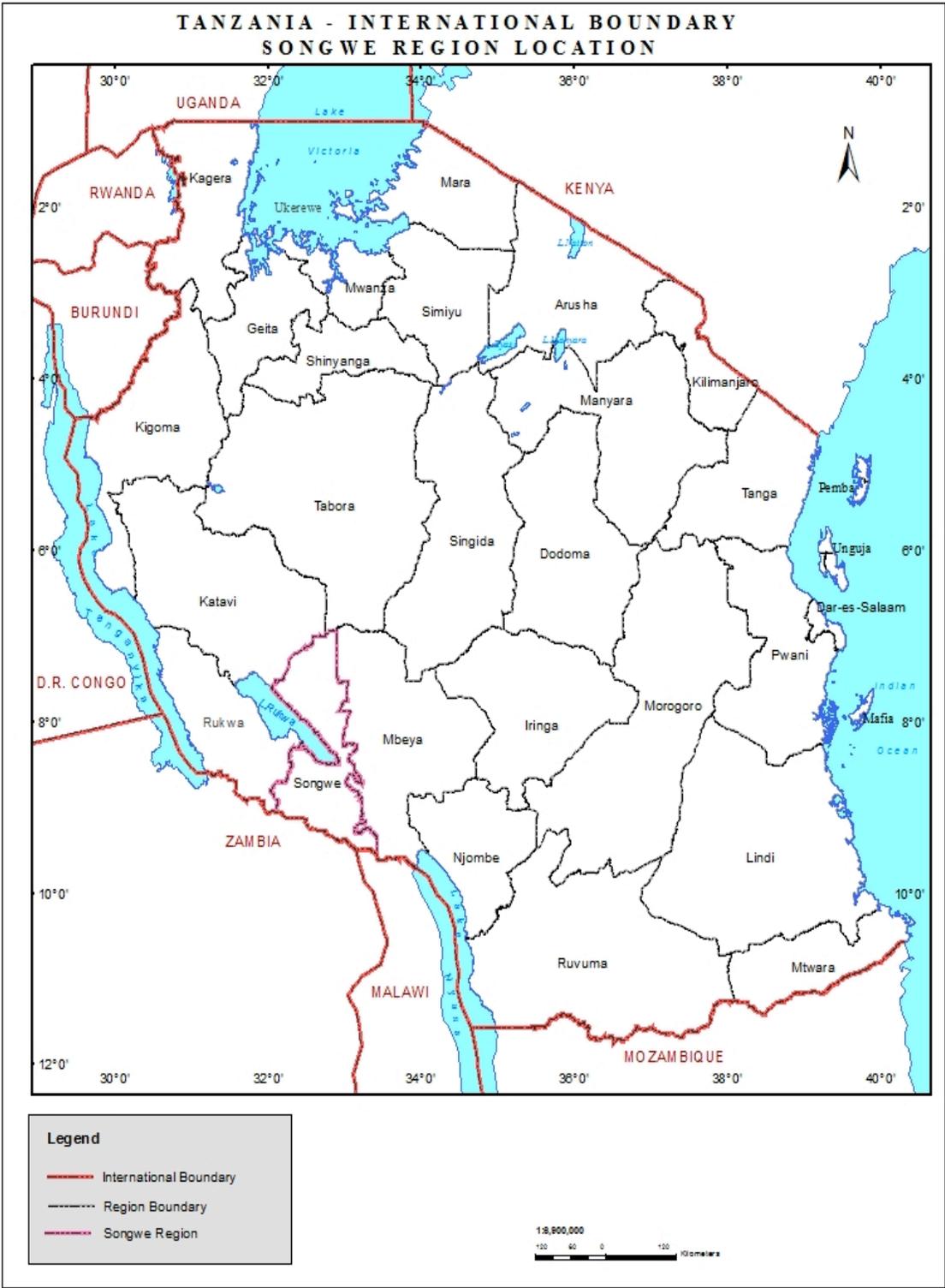
Chapter one gives information on Songwe Region with respect to Land, Climate and Agro-ecological Zones. It also gives information on ethnic groups, migration, population distribution and size as well as other demographic characteristics.

Vwawa, the headquarters of Songwe region is easily accessible from all five councils of Songwe, Mbozi, Momba, Ileje and Tunduma. It is located approximately at the centre of this region along the Tanzania–Zambia highway.

1.1 Geographical Location

Songwe Region is located in the South-Western highlands part of Tanzania. The Region lies between latitude 7° and 9° 36' south of the Equator and between longitude 32° and 33°41' East of Greenwich. Songwe region borders Tabora to the north, Zambia and Malawi to the south; Rukwa and Katavi regions to the west and Mbeya region to the east. Tunduma District Council is the main entry and or exit into the neighbouring country of Zambia while Isongole is the dominant entry to Malawi. Songwe Region covers 27,656 square kilometers. This region occupies about 3.1 percent of Mainland Tanzania total land area of 883,343 sq. km.

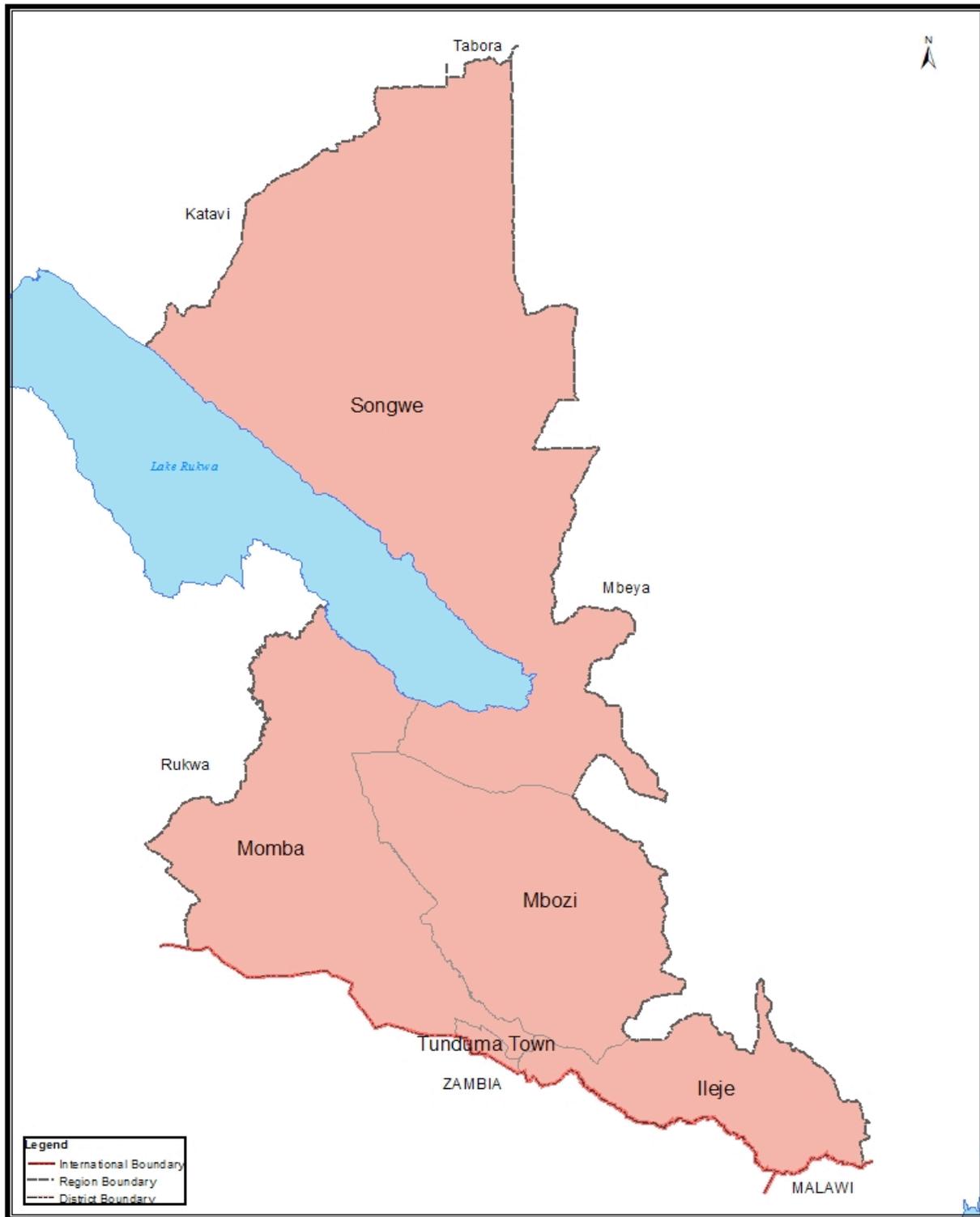
Map 1.1: Tanzania International Boundary and Location of Songwe Region



Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census
National Bureau of Statistics

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Map 1.2: Administrative Boundaries Songwe Region 2014



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

1.1.1 Land and Water Area

Table 1.1 shows that, Songwe Region has a surface area of 27,656 sq.kms. The largest surface area is found in Songwe Council (16,069 sq.kms; 96.2 percent), followed by Momba Council with 5,856 sq. kms (21.2 percent) and Tunduma Council has the smallest surface area of 419 sq.kms (1.5 percent). In addition, the largest part of the regions surface area (26,595 sq.kms; 96.2 percent) is and area and only 1,061 sq.kms (3.8 percent) is covered with water. The Council with the largest propotion of water area is Songwe with 57.3 percent (608 sq.kms), followed by Momba with 33.1 percent (351 sq. kms) and Mbozi with 9.6 percent (102 Sq.kms) other areas have no water bodies.

Table 1. 1: Land and Water Area in Square Kilometres (Sq. Kms) by Council, Songwe Region, 2015

Council	Land Area	Water Area	Surface Area	Percent of Land Area	Percent of Water Area
Songwe	15,461	608	16,069	96.2	3.8
Ileje	1,908	-	1,908	100.0	-
Mbozi	3,302	102	3,404	97.0	3.0
Momba	5,505	351	5,856	94.0	6.0
Tunduma TC	419	-	419	100.0	-
Total	26,595	1,061	27,656	96.2	3.8

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Songwe, 2015

1.1.2 Administrative Units

Administratively, Songwe Region is divided into five Council namely Songwe, Ileje, Mbozi, Momba and Tunduma Town Council. The region is also divided into four districts; Songwe t, Ileje, Mbozi and Momba.

Table 1.2 shows that the region has 12 divisions, 94 wards, 307 villages, 1,489 hamlets and 71 *Mitaa*. Mbozi Council has the largest number of divisions (4), wards (29), villages (121) as well as hamlets (665). Adminstrative units of other councils are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1. 2: Number of Administrative Units Council; Songwe Region, 2015

Council	Number of Division	Number of Ward	Number of Villages	Number of Mitaa	Number of Hamlets
Songwe	2	18	43	0	205
Ileje	2	18	71	0	317
Mbozi	4	29	121	0	665
Momba	3	14	72	0	302
Tunduma TC	1	15	0	71	0
Total	12	94	307	71	1,489

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Songwe 2015

1.2 Population

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services. It is also responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and well-being of a population, determine its suitability for sustainable economic development. Admittedly, population growth usually leads to an ever increasing demand for basic necessities such as food, water, energy and other natural resources for population survival and development, which subsequently increases depletion of natural resources.

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

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

1.3 Ethnic Groups

At regional level, the main indigenous ethnic groups in this region are the Nyiha, Nyamwanga, Ndali, Bungu and Lambya. Other ethnic groups are Kimbu, Nyakyusa, Kinga, Malila, Safwa, Sukuma, Bena and Nanyala.

Table 1.3 shows that the major five ethnic groups in Songwe Region are Nyiha, Nyamwanga, Ndali, Bungu and Lambya. The major ethnic groups of Songwe districts are Bungu, Kimbu, Nyamwanga, Sukuma and Nyiha. Major ethnic groups of Ileje council are Ndali, Nyiha, Lambya, Nyakyusa and Malila. In Mbozi Council, the dominant ethnic groups are Nyamwanga, Ndali, Sukuma, Lumbya, and Nyiha while in Momba Council they are Nyamwanga, Ndali, Sukuma, Lambya and Nyakyusa. In Tunduma Council, the dominant ethnic groups are Nyamwanga, Nyiha, Ndali, Kinga and Safwa.

Table 1.3: Number of Five Major Ethnic Groups of Indigenous People by Council; Songwe Region, 2015

Council	Number of Ward	Number of Ethnic Group	Five Major Ethnic Groups
Songwe	18	15	Bungu, Kimbu, Nyamwanga, Sukuma, Nyiha
Ileje	18	5	Ndali, Nyiha, Lambya, Nyakyusa, Malila
Mbozi	29	13	Nyamwanga, Ndali, Sukuma, Lambya, Nyiha
Momba	14	6	Nyamwanga, Ndali, Sukuma, Lambya, Nyakyusa
Tunduma TC	15	2	Nyamwanga, Nyiha, Ndali, Kinga, Safwa
Songwe Region	94	41	Nyiha, Nyamwanga, Ndali, Bungu, Lambya

Source: Regional Commissioner's Office, Songwe, 2015

Table 1.4 shows that from 2002 to 2012 the region's population increased by 275,382 persons from 723,480 in 2002 to 998,862. In 2012 at council level the percentage share ranged from 7.2 percent in Tunduma Town Council to 48.2 percent in Mbozi District Council. Also in 2012 at the council level the percentage share ranged from 9.8 percent in Tunduma Town Council to 44.0 percent in Mbozi DC.

Table 1. 4: Population Distribution by Council and Sex; Songwe Region, 2002 and 2012

Council	2002 Population (Census)				2012 Population (Census)			Percent Share of Population
	Male	Female	Total	Percent Share of Population	Male	Female	Total	
Songwe	49,406	50,627	100,033	13.8	66,089	67,603	133,692	13.4
Ileje	51,536	58,311	109,847	15.2	58,463	65,988	124,451	12.5
Mbozi	165,389	183,455	348,844	48.2	213,217	233,122	446,339	44.7
Momba	53,838	59,126	112,964	15.6	94,257	102,561	196,818	19.7
Tunduma TC	24,721	27,071	51,792	7.2	46,854	50,708	97,562	9.8
Total	344,890	378,590	723,480	100.0	478,880	519,982	998,862	100.0

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

1.3 Population Size and Growth

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census the total population of Songwe Region was 998,862 persons. Out of that, 787,325 persons (78.8 percent) were in rural areas and 211,537 persons (21.2 percent) were in urban areas. The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Songwe Region was 3.2 percent. The population growth rate for rural areas was 1.7 percent and that of urban areas was 12.5 percent (Table1.5).

