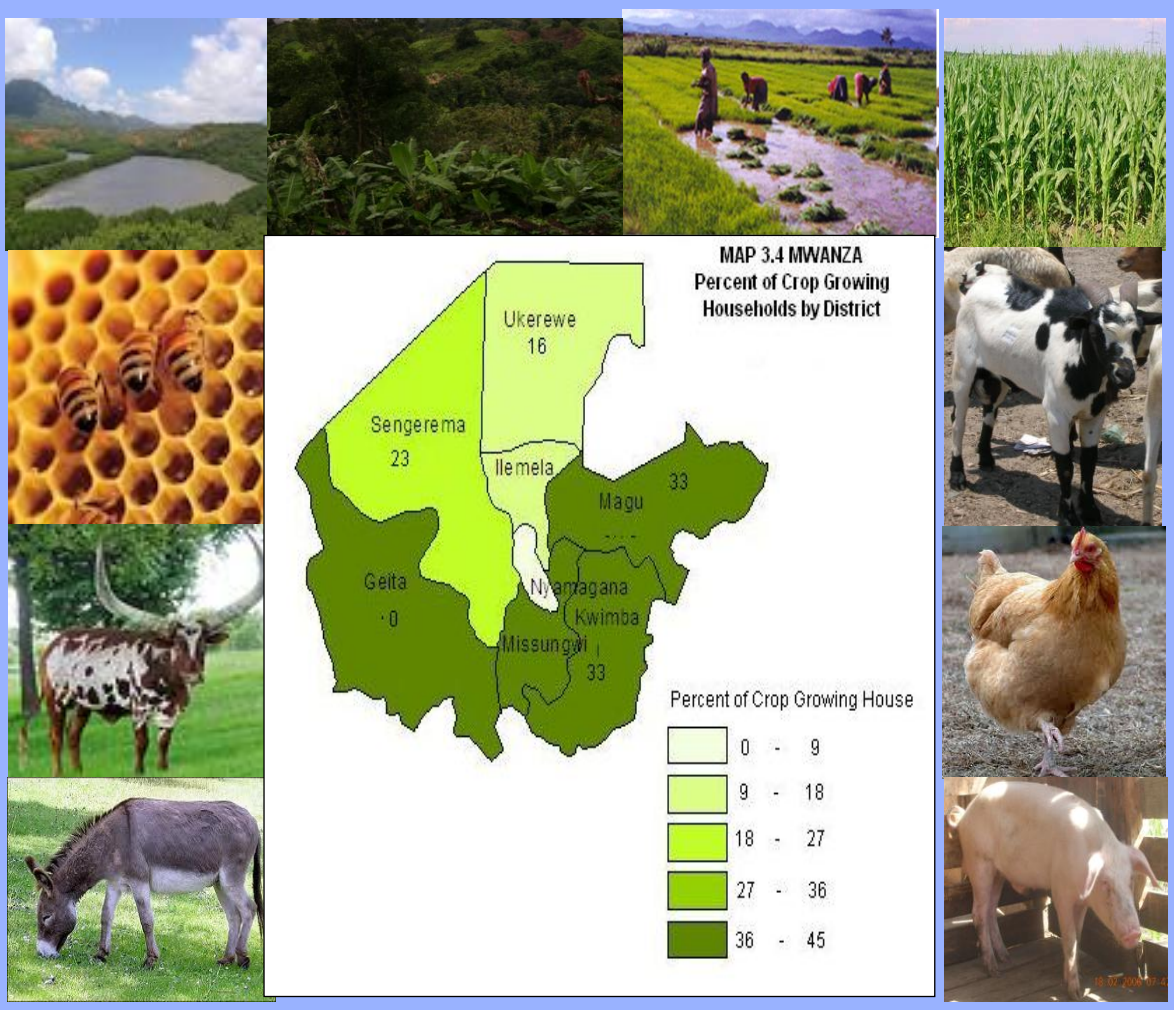
The United Republic of Tanzania

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2007/2008

Volume Vs: REGIONAL REPORT: –MWANZA REGION



Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar, Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing, The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

JULY, 2012

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REGIONAL REPORT – MWANZA REGION (Volume Vs)

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ACRONYMS

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Project
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing Program
DFID	Department For International Development
DIAS	District Integrated Agricultural Survey
DS	District Supervisor
EAS	Expanded Agricultural Survey
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EU	European Union
FE	Field Enumerator
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectares
IAS	Integrated Agricultural Survey
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LRS	Wet Season
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MCM	Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing
MWLD	Ministry of Water and Livestock Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMS	National Master Sample
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PORALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RAAS	Rapid Appraisal Agricultural Survey
RS	Regional Supervisor
RSM	Regional Statistical Manager
SAC	Scotts Agriculture Consultancy Ltd
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science

SRS	Dry Season
TOT	Training of Trainers
ULG	Ultek Laurence Gould
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
VPO	Vice President Office

PREFACE

At the end of the 2002/03 Agriculture Year, the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Mainland and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Tanzania Zanzibar in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security; Water and Livestock Development; Cooperatives and Marketing as well as the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) conducted the Agriculture Sample Census. This is the third Agriculture Census to be carried out in Tanzania, the first one was conducted in 1971/72, the second in 1993/94 and 1994/95 (data on household characteristics and livestock count were collected in 1993/1994 while data on crop area and production were collected in 1994/95).

It is considered that this census is one of the largest to be carried out in Africa and indeed in many other countries of the world. The census collected detailed data on crop production, crop marketing, crop storage, livestock production, fish farming, tree farming, access to infrastructures and services and poverty indicators.

In addition to this, the census was large in its coverage as it provides data that can be disaggregated at district level and thus allow comparisons with the 1998/99 District Integrated Agricultural Survey. The census covered smallholders in rural areas only and large scale farms.

This report presents data disaggregated to district level for Mwanza region. Due to numerous variables collected, the analysis is based on the most important smallholder variables. More variables can be found in the table of results annex.

The extensive nature of the census in relation to its scope and coverage is a result of the increasing demand for more detailed information to assist in the proper planning of this sector and in the administrative decentralization of planning to district level. It is hoped that this report will provide new insights for planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector in order to improve the prevailing conditions faced by crop producers and livestock keepers in the country.

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, I wish to express my appreciation for the financial support provided by the development partners, in particular, the European Union as well as DFID, UNDP, Japanese Government, JICA and others who contributed through the pool fund mechanism.

Special thanks should go to all those who in one-way or the other contributed to the success of the survey. In particular, I would like to mention the enormous effort made by the Planning Group composed of professionals from the Agriculture Statistics Department of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS) and the Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) with technical assistance provided by Ultek Lawrence Gould (ULG), Scotts Agriculture Consultancy Ltd and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Finally, let me extend my sincere gratitude to all professional staff of the National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, the sector Ministries of Agriculture and PORALG, the Consultants as well as Regional and District Supervisors and field enumerators for their commendable work. I am also indebted to the respondents, particularly the heads of households, for spending much of their valuable time in providing data and all necessary information during enumeration. Certainly without their dedication, the census would not have been successful.

Dr. Albina A. Chuwa
Director General,
National Bureau of Statistics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary highlights the main survey results obtained during the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08. This report covers small-scale agricultural households in rural areas of Mwanza region. Specifically, it covers, among others, important findings in relation to agricultural production, husbandry practices, and crop productivity.

Household Characteristics

The number of agricultural households in Mwanza region was 398,993. Geita had the largest number of agricultural households (133,776) followed by Sengerema (81,979), Magu (64,220), Kwimba (51,796), Missungwi (38,009), Ukerewe (37,302), and Ilemela had the smallest number of households (13,524)**.** Majority of households were involved in crop production (221,907, 55.62%) followed by crops and livestock (175,874, 44.08 %), livestock only (961, 0.24%), and pastoralists only (251, 0.06%). Geita had the largest number of crop growing households (65,635) while Ilemela had the smallest number of crop growing households.

Mwanza region had a total of rural agricultural population of 2,695,703 of whom 1,364,779 (51%) were males and 1,330,924 (49%) were females. However, the distribution of household members by age and sex shows that male members outnumbered their female counterparts in the following age groups: less than 4 to 15-19 years; 40-44 to Above 85 years. On the other hand, female members outnumbered their male counterparts in the following age groups: 25-29 to 35-39 years.

The level of literacy of household members in Mwanza was 71.6 (1,609,744) and those who could not read and write accounted for only 38.4% (638,985) of household members. Magu recorded the highest literacy level (78.8%) while Geita recorded the lowest literacy level (66.2%).

The literacy rate for the heads of households in the region was 59 percent. The literacy rate for the male heads of household was 53% (852,935) and that of female heads was 47% (756,810). Also, the literacy rate of male heads was higher than that of female heads in all districts. The district with the highest literacy rate amongst male heads of households was Ilemela (55%) while the lowest literacy rate was recorded in Ukerewe and Missungwi (52%). On the part of female heads of household the highest rate was recorded in Ukerewe and Missungwi (48%) while Ilemela had the lowest rate (45%).

Land Area

The total area of land available to smallholders was 995,890 ha while the average usable area per household was 0.99 ha. On average about 89% (88.86%) of the total usable land was utilized and only 11% was not used.

Except for Ukerewe, which had 0.97 ha of usable area per household, all the other districts had 0.99 ha usable area per household. Furthermore, Kwimba had the largest planted area per household (0.91 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest planted area per household (0.68 ha). On the other hand, Kwimba had the highest percent of land utilization (91.74%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (70.44%).

Planted Area

The area planted with annual crops and vegetables was 579,479 ha out of which 408,767 ha (71%) were planted during the short rainy season while only 170,712 ha (29%) were planted during the long rainy season (wet season).

Maize

Maize is the major cereal crop in Mwanza region. There were 368,417 households engaged in maize production with Geita having the largest number of households (111,885) accounting for 30% and the smallest number of households engaged in maize production was recorded in Ilemela (13,206). The total area planted with maize was 263,281 ha. The largest area planted with maize was recorded in Geita (94,392 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area (3,830 ha). Furthermore, the highest yield of maize was obtained in Sengerema (1.34 ton/ha) and Missungwi recorded the lowest yield (0.74 ton/ha).

Paddy

A total of 173,421 households were engaged in paddy production. The total cultivated area was 124,417 ha. Geita had the largest area planted with paddy (41,328 ha) accounting for about 24% (23.8 %) of the total area planted with paddy in the region. In contrast, Ilemela had only 1,723 ha representing about only 1% (1.38%) of the total area grown to the crop. The average area planted with paddy per household was 0.72ha. Geita had the largest planted area per paddy growing households (0.96 ha) followed by Missungwi (0.80 ha), Kwimba (0.73 ha), Sengerema (0.64 ha), Magu (0.55 ha), Ilemela (0.39 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area per household (0.31 ha).

Sorghum

Based on area planted sorghum was the third most important cereal crop in the region. The number of households that grew sorghum in Mwanza region during the wet season was 173,421. Geita recorded the largest planted area with sorghum (41,328 ha) followed by Kwimba (225,390 ha), Sengerema (23,131 ha), and Missungwi (15,384 ha). Other districts each had less than 3,000 ha planted with sorghum with Ilemela having the smallest area (1,723 ha).

Root and Tuber Crops Production

The most important root and tuber crops grown in Mwanza region were cassava, sweet potatoes, yams and Irish potatoes with a combined planted area of 114,497 ha. Geita had the largest area planted with cassava (35,911ha) while Kwimba had the smallest area (3,216ha). Regarding yield, Ukerewe and Magu had the highest yield (2tons/ha) and Geita recorded the lowest (1.1tons/ha).

Pulse Crops Production

The total area planted with pulses was 72,313 ha, of which the largest area was planted with chick peas (26,552 ha) followed by beans (31,238 ha), green gram (9,061 ha), cow peas (4,540 ha), Bambara nuts (837 ha), and the smallest area was planted with mung beans (85 ha).

The total production of pulses was 43,938 tons of which the harvest of beans (17,367 tons) and chick peas (11,496 tons) represented about 66% (65.7%) of total production of pulses. Mung beans recorded the highest yield (1.24 ton/ha) while the lowest yield was obtained from chick peas (0/52 ton/ha).

Oil Seed Production

The total number of households involved in oil seed production was 58,209. Most of these households planted groundnuts (55,848). These households cultivated a total of 21,972.4 ha of which the largest area was planted with groundnuts (20,701.4ha) followed by sunflower (820 ha), simsim (219 ha), soya beans (155 ha) while the smallest area was planted with castor fungi (77 ha). Geita had the largest area planted with groundnuts 9378 ha (45.6%) while Ukerewe had the smallest planted area 9ha (0.04%).

Fruit and Vegetables

Various vegetables and fruits were produced, largely for the market and not household consumption. A total of 13,066 households were involved in production of different types of vegetables. The largest number of households planted tomatoes (4,635) followed by okra (1,355), onion (1,191), cabbage (1,054), amaranths (1,028), and cabbage (1,906). Other vegetable crops were each grown by a relatively small number of households.

Geita had the highest percent of fruit and vegetable planted area (44.2%) followed by Sengerema (17.02%), Magu (16.9%), Missungwi (11.8%), Ukerewe (1.2%),and Kwimba had the lowest percent (0.5).On the other hand the largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing households was recorded in Ilemela (1.1 ha) followed by Missungwi (0.3 ha), Magu (0.2 ha), Sengerema (0.2ha),Geita and Missungwi (0.2 ha).

Permanent Crops

The total planted area with permanent crops was 120,585 ha of which the largest area was planted with other crops (107,942 ha) followed by mangoes (5,890 ha), banana (3,629 ha), oranges (2,037 ha), and sugar cane (989 ha) while the smallest area was grown to coconut (6 ha). Geita recorded the highest percent of total planted area with perennial crops (34.31%) followed by Sengerema (24.23%), and Ukerewe (17.21%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent (2.65%). On the other hand, Magu recorded the largest planted area per household (0.78ha) while Ilemela had the smallest planted area (0.50 ha).

Use of Improved Seeds

In all districts, the area planted with improved seeds was smaller compared to the area planted without improved seeds. Also, only 18,231 ha (3%) were planted with improved seeds while 647,639 ha were planted without using improved seeds. Furthermore, out of the 18,231 ha planted area with improved seeds, the highest percent was recorded in Ilemela (10%) while Ukerewe and Kwimba had the lowest percent (1%).

Fertilizer Use

A total of 43,681 ha were planted with organic fertilizer while the area planted with inorganic fertilizer was 12,086 ha (Chart 3.60). The area planted with organic fertilizer was much bigger in Vuli (35,894 ha) than in Masika (7,786 ha). Similarly, the area planted with inorganic fertilizer was

much bigger in Vuli (4,300 ha) than in Masika (895 ha). Of all districts, Geita had the largest area planted with organic fertilizer in Vuli (10,346 ha) while in Masika the largest area was recorded in Missungwi (2,422 ha).

Irrigation

In Mwanza region, the area of annual crops under irrigation was 18,231 ha with almost a third of the area under irrigation found in Geita (6,135 ha) while the smallest area was recorded in Ukerewe (158 ha).

Crop Storage

Crop storage means keeping a crop for a certain period of time for various reasons including food for the household, in order to sell at higher prices or as seed for planting in the following season. Kwimba had the highest percent of households storing crops (98%) followed by Geita (97%), Ilemela (96%), Sengerema (95%), Magu (94%) and Missungwi and Ukerewe had the same percent of (92%).

Crop Marketing

Geita had the largest number of households that sold crops (101,915). In contrast Ilemela had the smallest number of crop selling households (8,380). Kwimba recorded the highest percent of households selling crops (76.24%) followed by Missungwi (74.47%), Geita (73.60%), Magu (72.71%), Sengerema (67.62%), Ilemela (56.03%0 while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (49.90%).

Agricultural Credit Agricultural

Credit was obtained from various sources. The highest percent of households received credit from savings and credit societies (42.4%) followed by family/friend or relatives (40.2%), GO/Development project (4.0) private individuals (3.6%), trader/trade store (7.2%) and cooperatives is less than (2%).

Regarding percentage distribution of households receiving credit by main source of credit and district, family and relatives provided the main source of credit for agricultural households in Sengerema and Geita. On the other hand, cooperatives were important sources of credit in Ukerewe, Magu, and Missungwi. Traders/stores were important source in Geita.

Crop Extension Services

Out of a total of 485,212 crop growing households, 397,781 households representing 51.3% of the total crop growing households received extension advice on crop production while 48.7% (193,665 households) did not. Ilemela had the highest percent of households receiving extension advice (85.8%) followed by Magu (81.3%), Missungwi (56.2%), Sengerema (51.9%), Kwimba (47.7%), Geita (37.3%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (28.5%).

Soil Erosion and Water Harvesting Facilities

The number of agricultural households that had soil erosion and water harvesting facilities on their farms in Mwanza region was 34,715 representing 8.7% of agricultural households while those without structures was 364,278 (91.3%). Various types of erosion control and water harvesting structures were used in the region and varied by type and district. Most of these structures were comprised of erosion control bunds (312,560) followed by terraces (162,858), drainage ditches (91,406), tree belts (37,251), water harvesting bunds (17,934), Vetiver grass (9,138), other (7,578), and gabions/sandbag (6,565).

Livestock and Poultry Production

Cattle

The total number of cattle in the region was 1,976,971 distributed in 220,964 households. The largest population of cattle was found in Geita (497,665) followed closely by Magu (485,056), Kwimba (368,201), Sengerema (281,969), Missungwi (250,674), Ukerewe (66,039) while Ilemela had the smallest population (27,367).

Goats

A total of 919755 goats were kept in 145307 households giving an average of six goats per goat keeping households. Geita had the largest number of goats (244,817) followed by Magu (183,145), Kwimba (161,327), Missungwi (104,080), Ukerewe (79,118). In contrast, Ilemela had the smallest number (24,874).

Sheep

The total number of sheep in the region was 224,403. Magu had the largest number of sheep (61,683) accounting for 28% of the total population of sheep in the region. Other districts with a

sizable number of sheep were Kwimba (56,528), Sengerema (39,472), Geita (33,787), and Missungwi (30,126) while Ukerewe had the smallest number of sheep (368).

Pigs

The total population of pigs was 17,277. Sengerema had the largest number of pigs (4,453) followed by Geita (3,323), Kwimba (2,558), Ilemela (2,334), Magu (1,903), Missungwi (1,877), and Ukerewe had the smallest number (829).

Chicken

The total number of chicken in the region was 3,329.364. These were distributed in a total of 280,515 households thus giving an average of 12 chickens per chicken rearing households. The District with the largest number of chicken was Geita (970,683) followed by Sengerema (625,068), Magu (591,296), Kwimba (462,457), Missungwi (358,133), Ukerewe (219,208) while Ilemela had the smallest number (102,520).

Poverty Indicators

Types of Toilets

Out of a total 398,993 households 8% did not have toilets while the rest (92%) had one type of toilet or the other. In contrast, Missungwi had the highest percent of households without toilets (14%) and Ilemela had the lowest percent of households without toilets (4%). Most of those who reported owning toilets used traditional pit latrines (344417, 86%) while those with improved latrines accounted for 5% (20,842) and only 1% (2,905) had flush toilets.

Geita District had the largest number of households without toilets (10,524, 34%) while Ilemela had the lowest (1,167, 3.8%). However, Geita had the largest number of traditional toilets (96,930) closely followed by Sengerema (75,097) while Ilemela had the lowest (10,607). Furthermore, Magu had the largest number of households with improved latrines (7,453) and the smallest number was recorded in Missungwi (845). None of the households in Missungwi reported having flush toilets while the largest number was recorded in Ukerewe (737).

Roofing Material

Geita had the largest number of households (50,127) using leaves or grass for roofing material while the smallest number was recorded in Ilemela (3,447). Similarly, Ilemela had the lowest

percent of households using leaves or grass as roofing material (25%) while Missungwi had the highest percent of households with leaves/grass roofing (60%). Generally, houses in this region are roofed with iron sheets (51%) followed by grass/leaves (44%) and then grass/mud (3%).

Access to Drinking Water

In Mwanza region 225,945 of agricultural households obtained drinking water within a distance of less than one kilometer during the wet season while the figure drops to 169,899 during the dry season. The most common distance to the source of drinking water was between 1-199 km in both wet and dry seasons.

Number of Meals per Day

Majority of households in Mwanza region had two meals a day (275944, 69%) followed by those who had three meals per day (120887, 30%) and those who had only one meal a day accounted for 1%.

Geita had the largest number of households reporting eating three (3) meals per day (31,294) while Ilemela recorded the smallest number (3,394). Furthermore, Geita had the largest number of households that had two meals a day (80,036) while the smallest number was recorded in Ilemela (9,971). Also, Geita had the largest number of households that had one meal a day (831) while Missungwi had the smallest number (94). Nevertheless, Missungwi had the highest percent of households eating 3 meals 51%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent of households (14%).

Magu recorded the highest percent of households that had not eaten meat (61%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent in this category. The highest percent of households that reported eating meat once was found in Kwimba (42%) while Ilemela recorded the lowest percent (25%). Moreover, Geita recorded the highest percent of households that ate meat more than once (25.56%) and the lowest percent was reported in Ilemela (5.6%).

Kwimba had the highest percent of households that had not eaten fish (32%) while Ukerewe recorded the lowest percent (2%). Also, Missungwi had the highest percent of households reporting eating fish once (32%). Besides, Sengerema recorded the highest percent of households that reported eating fish more than once (26.83%). In contrast, the lowest percent in this category was reported in Ilemela (3.92%).

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This part of the report presents a brief description of the regional profile by providing information on geographical location, land area, climate, administrative set up, population and socio-economic indicators. The information will provide the user with a general understanding of the region and its resources.

1.2 Geographical Location and Boundaries

Mwanza region lies in the northern part of Tanzania located between latitude 10 30' and 30 south of the Equator.

Longitudinally the region is located between 310 450 and 430 10' east of Greenwich, the northern part of the region is surrounded by the waters of Lake Victoria, locally known as Lake Nyanza. That water in turn separates the region from the neighboring countries of Kenya and Uganda. To the west is Kagera region while the South and Southern parts border Shinyanga region, Mara region borders Mwanza in the northeast.

The region is divided into eight districts namely Ukerewe, Magu, Kwimba, Sengerema, Geita, Missungwi, Ilemela and Nyamagana (*not included in the survey*). The region headquarters is located in Nyamagana District.

1.3 Land Area

The region has an area of 35,187 km^2: out of this area, 20,095 km^2 is dry land and 15,092 km^2 is covered by Lake Victoria.

1.4 Climate

1.4.1 Temperature

The temperature in the region is to some extent influenced by Lake Victoria, about 250 to 280F being generally the average maximum temperature from September to December. The cool dry season from June to August experiences low temperatures which range between 200 – 110F

..

1.4.2 Rainfall

The average annual rainfall of Mwanza region is about 930mm varying from 1,800mm in the western parts of Ukerewe Island to 570 mm. Under normal conditions the rainfall is distributed mainly during two periods, namely the short rains in October-December and long-rains from March to May. There is a dry spell from January to March.

1.5 Population

Mwanza region has the largest population of any region in Tanzania. It has a population of 2,929,644 according to the 2002 population census

1.6 Socio - Economic Indicators

The regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the year 2003 was estimated to be TSh 835,048 million with a per capita income of shillings 277,556 . The region held 6th position among regions on GDP and contributed about percent to the national GDP

The main economic activities carried out by Mwanza region's population are agricultural production, livestock keeping and to significant extent fishing. There is no commercial farming in the region. Subsistence farming is the main form of farming.

Mwanza region possesses great development potential. Besides, the region is connected to the other part of the country by road, rail, water and air networks.

2. INTRODUCTION

This section provides technical and operational description of the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA), carried out in the rural areas of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar during the 2007/08 agricultural year. It details the background and the rationale for carrying out the NSCA in 2002/03 agricultural year. It also explains the sampling procedures, designing and implementation of the data processing system.

This report (Volume Vn) is among the 21 regional reports for the Mainland. Other Census reports include the Technical Report (Volume I), Crop Sector Report at National level (Volume II), Livestock Report at National level (Volume III), Large Scale Farms Report (Volume IV), Regional Reports (Volume V series), Zanzibar Livestock Report (Volume VI) and Zanzibar Crop Sector Report (Volume VII). Unlike the 2002/03 Agricultural Sample Census, the 2007/08 Sample Census does not have a separate report for Smallholder Household Characteristics and Access to Natural Resources Report. Other thematic reports will be produced depending on the demand and availability of funds.

This report is divided into five main sections; Background Information, Introduction, Census Results, District Profiles and Appendices. The definitions relating to all aspects of this report can be found in the questionnaire.

2.1 The Rationale for Conducting the National Sample Census of Agriculture

The Government of Tanzania has embarked on various plans geared to eradicate poverty by the year 2025 and Tanzania Zanzibar by the year 2020. In order to facilitate intervention and monitoring activities of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, the government has planned a series of censuses and surveys to assist in policy formulation, planning and to track changes in the wellbeing of the population of Tanzania. In this Master Plan, a series of Agricultural Censuses have been planned, the first one was undertaken in 2002/03 agricultural year and the second in 2007/08.

Demands for reliable and timely agricultural data have become significantly increasing for monitoring outcomes and progress of the poverty monitoring tools like the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and performance of the respective MDAs (ASLMs).

Following the decentralization of the Government's administration and planning functions, there has been a pressing need for agricultural and rural development data disaggregated at regional and district level. The provision of district level estimates will provide essential baseline information on the state of agriculture that supports decision making by the Local Government Authorities and in the design of District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects (DADIPS). The increase in investment is an essential element in the national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty.

2.2 Census Objectives

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users down to the district level including policy makers at local, regional and national levels, rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmers organizations, and the like. The dataset is both extensive in its sample and detailed in its scope and coverage to meet the user demand.

The census was carried out in order to:

- Identify structural changes, in the size of farm household holdings, crop and livestock production, farm inputs and implement use. It also seeks to determine if there are any improvements in the rural infrastructures and the level of agricultural household living conditions.

- Provide benchmark data on productivity, production and agricultural practices in relation to policies and interventions promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and other stakeholders.

- Establish baseline data for the measurement of the impact of high level objectives of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and other rural development programmes and projects.

2.2.1 Census Scope and Coverage.

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was conducted for both large and small scale farms. The data was collected from a sample of 52,635 small scale agricultural households of which 48,880 were from the Mainland and 4,755 from Zanzibar. To meet National estimates, data was also

collected from 1,006 Large Scale Farms (968 on the Mainland and 38 in Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis.

Three different questionnaires were used to collect data on agriculture and related aspects. These were:

- Small scale farms questionnaire;
- Community questionnaire; and
- Large scale farm questionnaire.

The small scale farm questionnaire was the main census instrument which included questions related to crop and livestock production and practices; population demographics; access to services; resources and infrastructure; issues on poverty and gender. Main subjects covered during the study include:-

- Household demographics and activities of the household members;
- Land access/ownership/tenure and use;
- Crop and livestock production and productivity;
- Access to inputs and farming implements;
- Access and use of credits;
- Crop marketing, storage;
- Fish farming;
- Investment activities: Irrigation structures, water harvesting, erosion control;
- Off farm income;
- Household living conditions (housing, sanitary facilities, etc);
- Livelihood constraints; and
- Poverty Indicators.

The community level questionnaire was designed to collect village data such as access and use of common resources, community tree plantation and seasonal farm gate prices.

Large Scale Farm questionnaire was administered to all the large scale farms either privately or corporately managed. However, the analysis of Large Scale Farms is presented in a separate report (Volume IV).

2.3 Census Methodology

The main focus at all stages of the census execution was on data quality and this has been emphasized all the time. The main activities undertaken include:

- Census organization;
- Tabulation plan preparation;
- Sample design;
- Design of census questionnaire and other instruments;
- Pilot test;
- Training of trainers, supervisors and enumerators;
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign;
- Data collection;
- Field supervision and consistency checks;
- Data processing:
    - Scanning,
    - Structure formatting application,
    - Batch validation application,
    - Manual data entry application,
    - Tabulation preparation using SPSS;

- Table formatting and charts using Excel, maps generation using Arc GIS and Excel, Report preparation using Ms Word and Excel.

2.3.1 Census Organization

The census was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; and the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government in Tanzania Mainland. The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries in Tanzania Zanzibar.

At the national level, the Census was headed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Mainland in collaboration with the Chief Government Statistician, Tanzania Zanzibar. The planning Group formed by the Director General of NBS and the Chief Government Statistician consisted of staff from the Department of Agriculture Statistics of NBS, Department of

Economic Statistics of OCGS, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development in the Mainland, and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Zanzibar.