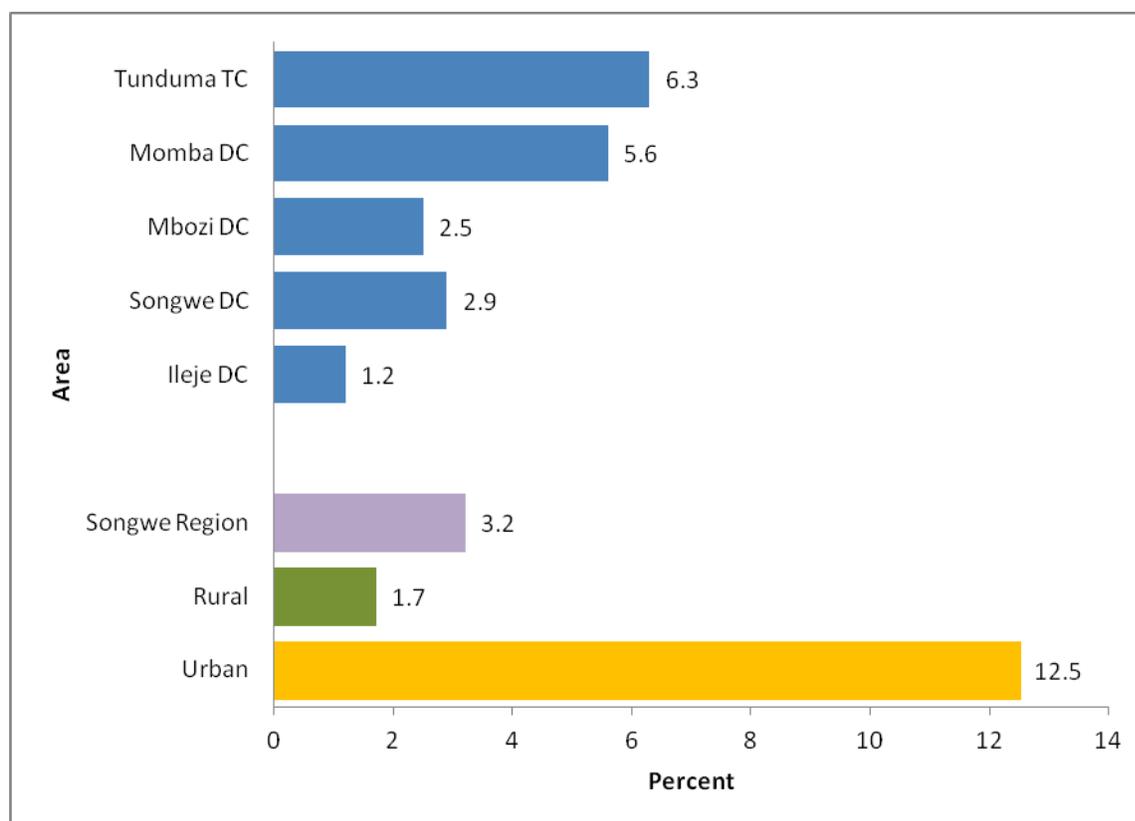
Table 1. 5: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Area Songwe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Area	Population Size (number)		Changes 2002-2012 (percent)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (percent)	Doubling Time from 2012 (years)	Percent Share 2012
	2002	2012				
Songwe Region	723,480	998,862	38.1	3.2	21.5	100.0
Rural	663,103	787,325	18.7	1.7	40.4	78.8
Urban	60,377	211,537	250.4	12.5	5.5	21.2

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

Figure 1.1 reveals that the average annual population growth rates over the 2002 to 2012 inter-censal periods vary across districts council ranging from 1.2 percent in Ileje Council to 6.3 percent in Tunduma Council.

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



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

Table 1.6 indicates that, the total population of Songwe Region increased by 38.1 percent during the year 2002 to 2012 inter-censal period. Population increase was also recorded in all council with the largest increase being in Tunduma Town Council (88.4 percent) and the smallest increase in Ileje District Council (13.3 percent).

Table 1.6: Population Size and Growth Rate by Council; Songwe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Council/Area	Population Size (number)		Percent Change 2002-2012	Growth Rate per Annum 2002-2012	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012			
Songwe Region	723,480	998,862	38.1	3.2	21.5
Rural	663,103	787,325	18.7	1.7	40.4
Urban	60,377	211,537	250.4	12.5	5.5
Songwe	100,033	133,692	33.6	2.9	23.9
Ileje	109,847	124,451	13.3	1.2	55.5
Mbozi	348,844	446,339	27.9	2.5	28.1
Momba	112,964	196,818	74.2	5.6	12.5
Tunduma TC	51,792	97,562	88.4	6.3	10.9

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

Table 1.7 shows that in 2012 there were variations in the council populations. Mbozi Council had the largest population (446,339; 44.7 percent) in 2012, followed by Momba Council (196,818; 19.7 percent), Songwe Council (133,692; 13.4 percent) and Ileje Council (124,451; 12.5 percent). Tunduma Council had the smallest population (97,562; 9.8 percent).

With regard to rural areas, Mbozi Council had the largest population share of 46.8 percent (368,483 persons) and Ileje Council had the smallest share of 14.5 percent (114,497 persons). In urban areas, Tunduma Town Council had the largest population share of 46.1 percent (97,562 persons) and Ileje Council had the smallest share of 4.7 percent.

Table 1.7: Population Distribution by Council and Rural-Urban; Songwe Region, 2012 Census

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Songwe Region	998,862	100.0	787,325	100.0	211,537	100.0
Songwe	133,692	13.4	121,703	15.5	11,989	5.7
Ileje	124,451	12.5	114,497	14.5	9,954	4.7
Mbozi	446,339	44.7	368,483	46.8	77,856	36.8
Momba	196,818	19.7	182,642	23.2	14,176	6.7
Tunduma TC	97,562	9.8	N/A	N/A	97,562	46.1

Note: N/A=Not Applicable; (i) Tunduma Town councils has no rural component

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

Table 1.8 presents the rural and urban population changes in Songwe Region between 2002 and 2012. In 2012, rural population was 787,325 persons, an increase of 124,222 persons (18.7 percent) from 663,103 persons in 2002. In the same period, urban population increased from 60,377 persons in 2002 to 211,537 persons in 2012, an increase of 250.4 percent. The council that recorded the largest rural population increase was Momba District Council (61.7 percent), whereas Ileje District Council recorded the smallest rural population increase of 7.2 percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change for Mbozi Council was very high (303.4 percent), whereas Songwe District Council recorded the smallest urban population change of 126 percent.

Table 1.8: Population Size and Percentage Change by Council and Rural-Urban; Songwe Region, 2002-2012 Censuses

Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population Size (Number)		Percent Change 2002-2012	Population size (Number)		Percent Change 2002-2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Songwe Region	663,103	787,325	18.7	60,377	211,537	250.4
Songwe	94,728	121,703	28.5	5,305	11,989	126.0
Ileje	106,808	114,497	7.2	3,039	9,954	227.5
Mbozi	329,546	368,483	11.8	19,298	77,856	303.4
Momba	112,964	182,642	61.7	-	14,176	-
Tunduma TC	19,057	0	-100.0	32,735	97,562	198.0

Note: Tunduma Town Council has no rural component

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

1.4 Population Density

Songwe Region has a population density of 37.6 persons per square kilometre which is below the national average of 51 persons per square kilometre.

Table 1.9 gives the population density at the district council level for the years 2002 and 2012 census. In 2002, Tunduma Town Council had population density of 123.6 persons per sq. km and was the most densely populated council, followed by Mbozi council with the population density of 105.6 persons per sq. kms. In 2012, Tunduma Council had population density of 232.8 persons per sq.km followed by Mbozi Council with 135.2 persons per sq.km. The highest intercensal (2002-2012) growth rate was observed in Tunduma Town Council (6.3) followed by Momba Council (5.6), Songwe Council (2.8) and the lowest is Ileje Council with 1.2.

Table 1.9: Land Area; Population Size, Density and Growth Rate by Council or Council; 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Council	Land Area (sq. kms)	2002 Pop. Census		2012 Pop. Census		Growth Rate (%) 2002 - 2012
		Number	Population Density	Number	Population Density	
		Total		Total		
Songwe	15,461	100,033	6.5	133,692	8.6	2.9
Ileje	1,908	109,847	57.6	124,451	65.2	1.2
Mbozi	3302	348,844	105.6	446,339	135.2	2.5
Momba	5,505	112,964	20.5	196,818	35.8	5.6
Tunduma TC	419	51,792	123.6	97,562	232.8	6.3
Total	26,595	723,480	27.2	998,862	37.6	3.2

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

1.5 Age and Sex Profile

1.5.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13 present the distribution of population by five year age groups, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

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

The overall sex ratio for Songwe Region was 92 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio for Songwe rural population was 93 and for Songwe urban it was 90 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged 10 to 14 years for Songwe Rural was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in that particular age group and for Songwe urban it was above 100 for age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 50-54 and 55-59.

Table 1.10: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Songwe Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	
Total	998,862	100.0	478,880	100.0	519,982	100.0	92.1
0-4	171,703	17.2	84,961	17.7	86,742	16.7	97.9
5-9	155,325	15.6	76,864	16.1	78,461	15.1	98.0
10-14	132,687	13.3	65,882	13.8	66,805	12.8	98.6
15-19	101,235	10.1	48,787	10.2	52,448	10.1	93.0
20-24	86,297	8.6	38,470	8.0	47,827	9.2	80.4
25-29	76,577	7.7	35,133	7.3	41,444	8.0	84.8
30-34	63,575	6.4	29,485	6.2	34,090	6.6	86.5
35-39	52,811	5.3	25,194	5.3	27,617	5.3	91.2
40-44	38,603	3.9	18,316	3.8	20,287	3.9	90.3
45-49	32,435	3.2	13,795	2.9	18,640	3.6	74.0
50-54	22,412	2.2	11,169	2.3	11,243	2.2	99.3
55-59	15,354	1.5	7,439	1.6	7,915	1.5	94.0
60-64	14,924	1.5	7,204	1.5	7,720	1.5	93.3
65-69	10,589	1.1	4,909	1.0	5,680	1.1	86.4
70-74	9,298	0.9	4,350	0.9	4,948	1.0	87.9
75-79	6,316	0.6	3,070	0.6	3,246	0.6	94.6
80+	8,721	0.9	3,852	0.8	4,869	0.9	79.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Table 1.11: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Songwe Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	
Total	787,325	100.0	378,482	100.0	408,843	100.0	92.6
0-4	137,593	17.5	68,014	18.0	69,579	17.0	97.8
5-9	125,841	16.0	62,455	16.5	63,386	15.5	98.5
10-14	107,886	13.7	54,246	14.3	53,640	13.1	101.1
15-19	78,026	9.9	38,767	10.2	39,259	9.6	98.7
20-24	63,208	8.0	28,859	7.6	34,349	8.4	84.0
25-29	54,542	6.9	24,866	6.6	29,676	7.3	83.8
30-34	46,366	5.9	20,825	5.5	25,541	6.2	81.5
35-39	40,559	5.2	18,831	5.0	21,728	5.3	86.7
40-44	30,802	3.9	14,157	3.7	16,645	4.1	85.1
45-49	26,315	3.3	11,115	2.9	15,200	3.7	73.1
50-54	19,032	2.4	9,348	2.5	9,684	2.4	96.5
55-59	13,227	1.7	6,327	1.7	6,900	1.7	91.7
60-64	12,893	1.6	6,216	1.6	6,677	1.6	93.1
65-69	9,355	1.2	4,331	1.1	5,024	1.2	86.2
70-74	8,271	1.1	3,893	1.0	4,378	1.1	88.9
75-79	5,609	0.7	2,748	0.7	2,861	0.7	96.1
80+	7,800	1.0	3,484	0.9	4,316	1.1	80.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

Table 1.12: Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Songwe Urban, 2012 Census

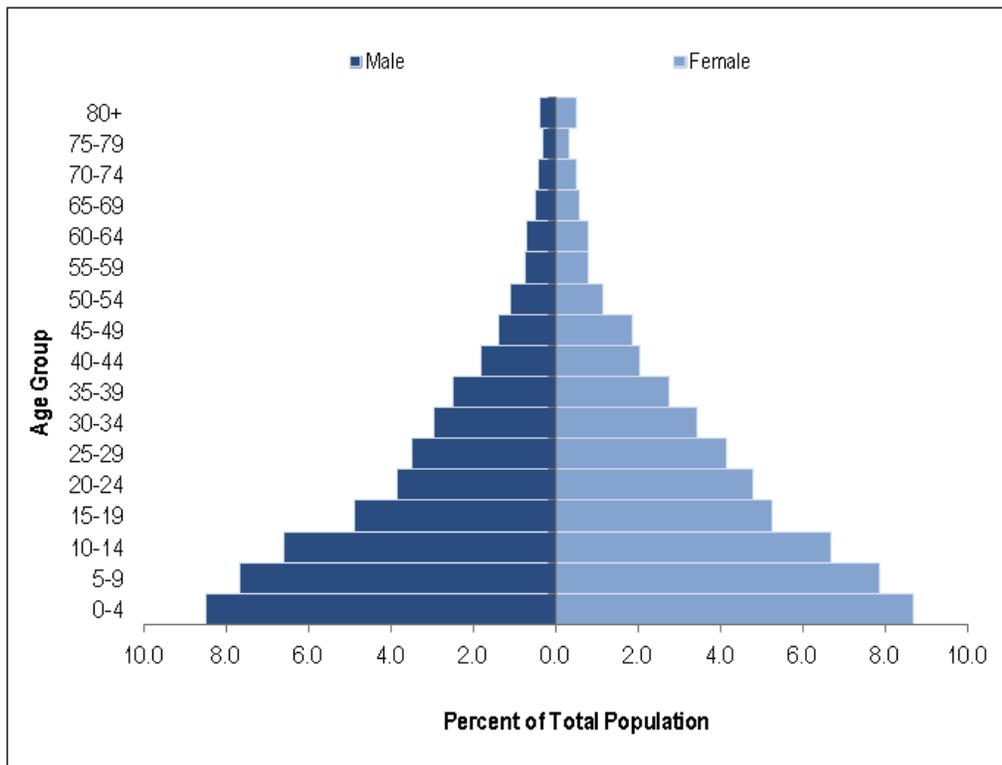
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	(number)	Percent	
Total	211,537	100.0	100,398	100.0	111,139	100.0	90.3
0–4	34,110	16.1	16,947	16.9	17,163	15.4	98.7
5–9	29,484	13.9	14,409	14.4	15,075	13.6	95.6
10–14	24,801	11.7	11,636	11.6	13,165	11.8	88.4
15–19	23,209	11.0	10,020	10.0	13,189	11.9	76.0
20–24	23,089	10.9	9,611	9.6	13,478	12.1	71.3
25–29	22,035	10.4	10,267	10.2	11,768	10.6	87.2
30–34	17,209	8.1	8,660	8.6	8,549	7.7	101.3
35–39	12,252	5.8	6,363	6.3	5,889	5.3	108.0
40–44	7,801	3.7	4,159	4.1	3,642	3.3	114.2
45–49	6,120	2.9	2,680	2.7	3,440	3.1	77.9
50–54	3,380	1.6	1,821	1.8	1,559	1.4	116.8
55–59	2,127	1.0	1,112	1.1	1,015	0.9	109.6
60–64	2,031	1.0	988	1.0	1,043	0.9	94.7
65–69	1,234	0.6	578	0.6	656	0.6	88.1
70–74	1,027	0.5	457	0.5	570	0.5	80.2
75–79	707	0.3	322	0.3	385	0.3	83.6
80+	921	0.4	368	0.4	553	0.5	66.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population Census Reports

1.5.2 Population Pyramid

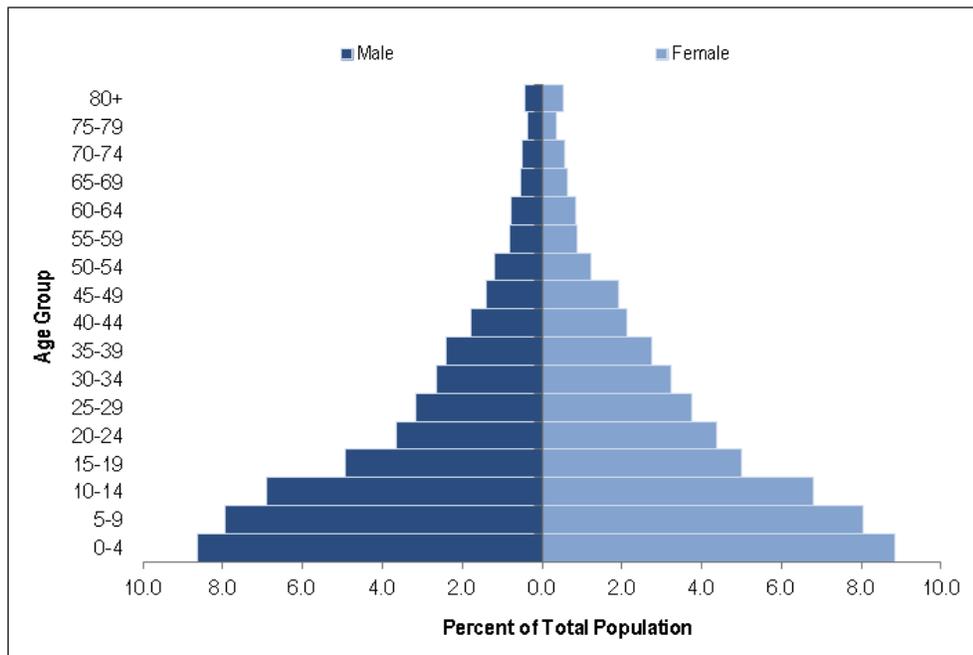
A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figures 1.3 and 1.4 show population pyramids by five year age groups and place of enumeration. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 have broad bases indicating high fertility and declining mortality rates and a youthful age structure. These shapes are representative of the age-sex composition of many other sub-Saharan African countries. However, a typical pyramid for major urban centres has a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Songwe urban (Figure 1.4) shows a bulge in age group 15–29, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Songwe urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