The Planning Group was responsible for all the census operations. Implementation of the census activities at the regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Managers of NBS and the Regional Agricultural Supervisors from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government. At the district level, the census activities were managed by two supervisors from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). The supervisors managed the enumerators who also came from PMO-RALG. As for Zanzibar, implementation of the census activities at the regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Officers and Regional Agricultural Officers. At District level, implementation of the census activities was managed by District Agricultural Development Officers (DADOs). In addition, there was a national mobile team to supervise the census operations.

The Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG) under MKUKUTA provided support in sourcing financing, approving budget allocation and monitoring progress of the census. A Technical committee for the census was established with members from key stakeholder organizations and its main function was to approve the proposed instruments and procedures developed by the Planning Group. It also approved the tabulation and analytical reports prepared from the census data.

2.3.2 Tabulation Plan Preparation

The tabulation plan was developed considering the tabulations from previous censuses and surveys to allow trend analysis and comparisons as well as the needs of end users.

2.3.3 Sample Design

The Mainland sample consisted of 3,192 villages. These villages were drawn from the National Master Sample (NMS) developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to serve as national framework for the conduct of household based surveys in the country. The National Master Sample was developed from the 2002 Population and Housing Census. The total Mainland sample was 47,880 agricultural households. In Zanzibar, a total of 317 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected

and 4,755 agricultural households were covered. National wide, all regions and districts were sampled except four urban districts (three from Mainland and one from Zanzibar).

In both Mainland and Zanzibar, a two stage sample was used. The number of villages/Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected for the first stage with a probability proportional to the number of villages/EAs in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from a list of households in each village/EA using systematic random sampling. Table 1.1 gives the sample size of households, villages and districts for the Mainland and Zanzibar.

Table 2.1: Census Sample

Description	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Households	47,880	4,755	52,635
Villages/EAs	3,192	317	3,509
Districts	133	9	142
Regions	21	5	26

2.3.4 Questionnaire Design and Other Census Instruments

The questionnaire was designed following users meetings to ensure that the questions asked were in line with the users data needs. Several features were incorporated into the design of the questionnaire to increase the accuracy of the data as follows:

- Where feasible, all variables were extensively coded to reduce post enumeration coding errors;
- The definitions for each section were printed on the opposite page so that the enumerator could easily refer to the instructions whilst interviewing the respondent;
- The responses to all the questions were placed in boxes printed on the questionnaire, with one box per character. This feature made it possible to use scanning and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technologies for data capture;
- Skip patterns were used to reduce unnecessary and incorrect coding of sections which do not apply to the respondent; and
- Each section was clearly numbered, which facilitated the use of skip patterns and provide a reference for data type coding for the programming of CSPro and SPSS.

Three other instruments were used:

- Village Listing Forms were used for the listing of households in the village/EA and from this list, a systematic sample of 15 agricultural households were selected;

- A training manual which was used by the trainer for the cascade/pyramid training of supervisors and enumerators; and

- Enumerator's Instructions Manual was used as reference material.

2.3.5 Field Pilot-Testing of the Census Instruments

The questionnaire was pilot-tested in four locations, namely Arusha, Dodoma, Unguja, and Pemba. This was done to check the wording, flow and relevance of the questions and to finalize crop lists, questionnaire coding and manuals. In addition, several data collection methodologies had to be finalized, namely; livestock numbers in pastoral communities, mixed cropping, use of percentages in the questionnaire and finalizing skip patterns and documenting consistency checks.

2.3.6 Training of Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators

During the training, a cascade/pyramid training techniques were employed to maintain statistical standards. The top level of training was provided to 78 national and regional supervisors (65 from Mainland and 13 from Zanzibar). The trainers were members of the Planning Group from the National Bureau of Statistics, the sector Ministries of Agriculture and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. In each region, three training sessions were conducted for the district supervisors and enumerators. The training concentrated on questionnaires, listing forms, field level census methodology and definitions. Emphasis was placed on consistency checking in the field. Tests were given to the enumerators and supervisors and the best 50 percent of the trainees were selected for the actual field work. The remaining 50% were assigned the work of listing the households in the villages they belong and they were later terminated. The best trained enumerators were assigned to list the remaining villages. Each enumerator was assigned to enumerate two villages.

2.3.7 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign

Radios, televisions, newspapers, leaflets, t-shirts and caps were used to create awareness of the Agricultural Sample Census to the public. This strategy helped in sensitizing the public for the field level activities in order to increase the response rate. The t-shirts and caps were given to the field staff and the village chairpersons. The village chairpersons assisted to locate the selected households.

2.3.8 Data Collection

Data collection activities for the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census lasted for three months from June to August 2009. The direct interview method was used to collect data during the enumeration. Data collection was monitored by a hierarchical system of supervisors which included the Mobile Response Team, Regional and District Supervisors. The Mobile Response Team headed by the Manager of Agriculture Statistics Department, provided the overall direction to the field operations and responded to queries arising outside the scope of the training exercise. Decisions made on the definitions and procedures were then communicated back to all the enumerators via the Regional and District Supervisors. On the Mainland, each region had 2 Regional Supervisors (total of 42) and 2 district supervisors per district, (Total 266).

District supervision and enumeration were performed by staff from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government and the sector Ministry of Agriculture (PMO-RALG). Regional and national supervision was provided by senior staff from the NBS and sector Ministries of Agriculture. In Zanzibar, the enumeration was conducted by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Supervision was provided by senior officers of the same Ministries and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician.

During the household listing exercise, some 3,192 extension staff participated on the Mainland. A total of 177 enumerators participated during the listing exercise and enumeration using the small holder questionnaire in Zanzibar. A total of 1,596 enumerators were involved in data collection using the small holder questionnaire on the Mainland. Additional five percent of the enumerators were held as reserves in case of drop outs during the enumeration exercise.

2.3.9 Field Supervision and Consistency Checks

Enumerators were trained to probe the respondents until they were satisfied with the responses before they recorded them in the questionnaire. The first check on the questionnaire was carried out by the enumerators in the field during enumeration, followed by District, Regional and National supervisors. Supervisory visits at all levels of supervision focused on checking the completeness of the questionnaires and consistency. Inconsistencies encountered were corrected, and where necessary, a call back to the respondent was made by the enumerator to obtain the correct information. Further quality control checks were made by the district supervisors.

2.3.10 Data Processing

Data processing involved the following process:

- Data entry;
- Data structure formatting;
- Batch validation; and
- Tabulation.

Data Entry

Scanning and ICR data capture technology was used. This did not only increase the speed of data entry but also increased the accuracy due to reduction of keystroke errors. Interactive validation routines were incorporated into the ICR software to trap errors during the verification process.

Prior to scanning, all the questionnaires underwent a manual cleaning exercise by checking that the questionnaire had a full set of pages, correct identification and good hand-writing. A score was given to each questionnaire based on the legibility and the completeness of enumeration. This score was used to assess the quality of enumeration and supervision. CSPro was used for data entry of the questionnaires that were rejected by the ICR extraction application.

Batch Validation

A batch validation program was developed in CSPro in order to identify inconsistencies within a questionnaire. This was in addition to the interactive validation during the ICR extraction process. The procedures varied from simple range checking within each variable to more complexes checking between variables. After data cleaning, the tables were prepared based on a pre-designed tabulation plan.

Tabulation

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to produce the census tables and Microsoft Excel was used to organize the tables and compute the additional indicators. Excel was also used to produce charts while Arc GIs was used for generating the maps.

Report Writing

The report writing was outsourced to Sokoine University of Agriculture. It focused on the regional comparisons, time series and national estimates. Microsoft Excel was used to produce charts; Arc

GIS and Excel were used to generate maps, whereas Microsoft Word was used in compiling and report writing.

Data Quality Control

A great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the whole exercise, from planning; questionnaire design, training, supervision, data entry, validation and cleaning/editing. As a result of this, it is believed that the census is highly accurate and representative of what was experienced at the field level during the census year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaire are within the norms for Tanzania and they follow the expected time series trends when compared to historical data.

2.4 Funding Arrangements

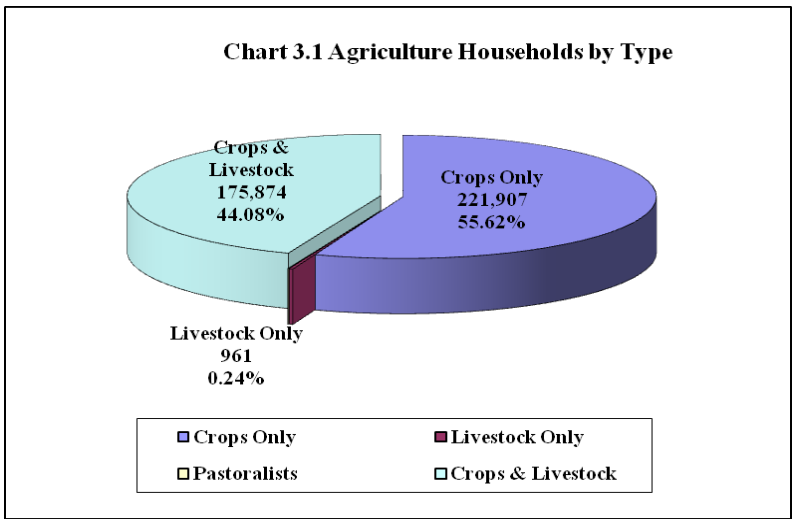
The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was supported mainly by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which together, financed most of the operational activities. Other funds for the census activities were from the Government of Tanzania. In addition, technical assistance was provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

3. CENSUS RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Household Characteristics

3.1.1 Type of Household

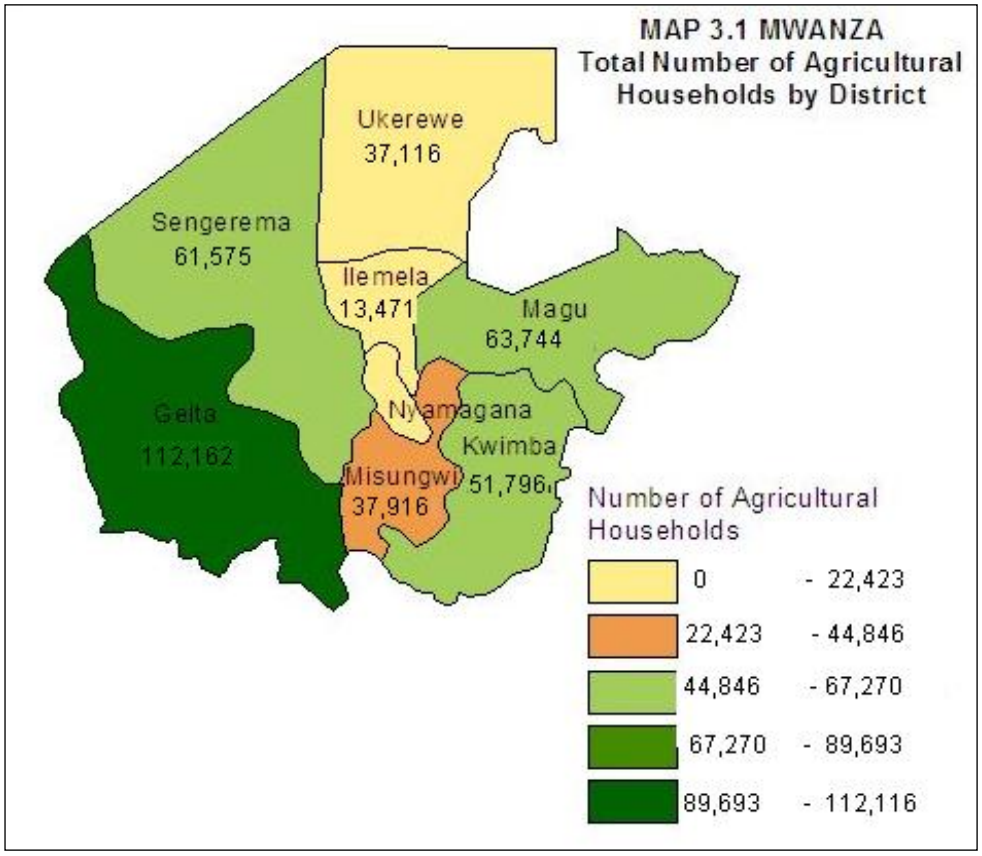
The number of agricultural households in Mwanza region was 398,993. Geita had the largest number of agricultural households (112,162) followed by Sengerema (81,979), Magu (64,220), Kwimba (51,796), Missungwi (38,009), Ukerewe (37,302), and Ilemela had the smallest number of households (13,524) (Map 3.1). Majority of households were involved in crop production (221,907, 55.62%) followed by crops and livestock (175,874, 44.08 %), livestock only (961, 0.24%), and pastoralists only (251, 0.06%) (Table 3.1a, Chart 3.1 Map 3.1). Furthermore, Magu had the highest density of agricultural households per km^2 of land (1,487) while Ilemela had the lowest density (1,146) (Map 3.2).

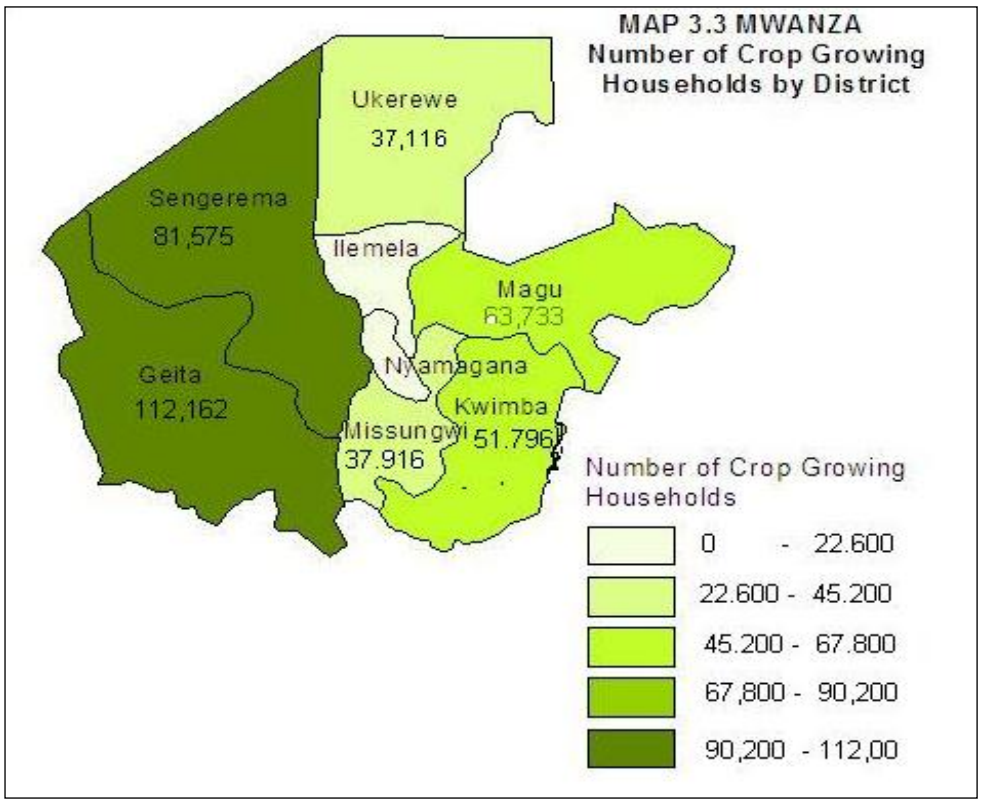


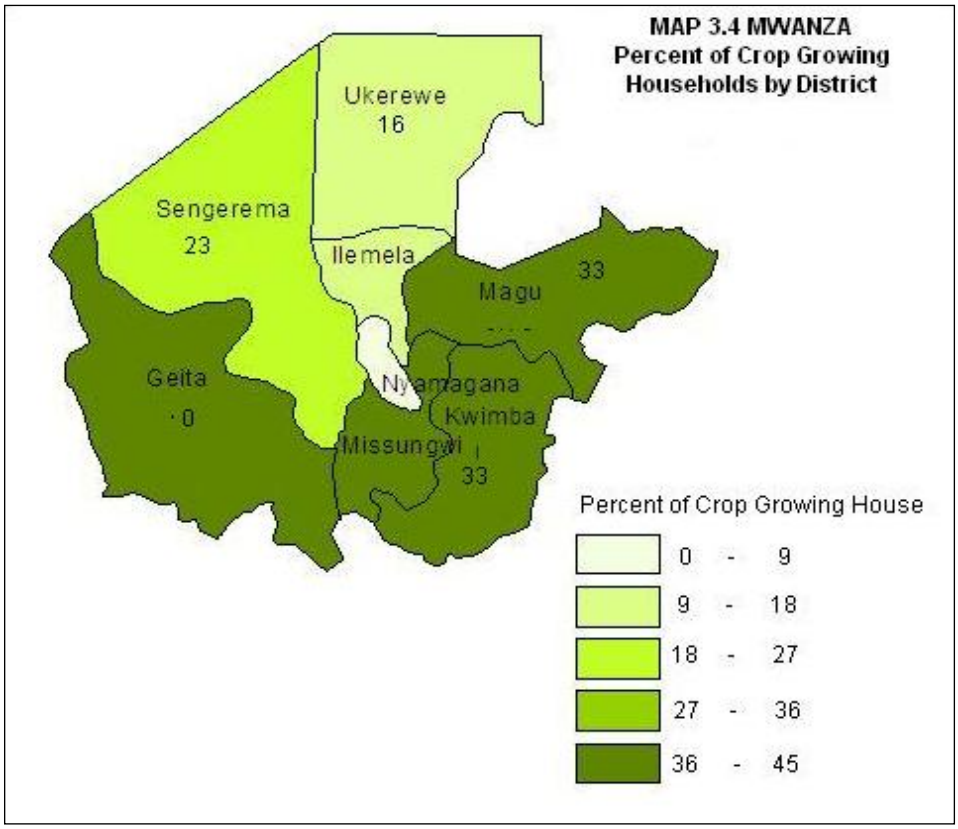
Geita had the largest number of crop growing households (65,635) while Ilemela had the smallest number (9,334) (Map 3.3). Regarding percent of crop growing households, Ukerewe had the highest percent (29%) while the lowest percent was recorded in Missungwi (12%) (Map 3.4). On the other hand, the number of crop growing households per km^2 varied widely across districts. The highest density was reported in Ilemela (601) while Missungwi had the lowest (153) (Map 3.5). Moreover, the highest percent of crop growing and livestock keeping households was recorded in Ukerewe (51%) while the lowest percent was reported in Geita (10 %) (Map 3.6).

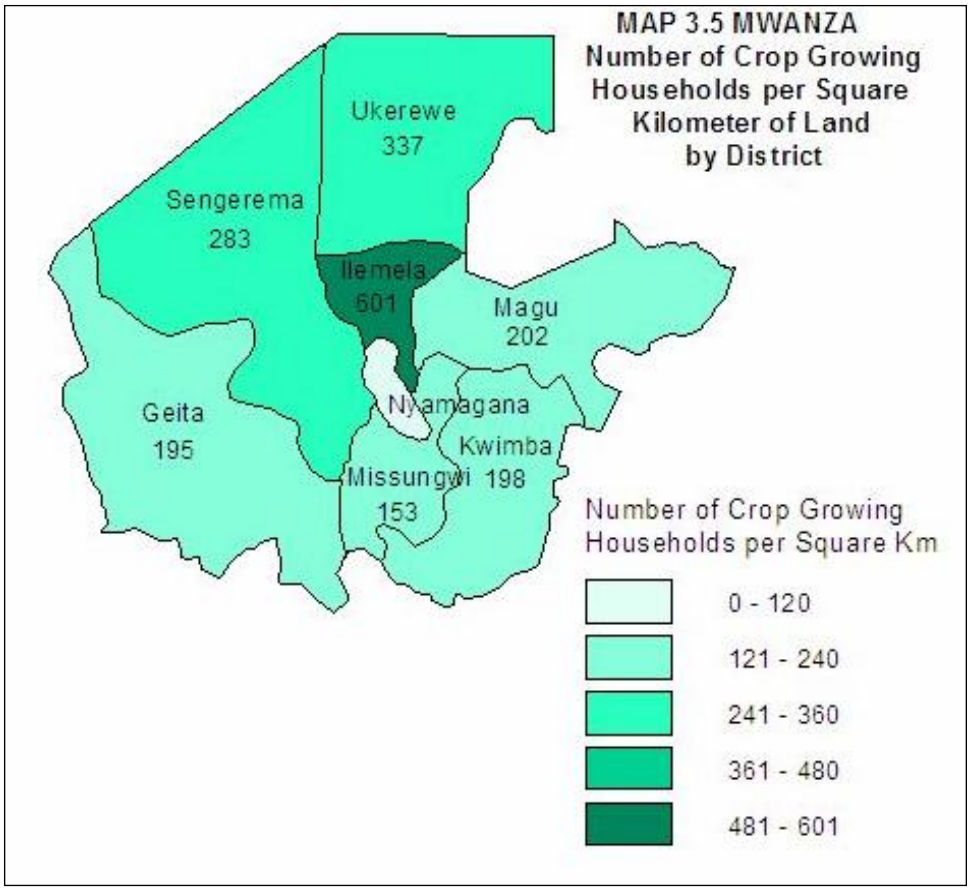
Table 3.1a Agriculture Households by Type in Mwanza Region in 2007/08

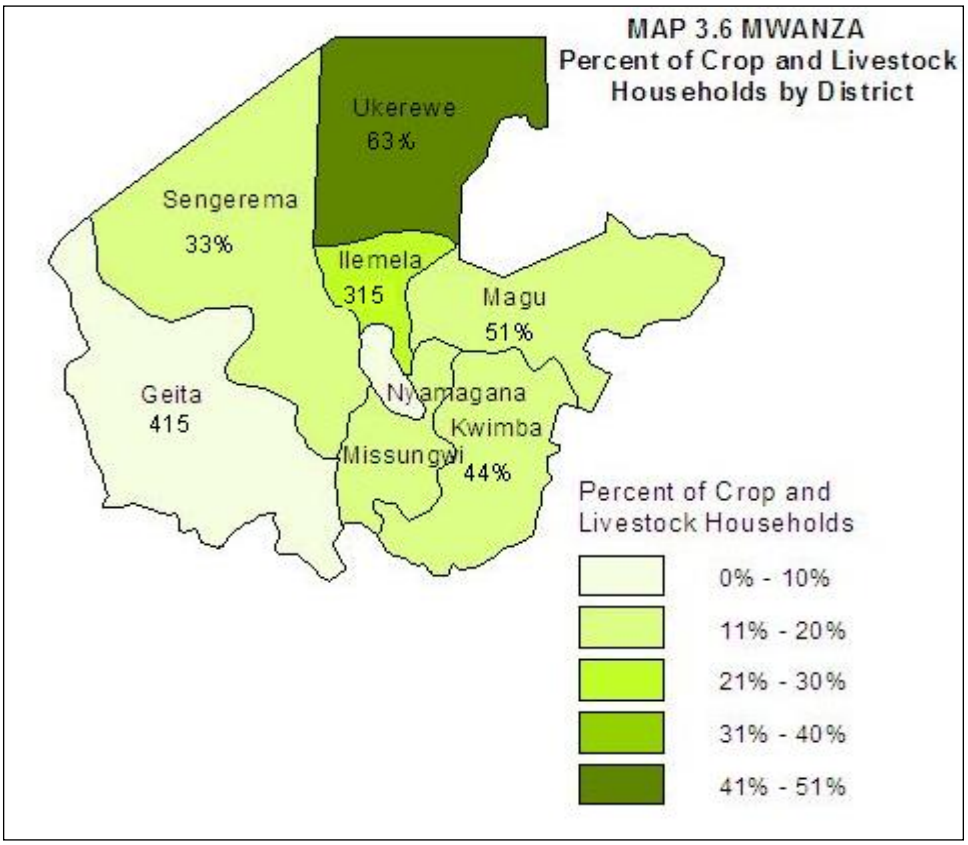
District	Crops Only	Livestock Only	Pastoralists	Crops & Livestock
Ukerewe	13,447	92	92	23,671
Magu	31,238	317	159	32,506
Kwimba	29,031	0	0	22,765
Sengerema	54,451	405	0	27,124
Geita	65,635	0	0	46,526
Missungwi	18,770	94	0	19,145
Ilemela	9,334	53	0	4,137
Total	221,907	961	251	175,874


MAP 3.1 MWANZA
Total Number of Agricultural Households by District
Ukerewe
37,116
Sengerema
61,575
Ilemela
13,471
Magu
63,744
Geita
112,162
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Misungwi
37,916
51,796
Number of Agricultural Households
0 - 22,423
22,423 - 44,846
44,846 - 67,270
67,270 - 89,693
89,693 - 112,116


MAP 3.3 MWANZA
Number of Crop Growing Households by District
Ukerewe
37,116
Sengerema
81,575
Ilemela
Magu
63,733
Geita
112,162
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
37.916
51.796
Number of Crop Growing Households
0 - 22.600
22.600 - 45.200
45.200 - 67.800
67,800 - 90,200
90,200 - 112,00


MAP 3.4 MWANZA
Percent of Crop Growing Households by District
Ukerewe
16
Sengerema
23
Ilemela
Magu
33
Geita
0
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
33
Percent of Crop Growing House
0 - 9
9 - 18
18 - 27
27 - 36
36 - 45


MAP 3.5 MWANZA
Number of Crop Growing Households per Square Kilometer of Land by District
Ukerewe
337
Sengerema
283
Ilemela
601
Magu
202
Geita
195
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
153
198
Number of Crop Growing Households per Square Km
0 - 120
121 - 240
241 - 360
361 - 480
481 - 601


MAP 3.6 MWANZA
Percent of Crop and Livestock Households by District
Ukerewe
63%
Sengerema
33%
Ilemela
315
Magu
51%
Geita
415
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
44%
Percent of Crop and Livestock Households
0% - 10%
11% - 20%
21% - 30%
31% - 40%
41% - 51%

3.1.2 Livelihood Activities/Source of Income

Majority of households in Mwanza region depended on crop farming as their main occupation (52.6%) followed by livestock keeping/herding (0.7%), fishing (0.2%), and pastoralist (0.1%). Dependence on crop farming as the main occupation ranged from 54.9% in Geita to 47.5% in Ilemela. Also, Ilemela had the highest percent of households involved in livestock herding (2.8%) while Sengerema had the highest percent of households engaged in fishing (0.3%) (Table 3.1b).

Table 3.1b Households main occupation in Mwanza Region in 2007/08

District	Main Activity							
	Crop Farming		Livestock Keeping / Herding		Livestock Pastoralist		Fishing	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	350411	50.5	5234	0.8	498	0.1	498	0.1
Magu	160397	51.5	2848	0.9	0	0.0	388	0.1
Kwimba	155680	51.7	2552	0.8	269	0.1	269	0.1
Sengerema	333513	53.5	2704	0.4	1622	0.3	1622	0.3
Geita	209216	54.9	1304	0.3	163	0.0	163	0.0
Missungwi	125397	54.3	2905	1.3	401	0.2	200	0.1
Ilemela	33910	47.5	2021	2.8	88	0.1	88	0.1
Total	1522475	52.6	20877	0.7	3041	0.1	4421	0.2

3.1.3 Sex and Age of Heads of Households

The number of male-headed agricultural households in Mwanza region was 334,519 (83.8%) of the total regional agricultural households) whilst the female-headed households were 64,474(16.2%) of the total regional agricultural households) (Table 3.2). The mean age for household heads was 46 years (45years for male heads and 51years for female heads) (Chart 3.2).

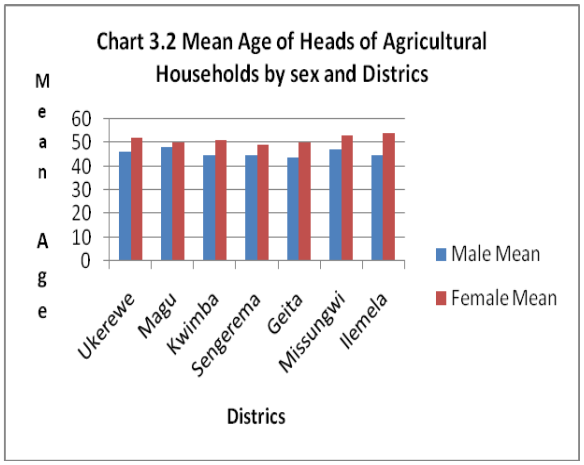
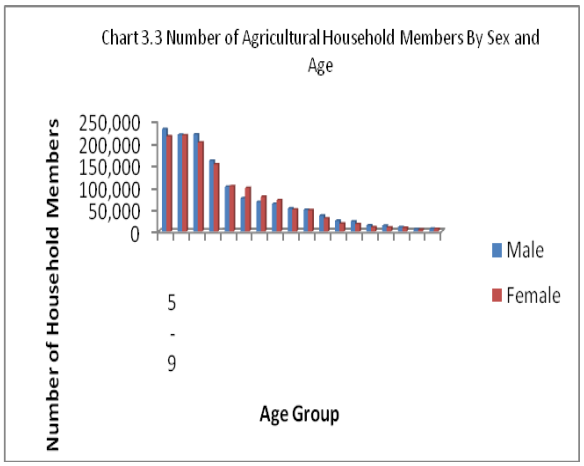


Table 3.2 Number and Mean age of Heads of Agricultural Households by sex of head and District

Region	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Ukerewe	32,697	88	4,605	12	37,302
Magu	52,803	82	11,417	18	64,220
Kwimba	41,821	81	9,976	19	51,796
Sengerema	69,227	84	12,752	16	81,979
Geita	95,545	85	16,617	15	112,162
Missungwi	30,971	81	7,039	19	38,009
Ilemela	11,456	85	2,068	15	13,524
Total	334,519	84	64,474	16	398,993

3.1.4 Age and Sex of Household Members



Mwanza region had a total rural agricultural population of 2,695,703 of whom 1,364,779 (51%) were males and 1,330,924 (49%) were females. However, the distribution of household members by age and sex shows that male members outnumbered their female counterparts in the following age groups: less than 4 to 15-19 years; 40-44 to Above 85 years. On the other hand, female members outnumbered their male counterparts in the following age groups: 25-29 to 35-39 years (Chart 3.3).

3.1.5 Level of Education

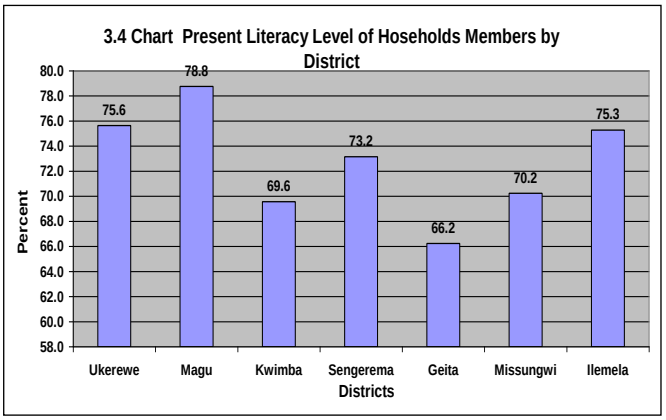
Data on literacy and education attainment were obtained for all household members aged five years and above.

Literacy

Data on literacy level for household members aged five years and above were obtained by asking individual households whether their respective household members could read and write in Kiswahili only, English only, both English and Swahili or in any other language. In short, literacy was based on the ability to read and write Kiswahili, English or both.

Literacy Level of Household Members

The level of literacy level of household members in Mwanza was 71.6 (1,609,744) and those who could not read and write accounted for only 38.4% (638,985) of household members. Magu recorded the highest literacy level (78.8%) while Geita recorded the lowest literacy level (66.2%) (Chart 3.4).



Generally, household members had the highest level of literacy in Swahili (1,475,212, 65.6%) followed by Swahili and English (127,792, 5.68%), and any other language (6,740, 0.003%).

At district level, Geita had the highest percent of literacy level of household members in Swahili (28 %) and the lowest level was recorded in Ilemela (3 %). Magu recorded the highest level in Swahili and English (34%) while Ilemela had the lowest level of literacy in the two languages (2%). With respect to other languages, Kwimba recorded the highest percent of literacy level (47%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (5%) (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Present Literacy Level of Household Members by District

	Swahili		Swahili & English		Any Other Language		Don't Read / Write		Read and Write		
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Total
Ukerewe	143,314	10	8,750	7	368	5	49,092	8	152,433	75.6	201,524
Magu	245,937	17	42,813	34	0	0	77,856	12	288,750	78.8	366,607
Kwimba	176,107	12	16,498	13	3,197	47	85,688	13	195,803	69.6	281,490
Sengerema	308,485	21	18,218	14	405	6	120,034	19	327,108	73.2	447,142
Geita	408,490	28	26,033	20	2,769	41	222,939	35	437,292	66.2	660,230
Missungwi	143,872	10	12,670	10	0	0	66,352	10	156,542	70.2	222,894
Ilemela	49,006	3	2,811	2	0	0	17,025	3	51,817	75.3	68,841
Total	**1,475,212**	**100**	**127,792**	**100**	**6,740**	**100**	**638,985**	**100**	**1,609,744**	**71.6**	**2,248,729**

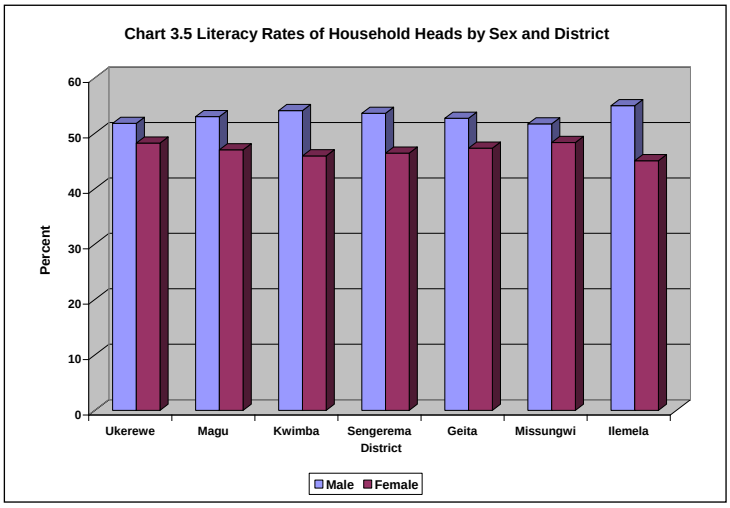
Literacy Rates of Heads of Households

The literacy rate of the heads of households in the region was 59%. The literacy rate of the male heads of households was 53% (852,935) and that of female heads was 47% (756,810). Also, the literacy rate of male heads was higher than that of female heads in all districts. The district with the highest literacy rate amongst male heads of households was Ilemela (55%) while Ukerewe and Missungwi recorded the lowest level (52%). On the part of female heads of household, the highest

rate was recorded in Ukerewe and Missungwi (48%) while the lowest was reported in Ilemela (45%) (Chart 3.5).

Educational Status

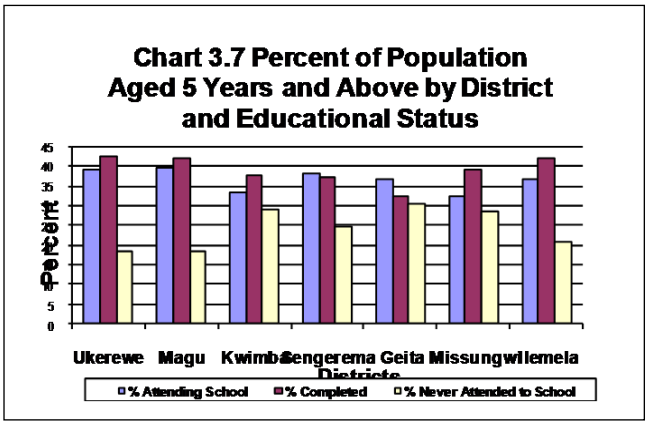
Data on educational status was collected from individual agricultural households. The results show that 38% (844,053) of the population aged 5 years and above in agricultural households had completed different levels of education followed by 37% (830,572) who were attending school while 25% (574,105) never attended school (Table 3.4, Chart 3.6).



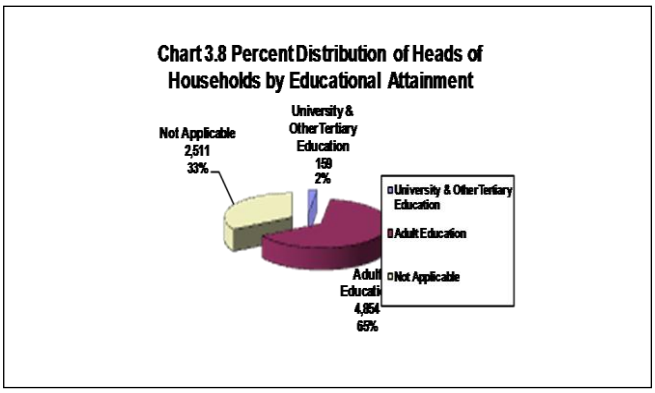
Ukerewe, Magu, and Ilemela had the highest percent of persons aged 5 years and above who had completed education (42%) while Geita had the lowest percent (33%). In the category of those who had never been to school, the highest percent was recorded in Geita (30%) while Magu had the lowest percent (18%). Regarding persons still attending school, Magu had the highest percent (40%) while Missungwi recorded the lowest percent (32%) (Chart 3.7).

Table 3.4 : Number of Household Members by Education Status and District

	School Attendance							
	Attending School		Completed		Never Attended to School		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	78,841	39	85,381	42	37,302	19	201,524	100
Magu	146,199	40	153,493	42	66,915	18	366,607	100
Kwimba	94,128	33	105,895	38	81,467	29	281,490	100
Sengerema	170,436	38	167,198	37	109,508	24	447,142	100
Geita	243,432	37	215,461	33	201,337	30	660,230	100
Missungwi	72,077	32	87,562	39	63,255	28	222,894	100
Ilemela	25,458	37	29,064	42	14,320	21	68,841	100
Total	830,572	37	844,053	38	574,105	25	2,248,729	100



Regarding educational attainment of heads of household, majority (4,854, 65%) had attained adult education while those with university and other tertiary education were only 2% (159). On the other hand, 33% (2,511) belonged to the not applicable category (Chart 3.8).



Kwimba (1790) had the highest percent of household heads with adult education attainment (2%) and the lowest percent was reported in Ilemela (106). On the other hand, all heads of household who attained university/tertiary education were recorded in Ilemela (159) which is equivalent to1% (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Percent Distribution of Heads of Households by Educational Attainment

	Education Level							
	University & Other Tertiary Education		Adult Education		Not applicable		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0	184	0	645	1	85,381	100
Magu	0	0	476	0	317	0	153,493	100
Kwimba	0	0	1,790	2	256	0	105,895	100
Sengerema	0	0	810	0	405	0	167,198	100
Geita	0	0	831	0	554	0	215,461	100
Missungwi	0	0	657	1	282	0	87,562	100
Ilemela	159	1	106	0	53	0	29,064	100
Total	**159**	**0**	**4,854**	**1**	**2,511**	**0**	**844,053**	**100**

3.1.6 Off-farm Income

Off farm income refers to cash generated from non-agricultural activities. This can be from permanent or temporary employment by the government, private sector, other public institutions etc. It also includes cash generated from working on farms belonging to other farmers.

In Mwanza region 48% of the Households had only one member of the household generating off-farm income, and an equal 31% of households had either two members two members or more than two members generating off-farm income (Table 3.6).

Data in Table 3.6 reveal that Magu district had the highest percent (76%) of households whose income was generated by one household member followed by Misungwi district (75%), Ukerewe (71%), Sengerema and Geita (69%) while both Ilemela and Kwimba had the lowest percent (48%). Ilemela recorded the highest percentage of households whose off-farm income was generated by two household members (31%) while the lowest percent was reported in Magu (11%). Besides, Kwimba and Ilemela recorded the highest percent of households whose income was generated by more two s (21%) while Sengerema had the lowest percent (5%) (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Number and Percent of Households by Number of Household Members Generating Off-Farm Income by District

	Off-farm income generated by one household member		Off-farm income generated by two household members		Off-farm income generated by more than two household members		Total	
District	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Ukerewe	14,368	71	4,237	21	1,750	9	20,355	100
Magu	18,235	76	2,696	11	3,171	13	24,102	100
Kwimba	8,313	48	5,244	30	3,709	21	17,265	100
Sengerema	26,922	69	10,121	26	2,024	5	39,067	100
Geita	27,694	69	8,031	20	4,154	10	39,880	100
Misungwi	14,171	75	3,097	16	1,595	8	18,864	100
Ilemela	2,599	48	1,697	31	1,167	21	5,463	100

3.2 Land Use

Land area and planted area are two different types of area measurements. Land area refers to the physical area of land and is the same regardless of the number of crops planted on it in one year. Planted area is the total area of crops planted in a year and the area is summed even if there were more than one crop on the same land per year. A number of terms are used in this section which requires defining for clarification as follows:

Land available refers to the area of land that has been allocated to smallholders through customary law, official title or other forms of ownership. Land available does not mean the total area of land that is designated as agriculture land in the country; but it is the land that is available to smallholders given the location of villages and lack of access to more remote parcels of unused agriculture designated land. Usable land refers to the available minus the land that cannot be used e.g. bare rock, shallow soils, steep swamp areas etc. It does however include un-cleared bush. Utilized land refers to the land that was used during a period of one year.

3.2.1 Area of Land Utilized

The total area of land available to smallholders was 995,890 ha while the average usable area per household was 0.99 ha. On average, about 89% of the total usable land was utilized and only 11% was not (Table 3.7).

Except for Ukerewe, which had 0.97 ha of usable area per household, all the other districts had 0.99 ha usable area per household. Furthermore, Kwimba had the largest planted area per household (0.91 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest planted area per household (0.68 ha). On the other hand, Kwimba had the highest percent of land utilization (91.74%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (70.44%) (Chart 3.9, Map 3.7).

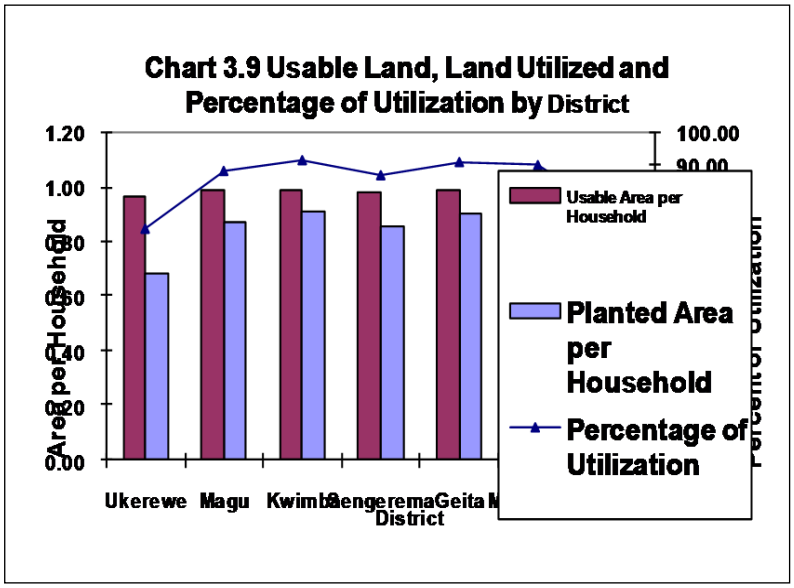
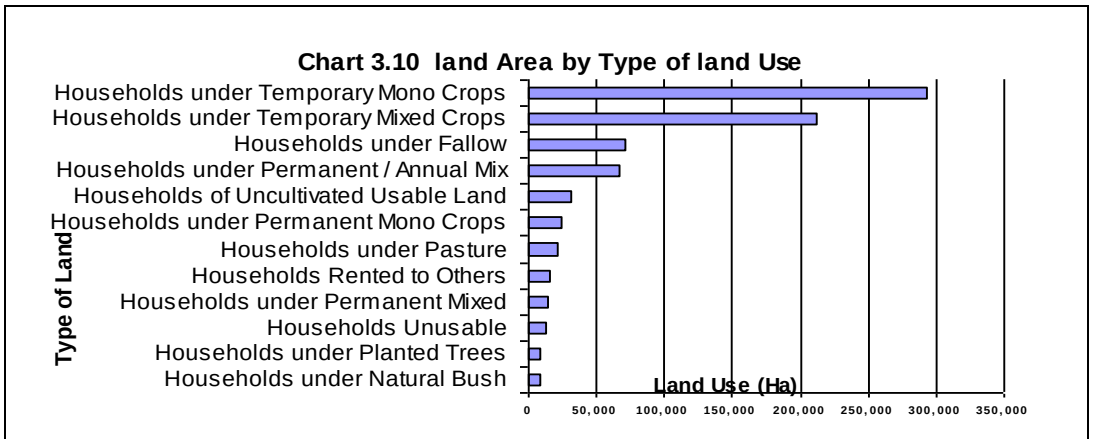


Table 3.7 Utilized and Planted Area per Household in Mwanza Region in 2007/08

District	Number of Households	Usable Area Available	Planted Area	Usable Area per Household	Planted Area per Household	Percentage of Utilization
Ukerewe	39,927	38,638	27,217	0.97	0.68	70.44
Magu	154,982	153,079	135,319	0.99	0.87	88.40
Kwimba	146,725	145,574	133,552	0.99	0.91	91.74
Sengerema	192,469	189,433	164,941	0.98	0.86	87.07
Geita	336,159	332,004	302,649	0.99	0.90	91.16
Missungwi	122,921	121,795	109,876	0.99	0.89	90.21
Ilemela	15,526	15,367	11,443	0.99	0.74	74.46
Total	1,008,709	995,890	884,995	0.99	0.88	88.86

3.2.2 Types of Land Use

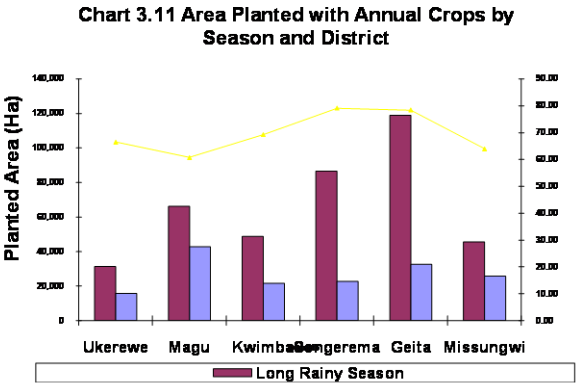
The most important land use type was temporary mono crops (410,253 ha). This accounted for about 38% followed by temporary mixed crops (253,078 ha, 27.2%), fallow (78,887 ha, 9.13), permanent annual mix (77,583 ha, 8.57%), and uncultivable usable land (53,585 ha, 4.01%). The remaining land area was put to other types of land use (Chart 3.10).



3.3 Annual Crops and Vegetable Production

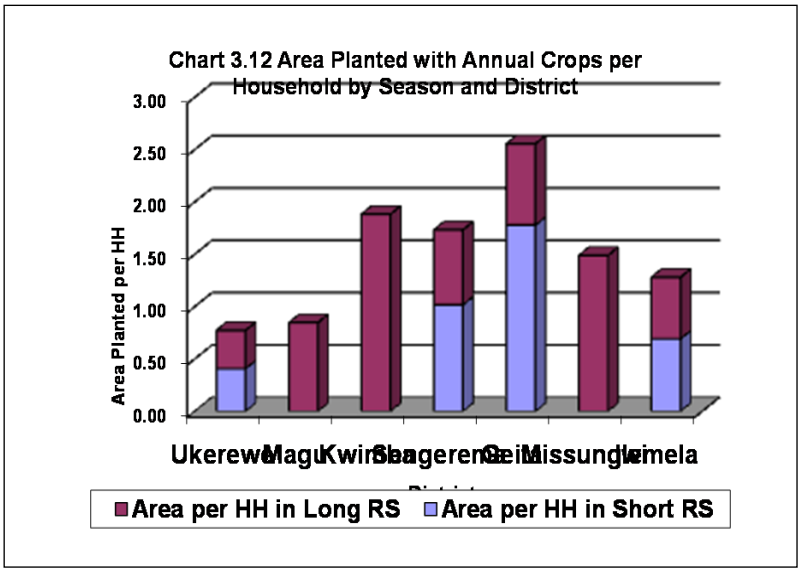
Mwanza region has a bimodal rainfall pattern with the short rains starting in October –December while the long rains begin in March to May. Both seasons are significant for production of different crops.

3.3.1 Area Planted



The area planted with annual crops and vegetables was 665,870 ha out of which 512,358 ha (76%) were planted during the short rainy season while only 153,512 ha (24%) were planted during the long rainy season (wet season) (Chart 3.11). The average planted area per household during the long rainy season and short rainy season was 2.75 ha and 2.33 ha respectively. Generally, agricultural production during the short rainy season was quite limited. During the long rainy season Kwimba had the largest area planted area (39,253 ha) followed by Magu (32,667 ha), Misungwi (30,884ha), Geita (24,727), Sengerema (16,217ha), Ukerewe (5,428 ha) while Ilemela had the smallest planted area (4,335 ha). Furthermore, Geita had the largest planted area in the short rainy season (189,736 ha) followed by Magu (91,503 ha), Sengerema (78,120ha), Kwimba (76,999ha), Missungwi

(58,745ha), Ukerewe (12,000 ha) and the smallest area was recorded in Ilemela (5,254 ha) (Chart 3.11).

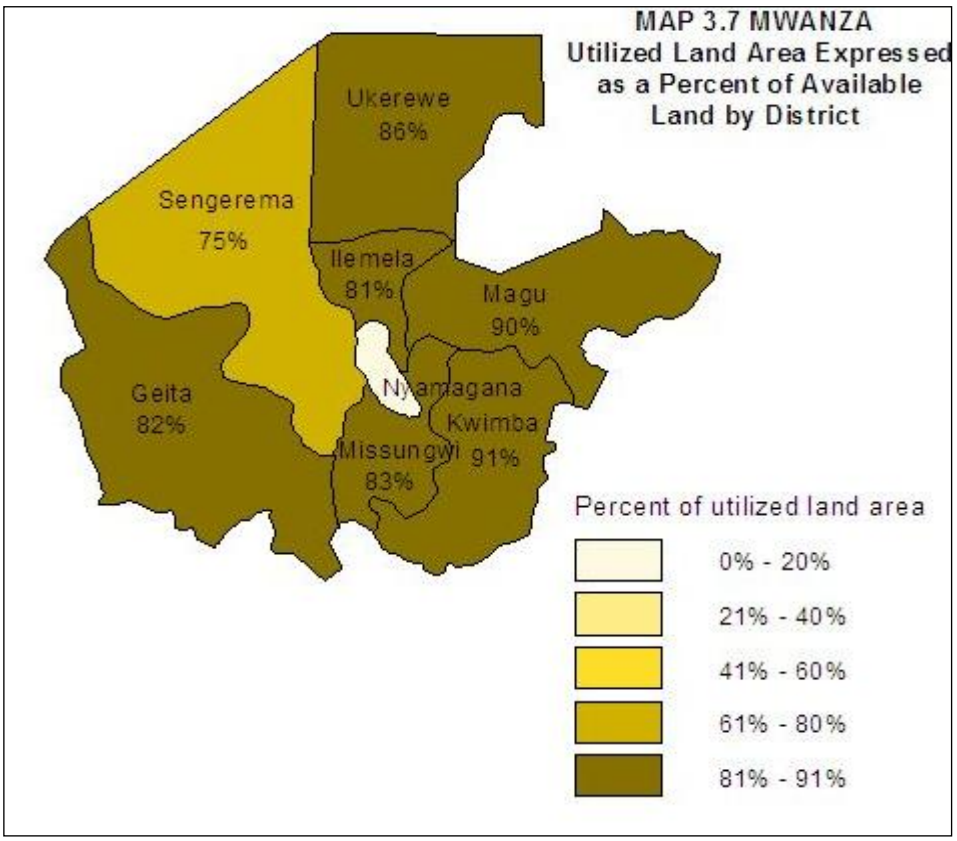


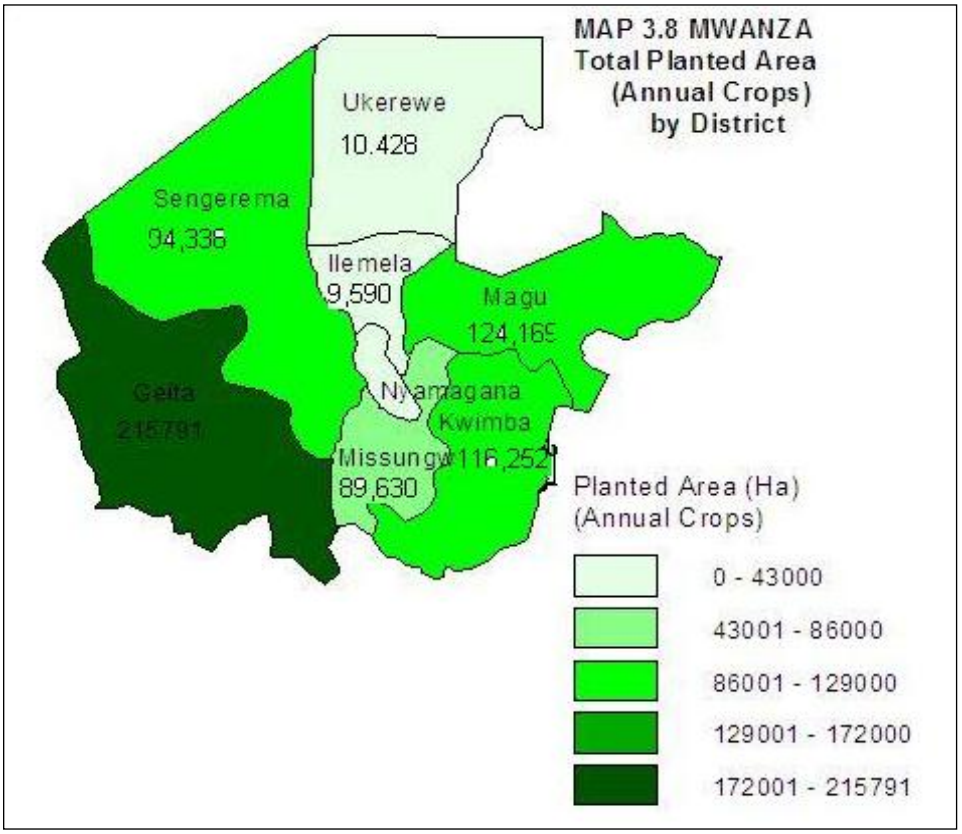
On the basis of area planted with annual crops per household during the short rainy season, Geita had the largest area planted with annual crops per household (1.78 ha). On the other hand, Kwimba had the largest planted area during the long rainy season (1.88 ha) while Ukerewe recorded the smallest area per household (0.37 ha) (Table 3.8, Chart 3.12).