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



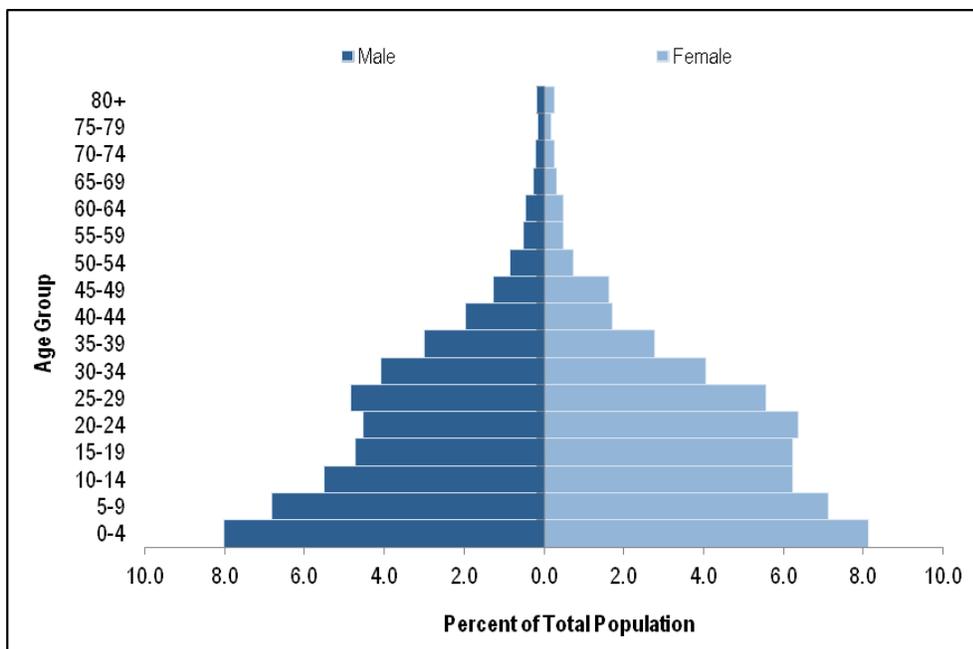
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

Figure 1.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Songwe Rural, 2012 Census



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

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



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

1.6 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 46 percent of Songwe Region population was below 15 years of age while the population aged 65 years or above was only three (3) percent (Table 1.14). This pattern is typical of many sub Saharan African countries with high fertility and declining mortality rates.

Table 1.13: Size of Key Population Groups by Rural and Urban; Songwe Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Songwe Region		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	998,862	100.0	787,325	100.0	211,537	100.0
Male	478,880	47.9	378,482	48.1	100,398	47.5
Female	519,982	52.1	408,843	51.9	111,139	52.5
Children (Under 1 year)	34,572	3.5	27,376	3.5	7,196	3.4
Male	17,084	3.6	13,526	3.6	3,558	3.5
Female	17,488	3.4	13,850	3.4	3,638	3.3
Children (0–4 years)	171,703	17.2	137,593	17.5	34,110	16.1
Male	84,961	17.7	68,014	18.0	16,947	16.9
Female	86,742	16.7	69,579	17.0	17,163	15.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	459,715	46.0	371,320	47.2	88,395	41.8
Male	227,707	47.5	184,715	48.8	42,992	42.8
Female	232,008	44.6	186,605	45.6	45,403	40.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	520,629	52.1	418,439	53.1	102,190	48.3
Male	258,241	53.9	209,194	55.3	49,047	48.9
Female	262,388	50.5	209,245	51.2	53,143	47.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	187,532	18.8	141,234	17.9	46,298	21.9
Male	87,257	18.2	67,626	17.9	19,631	19.6
Female	100,275	19.3	73,608	18.0	26,667	24.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	342,814	34.3	253,611	32.2	89,203	42.2
Male	159,212	33.2	118,722	31.4	40,490	40.3
Female	183,602	35.3	134,889	33.0	48,713	43.8
Primary school (7–13 years)	199,256	19.9	162,041	20.6	37,215	17.6
Male	98,979	20.7	81,057	21.4	17,922	17.9
Female	100,277	19.3	80,984	19.8	19,293	17.4
Secondary School (14–17 years)	84,319	8.4	65,916	8.4	18,403	8.7
Male	42,048	8.8	33,948	9.0	8,100	8.1
Female	42,271	8.1	31,968	7.8	10,303	9.3
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	504,223	50.5	384,970	48.9	119,253	56.4
Male	234,992	49.1	179,311	47.4	55,681	55.5
Female	269,231	51.8	205,659	50.3	63,572	57.2
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	242,353	46.6	182,398	44.6	59,955	53.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	49,848	5.0	43,928	5.6	5,920	2.8
Male	23,385	4.9	20,672	5.5	2,713	2.7

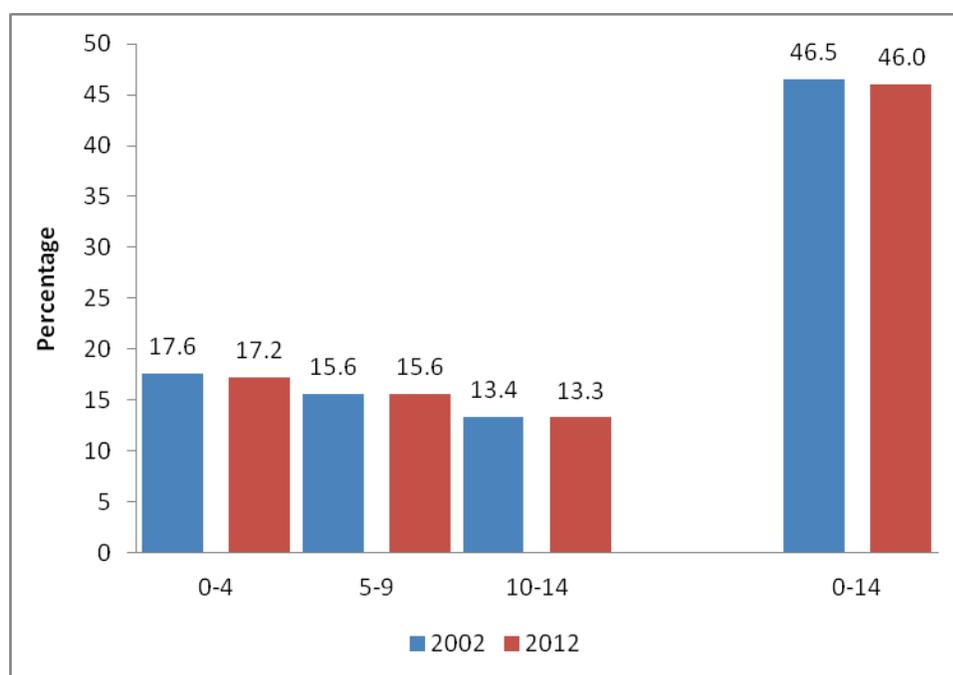
Population Group	Songwe Region		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	26,463	5.1	23,256	5.7	3,207	2.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	34,924	3.5	31,035	3.9	3,889	1.8
Male	16,181	3.4	14,456	3.8	1,725	1.7
Female	18,743	3.6	16,579	4.1	2,164	1.9
Age-Dependency Ratio		98		105		77

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

1.6.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined slightly from 46.5 percent in 2002 Census to 46.0 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 1.5. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 10 years period.