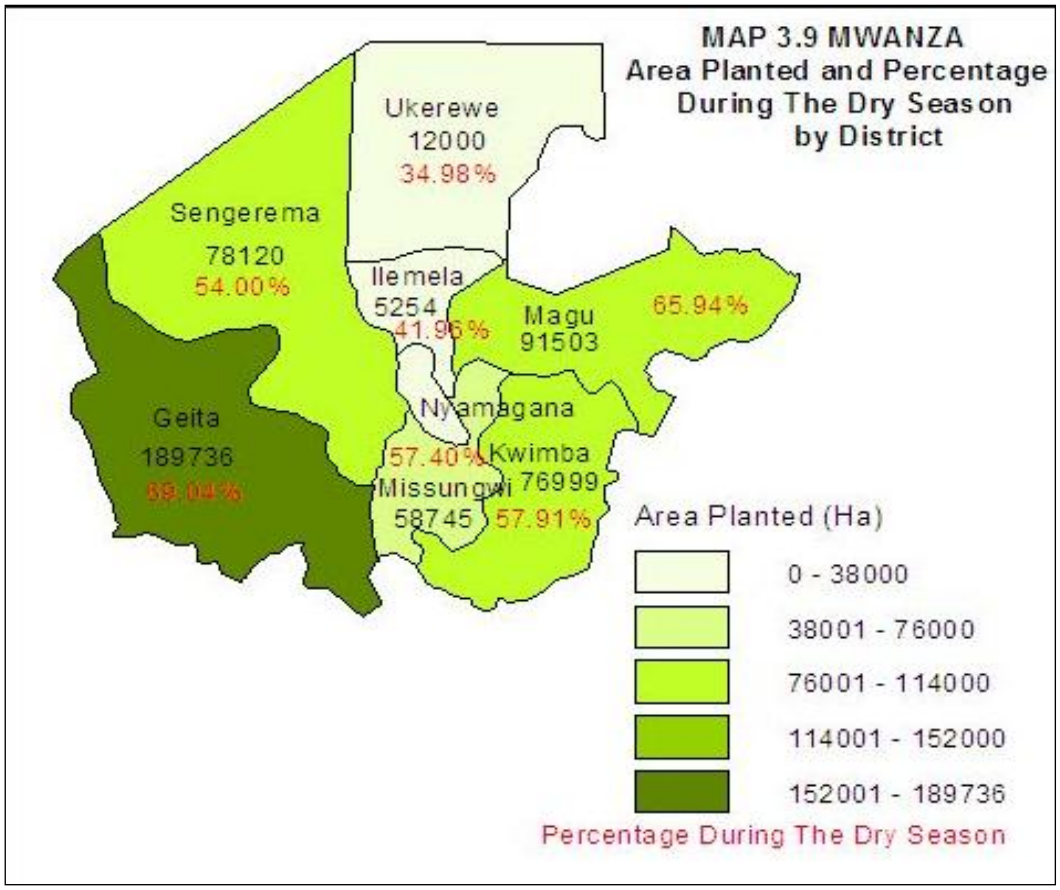
Table 3.8 Number of Households, Area Planted with Annual Crops and Area per Household by Season and District

District	Number of HH - Short RS	Area Planted in Short Rainy Season	Area per HH in Short RS	Number of HH in Long RS	Area Planted in Long Rainy Season	Area per HH in Long RS
Ukerewe	29,473	12,000	0.41	14,829	5,428	0.37
Magu	51,534	91,503	0.00	38,532	32,667	0.85
Kwimba	43,739	76,999	0.00	20,846	39,253	1.88
Sengerema	76,717	78,120	1.02	22,671	16,217	0.72
Geita	106,623	189,736	1.78	31,848	24,727	0.78
Missungwi	32,191	58,745	0.00	20,741	30,884	1.49
Ilemela	7,584	5,254	0.69	7,372	4,335	0.59
Total	347,861	512,358		156,839	153,512	

Regarding total planted area, Geita had the largest total planted area (215,791 ha) while Ilemela had the smallest planted area (9,590 ha) (Map 3. 8). Also Geita had both the largest planted area (189,736 ha) and percent (69.04%) during the dry season while Ilemela had the smallest planted area (5,254 ha) but the lowest percent of planted area was recorded in Ukerewe (34.98%) (Map 3.9).


MAP 3.7 MWANZA
Utilized Land Area Expressed as a Percent of Available Land by District
Ukerewe 86%
Sengerema 75%
Ilemela 81%
Magu 90%
Geita 82%
Nyamagana
Kwimba 91%
Missungwi 83%
Percent of utilized land area
0% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
61% - 80%
81% - 91%


MAP 3.8 MWANZA
Total Planted Area (Annual Crops) by District
Ukerewe 10.428
Sengerema 94,336
Ilemela 9,590
Magu 124,165
Geita 215791
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi 89,630
116,252
Planted Area (Ha) (Annual Crops)
0 - 43000
43001 - 86000
86001 - 129000
129001 - 172000
172001 - 215791

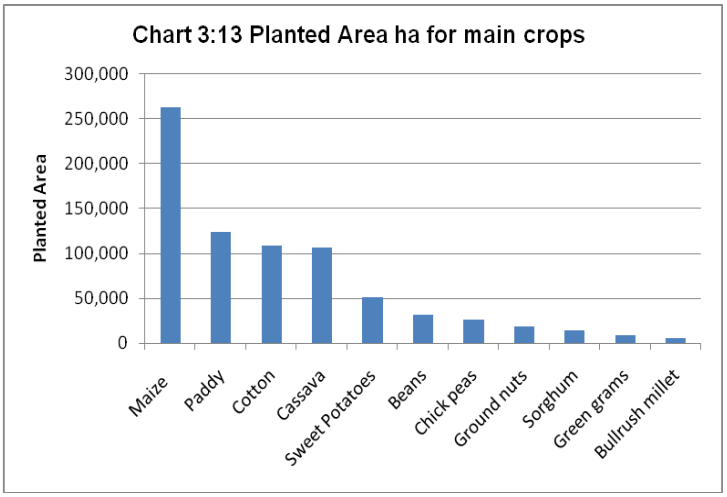

MAP 3.9 MWANZA
Area Planted and Percentage
During The Dry Season
by District
Ukerewe
12000
34.98%
Sengerema
78120
54.00%
Ilemela
5254
41.96%
Magu
91503
65.94%
Nyamagana
57.40%
Kwimba
76999
Missungwi
58745
57.91%
Geita
189736
Area Planted (Ha)
0 - 38000
38001 - 76000
76001 - 114000
114001 - 152000
152001 - 189736
Percentage During The Dry Season

Analysis of the Most Important Crops

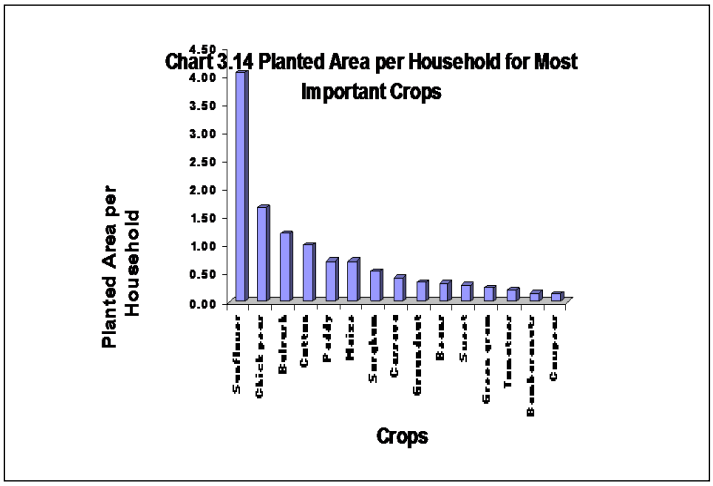
Results on crop production are presented in two different sections. The first section compares the importance of each crop regardless of whether it is annual or permanent. The second section contains a more detailed analysis of production based on crop types.

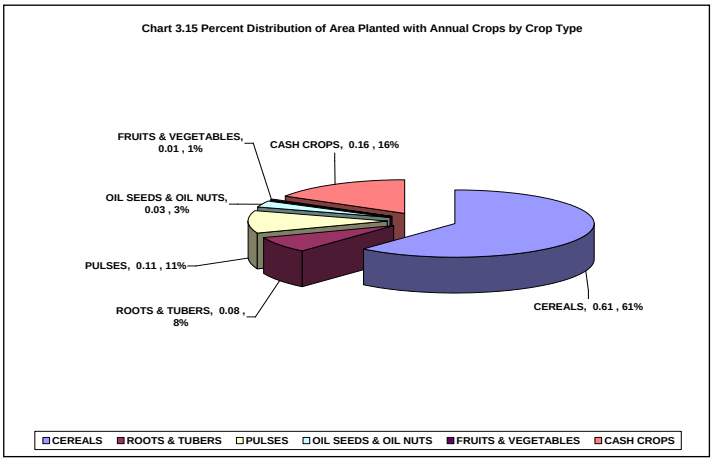
3.3.2 Crop Importance

Based on area planted, maize was the dominant crop grown in Mwanza region. The area planted with maize was 263,278 ha which accounted for 39.82% of the total area of 661,241 ha planted with annual crops in the region. Other annual crops, after maize, in order of importance based on area planted in the region were paddy (124,417 ha, 18.82%), cotton (108,328 ha, 16.38%), cassava (106,241,16%) sweet potato (50,734 ha, 7.67%), beans (31,237 ha, 4.72%), chickpeas (26,551 ha, 4.02%), groundnut (18,328 ha, 2.77%), sorghum (14,629 ha, 2.21%), green gram (9,063 ha, 1.37%), bulrush millet (4,962 ha, 0.007%). Other crops were planted to relatively small areas (Chart 3.13).



Besides, the largest planted area per household was grown with sunflower (4.06 ha). On the other hand, the smallest planted area per household was grown to cowpeas (0.14 ha) (Chart 3.14).

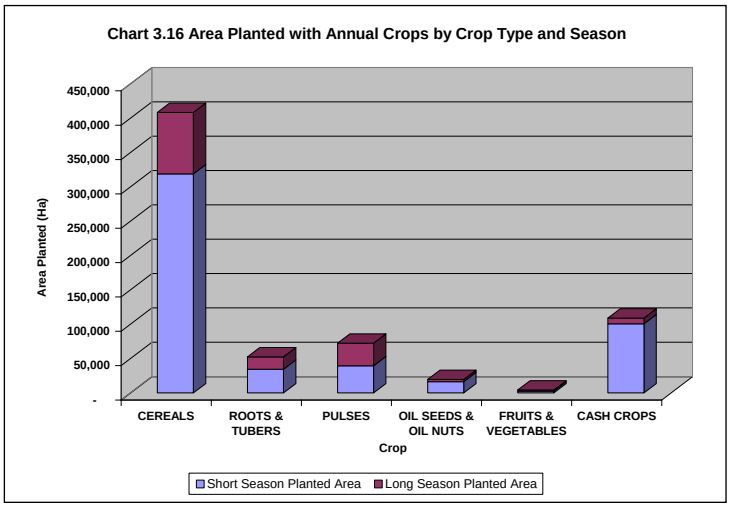




3.3.3 Crop Types

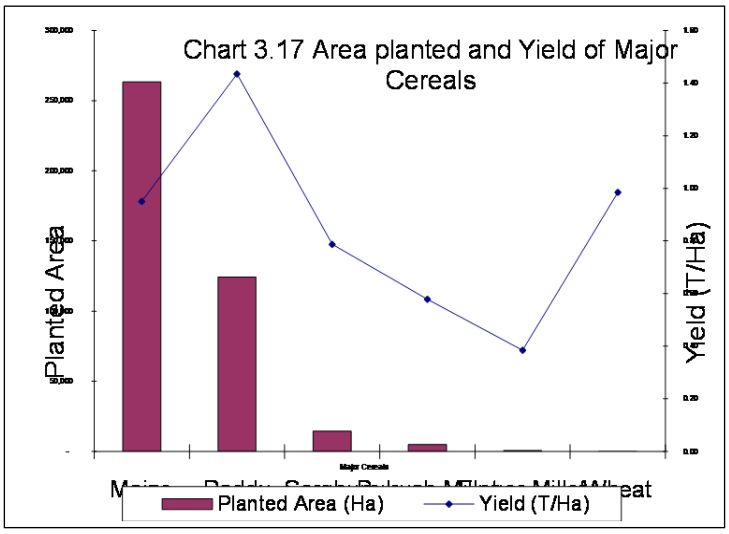
Cereals are the main crops grown in Mwanza region accounting for 61.74% (408,195 ha) of the total planted area followed by cash crops (16%), pulses (11%), roots and tubers (8%), oil seeds and oil nuts (3%) while the lowest percent of the planted area was grown with fruits and vegetables (1%) (Chart 3.15).

Generally, for all crops, the area planted during the wet season was much larger compared to the area planted in the dry season. Besides, the largest areas planted in both seasons were grown with cereals and cash crops. Also, in both seasons, the smallest area was planted with fruits and vegetables (Chart 3.16).



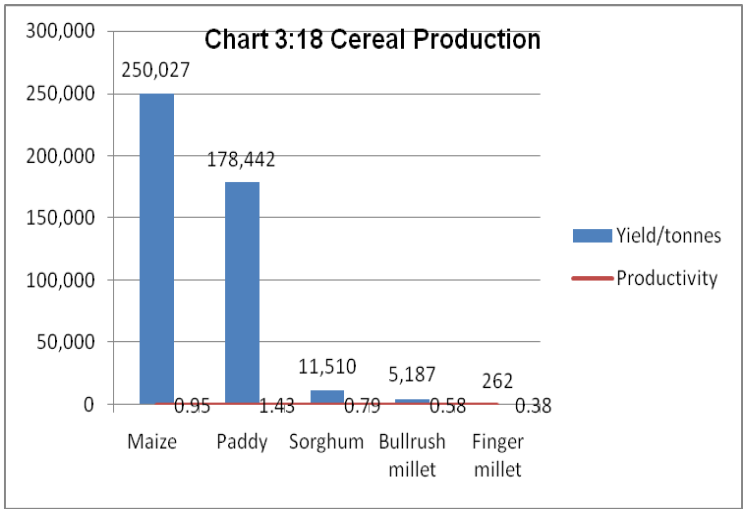
Area Planted and Productivity of Major Cereals

A total of 408,195 ha were planted with cereals out of which the largest proportion was planted with maize (263,281 ha) followed by paddy (124,417 ha), sorghum (14,629 ha), bulrush millet (5,187 ha), finger millet (679 ha), and the smallest area was planted with wheat (64 ha). On the other hand, the highest yield was obtained from paddy (1.43 ton/ha) while the finger millet recorded the lowest yield (0.38 ton/ha) (Chart 3.17).



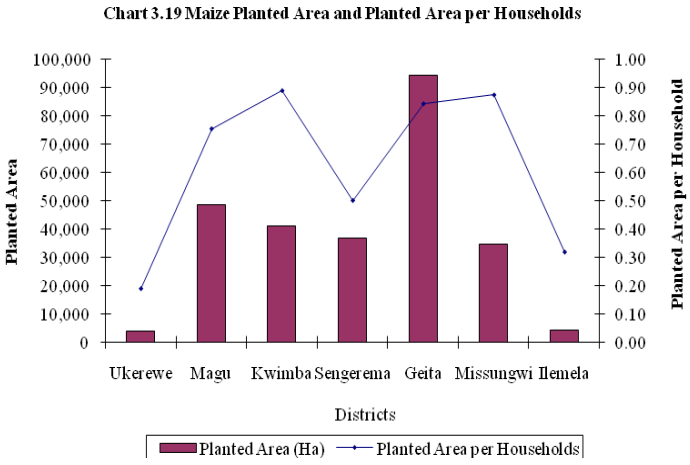
3.3.4 Cereal Crop Production

The total production of cereals was 443,276 tonnes with maize accounting for about 250,026.88 tonnes (56.40%) of the total cereal crop harvested followed by paddy tones 178,442.05 tonnes (40.2%), sorghum 11,510.02 tonnes, (2.5%) bulrush millet 5,187 tonnes (1.1%), and finger millet 262 tonnes (0.0%). The highest yield was obtained from paddy (1.43 ton/ha) followed by wheat (0.98 ton/ha), maize (0.95 ton/ha), sorghum (0.79 ton/ha), bulrush millet (0.58 ton/ha), and finger millet recorded the lowest yield (0.38 ton/ha) (Chart 3.18). Geita had the largest planted area with cereals (138,300 ha) while the smallest planted area was found in Ilemela (6,155 ha). On the other hand, Kwimba recorded the highest percent of total area planted with cereals (47%). In contrast, the lowest percent was recorded in Ukerewe (20%).



3.3.4.1 Maize

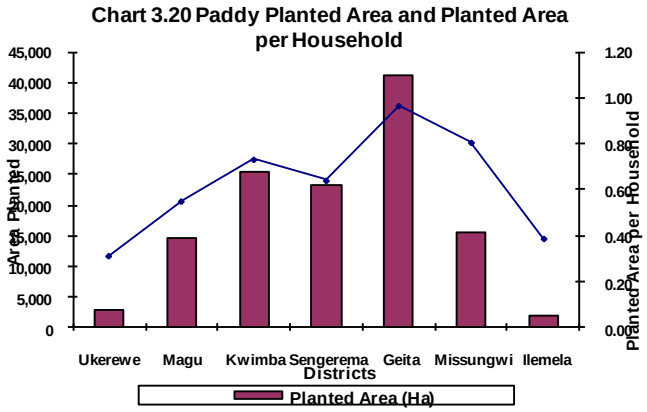
Maize is the major cereal crop in Mwanza region. There were 368,417 households engaged in maize production with Geita having the largest number of households (111,885) and the smallest number of households engaged in maize production was recorded in Ilemela (13,206). The total area planted with maize was 263,281 ha. The largest area planted with maize was recorded in Geita (94,392 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area (3,830 ha). Furthermore, the highest yield of maize was obtained in Sengerema (1.34 ton/ha) and Missungwi recorded the lowest yield (0.74 ton/ha). The average area planted with maize per household was 0.71 ha. Kwimba had the largest planted area per maize growing household (0.89 ha) followed by Missungwi (0.87 ha), Geita (0.84 ha), Magu (0.76 ha), Sengerema (0.50 ha), Ilemela (0.32), and the smallest area was found in Ukerewe (0.19 ha) (Chart 3.19).

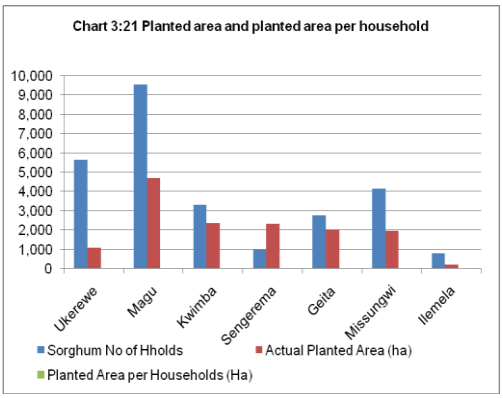


3.3.4.2 Paddy

On the basis of planted area, paddy was the second most important cereal crop after maize. A total of 173,421 households were engaged in paddy production. The total cultivated area was 124,417 ha. Geita had the largest area planted with paddy (41,328 ha) accounting for about 33% (33.22%) of the total area planted with paddy in the region. In contrast, Ilemela had only 1,723 ha representing only 1.38% of the total area planted with the crop. Besides, Sengerema reported the highest paddy yield (2.06 ton/ha) while Missungwi recorded the lowest yield (0.94 ton/ha).

The average area planted with paddy per household was 0.72ha. Geita had the largest planted area per paddy growing households (0.96 ha) followed by Missungwi (0.80 ha), Kwimba (0.73 ha), Sengerema (0.64 ha), Magu (0.55 ha), Ilemela (0.39 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area per household (0.31 ha) (Chart 3.20).





3.3.4.3 Sorghum

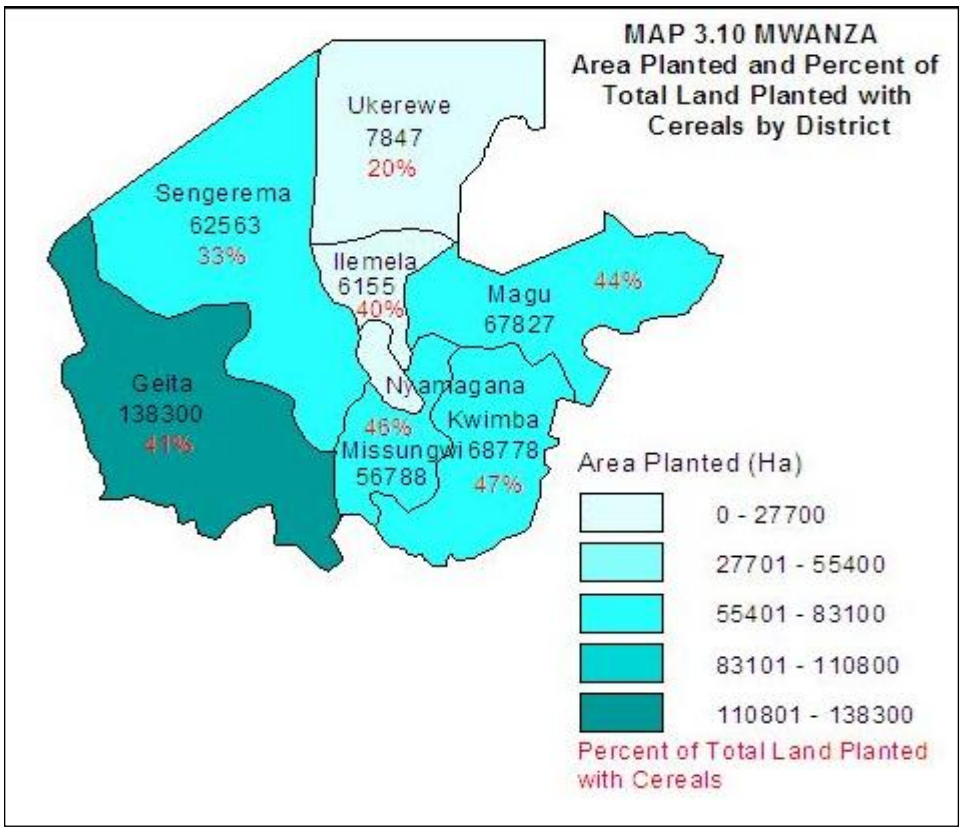
Based on planted area, sorghum was the third most important cereal crop in the region. The number of households that grew sorghum in Mwanza region during this census was 27,164 with a total of 14,630 hectares. Magu recorded the largest planted area with sorghum (4,699 ha) followed by Kwimba (2,356 ha), Sengerema 2,315 ha), Geita (2,018 ha), Missungwi (1,959 ha), Ukerewe (1,075) while the smallest area was reported in Ilemela (207). The highest yield of sorghum was reported in Sengerema (1.22 ton/ha) and lowest in Ukerewe (0.45 ton/ha) (Chart 3.21).

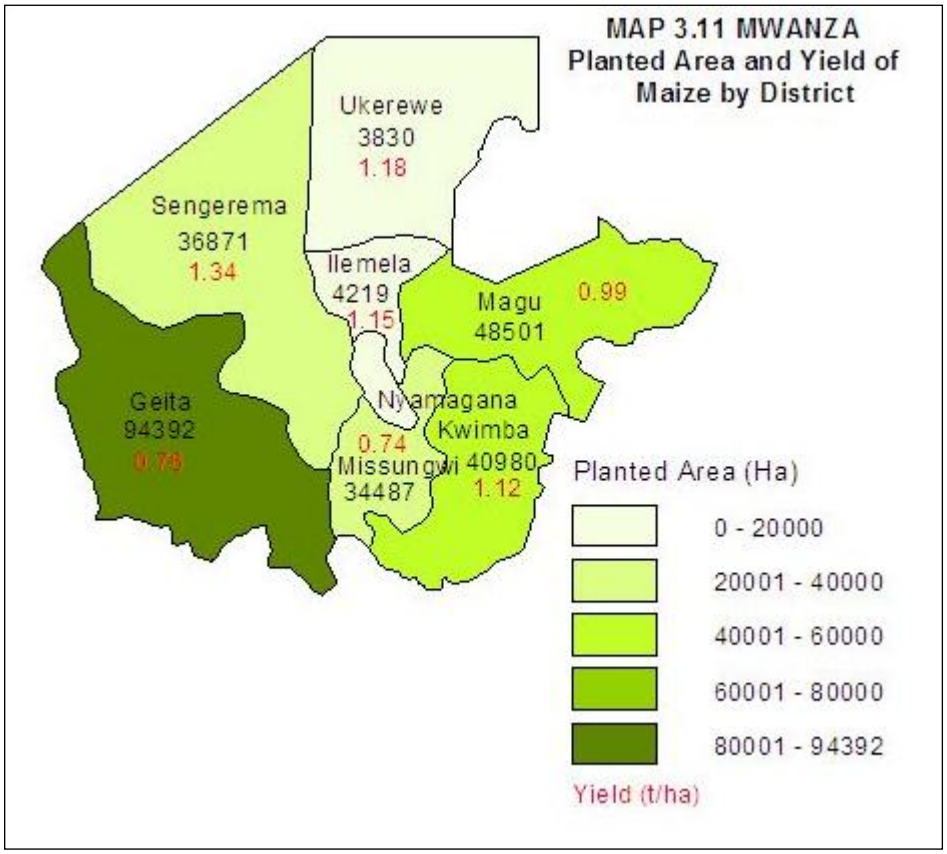
Table 3.9 Sorghum Planted Area and Planted Area per Household

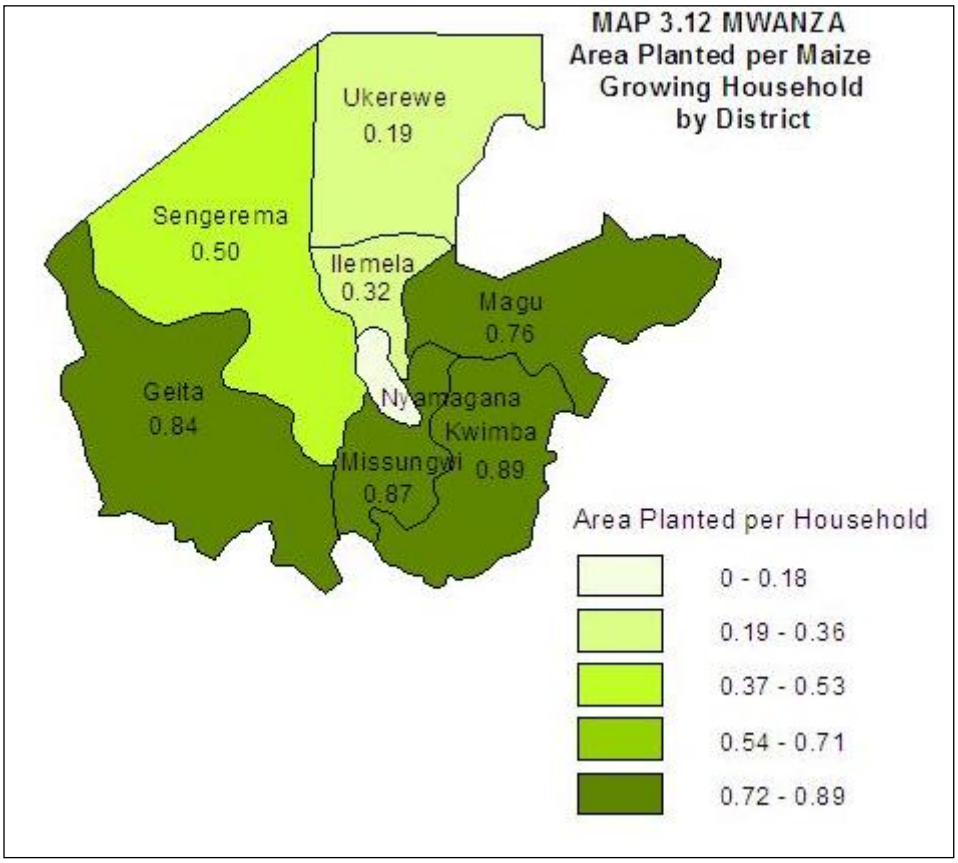
District	Sorghum		
	No of Hholds	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Planted Area per Households (Ha)
Ukerewe	5,618	1,075	0.19
Magu	9,514	4,699	0.49
Kwimba	3,325	2,356	0.71
Sengerema	1,012	2,315	2.29
Geita	2,769	2,018	0.73
Missungwi	4,129	1,959	0.47
Ilemela	796	207	0.26
Total	**27,164**	**14,630**	**0.54**

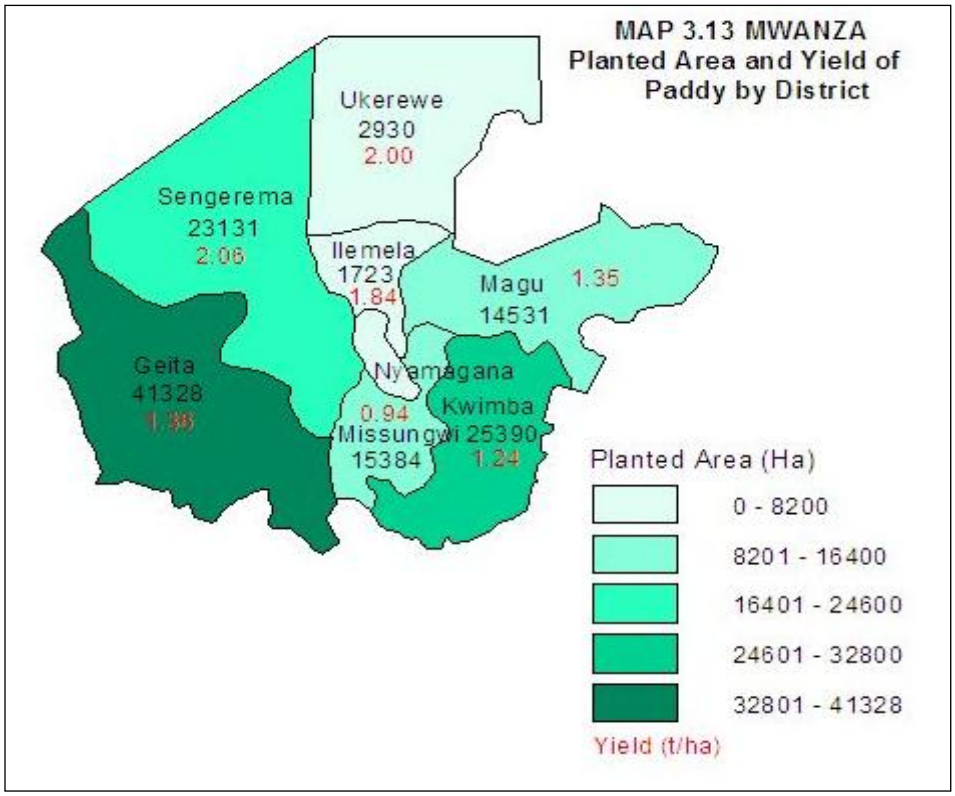
On the other hand, the largest planted area per household was recorded in Sengerema (2.29ha) followed by Geita (0.73 ha), Kwimba (0.71 ha), Magu (0.49 ha), Misungwi (0.47ha), Ilemela (0.26 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area per household (0.19 ha)

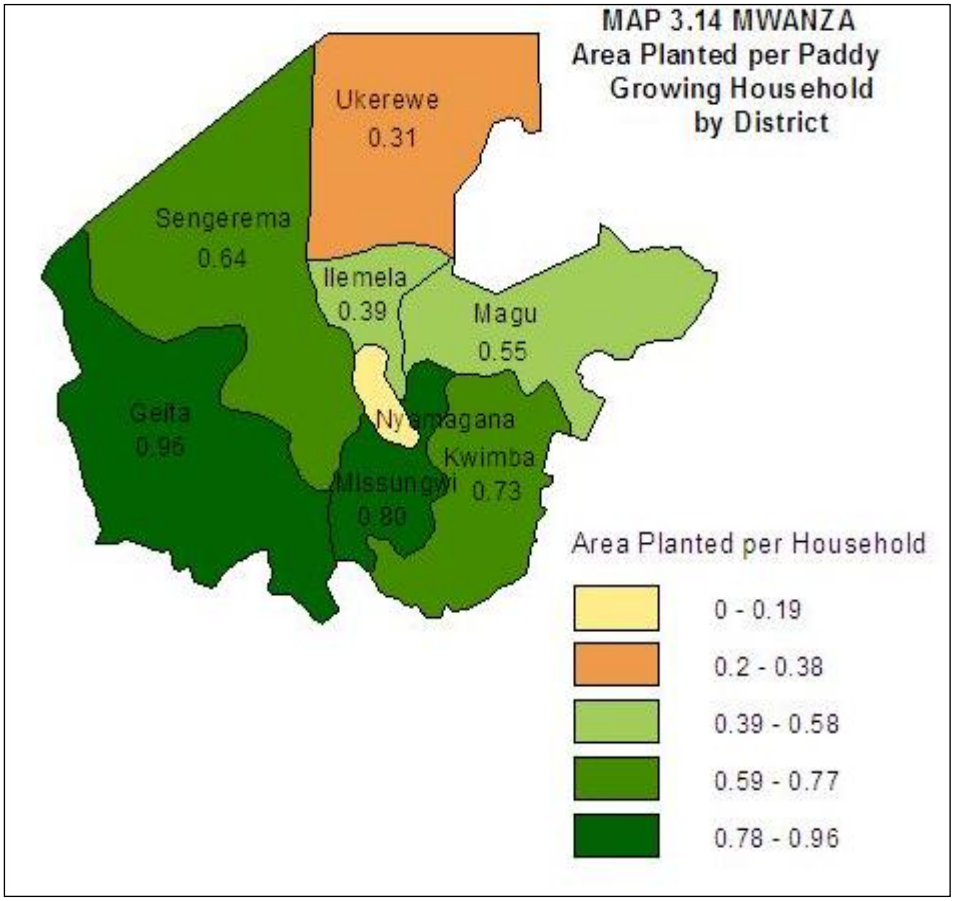
(Chart 3.21, Table 3.9).


MAP 3.10 MWANZA
Area Planted and Percent of Total Land Planted with Cereals by District
Ukerewe
7847
20%
Sengerema
62563
33%
Ilemela
6155
40%
Magu
67827
44%
Geita
138300
41%
Nyamagana
46%
Kwimba
Missungwi
56788
68778
47%
Area Planted (Ha)
0 - 27700
27701 - 55400
55401 - 83100
83101 - 110800
110801 - 138300
Percent of Total Land Planted with Cereals


MAP 3.11 MWANZA
Planted Area and Yield of Maize by District
Ukerewe
3830
1.18
Sengerema
36871
1.34
Ilemela
4219
1.15
Magu
48501
0.99
Geita
94392
0.79
Nyamagana
Kwimba
0.74
Missungwi
34487
40980
1.12
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 20000
20001 - 40000
40001 - 60000
60001 - 80000
80001 - 94392
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.12 MWANZA
Area Planted per Maize Growing Household by District
Ukerewe
0.19
Sengerema
0.50
Ilemela
0.32
Magu
0.76
Geita
0.84
Nyamagana
Kwimba
0.89
Missungwi
0.87
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.18
0.19 - 0.36
0.37 - 0.53
0.54 - 0.71
0.72 - 0.89


MAP 3.13 MWANZA
Planted Area and Yield of Paddy by District
Ukerewe
2930
2.00
Sengerema
23131
2.06
Ilemela
1723
1.84
Magu
14531
1.35
Geita
41328
Nyamagana
0.94
Kwimba
Missungwi 25390
15384
1.24
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 8200
8201 - 16400
16401 - 24600
24601 - 32800
32801 - 41328
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.14 MWANZA
Area Planted per Paddy Growing Household by District
Ukerewe
0.31
Sengerema
0.64
Ilemela
0.39
Magu
0.55
Geita
0.96
Nyamagana
Kwimba
0.73
Missungwi
0.80
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.19
0.2 - 0.38
0.39 - 0.58
0.59 - 0.77
0.78 - 0.96

Ukerewe (0.37), Magu (0.89),Kwimba (0.66), Sengerema (1.26), Geita (0.54), Misungwi (0.55), and Ilemela (0.47).

3.3.4.4 Other Cereals

Other cereals produced in Mwanza region included bulrush millet and finger millet. The total area planted with these crops was 5,997 ha and the total harvest was 3,616.88 tonnes.

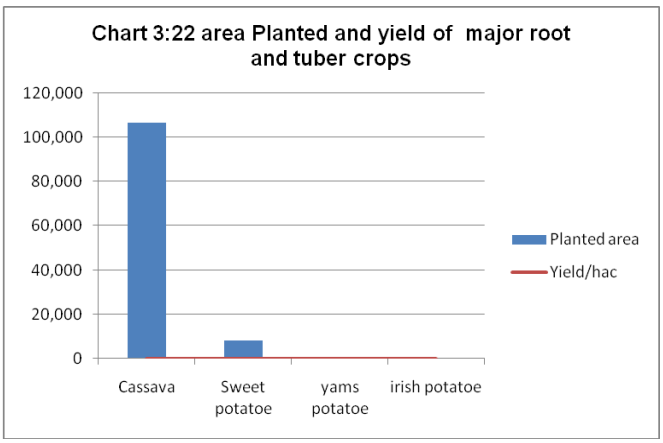
3.3.5 Root and Tuber Crops Production

The most important root and tuber crops grown in Mwanza region were cassava sweet potatoes and yams with a combined planted area of 114,497 ha. The total production of root and tuber crops was 255,677 tons and cassava alone accounting for 64% of tuber crops (164,999 tonnes). On the other hand, sweet potato production was 90,134 tons, which accounted 35% of the total root and tuber production while production of yams amounted 544 tons or only 1%.

Table 3.10: Area Planted and Yield of Major Root & Tuber Crops

Crops	Planted area	Yield/ha
Cassava	106,241	1.6
Sweet potatoes	8256	1.74
yams potatoes	250	2.4
Irish potatoes	157	1.14

Other root and tuber crops, namely Irish potatoes and coco yams contributed insignificantly to total production. Yams recorded the highest yield (2.40 tons/ha) followed by sweet potato (1.78 tons/ha), cassava (1.6 tons/ha) while Irish potatoes recorded the lowest yield (1.14tons/ha (Table 3.10).



3.3.5.1 Cassava

Cassava was grown mostly in 4 districts, namely Geita, Ukerewe, Sengerema and Kwimba. Most households involved in cassava production were found in Geita (59,266) while the smallest number was recorded in Kwimba (4,860). Geita had the largest area planted with cassava (35,911ha) while Kwimba had the smallest area (3,216ha). Regarding yields, Ukerewe and Magu had the highest yield (2tons/ha) and Geita recorded the lowest (1.1tons/ha) (Table 3.11, Chart 3.23).

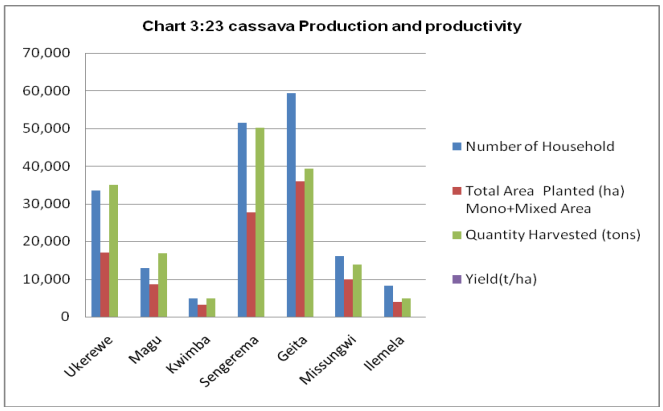


Table 3.11: Production of Cassava by District for the agriculture year 2007/08

Season				
District	Number of Household	Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield(t/ha)
Ukerewe	33,434	16,942	35,079	2.1
Magu	13,002	8,529	16,847	2
Kwimba	4,860	3,216	4,904	1.5
Sengerema	51,414	27,697	50,193	1.8
Geita	59,266	35,911	39,271	1.1
Missungwi	16,142	9,963	13,793	1.4
Ilemela	8,327	3,985	4,912	1.2
	186,445	106,241	164,999	1.6

3.3.5.2 Sweet Potatoes

The number of households growing sweet potatoes in the region was 179,181. These households planted 50,736 ha of sweet potatoes and harvested 90,134 tons. Ukerewe had the largest number of households involved in sweet potato production (34,539) while Ilemela had the smallest number of households (8,592) (Table 3.12). Kwimba had the highest percent of area planted with sweet potatoes (21%) followed by Magu (17 %), Ukerewe and Geita (16%), Sengerema and Misungwi (14%) while Ilemela had the lowest percent (3%). On the other hand, the proportion of land planted with sweet potatoes varied from one district to another. It ranged from as high as 21% in Kwimba to as low as 3% in Ilemela Table 3.12, Chart 3.24).

Table 3.12: Production of Sweet Potatoes by District for the agriculture year 2007/08

Districts	HH	Ha	% Ha	tons	tons/ha
Ukerewe	34,539	8,256	16	25,873	3.13
Magu	28,859	8,398	17	13,424	1.6
Kwimba	29,799	10,494	21	13,856	1.32
Sengerema	28,339	6,995	14	16,202	2.32
Geita	24,371	8,155	16	11,455	1.4
Misungwi	24,683	6,943	14	6,265	0.9
Ilemela	8,592	1,496	3	3,059	2.05
Total	179,181	50,736	100	90,134	1.78

3.6 Pulse Crops Production

The total area planted with pulses was 72,419 ha, of which the largest area was planted with beans (31,238 ha), followed by chick peas (26,552 ha) green gram (9,062 ha), cow peas (4,540 ha), Bambara nuts (943 ha), and mung beans area (85 ha).

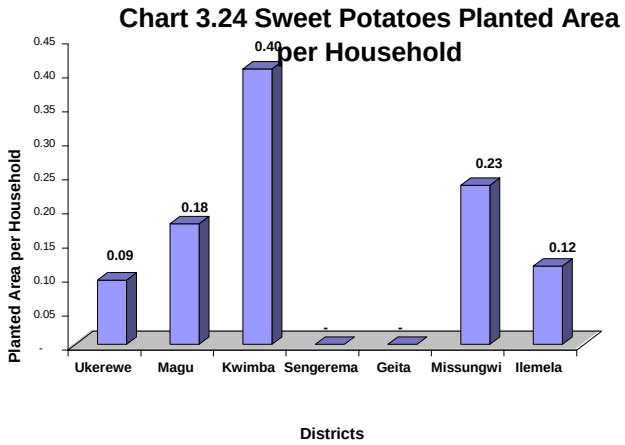


Table 3.13: Area Planted, Quantity harvested & Productivity of Pulse

CROPS	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Mung Bean	85	351	4.13
Beans	31,238	17,181	0.55
Cowpeas	4,540	2,320	0.51
Green gram	9,062	**8,050**	0.89
Chick peas	26,552	14,911	0.56
Bambaranuts	943	654	0.69
TOTAL	**72,419**	**43,466**	**0.6**

The total production of pulses was 43,466 tons of which the largest harvest was obtained from beans (17,181 tons) while the smallest was from mung beans (351 tons). However, mung beans recorded the highest yield (4 ton/ha) while the lowest yield was obtained from cow peas (0.5 ton/ha) (Table 3.13, Chart 3.25).

Beans

A total of 31,238 ha of beans were cultivated in the region. The largest planted area was found in Geita (19,987 ha). On the other hand, the smallest was reported in Kwimba (124 ha). Besides, the highest yield was recorded in Magu (1.57 ton/ha) and the lowest was reported in Ilemela (0.26 ton/ha (Table 3.14, Chart 3.26).

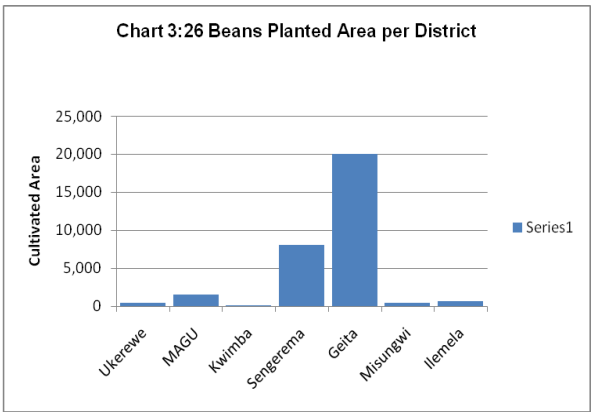


Table.3:14: Beans production, yield and productivity

District	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Ukerewe	457	188	0.41
Magu	1,480	2,318	1.57
Kwimba	124	90	0.72
Sengerema	8,086	8,475	1.05
Geita	19,987	5,618	0.28
Misungwi	463	325	0.7
Ilemela	641	168	0.26
Total	**31,238**	**17,181**	**0.55**

Chick Peas

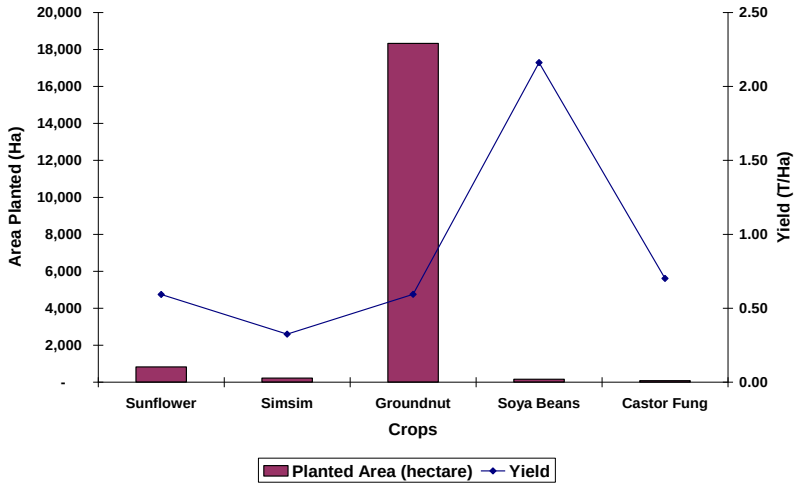
The number of households growing chick peas in Mwanza region was 820 of all crop growing households in the region. The total production of chick peas in the region was 14,435 tons from a planted area of 26,552 ha resulting, hence the yield was 0.5 ton/ha. The largest area planted with

chick peas in the region was found in Kwimba (20,763.0 ha), followed by Misungwi with 17 259.7078 ha, and the smallest area was reported in Ukerewe where only seven (7) hectares were grown.

3.3.7 Oil Seed Production

The total number of households involved in oil seed production was 58,209. Most of these households planted groundnuts (55,848). Also, these households cultivated a total of 19,599 ha of which the largest area was planted with groundnuts (20,701.4 ha) followed by sunflower (820 ha), simsim (219 ha), soya beans (155 ha) while the smallest area was planted with castor fungi (77 ha).

Chart 3.37 Area Planted and Yield of Major Oil Seeds Crops



The total production from oilseed crops was 11,831 ton with the largest quantities obtained from groundnut (10,883 tons) followed by sunflower (486 tons) and soya beans (335 tons). Harvests from other oil seed crops were not significant. On the other hand, castor fung recorded the lowest harvest (54 tons). Soya beans recorded the highest yield (2.16 ton/ha) followed by castor fung (0.70 ton/ha), sunflower and groundnut (0.59 ton/ha), and simsim (0.32 ton/ha) (Chart 3.27).

Groundnuts

Generally, the area planted with groundnuts decreased from 29,300ha in 2000/01 to 19,000ha in 2002/03 then in 2007/08 again decreased to 18,328ha. On the other hand, Geita had the largest area planted with groundnuts (9378 ha, 45.6%) while Ukerewe had the smallest planted area (9 ha, 0.04%).

A total 55,849 households cultivated 82,328 ha of groundnuts. The highest percent of households growing groundnuts were reported in (51.2 %) and Kwimba (22.5 %). Other districts each had less than 22.5% of area planted with groundnuts. The lowest percent was recorded in Ukerewe 0.05 %.

3.3.8 Fruits and Vegetables

Various vegetables and fruits were produced, largely for the market and not household consumption. A total of 24,809 households were involved in production of different types of vegetables. The largest number of households planted tomatoes (11,329) followed by okra (1,388), onion (1,654), amaranths (2,480), and cabbage (1,906), spinach (1,895), and Chilies (1,892). Other vegetable crops were grown by a relatively small number of households. (Table 3.15, Chart 3.28)

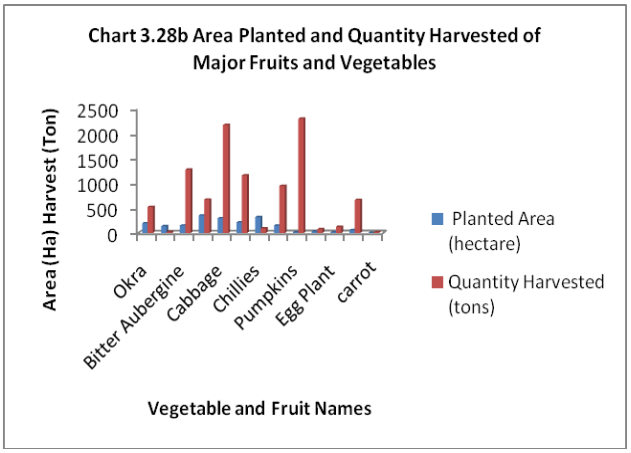


Table 3.15: Area, Production and Yield of Fruits and Vegetables

Crop	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (T/Ha)
Okra	1,388	197	525	2.7
Turmeric	94	138	23	0.2
Bitter Auvergne	1,099	152	1,276	8.4
Onion	1,654	354	672	1.9
Cabbage	1,906	298	2,174	7.3
Tomatoes	11,329	2,235	23,647	10.6
Spinach	1,895	213	1,158	5.4
Chilies	1,892	322	94	0.3
Amaranths	2,480	149	947	6.3
Pumpkins	251	17	2,300	137.2
Cucumber	305	33	79	2.4
Egg Plant	92	19	124	6.7
Water Mellon	370	59	667	11.3
Carrot	53	5	16	2.964
TOTAL	**24,809**	**4,189**	**33,702**	**8**

Geita had the highest percent of area planted with fruit and vegetable (44.2%) followed by Sengerema (17.02%), Magu (16.9%), Missungwi (11.8%), Ukerewe (1.2%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent (0.5). On the other hand, the largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing household was recorded in Ilemela (1.1 ha) followed by Kwimba (0.3 ha). Magu, Sengerema, Geita, and Missungwi each has 0.2 ha while Ukerewe had the smallest area (0.1 ha) (Table 3.16, Chart 3.29).

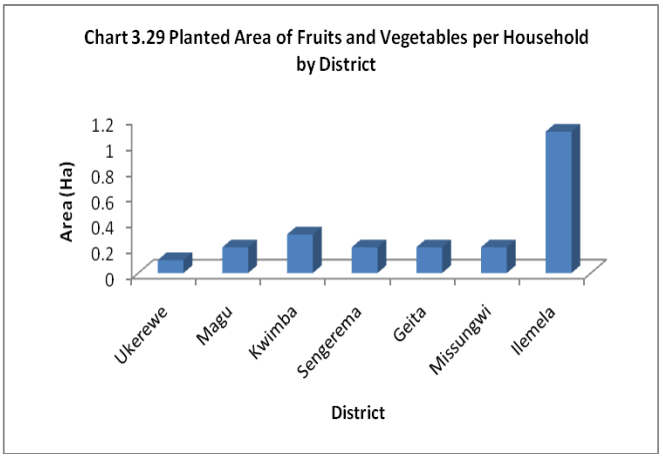
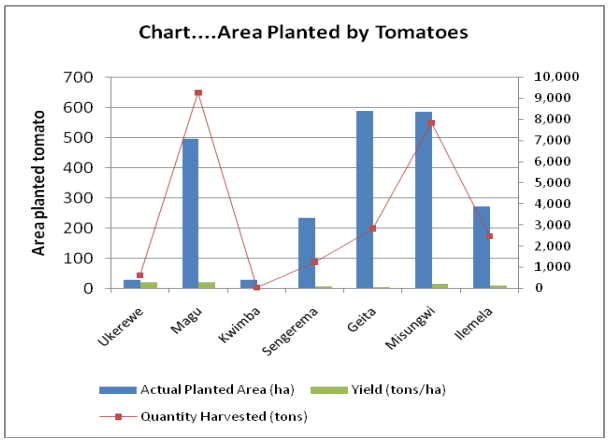


Table 3.16: Number of Households, Area Planted, and Quantity Harvested of Fruits & Vegetables by District

District	Number of Households	Area Planted (Ha)	Quantity Harvested (T)	Percent Fruits & Vegetables Planted Area	Proportion of Land Planted with Fruits & Vegetables	Planted Area per Household
Ukerewe	1,658	105	896	1.2	0.42	0.1
Magu	6,184	1,016	12,594	16.9	4.05	0.2
Kwimba	639	210	396	0.5	0.84	0.3
Sengerema	1,417	320	12,785	17.2	1.28	0.2
Geita	4,154	925	32,880	44.2	3.69	0.2
Missungwi	5,443	892	8,788	11.8	3.56	0.2
Ilemela	5,569	6,050	6,050	8.1	24.14	1.1
Total	**25,064**	**9518**	**74389**	**100**	**37.97**	**0.4**

3.3.8.1Tomato

A total of 2,235 ha of tomatoes were cultivated by 11,329 households in Mwanza region. Data for tomato production were recorded for all districts. Geita had the largest area planted with tomatoes (589 ha) while the smallest area was recorded in both Kwimba and Ukerewe (28 ha). Besides, Geita had the highest percent area planted with tomatoes (26.4%) followed by Misungwi (26.2%), Magu (22.3%), Sengerema (10.5%), and the lowest percent was recorded by both Ukerewe and Kwimba (1.3%). In addition, Ukerewe recorded the highest yield (20 ton/ha) while the lowest yield of tomatoes was obtained in Kwimba (0.80 ton/ha) (Chart 3.30).



Cabbage

Production of cabbage was limited to some districts in the region including Ilemela (100 ha), Geita (28 ha), and Misungwi (9 ha). No cabbage production was reported in Kwimba and Sengerema. The total number of households involved in cabbage production was 94 and cultivated only 208 ha from which 2,174 tonnes were harvested.

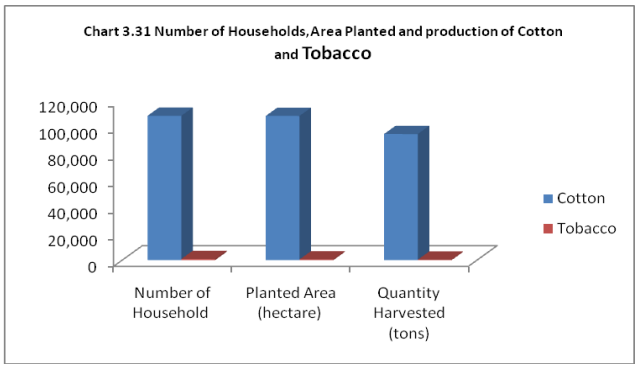
3.3.9 Other Annual Crops

Cotton & Tobacco

A total of 109,274 households planted 108,918 ha of cotton and tobacco. The total harvest obtained from the two crops was 95,098 tons with an average yield of 0.87 ton/ha. Cotton outperformed tobacco in terms of number of households, planted area, and quantity harvested (Table 3.17, Chart 3.31).

Table 3.17 Area, production and Yield of Annual crops

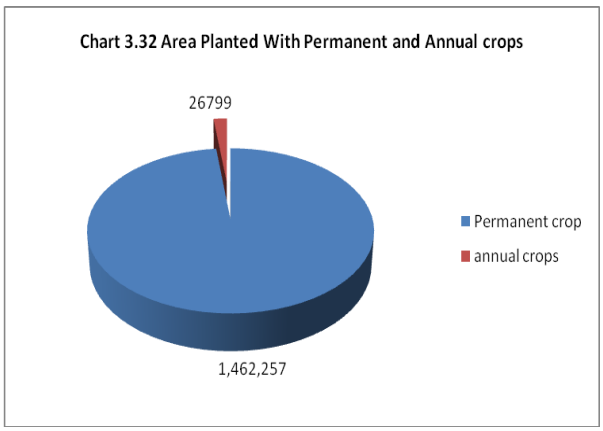
Crop	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield
Cotton	108,405	108,329	94,725	0.87
Tobacco	869	589	372	0.63
Total	**109,274**	**108,918**	**95,098**	**0.87**



3.4 Permanent Crops

Permanent crops also referred to as perennial crops are crops that normally take over a year to mature and once mature can be harvested for a number of years. For most crops, it is easy to determine if they are annual or permanent. However, for crops like cassava and bananas the distinction is not so clear. This is because cassava has varieties that mature within a year and produce only one harvest, whilst other varieties survive for more than one year and produces several harvests. In this census, cassava was treated as an annual crop. Conversely, bananas normally take less than a year to mature, survive for more than one year and are thus treated as a permanent crop. In this report, the agriculture census results are presented for the most important permanent crops in terms of area planted, production, and yield.