Figure 1.5: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Songwe Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



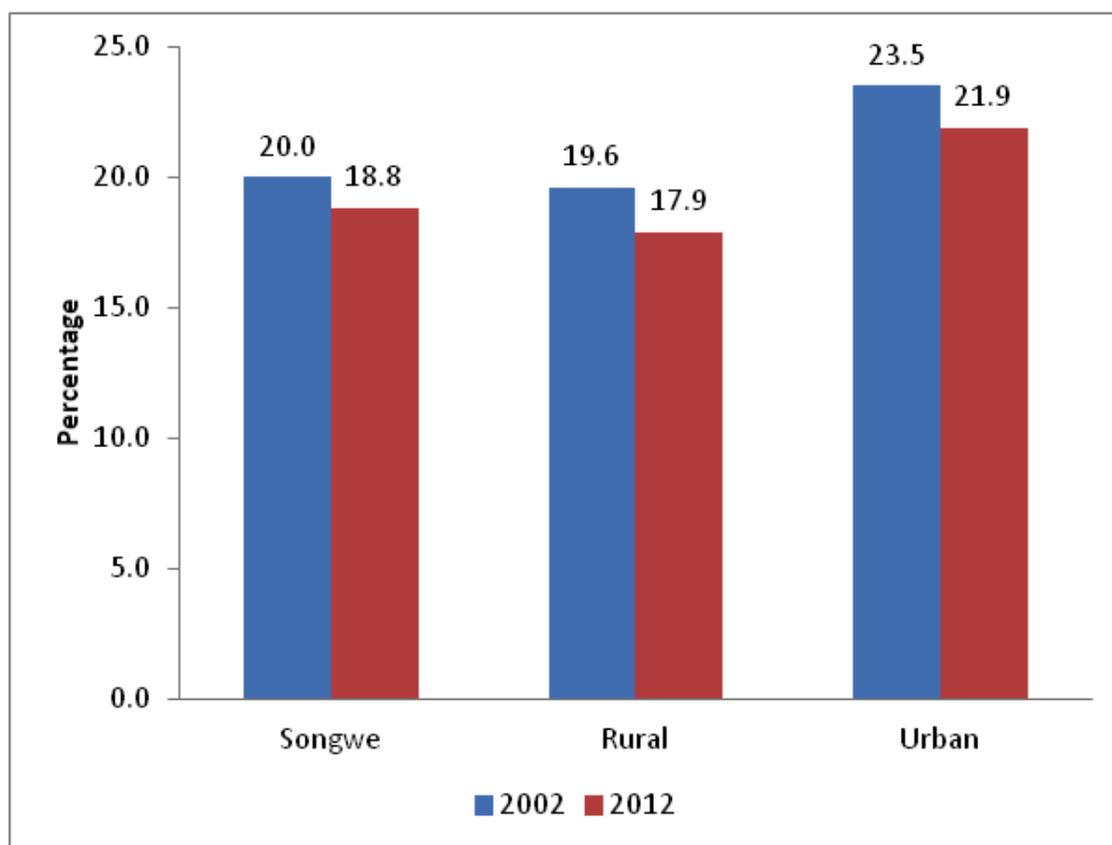
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.6.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

Figure 1.6 presents the youth population of Songwe Region, Songwe Rural and Songwe Urban for the 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of the youth population (15-24 years) in Songwe Region slightly decreased from 20 percent in 2002 to 19 percent in 2012. The proportion

of the youth in rural areas has decreased from 20 percent in 2002 to 18 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas also decreased from 24 percent in 2002 to 22 percent in 2012.

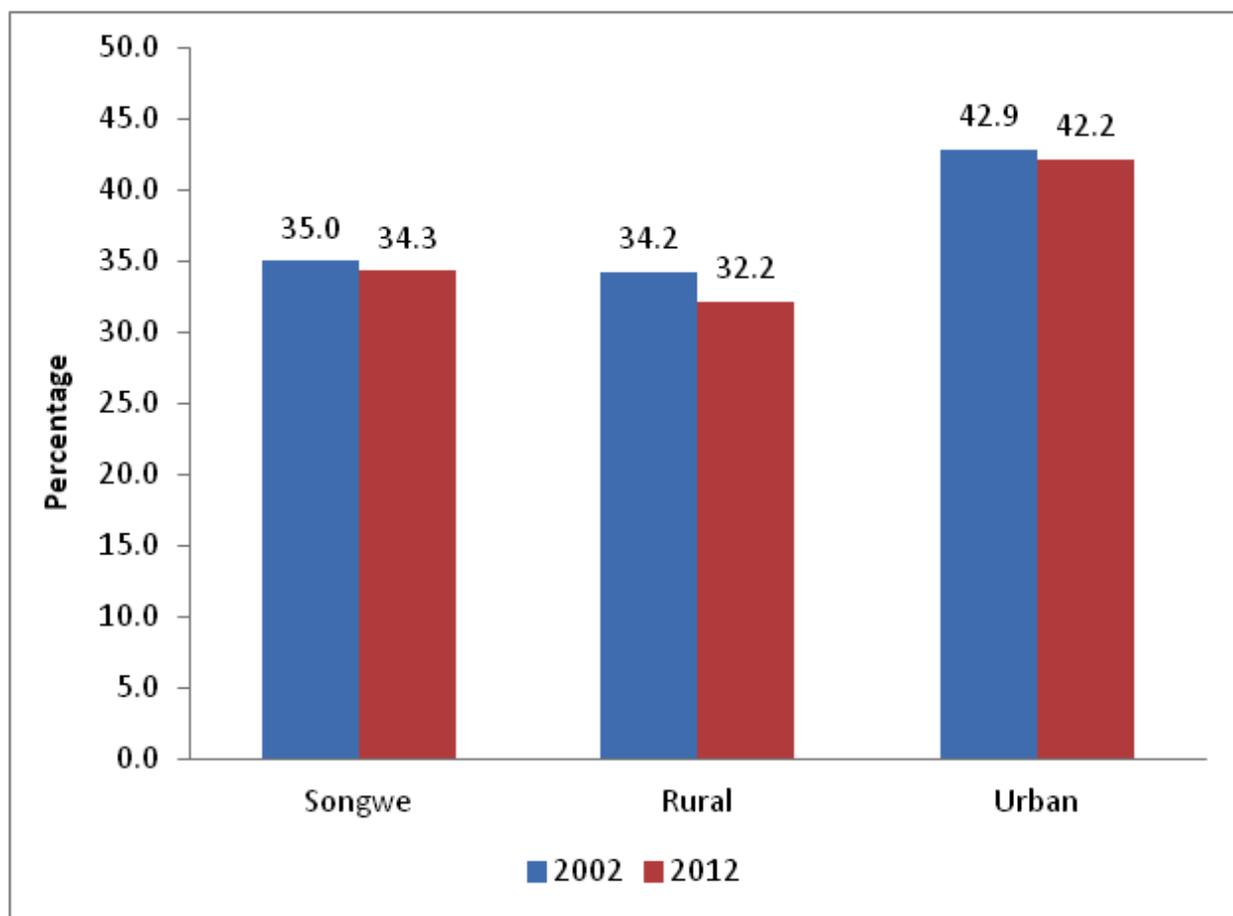
Figure 1.6: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Area Songwe Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



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

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years in Songwe region slightly decreased from 35 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2012, and also slightly decreased from 34 to 32 percent Songwe Rural and for Songwe Urban it decreased from 43 to 42 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.7: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Area; Songwe Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