Area under Annual and Permanent Crops



Permanent crops covered a total of 1,462,257 ha or 98% of the area planted with crops while annual crops were cultivated in an area of 26, 799 ha (2%) (Chart 3.32). The total area with plants/trees/bushes in mono crop (ha) was 54,544 ha out of which Geita had the largest area (21,821 ha) and the smallest was found in Ilemela (940 ha). The area covered by permanent crops in mixed crop was 66,041 ha and Geita had the largest area (19,554 ha) while the smallest area was reported in Kwimba (351 ha). Besides, the area under temporary mono crops was 410,253 ha with the

largest and smallest area respectively recorded in Geita (124,162 ha) and Ilemela (4,102 ha). Furthermore, the area planted with temporary mono crops was 410,253 ha. Geita had the largest area (91,629 ha) while Ukerewe had the smallest area under this category (4,440 ha) (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18 Total Area under Annual and Permanent Crops

District	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Area under Temporary Mono Crops	Area under Temporary Mixed Crops
	Number of household	Area	Number of household	Area	Number of household	Area			
Ukerewe	7,553	3,600	30,302	17,151	35,092	20,751	12,180	7,465	4,440
Magu	10,465	7,285	3,488	3,204	13,478	10,490	8,726	78,966	41,995
Kwimba	4,348	2,845	639	351	4,988	3,196	2,550	87,749	28,672
Sengerema	19,837	14,023	37,043	15,191	53,438	29,213	25,848	57,370	47,408
Geita	26,310	21,821	50,404	19,554	72,559	41,374	33,975	124,162	91,629
Missungwi	7,039	4,030	13,045	6,989	18,582	11,019	8,235	50,440	32,159
Ilemela	2,599	940	6,789	3,602	9,175	4,542	2,246	4,102	6,775
Total	**78,150**	**54,544**	**141,710**	**66,041**	**207,313**	**120,585**	**93,760**	**410,253**	**253,078**

The largest harvested area was planted with other crops (91,286 ha) followed by sugar cane (858 ha), banana (581 ha), orange (264 ha). The harvested area for other crops was not significant. Regarding harvested quantities, the largest quantities were obtained from other crops (173,450 tons) while the smallest quantities were obtained from pigeon peas (1061 tons. In terms yields, oranges recorded the highest yield (78.26 ton/ha) while pigeon peas had the lowest yield (0.10 ton/ha) (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19 Area Planted with Main Perennial Crops

Crop	Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Quantity Harvested (tones)	Yield (tons/Ha)
Cashew nut	53	10	0	27	26.5	26,518
Banana	28,216	3,629	746	11,736	11,736.40	15.73
Coffee	645	23	4	99	98.8	24.71
Mango	41,459	5,890	581	37,804	37,804.10	65.07
Pigeon pea	53	10	10	1	1.1	0.11
Coconut	276	6	0	170	170.4	
Orange	22,904	2,037	264	20,656	20,655.70	78.24
Sugar cane	4,253	989	858	6,871	6,870.80	8.01
Palm oil	2,413	48	11	61	60.9	5.53
Other	221,759	107,942	91,286	173,450	173,450.20	1.9
Total	**322,032**	**120,585**	**93,760**	**250,875**	**250,874.80**	**2.68**

The total planted area with permanent crops was 120,585 ha of which the largest area was planted with other crops (107,942 ha) followed by mango (5,890 ha), banana (3,629 ha), oranges (2,037 ha), and sugar cane (989 ha). Other crops were grown to area that were much smaller with coconut grown to the smallest area (6 ha) (Table 3.20, Chart 3.33). Geita recorded the highest percent of total planted area with perennial crops (34.31%) followed by Sengerema (24.23%), and Ukerewe (17.21%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent (2.65%). Moreover, Magu recorded the largest planted area per household (0.78ha) and Ilemela had the smallest planted area per permanent crop growing households (0.50 ha) (Table 3.20, Chart 3.34a).

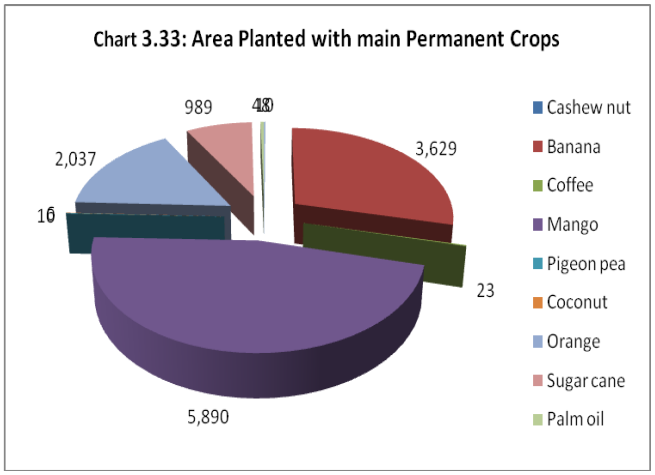


Table 3.20 Percent of Area Planted and Average Planted Area with Perennial Crops

District	Number of household	Area Planted	Percent of Total Area Planted	Planted Area per Household
Ukerewe	35,092	20,751	17.21	0.59
Magu	13,478	10,490	8.7	0.78
Kwimba	4,988	3,196	2.65	0.64
Sengerema	53,438	29,213	24.23	0.55
Geita	72,559	41,374	34.31	0.57
Missungwi	18,582	11,019	9.14	0.59
Ilemela	9,175	4,542	3.77	0.5
Total	**207,313**	**120,585**	**100**	

3.4.1 Mango

A total of 5,890 ha were planted with mangoes by 41,459 households. Geita had the largest area planted with mangoes (1,772 ha) while Kwimba had the smallest planted area (10 ha). Also, the largest planted area per mango growing households was recorded in Magu (1.42 ha) while the smallest area per mango growing households was found in Ukerewe (0.07 ha) (Table 3.21, Chart 3.34b)

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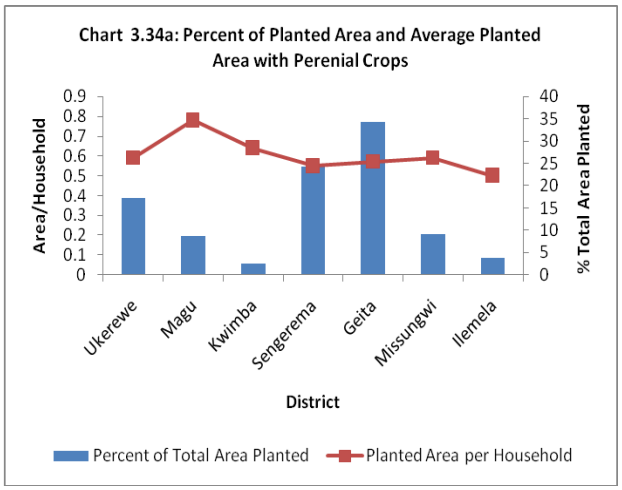
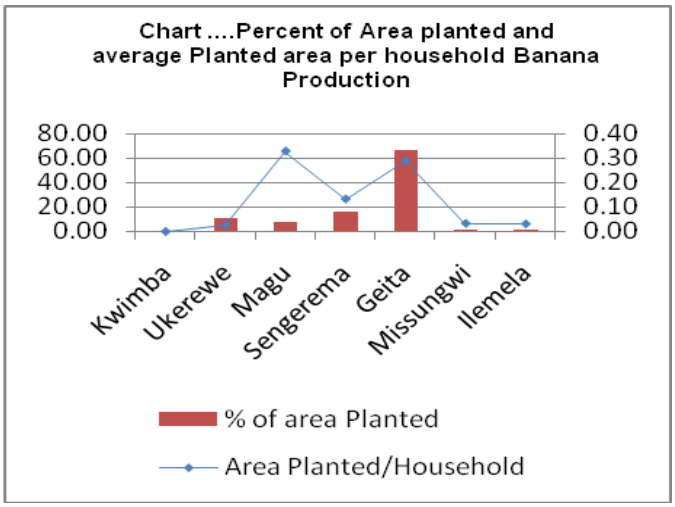


3.4.2 Banana

Except for Kwimba where none of the households reported growing banana, the crop was grown in other remaining districts. The area grown to banana varied widely between districts. However, Geita recorded the largest planted area (2,397 ha) accounting for over 50% of the planted area in the region. Missungwi (28 ha) and Ilemela (26 ha) recorded the smallest area planted with banana (Chart 3.35). Yield data indicate that Ilemela recorded the highest yield of banana (14 ton/ha) while Magu had the lowest yield (0.10 ton/ha). Besides, Magu had the largest planted area per banana growing households (0.33 ha) while the smallest area planted with banana per banana growing area was Ukerewe and Ilemela Chart Na 3.36

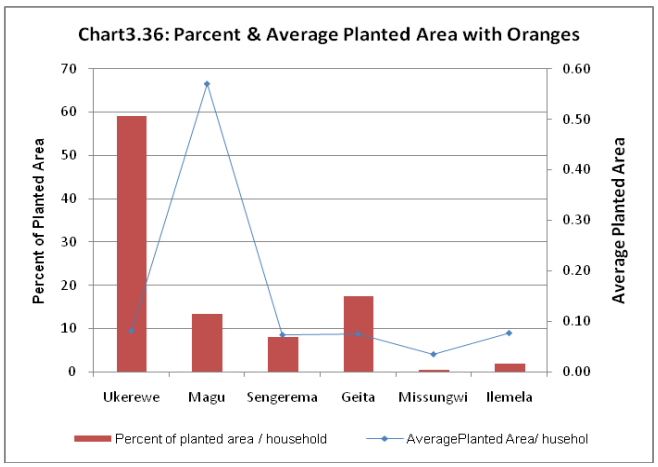
Table 3.21 Percent of Area Planted and Average Planted Area with Mango

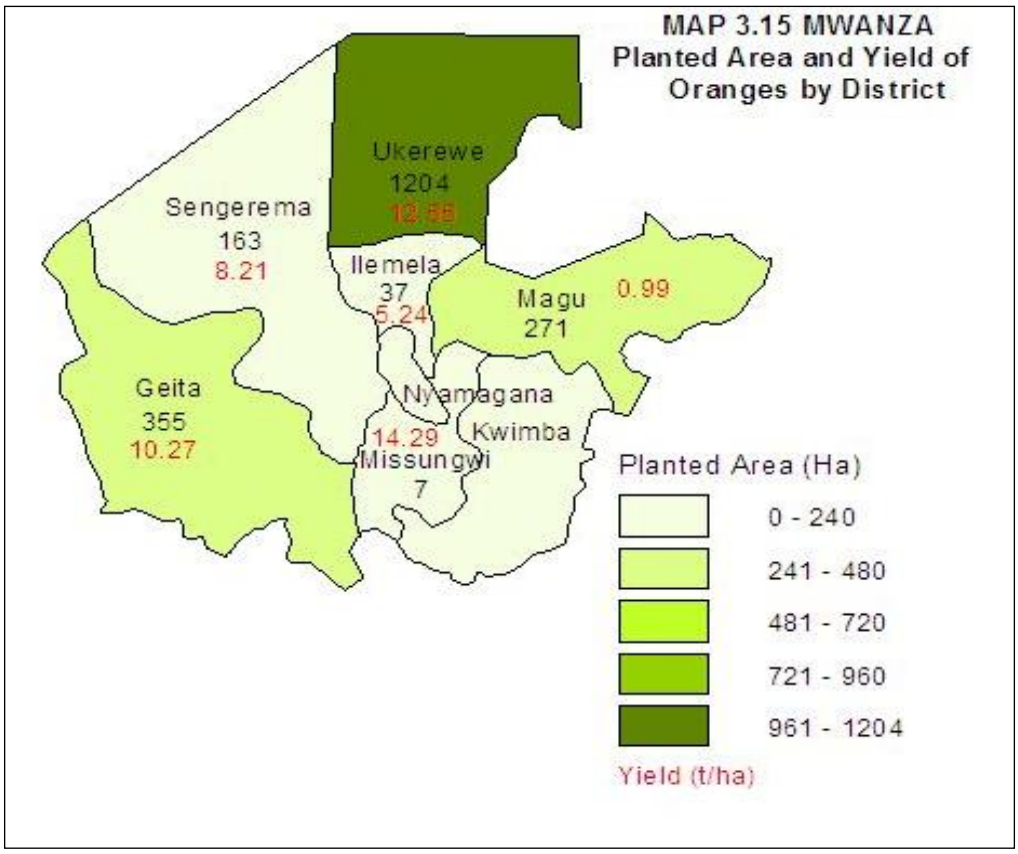
District	Number of household	Area Planted	Percent of Total Area Planted	Planted Area per Household
Ukerewe	8,750	589	10.00	0.07
Magu	951	1,353	22.97	1.42
Kwimba	384	10	0.17	0.03
Sengerema	7,489	862	14.63	0.12
Geita	16,063	1,772	30.08	0.11
Missungwi	5,913	939	15.95	0.16
Ilemela	1,909	365	6.19	0.19
Total	**41,459**	**5,890**	100.00	0.14

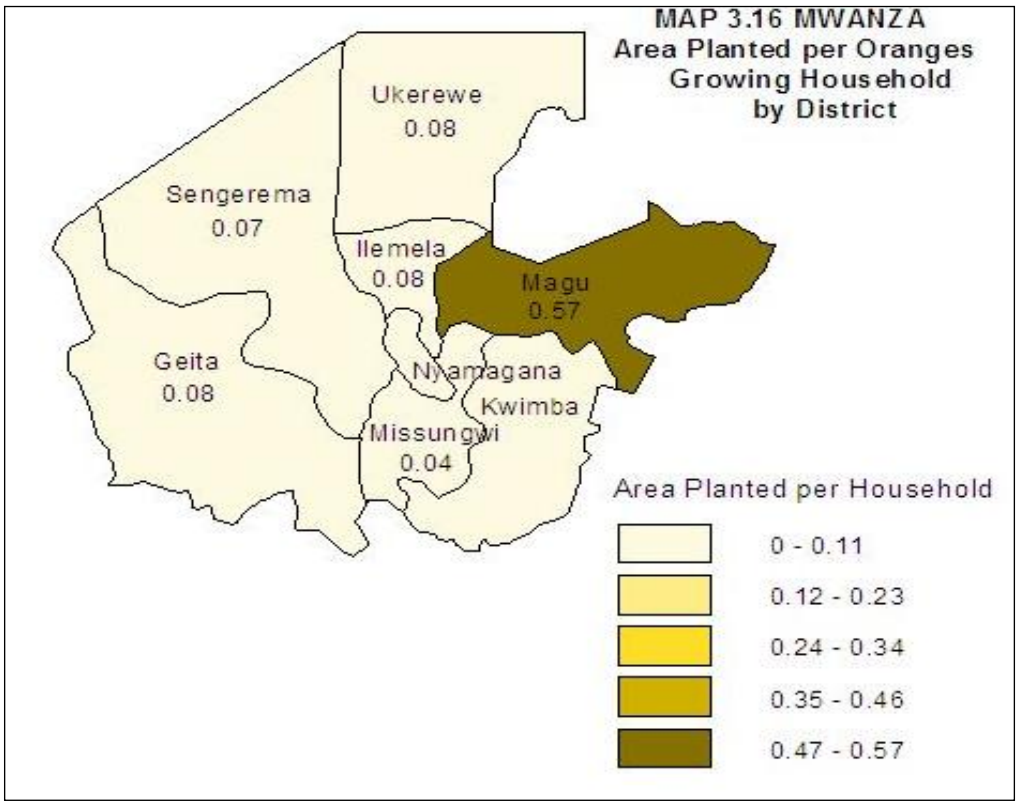


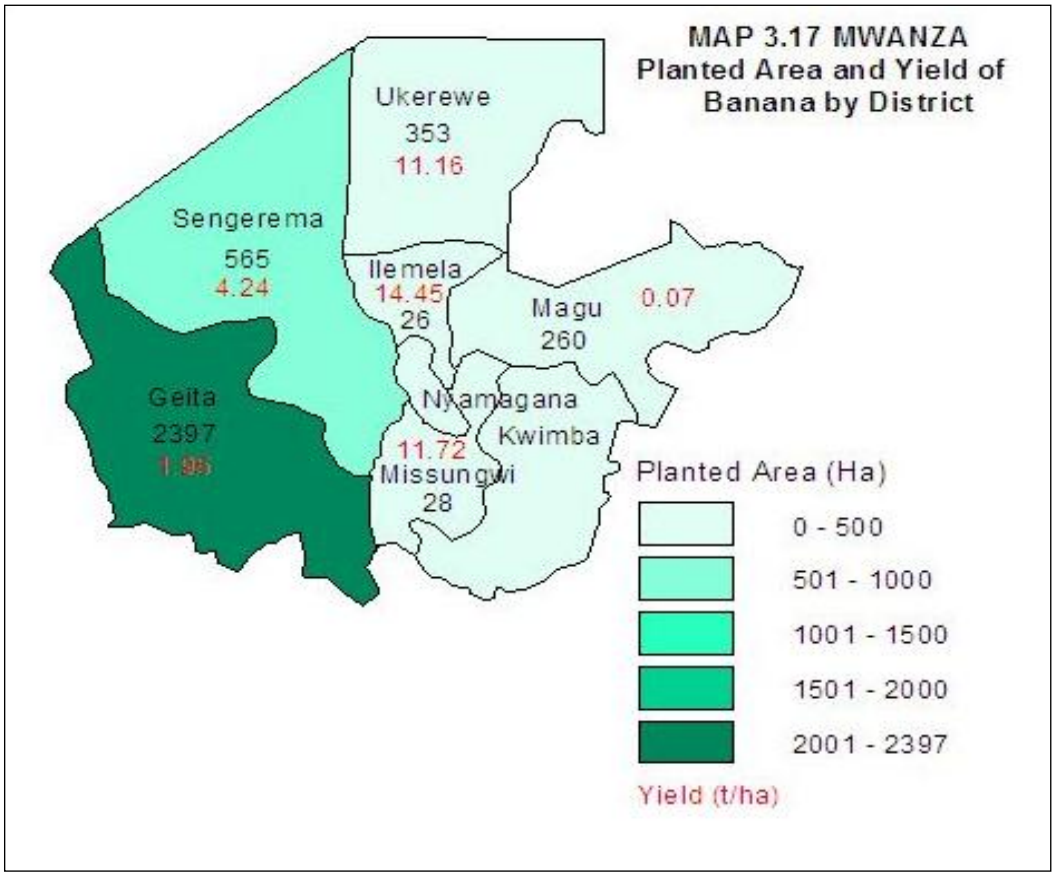
3.4.3 Oranges

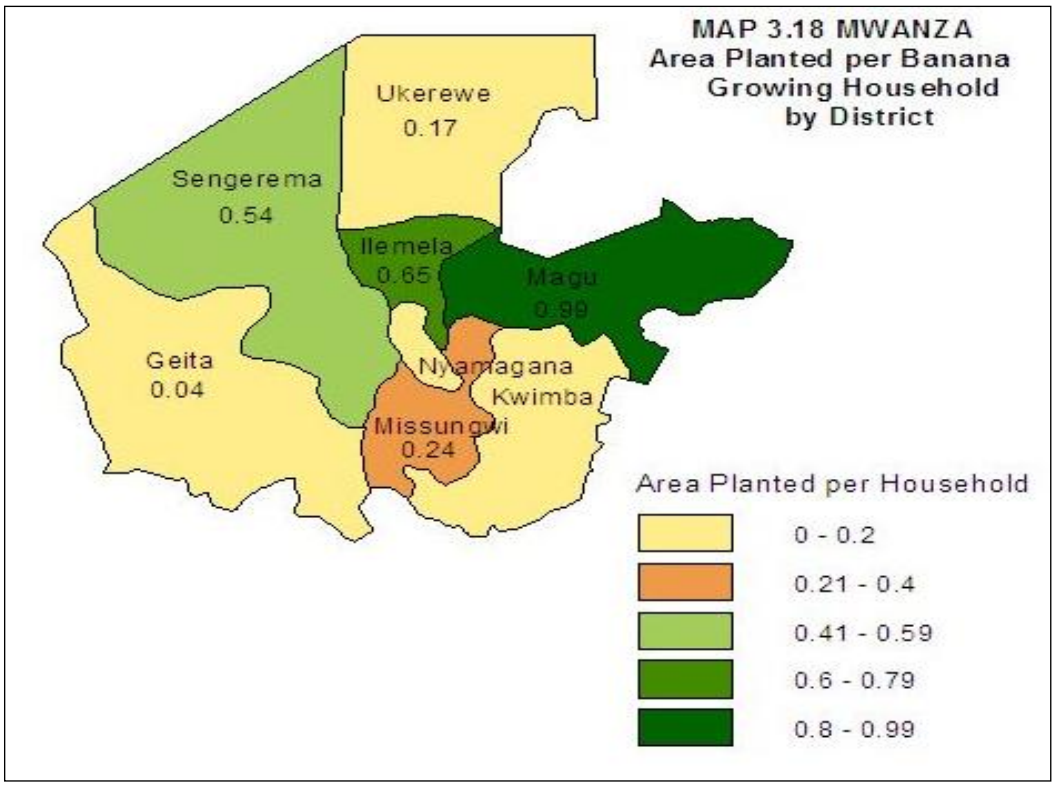
Majority of households involved in orange production were recorded in Ukerewe (14,829). Similarly, Ukerewe had the highest percent of area planted with oranges (59.11%) while except for Kwimba where none of the households reported growing oranges, Missungwi had the lowest percent of area planted with oranges (0.32%). Moreover, Magu had the largest planted area per orange growing households (0.57 ha) while Missungwi recorded the smallest area per household (0.04 ha) .




MAP 3.15 MWANZA
Planted Area and Yield of Oranges by District
Ukerewe
1204
12.88
Sengerema
163
8.21
Ilemela
37
5.24
Magu
271
0.99
Geita
355
10.27
Nyamagana
14.29
Kwimba
Missungwi
7
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 240
241 - 480
481 - 720
721 - 960
961 - 1204
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.16 MWANZA
Area Planted per Oranges Growing Household by District
Ukerewe
0.08
Sengerema
0.07
Ilemela
0.08
Magu
0.57
Geita
0.08
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
0.04
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.11
0.12 - 0.23
0.24 - 0.34
0.35 - 0.46
0.47 - 0.57

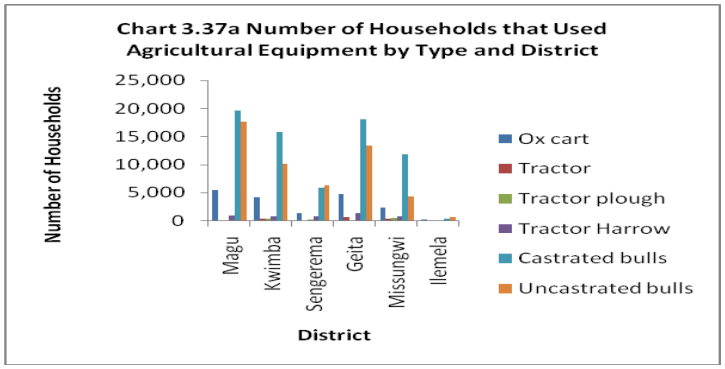

MAP 3.17 MWANZA
Planted Area and Yield of Banana by District
Ukerewe
353
11.16
Sengerema
565
4.24
Ilemela
14.45
26
Magu
260
0.07
Geita
2397
1.95
Nyamagana
Kwimba
11.72
Missungwi
28
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 2397
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.18 MWANZA
Area Planted per Banana Growing Household by District
Ukerewe
0.17
Sengerema
0.54
Ilemela
0.65
Magu
0.99
Geita
0.04
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
0.24
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.4
0.41 - 0.59
0.6 - 0.79
0.8 - 0.99

3.5 Inputs/Implements Use

3.5.1 Use of Agricultural Equipment

The highest percent of households used the hand hoe (35.95) followed by sword (33.3%), ox-plough (65), grater/chipper/oil press/oil mill (.3%), and ox-planter (0.2%). However, the use of the mentioned equipment varied greatly across districts. Geita had the largest number of households using the sword (103,023) while Ilemela recorded the smallest number of households using the sword (11,668). Similarly, Geita had the largest number of households using the hand hoe (109,946), grater (1,385), and ox planter (831). Magu had the largest number of households using hand sprayer (18,869) closely followed up by Geita (18,832) while Ukerewe had the smallest number of households reported using hand sprayer (645). Magu had the largest number of households using Ox plough (20,772) and Ukerewe had the smallest number of households using the same equipment (Table 3.22, Chart 3.37a)



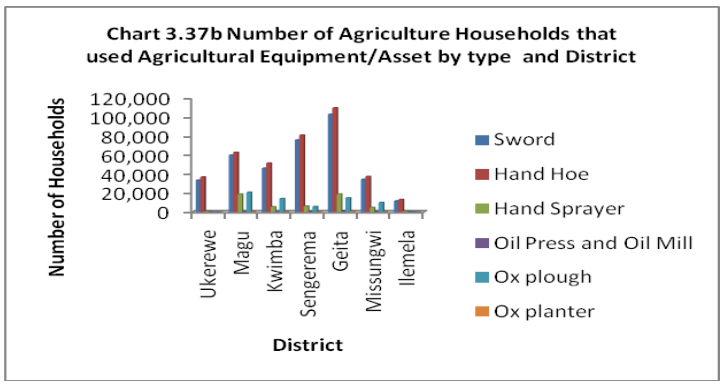


Table 3.22 Number of Agriculture Households that used Agricultural Equipment/Asset by Type and District (Hand Hoe & Others)

District	Equipment/Asset Name												Total number of Agricultural Households
	Sword		Hand Hoe		Hand Sprayer		Grater, Chipper, Oil Press and Oil Mill		Ox plough		Ox planter		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	33,618	43.8	36,934	48.1	645	0.8	0	0	92	0.1	0	0	37,302
Magu	60,097	26.6	62,951	27.8	18,869	8.3	476	0.2	20,772	9.2	317	0.1	64,220
Kwimba	46,425	28.9	51,668	32.2	5,371	3.3	128	0.1	14,196	8.9	256	0.2	51,796
Sengerema	76,109	40.1	81,170	42.8	6,275	3.3	405	0.2	5,668	3	202	0.1	81,979
Geita	103,023	34.2	109,946	36.5	18,832	6.2	1,385	0.5	14,955	5	831	0.3	112,162
Missungwi	34,443	30.5	37,540	33.3	4,693	4.2	375	0.3	10,042	8.9	375	0.3	38,009
Ilemela	11,668	41.4	13,206	46.9	796	2.8	106	0.4	265	0.9	106	0.4	13,524
Total	**365,383**	**33.3**	**393,415**	**35.9**	**55,481**	**5.1**	**2,875**	**0.3**	**65,990**	**6**	**2,088**	**0.2**	**398,993**

Generally, the use of ox cart, tractor, tractor plough, tractor harrow, castrated bulls and uncastrated bulls was limited. Despite this the highest percent of households used castrated (6.5%) and uncastrated bulls (4.9%). In reference to bulls, a total of 71,408 used castrated bulls with the highest percent of households using castrated bulls recorded in Magu (19,662). The same applied to use of uncastrated bulls. A total of 54,160 used uncastrated bulls with Magu having the largest number of households using the bulls (17,601) (Table 3.23, Chart 3.37b).

Table 3:23 Number of Households that Used Agricultural Equipment by Type and District (Tractor & Others)

	Equipment/Asset Name												Total number of Agricultural Households
	Ox cart		Tractor		Tractor plough		Tractor Harrow		Castrated bulls		Uncastrated bulls		
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	0	0	92	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	1,934	2.5	37,302
Magu	5,391	2.4	0	0	0	0	951	0	19,662	9	17,601	7.8	64,220
Kwimba	4,093	2.6	256	0	256	0	767	1	15,731	10	10,103	6.3	51,796
Sengerema	1,215	0.6	0	0	202	0	810	0	5,870	3	6,275	3.3	81,979
Geita	4,708	1.6	554	0	0	0	1,385	1	18,001	6	13,293	4.4	112,162
Missungwi	2,252	2	282	0	375	0	751	1	11,825	11	4,317	3.8	38,009
Ilemela	159	0.6	0	0	0	0	106	0	318	1	636	2.3	13,524
Total	**17,818**	**1.6**	**1,183**	**0**	**1,018**	**0**	**4,770**	**0**	**71,408**	**7**	**54,160**	**4.9**	**398,993**

3.5.2 Use of Agricultural Animals

Cows were the most widely used animals for agricultural purposes in Mwanza region. On the other hand, other animals and equipment were only used to a limited extent. Magu had the largest number of households using cows (17,759) followed by Geita (13,293), Kwimba (9,592), Sengerema (5,465), Missungwi (4,974) and Ukerewe (3,132) while Ilemela recorded the smallest number of households (743) (Table 3.24, Chart 3.37c).

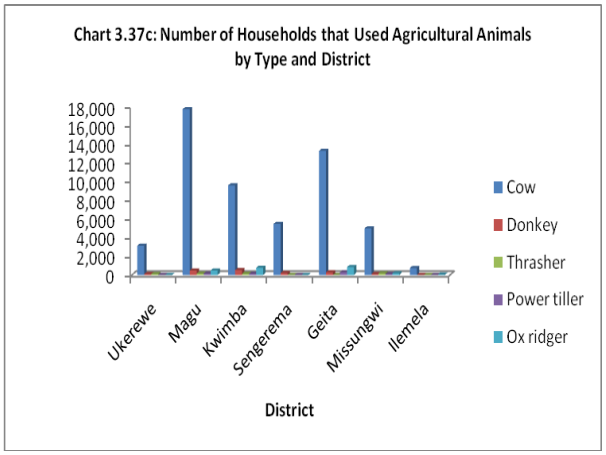


Table 3.24: Number of Households that Used Agricultural Animals by Type and District

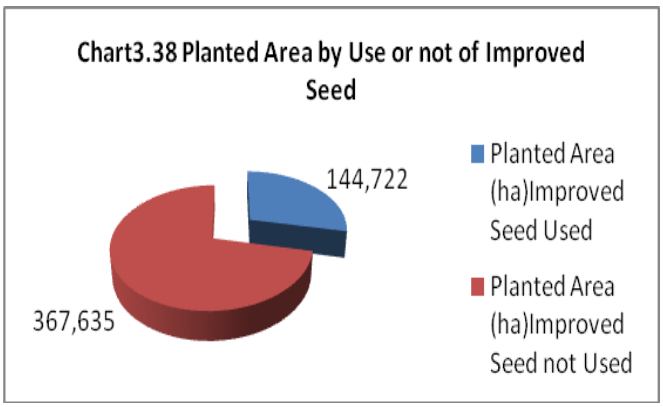
	Equipment/Asset Name										Total number of Agricultural Households
	Cow		Donkey		Thrasher		Power tiller		Ox ridger		
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	3,132	4.1	92	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	37,302
Magu	17,759	7.9	476	0	159	0	159	0	476	0	64,220
Kwimba	9,592	6	512	0	128	0	128	0	767	1	51,796
Sengerema	5,465	2.9	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,979
Geita	13,293	4.4	277	0	0	0	277	0	831	0	112,162
Missungwi	4,974	4.4	94	0	188	0	94	0	188	0	38,009
Ilemela	743	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	13,524

3.5.3 Use of Improved Seeds

In all districts, the area planted with improved seeds was smaller compared to the area planted without improved seeds. Only 18,231 ha (3%) were planted with improved seeds while 647,639 ha were planted without using improved seeds (Chart 3.38). Furthermore, of the 18,231 ha planted area with improved seeds, Ilemela had the highest percent of the area planted with improved seeds (44%) while Ukerewe and Kwimba had the lowest percent (1%) (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Number of Households Planted Area by Use of Improved Seed and District

District	Improved Seed						% of area planted using improved seed
	Number of Households using Improved Seed	Planted Area (ha)Improved Seed Used	Number of Households NOT using Improved Seeds	Planted Area (ha)Improved Seed not Used	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area(ha) in VULI	
Ukerewe	5,250	740	25,881	11,260	29,473	12,000	6.2
Magu	43,130	39,327	16,650	52,176	51,534	91,503	43
Kwimba	22,765	17,127	24,811	59,872	43,739	76,999	22.2
Sengerema	42,305	33,707	40,484	44,413	76,717	78,120	43.1
Geita	45,972	40,202	67,574	149,534	106,623	189,736	21.2
Missungwi	17,550	11,601	18,489	47,144	32,191	58,745	19.7
Ilemela	8,804	2,018	2,811	3,236	7,584	5,254	38.4
Total	**185,777**	**144,722**	**196,699**	**367,635**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**28.2**



Data in Table 3.25 reveals that out of a total of 347,861 households planted in Vuli and 185,777 of them used improved seeds. Moreover, 144,722 ha were planted with improved seeds out of a total of 512,358 ha planted in Vuli. Magu and Sengerema had the highest percent of area planted using improved seeds (43%) each with 33,707 ha followed by Ilemela (38.4%, 2,018 ha), Kwimba (22%, 17,127 ha). In contrast, Ukerewe had the smallest percent of planted area (6%, 740 ha) (Table 5.25).

During Masika season, 32,445 households planted the total area 153,512ha out of which an area of 21,164 ha was planted using improved seeds. This was equivalent to 13.8 percent. The highest percent area planted using improved seeds was recorded in Magu (50.2%, 10,615 ha) followed by Misungwi (19.8%, 4,182 ha) while Sengerema had the lowest percent (2.2%, 463 ha) (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26:Number of Households and Planted Area by Improved Seed Use and District – Masika/ Rainy Season

District	Improved Seed						% of area planted using improved seed
	Number of Households using Improved Seed	Planted Area (ha)Improved Seed Used	Number of Households NOT using Improved Seeds	Planted Area (ha)Improved Seed not Used	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area (ha) in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	2,026	625	12,802	4,804	14,829	5,428	11.5
Magu	13,637	10,615	24,895	22,052	38,532	32,667	32.5
Kwimba	1,663	2,067	19,184	37,186	20,846	39,253	5.3
Sengerema	1,619	463	21,052	15,754	22,671	16,217	2.9
Geita	3,046	1,280	28,802	23,447	31,848	24,727	5.2
Missungwi	5,256	4,182	15,485	26,702	20,741	30,884	13.5
Ilemela	5,198	1,932	2,175	2,403	7,372	4,335	44.6
Total	32,445	21,164	124,395	132,348	156,839	153,512	13.8

3.5.4 Use of Fertilizers

A total of 43,681 ha were planted with organic fertilizer while the area planted with inorganic fertilizer was 12,086 ha (Chart 3.39). The area planted with organic fertilizer was much bigger in Vuli (35,894 ha) than in Masika (7,786 ha). Similarly, the area planted with inorganic fertilizer was much bigger in Vuli (4,300 ha) than in Masika (895 ha). Of all districts, Geita had the largest area planted with organic fertilizer in Vuli (10,346 ha) while in Masika the largest area was recorded in Missungwi (2,422 ha). The smallest area planted with organic fertilizer in Vuli was recorded in Ukerewe (1,253 ha) while Sengerema had the smallest area planted with organic fertilizer in Masika (307 ha). Geita had the largest area planted with inorganic fertilizer in Vuli while Ilemela recorded the smallest area (159 ha). In Masika the largest area planted with inorganic fertilizer was found in Ilemela (309 ha) while none of the households in Ukerewe reported using inorganic fertilizer (Table 3.27).

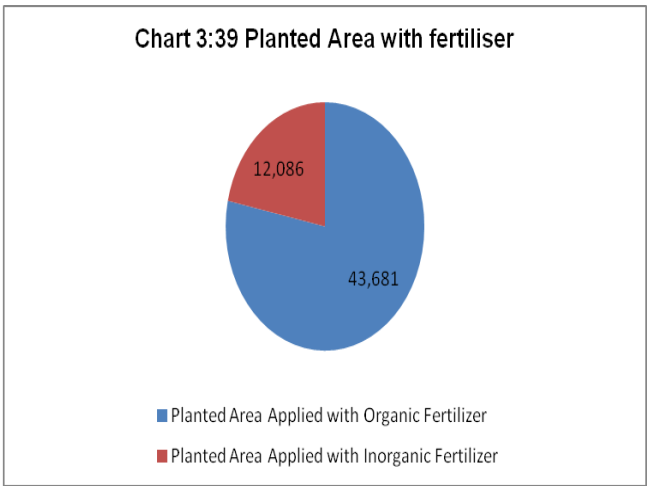


Table 3.27: Planted Area with Fertilizer Masika and Vuli

District	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer in Vuli	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer in Masika	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer in Vuli	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer in Masika	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer
Ukerewe	1,253	629	9	0	1,882	639
Magu	8,579	2,231	1,091	231	10,810	3,322
Kwimba	6,671	971	197	28	7,641	1,168
Sengerema	3,588	307	943	20	3,895	1,250
Geita	10,346	336	1,100	168	10,683	1,437
Missungwi	4,021	2,422	799	138	6,443	3,222
Ilemela	1,437	889	159	309	3,446	4,026
Total	35,894	7,786	4,300	895	43,681	12,086

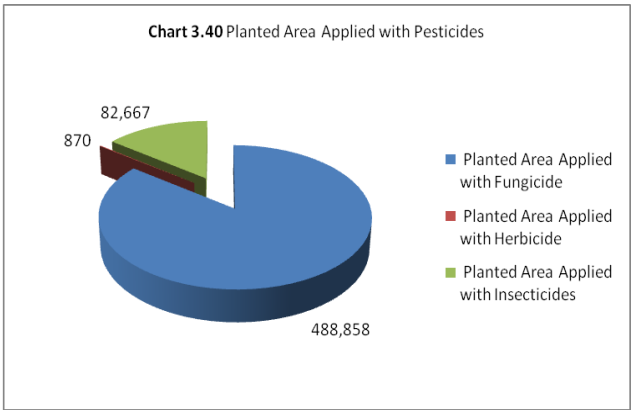
3.5.5 Pesticide Use

Pesticides are chemicals used for controlling insects, diseases and weeds. This section analyses the use of these chemicals by smallholders for production of both annual and permanent crops in Mwanza region. Fungicides were the most common pesticide used in the region (488,858 ha) followed by insecticides (82,667 ha) while herbicides were least used (870) (Chart 3.40).

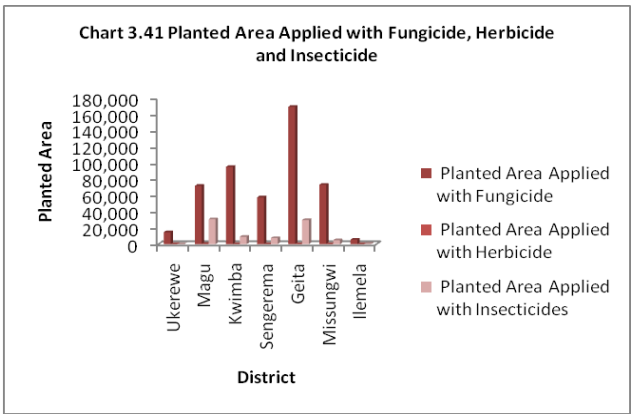
Table 3.28 Planted Area with Fungicide, Herbicide and Insecticide

District	Planted Area Applied with Fungicide	Planted Area Applied with Herbicide	Planted Area Applied with Insecticides	Total Planted Area
Ukerewe	14,616	37	185	91,021
Magu	72,133	289	30,787	69,300
Kwimba	95,540	35	9,064	65,575
Sengerema	57,781	123	7,542	21,938
Geita	169,805	224	29,775	19,214
Missungwi	73,394	161	4,760	95,190
Ilemela	5,589	0	556	88,590
Total	488,858	870	82,667	482,596

Geita had the largest planted area applied with fungicides (169,805 ha) while Ilemela had the smallest area (5,589 ha). The largest planted area applied with herbicides was found in Magu (289 ha) while none of the households in Ilemela reported using herbicides. Furthermore, Magu had the largest area planted with insecticides (30,787 ha) while Ilemela recorded the smallest area (556 ha) (Table 3.28, Chart 3.40).

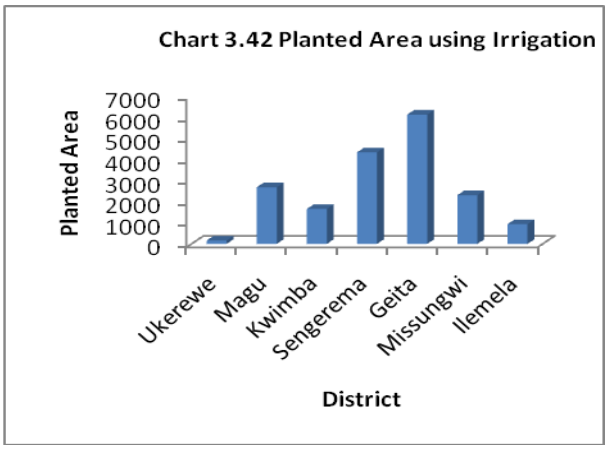


Geita had the highest proportion of area planted with fungicides (883.76) followed by Sengerema (263.38), Kwimba (145.70), Magu (104.09), Missungwi (77.10), Ukerewe (16.06) while Ilemela had the lowest proportion (6.31). Regarding herbicides, Geita had the highest proportion of area applied with herbicide (1.17) followed by Sengerema (056), Magu (0.42), Missungwi (0.17), Ukerewe (0.04) while Ilemela had the lowest proportion. Besides, Geita had the highest proportion of the area planted with insecticides (154.97) followed by Magu (44.43), Sengerema (34.38), Kwimba (13.82), Missungwi (5.00), Ilemela (0.63) and Ukerewe recorded the lowest proportion (0.20) (Chart 3.41).



3.6 Irrigation

Water is the limiting factor to crop production in the majority of areas in Tanzania and without water most other agricultural practices applied to crops do not result in significant increases in yields. This section deals with the area under irrigation for different crops and the means by which water was extracted from the source and applied to the field.



3.6.1 Area Planted with Annual Crops and Under Irrigation

In Mwanza region, the area of annual crops under irrigation was 18,231 ha with almost a third of the area under irrigation found in Geita (6,135 ha) while the smallest area was recorded in Ukerewe (158 ha). Besides, Geita had the highest percent of area planted with irrigation (33.65%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (0.87%) (Table 3.29, Chart 3.42, Map 3.19).

Table 3.29: Planted Area using Irrigation by District

District	Planted Area using Irrigation	% of Planted Area using Irrigation
Ukerewe	158	0.87
Magu	2,687	14.74
Kwimba	1,659	9.1
Sengerema	4,343	23.82
Geita	6,135	33.65
Missungwi	2,311	12.68
Ilemela	937	5.14
Total	**18,231**	**100**

3.6.2 Sources of Water Used for Irrigation

There were various sources of irrigation water. The largest number of households obtained water for irrigation from rivers (5,531) followed by tap water (5,048), canals (4,853), lake (2,224), borehole (1,698), and dam (317) while none obtained water from wells (Chart 3.43). Geita had the largest number of households obtaining water from rivers (2,216), boreholes (554), and tap water (2,216). Missungwi, on the other hand, had the largest number of households obtaining water using lake (1,126) and canals (1,877) while dams were sources of water for irrigation in Magu only (Table 3.30).

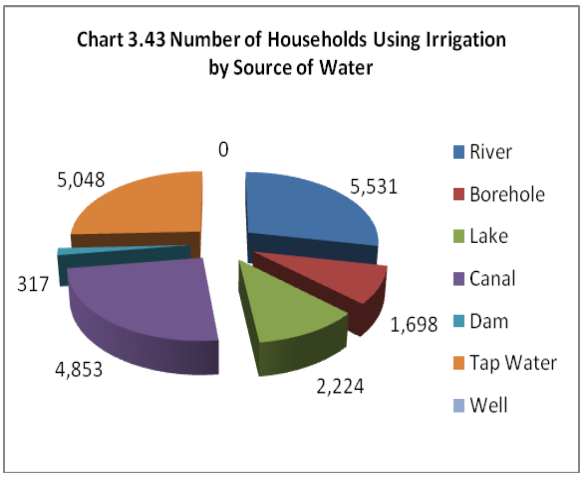
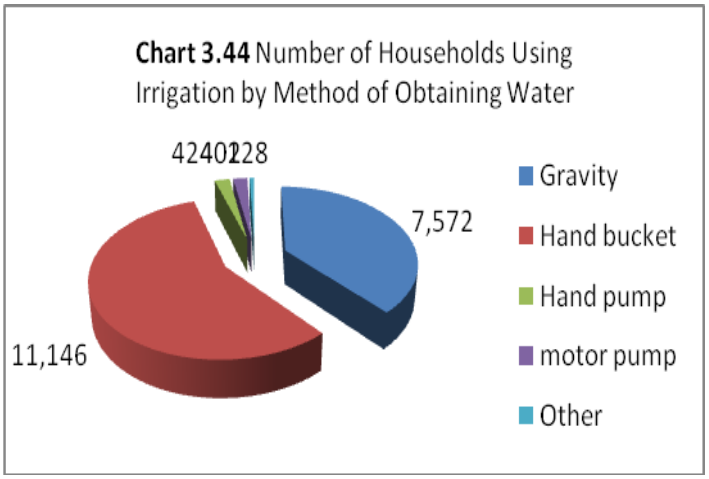


Table 3.30 Number of Households with Irrigation and Source of Water

District	Main Source of Irrigation Water							
	River	Borehole	Lake	Canal	Dam	Tap Water	Well	Total
Ukerewe	92	461	92	0	0	92	0	737
Magu	1,903	0	634	1,586	317	476	0	4,916
Kwimba	639	0	0	0	0	1,663	0	2,302
Sengerema	0	202	0	0	0	202	0	405
Geita	2,216	554	0	277	0	2,216	0	5,262
Missungwi	469	375	1,126	1,877	0	188	0	4,036
Ilemela	212	106	371	1,114	0	212	0	2,015
Total	5,531	1,698	2,224	4,853	317	5,048	0	19,672

3.6.3 Methods of Obtaining Water for Irrigation

Farming households obtained water for irrigation using various methods. The largest number of households used hand buckets to obtain water for irrigation (11,146) followed by gravity (7,572), hand pump (424), motor pump (402) and other sources (128) (Chart 3.44) Geita was the leading districts in terms of number of households using gravity (2,769), and hand pumps (277) while Missungwi had the largest number of households using had bucket (3,660). Furthermore, Sengerema had the largest number of households using motor pumps (202) while Kwimba was the only district where households indicated using other methods to obtain water for irrigation (128) (Table 3.31).



3.7 Crop Storage and Marketing

Table 3.31 Number of Households with Irrigation by Method of Obtaining Water

District	Gravity	Hand bucket	Hand pump	motor pump	Other	Total
Ukerewe	0	737	0	0	0	737
Magu	2,379	2,537	0	0	0	4,916
Kwimba	1,918	256	0	0	128	2,302
Sengerema	0	202	0	202	0	405
Geita	2,769	2,216	277	0	0	5,262
Missungwi	188	3,660	94	94	0	4,036
Ilemela	318	1,538	53	106	0	2,015
Total	**7,572**	**11,146**	**424**	**402**	**128**	**19,672**

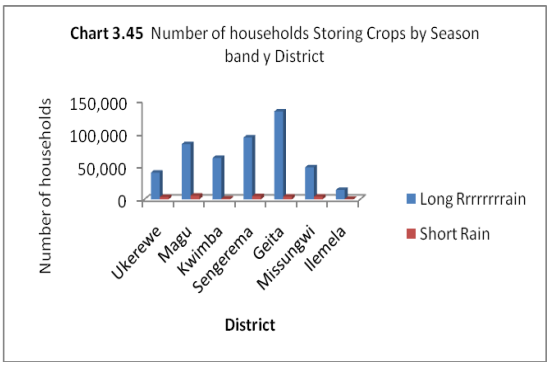
3.7.1 Crop Storage

Crop storage means keeping a crop for a certain period of time for various reasons including food for the household, in order to sell at higher prices or as seed for planting in the following season. Geita recorded the largest number of households reporting storing crops (134,317) while Ilemela reported the smallest number (14,320) (Chart 3.45). However, Kwimba had the highest percent of

households storing crops (98%) followed by Geita (97%), Ilemela (96%), and Sengerema (95%) while the lowest percent was recorded in both Missungwi and Ukerewe (92%) (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32: Number of households Storing Crops in Long and Short Season by District

District	SHORT & LONG SEASON				
	Number of households storing crops	%	Number of households not storing crops	%	Total
Ukerewe	40,894	92	3,408	8	44,302
Magu	84,358	94	5,708	6	90,066
Kwimba	63,179	98	1,407	2	64,585
Sengerema	94,327	95	5,060	5	99,387
Geita	134,317	97	4,154	3	138,471
Missungwi	48,802	92	4,129	8	52,932
Ilemela	14,320	96	636	4	14,956
Total	**480,196**	**95**	**24,504**	**5**	**504,700**



Method of Storage

The most widely used method of storing crops was sacks/open drums followed locally made traditional structures (22%).

3.7.2 Crop Marketing

Geita had the largest number of households that sold crops (101,915). In contrast Ilemela had the smallest number of crop selling households (8,380). Kwimba recorded the highest percent of households selling crops (76.24%) followed by Missungwi (74.47%), Geita (73.60%), Magu (72.71%), Sengerema (67.62%), Ilemela (56.03%0 while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (49.90%) (Chart 3.46).

Main Marketing Problems

Households pointed out various marketing problems. The most important problem was too low open market price (364,494) while others included crop market being too far (43,734), transport cost too high (22,050), lack of market information (18,550), and no transport (18,243). Other problems were mentioned by relatively small number of households (Chart 3.47, Table 3.33).

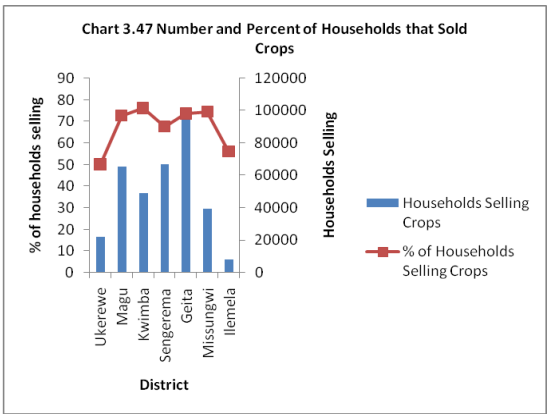


Table 3.33 Number and Percent of Households Reporting Marketing Problems by District

Problems	Ukerewe	Magu	Kwimba	Sengerema	Geita	Missungwi	Ilemela	Overall
Open Market Price too low	20,171	75,636	54,482	63,964	96,099	42,420	11,721	364,494
No Transport	1,197	2,537	2,046	2,429	6,370	2,816	849	18,243
Transport Cost too high	737	4,757	3,197	2,429	4,985	2,816	3,129	22,050
No buyer	368	1,586	256	405	277	375	106	3,373
Crop Market too Far	-	3,964	22,893	7,287	3,600	4,505	1,485	43,734
Farmer Association problems	-	159	256	-	-	188	212	814
Cooperative problems	-	317	384	405	-	657	636	2,399
Trade Union Problems	-	793	384	607	831	188	53	2,855
Government Regulation Problems	276	634	895	202	1,385	845	265	4,503
Lack of Market Information	553	4,123	1,023	2,631	2,769	7,133	318	18,550
No problem	5,434	22,041	21,614	22,064	47,634	7,696	212	126,694
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159
Not Applicable	54,157	88,163	63,562	88,052	144,564	77,614	21,904	538,017

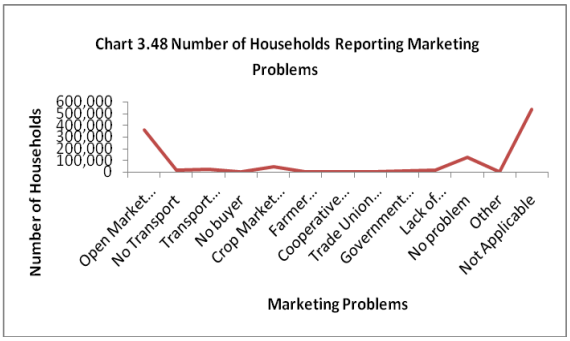
3.8 Access to Crop Production Services

3.8.1 Source of Agricultural Credits

Agricultural households in Mwanza region obtained credit from various sources. The highest percent of households received credit from savings and credit societies (42.4%) followed by family/friend or relatives (40.2%), NGO/Development project (4.0) private individuals (3.6%), trader/trade store (7.2%) and cooperatives is less than (2%), and (Chart 3.47). Regarding percentage distribution of households receiving credit by main source of credit and district, family and relatives provided the main source of credit for agricultural households in Sengerema and Geita. On the other hand, cooperatives were important sources of credit in Ukerewe, Magu, and Missungwi. Traders/store were important source in Geita.

3.8.2 Crop Extension

Out of 397,781 crop growing households, 204,116 households representing 51.3% received extension advice on crop production while 48.7% (193,665 households) did not (Table 3.34, Chart 3.48). Regarding access to extension service, Ilemela had the highest percent of households receiving extension advice (85.8%) followed by Magu (81.3%), Missungwi (56.2%), Sengerema (51.9%), Kwimba (47.7%), Geita (37.3%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent (28.5%) (Chart 3.49).



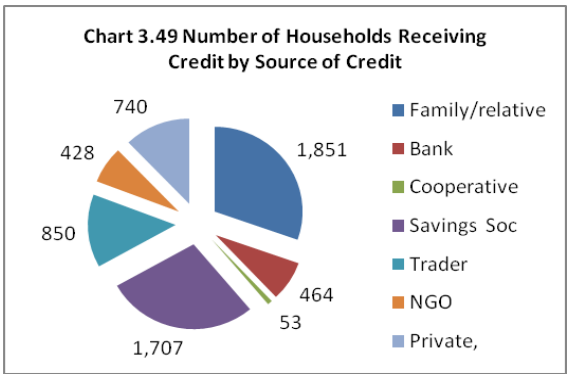


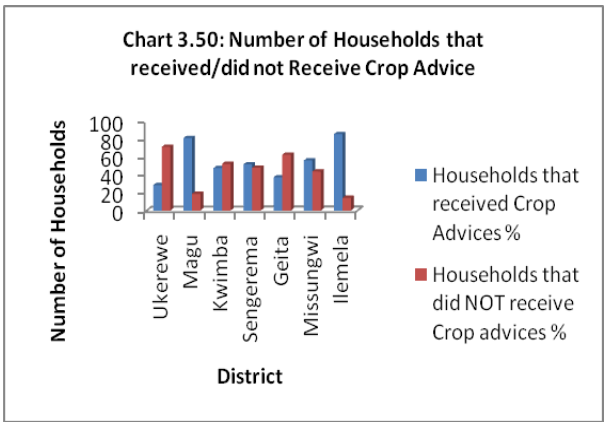
Table 3.34 : Number of Agriculture Households that received Crop Advice During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

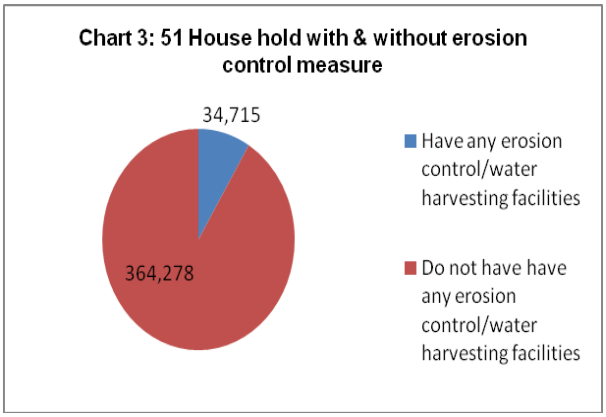
District	Households that received Crop Advices		Households that did NOT receive Crop advices		Crop Growing Households
	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	10,592	28.5	26,526	71.5	37,118
Magu	51,851	81.3	11,893	18.7	63,744
Kwimba	24,683	47.7	27,113	52.3	51,796
Sengerema	42,305	51.9	39,269	48.1	81,575
Geita	41,818	37.3	70,343	62.7	112,162
Missungwi	21,304	56.2	16,611	43.8	37,916
Ilemela	11,562	85.8	1,909	14.2	13,471
Total	204,116	51.3	193,665	48.7	397,781

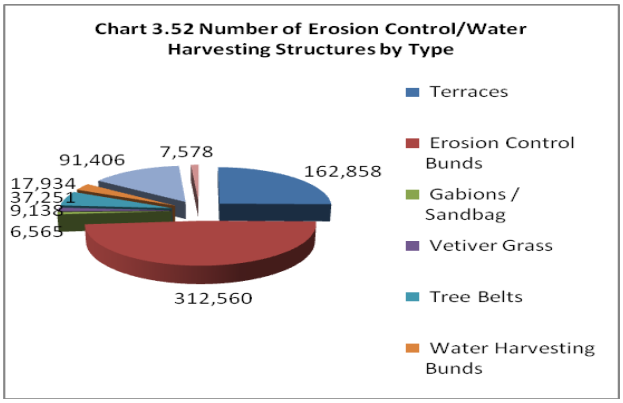
3.9 Erosion Control Facilities

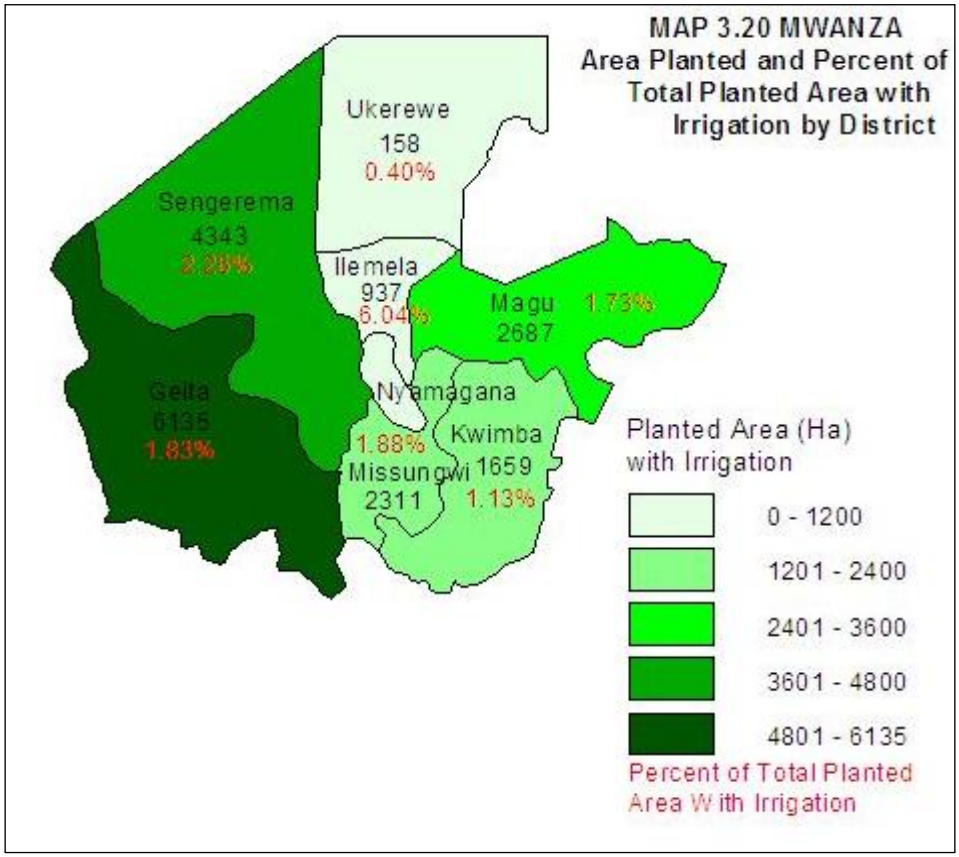
Erosion control and water harvesting facilities have dual purposes of reducing erosion and increasing the amount of water available for crop production. The number of agricultural households that had soil erosion and water harvesting facilities on their farms in Mwanza region was 34,715 representing 8.7% of agricultural households while those without structures were 364,278 (91.3%) in the region (Chart 3.50).