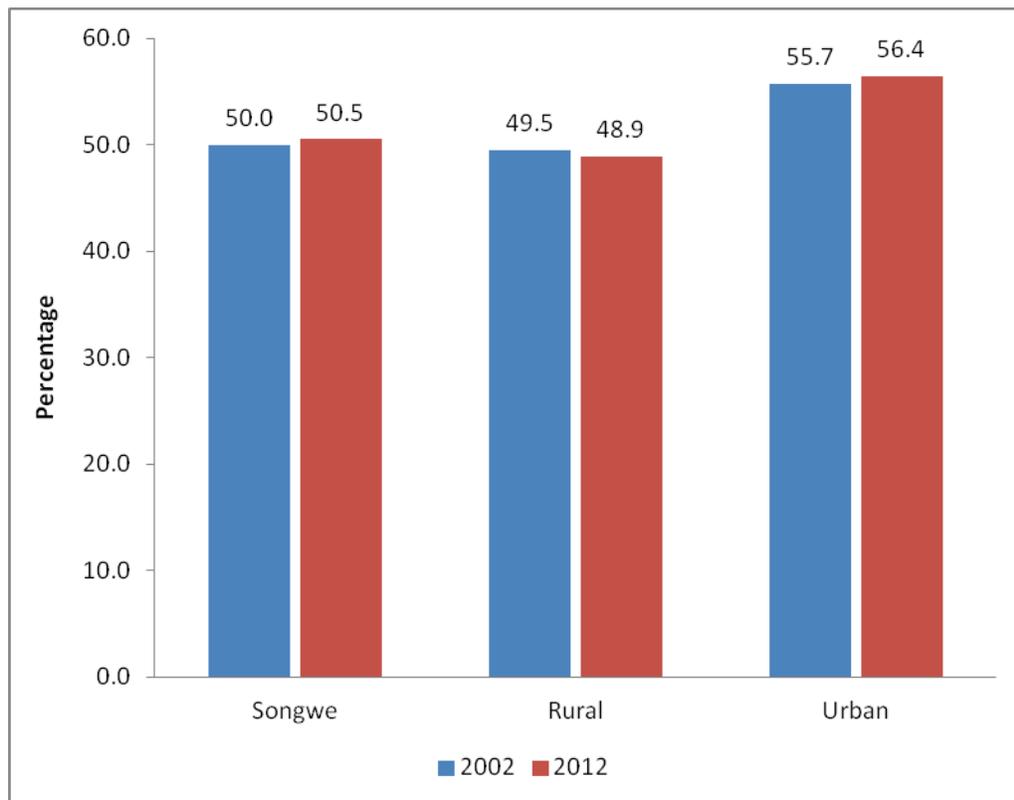


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.6.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Songwe's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 50.0 percent in 2002 to 50.5 percent in 2012, increased from 55.7 percent in 2002 to 56.4 percent in 2012 for Songwe Urban and decreased from 49.5 percent to 48.9 percent for Songwe Rural over the same period (Figure 1.8).

Figure 1.8: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Area; Songwe Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

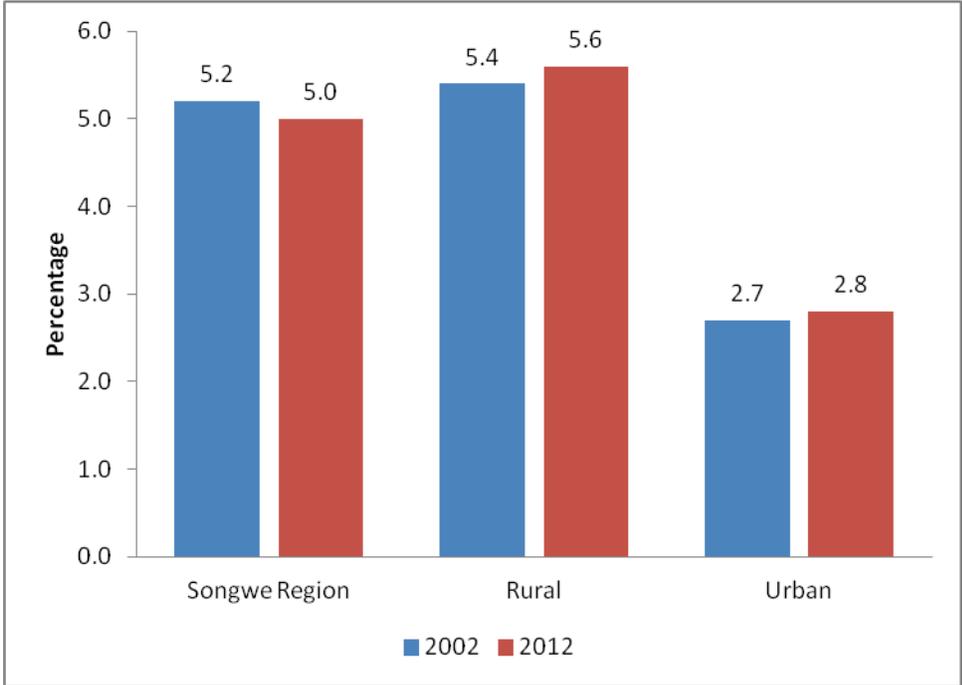


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.6.4 Elderly Population (60 years or Above)

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Songwe Region has remained almost the same from 5.2 percent in 2002 to 5.0 percent in 2012. For Songwe Rural the proportional of elderly population has also remain about the same level (from 5.4 percent in 2002 to 5.6 percent in 2012). A similar pattern is observed in Songwe Urban (from 2.7 percent in 2002 to 2.8 percent in 2012) (Figure 1.9).

Figure 1.9: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Area; Songwe Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses

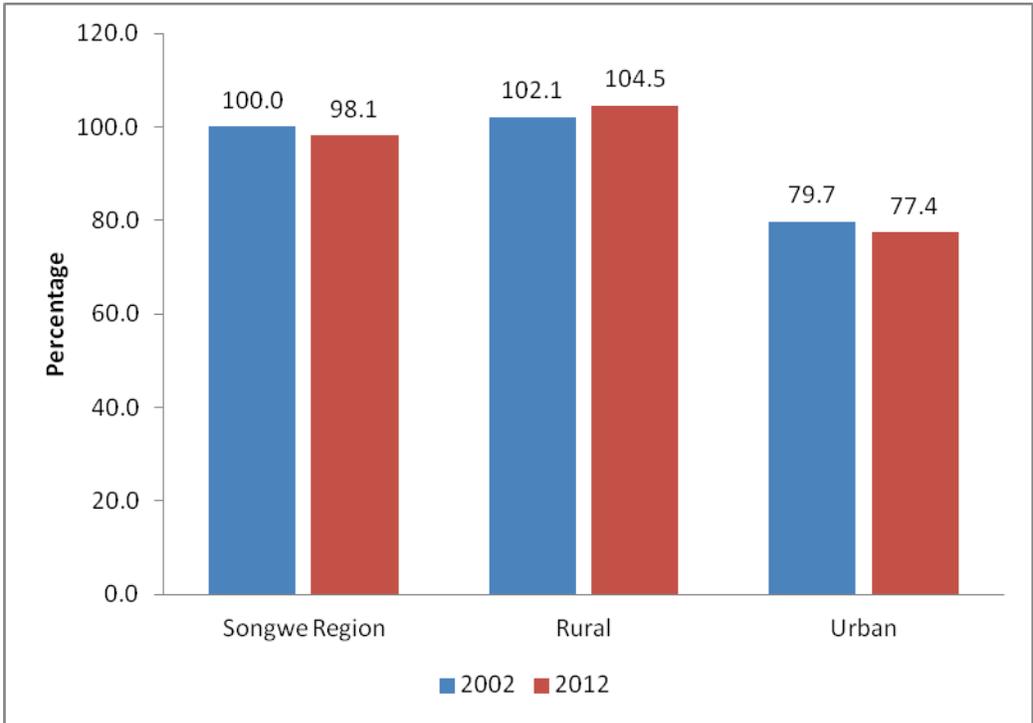


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population Census Reports

1.6.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Songwe Region was 98, implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 98 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a slight decline in age dependency ratio in Songwe Urban and an increase in age dependency ratio in Songwe Rural from 2002 to the 2012 PHC (Figure 1.10).

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



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

CHAPTER TWO

Regional Economy

2.1 Regional Economy

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

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

Table 2.1 shows the number of Government employees in key sectors of economy in Songwe Region from 2011 to 2015. According to the data, education sector led in employment in all years (27,780), followed by Health Sector (3,795), agriculture and livestock sector (1,377) and natural resources (192). Regional wise, the number of employees increased annually from 5,304 (2011) to 6,327 (2012), increased to 6,781 (2013), increased to 7,301 (2014) and then to 7,431 in 2015.

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

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Education					
Primary	4,209	4,287	4,225	4,400	4,409
Secondary	307	1,188	1,384	1,691	1,680
Health	570	611	807	848	959
Agriculture and Livestock	187	206	325	324	335
Natural Resource	31	35	40	38	48
Total	5,304	6,327	6,781	7,301	7,431

Source: Songwe Regional Commissioner's Office

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

Table 2.2: GDP and Per Capita GDP at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 – 2015

Year	GDP at Current Prices (TZS Million)	Per Capita GDP at Current Prices				Regional Contribution to National GDP
		GDP Percent Change	Exchange Rate (TZS/US \$)	TZS	US\$	
2011	52,762,581	-	1,557.4	-	-	0
2012	61,434,214	16.4	1,571.7	1,408,223	896.0	0
2013	70,953,227	15.5	1,598.7	1,582,797	990.1	1.1
2014	79,718,416	12.4	1,652.5	1,730,405	1,047.1	1.4
2015	90,863,681	14	1,985.4	1,918,928	966.5	1.6

Source: National Accounts of Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.3 shows the regional distribution of Per Capita GDP for Tanzania Mainland by Regions, 2012 and 2015. In 2015, the data revealed that per Capita GDP of Songwe Region was TZS 1,311,602. This suggests the regional contribution to the national GDP was ranked at the 18th position. It may be noted that the compiled provisional GDP for this region is still below the national average of TZS 1,918,928.

Table 2.3: Per Capita GDP by Regions, Tanzania Mainland 2012 and 2015

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

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

Table 2.4 shows that, the proportion of the population using improved water sources in five Councils of Songwe Region ranged from 30.9 percent in Momba Council to 46.0 percent in Mbozi Council. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from about six (5.6 percent) in Momba District to 23.9 percent in Ileje Council (Map 2.1).

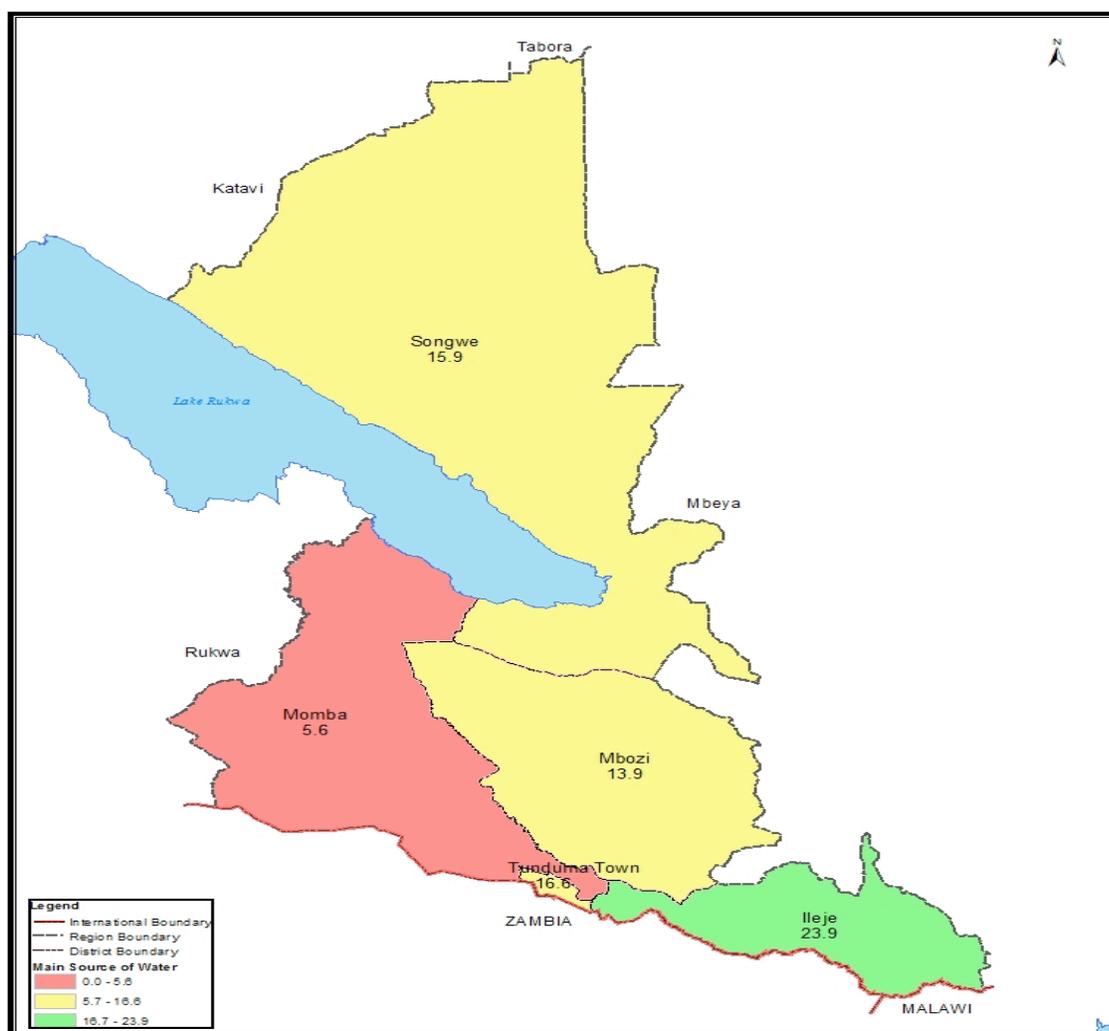
The largest proportion of underfive children who are underweight is found in Ileje Council (78.6 percent), followed by Songwe Council (44.0 percent), Mbozi Council 22.7 percent and Momba Council (3.6 percent). There are no underfive children who are underweight in Tunduma Town Council.

Table 2.4: Human Poverty Index by Council; Songwe Region, 2015

Council	Percent of Population Using Improved Water Sources	Percent of Children U5 who are Underweight
Songwe	31.5	44.0
Ileje	44.7	78.6
Mbozi	46.0	22.7
Momba	30.9	3.6
Tunduma TC	34.3	0.0

Source: District Water Department and District Health Office

Map 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Songwe Region, 2012 Census



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

2.2 Land Development

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

2.2.1 Land Use Planning

Formal settlements (Surveyed areas)

In Songwe Region, the larger part of the land is not surveyed. Table 2.5 shows that, out of the total land in the region (27,656,000,000), only 2.0 percent of the total land area is surveyed. However, the largest proportion of public land used for schools, market and hospitals (16.7) is surveyed. It is indicated that, the larger proportion of the residential area in Mbozi Council (80.0 percent) is surveyed, followed by Songwe Council (65.8 percent) and Tunduma TC (64.4 percent).

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

Council	Total Area (sq.metres)	Total Area Surveyed*	Size of Plots			Surveyed Plots to Total Surveyed Area (percent)		
			Surveyed and Designated for (sq. meters)			Residential areas	Trade/Industrial areas	Public services**
			Residential areas	Trade/Industrial areas	Public services**			
Songwe	16,069,000,000	1,457,000	958,000	0	82,000	65.8	0.0	5.6
Ileje	1,908,000,000	32,056,527	16,528,008	347,813	15,180,706	51.6	2.1	47.4
Mbozi	3,404,000,000	510,600,000	408,480,000	25,530,000	76,590,000	80.0	6.3	15.0
Momba	5,856,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunduma TC	419,000,000	6,677,954	4,297,761	1,783,336	387,633	64.4	41.5	5.8
Total	27,656,000,000	550,791,481	430,263,769	27,661,149	92,240,339	78.1	6.4	16.7

*Total area includes unused surveyed land

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

Source: District Land Register

The results in Table 2.6 show that, 70.1 percent of the land in Songwe Region is un-surveyed. 15.7 percent of residential land in Songwe Council is un-surveyed. In trade or industrial area, 0.9 percent of land is un-surveyed and in public services area, 2.5 percent is un-surveyed. On the other hand, the largest part (99.9 percent) of the residential area at Ileje Council is un-surveyed, followed by Mbozi Council (80.0 percent).