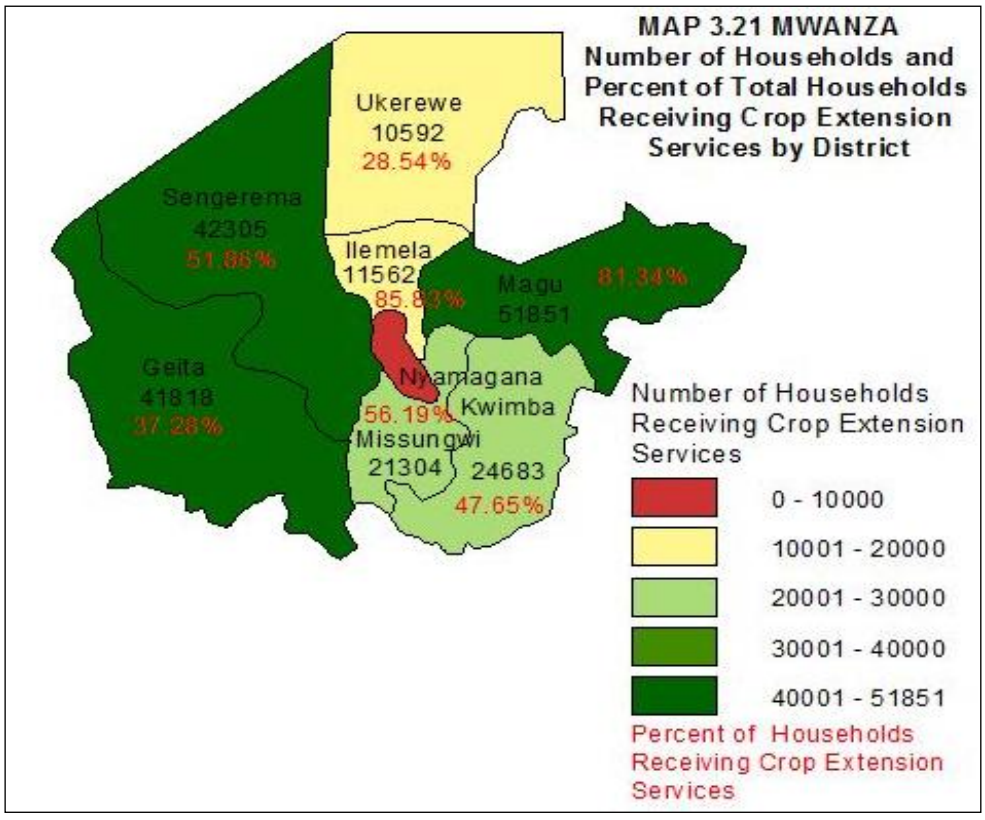
Various types of erosion control and water harvesting structures were used in the region and varied by type and district. Most of these structures were comprised of erosion control bunds (312,560) followed by terraces (162,858), drainage ditches (91,406), tree belts (37,251), water harvesting bunds (17,934), Vetiver grass (9,138), other (7,578), and gabions/sandbag (6,565)(Chart 3.51). Magu had the highest percent of structures (26.4%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent (0.5%) (Chart 3.52).

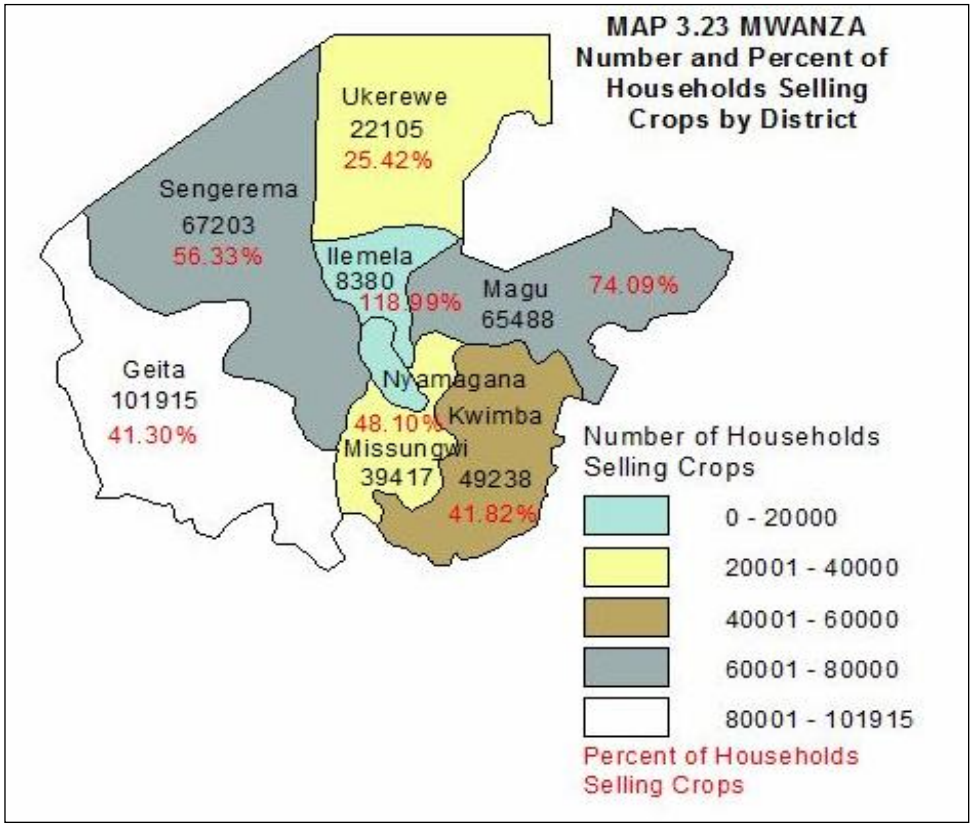






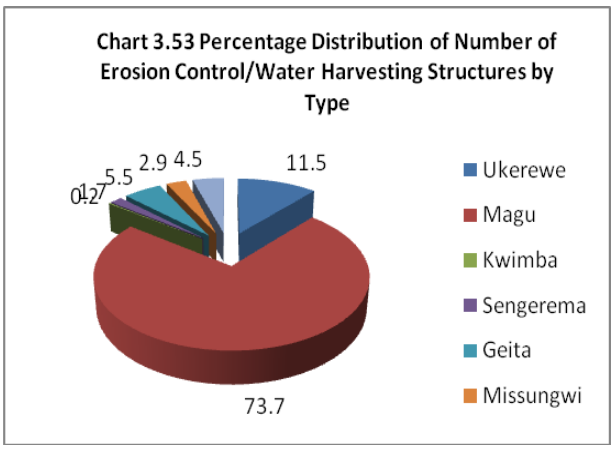

MAP 3.20 MWANZA
Area Planted and Percent of Total Planted Area with Irrigation by District
Ukerewe
158
0.40%
Sengerema
4343
2.28%
Ilemela
937
6.04%
Magu
2687
1.73%
Geita
6135
1.83%
Nyamagana
1.88%
Kwimba
Missungwi
2311
1659
1.13%
Planted Area (Ha) with Irrigation
0 - 1200
1201 - 2400
2401 - 3600
3601 - 4800
4801 - 6135
Percent of Total Planted Area With Irrigation


MAP 3.21 MWANZA
Number of Households and Percent of Total Households Receiving Crop Extension Services by District
Ukerewe
10592
28.54%
Sengerema
42305
51.86%
Ilemela
11562
85.83%
Magu
51851
81.34%
Geita
41818
37.28%
Nyamagana
56.19%
Kwimba
Missungwi
21304
24683
47.65%
Number of Households Receiving Crop Extension Services
0 - 10000
10001 - 20000
20001 - 30000
30001 - 40000
40001 - 51851
Percent of Households Receiving Crop Extension Services


MAP 3.23 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Selling Crops by District
Ukerewe
22105
25.42%
Sengerema
67203
56.33%
Ilemela
8380
118.99%
Magu
65488
74.09%
Geita
101915
41.30%
Nyamagana
48.10%
Kwimba
Missungwi
39417
49238
41.82%
Number of Households Selling Crops
0 - 20000
20001 - 40000
40001 - 60000
60001 - 80000
80001 - 101915
Percent of Households Selling Crops

3. 10 LIVESTOCK RESULTS

3.10.1 Cattle Production

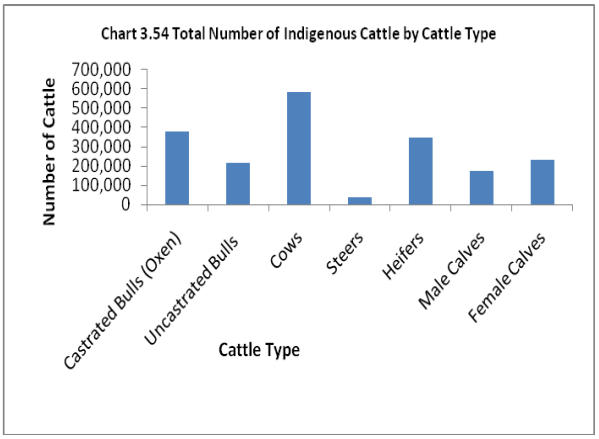


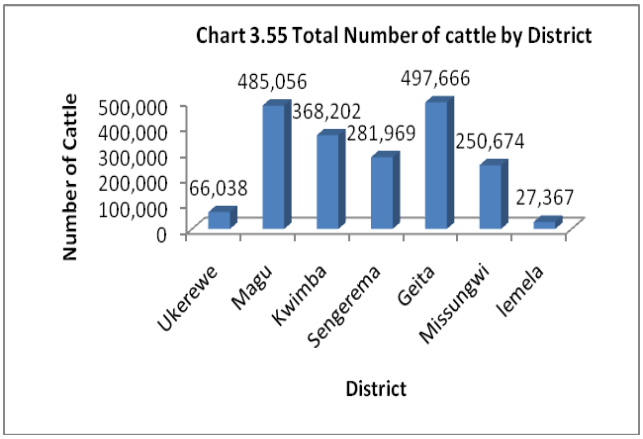
The total number of cattle in the region was 1,976,971 distributed in 220,964 households. The largest population of cattle was found in Geita (497,665) followed closely by Magu (485,056), Kwimba (368,201), Sengerema (281,969), Missungwi (250,674), Ukerewe (66,039) while Ilemela had the smallest population (27,367) (Chart 3.53, Table 3.35, Map 3.21). Besides, While Magu had the highest density of cattle per km^2 of land (3,130) Sengerema had the lowest density (1,465 head per km^2) (Map 3.22).

Most of the cattle in the region were of indigenous type (1,970,901). In all districts they accounted for over 97% of all cattle kept while in Sengerema they were the only type of cattle kept (100%). Beef cattle accounted for 0.12% 2,277 cattle) of the cattle population in the region with Magu having the largest number (1,427). On the other hand, improved dairy cattle represented only 0.1% of the cattle population with Geita recording the largest number of them (1,385) (Table 3.35).

Table 3.35 Number and Percent Distribution of Cattle, by Type & by District

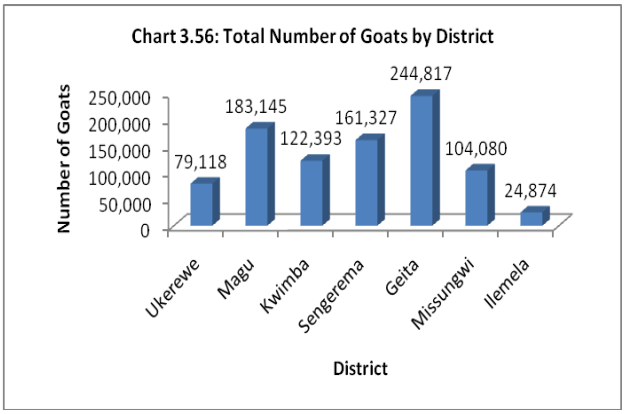
	Number of Cattle				Percentage Distribution of Cattle			
District	Indigenous	Beef	Diary	Total	Indigenous	Beef	Diary	Total
Ukerewe	65,762	184	92	66,038	99.5	0.2	0.1	100
Magu	482,995	1,427	634	485,056	99.5	0.2	0.1	100
Kwimba	367,306	384	512	368,202	99.7	0.1	0.1	100
Sengerema	281,969	0	0	281,969	100	0	0	100
Geita	496,281	0	1385	497,666	99.7	0	0.2	100
Missungwi	250,017	282	375	250,674	99.7	0.1	0.1	100
Lemela	26,571	0	796	27,367	97.1	0	2.9	100
Total	**1,970,901**	**2277**	**3794**	**1,976,972**	**99.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100**





3.10.2 Goat Production

3.10.2.1 Goat Population



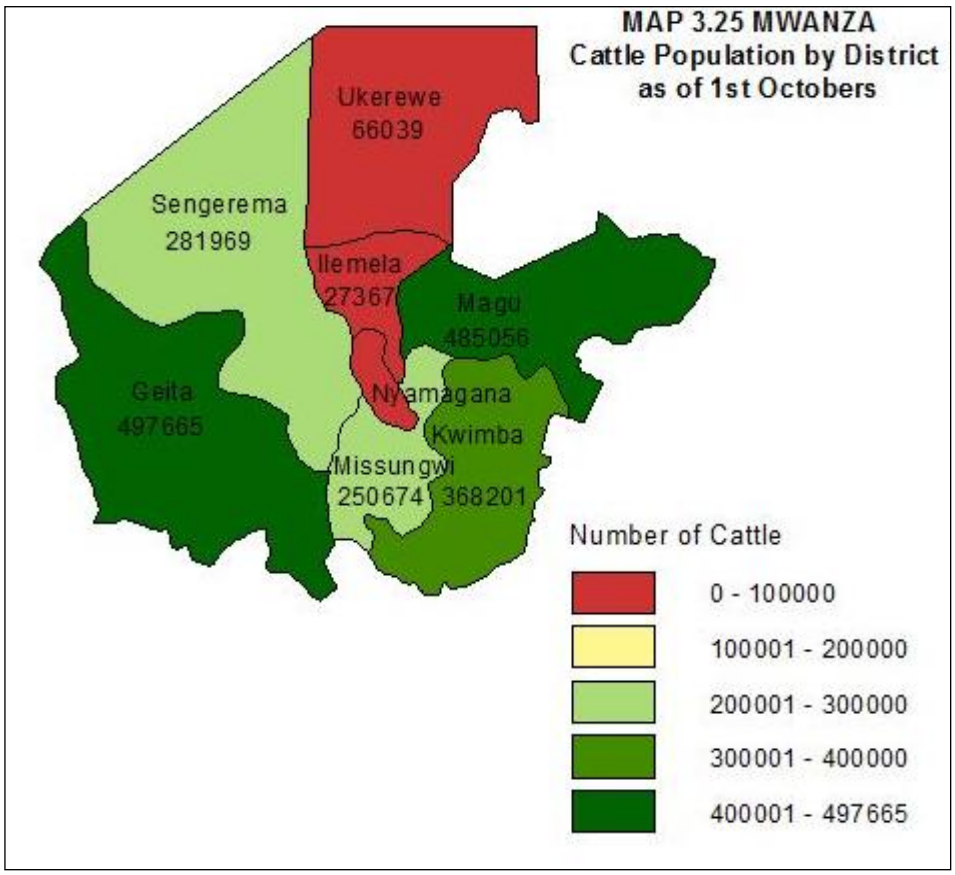
A total of 919,755 goats were kept in 145,307 households giving an average of six goats per goat keeping households. Geita had the largest number of goats (244,817) followed by Magu (183,145), Sengerema (161,327), Kwimba (122,393), Missungwi (104,080), Ukerewe (79,118), and Ilemela had the smallest number (24,874) (Chart 3.54, Table 3.36). However Misungwi district had the highest density (122 flock per km^2) while Ukerewe recorded the lowest density (34 flock per km^2) (Map 3.23).

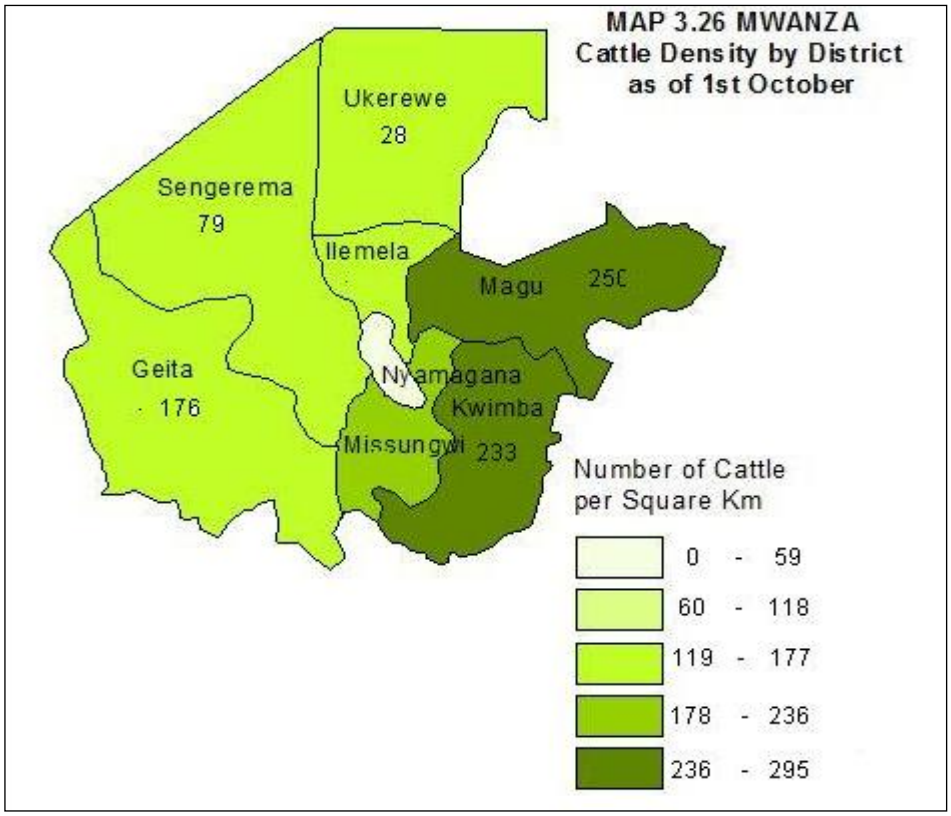
3.10.2.2 Goat Breeds

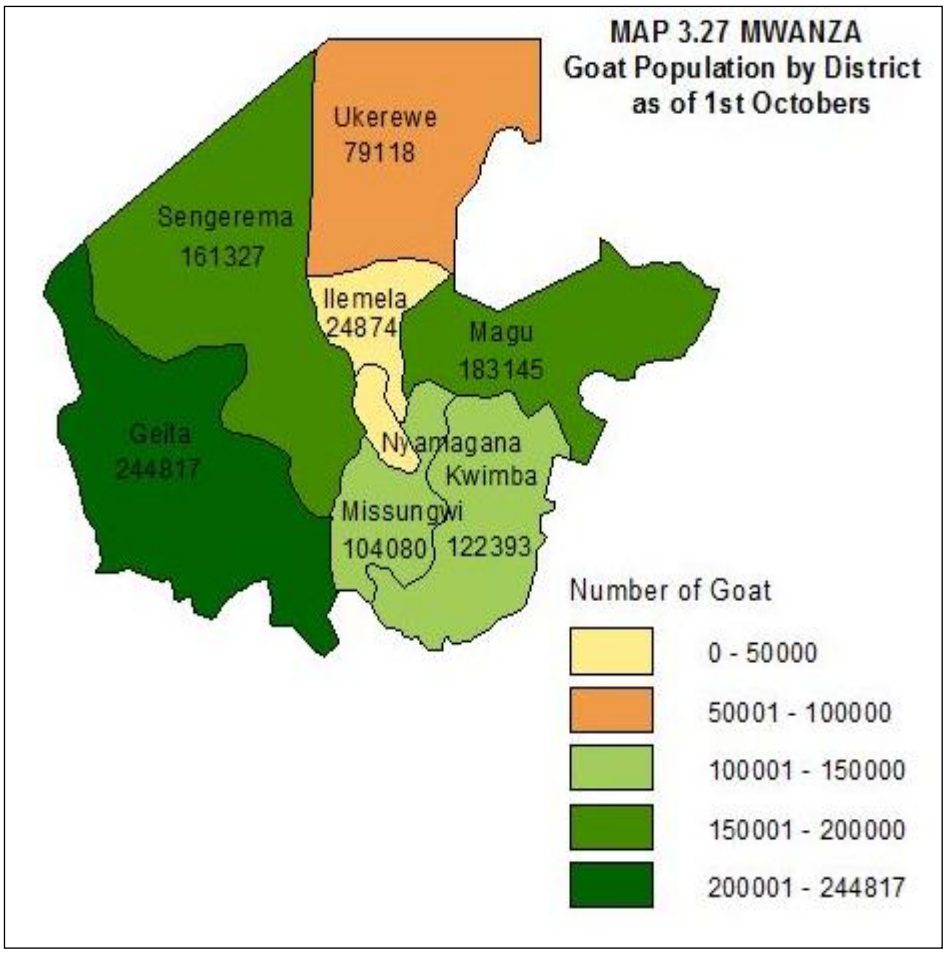
Most of the goats kept in Mwanza region were of indigenous type accounting for 98.4% (904,695) of the goat population. In actual fact, indigenous goats were the only type of goats kept in Missungwi, Ukerewe and Sengerema districts. In addition, a large number of these goats were recorded in Geita (241,771) while Ilemela recorded the smallest number of indigenous goats (23,707). An insignificant number of improved breeds of goats were raised for meat production and were only kept in Ilemela (53). Also, there were 15,005 dairy goats with about 50% of them kept in Kwimba (7,674) (Table 3.36).

Table 3.36: Number of Households, Goats and Percent Distribution by Type of Goats and by District

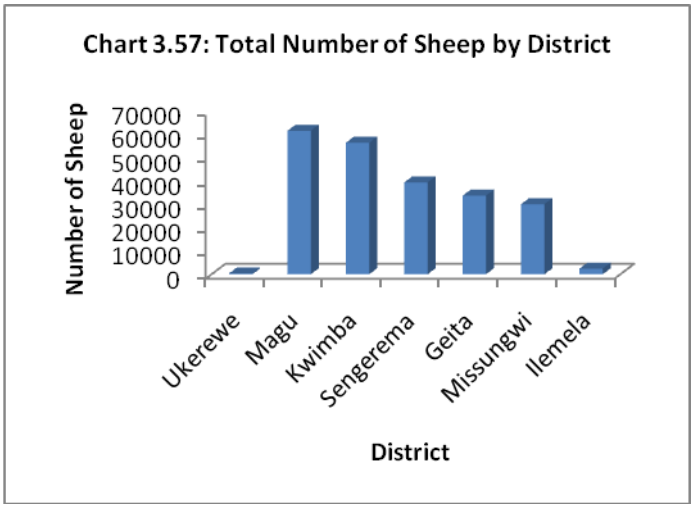
	Indigenous			Improved for Meat			Improved Dairy			Total		
District	Households	Goats	%	households	Goats	%	Households	Goats	%	households	Goats	%
Ukerewe	21,092	79,118	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,092	79,118	100
Magu	22,041	179,973	98.3	0	0	0	317	3,171	1.7	22,358	183,145	100
Kwimba	13,684	114,719	93.7	0	0	0	128	7,674	6.3	13,812	122,393	100
Sengerema	28,339	161,327	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,339	161,327	100
Geita	41,264	241,771	98.8	0	0	0	554	3,046	1.2	41,818	244,817	100
Missungwi	14,547	104,080	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,547	104,080	100
Ilemela	3,182	23,707	95.3	53	53	0.2	106	1,114	4.5	3,341	24,874	100
Total	**144,149**	**904,695**	**98.4**	**53**	**53**	**0**	**1,105**	**15,005**	**13.7**	**145,307**	**919,753**	**100**


MAP 3.25 MWANZA
Cattle Population by District
as of 1st Octobers
Ukerewe
66039
Sengerema
281969
Ilemela
27367
Magu
485056
Geita
497665
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
250674
368201
Number of Cattle
0 - 100000
100001 - 200000
200001 - 300000
300001 - 400000
400001 - 497665


MAP 3.26 MWANZA
Cattle Density by District
as of 1st October
Ukerewe
28
Sengerema
79
Ilemela
Magu
250
Geita
176
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
233
Number of Cattle
per Square Km
0 - 59
60 - 118
119 - 177
178 - 236
236 - 295


MAP 3.27 MWANZA
Goat Population by District
as of 1st Octobers
Ukerewe
79118
Sengerema
161327
Ilemela
24874
Magu
183145
Geita
244817
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
104080
122393
Number of Goat
0 - 50000
50001 - 100000
100001 - 150000
150001 - 200000
200001 - 244817

3.10.3 Sheep Production

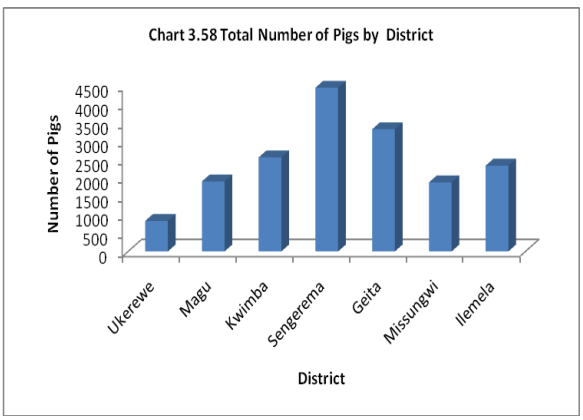


The total number of sheep in Mwanza region was 224,403. Magu had the largest number of sheep (61,683) accounting for 28% of the total population of sheep in the region. Other districts with a sizable number of sheep were Kwimba (56,528), Sengerema (39,472), Geita (33,787), and Missungwi (30,126). In contrast, Ukerewe had the smallest number of sheep (368) (Chart 3.55, Map 3.24). Moreover, Misungwi district had the highest density of sheep per km^2 (35 flock /km^2) and the lowest density was recorded in Ukerewe (one flock/ six km^2). All (224,403) sheep kept in the region were indigenous. Of these she sheep constituted the largest category of sheep (114,115) followed by ram (43,183), she lamb (34,143), male lamb (26,890), and castrated sheep numbered only 6,072. Although the population of sheep by category varied across districts, generally, Magu had the largest population of ram (11,575), castrated sheep (2,696), and she sheep (31,555). On the other hand, Sengerema had the largest number of male lamb (8,906) while Kwimba recorded the largest number of she lamb (10,743) (Table 3.37).

Table 3.37: Total Number of Indigenous Sheep by Category of Sheep and District as of 1st October 2007/08 Agricultural year

District	Number of Indigenous					Total
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Ukerewe	0	0	368	0	0	368
Magu	11,575	2,696	31,555	6,501	9,355	61,683
Kwimba	10,359	1,790	26,985	6,650	10,743	56,528
Sengerema	6,680	0	17,003	8,906	6,882	39,472
Geita	9,693	554	18,001	1,939	3,600	33,787
Missungwi	4,505	1,032	18,770	2,628	3,191	30,126
Ilemela	371	0	1,432	265	371	2,440
Total	**43,183**	**6,072**	**114,115**	**26,890**	**34,143**	**224,403**

3.10.4 Pig Production



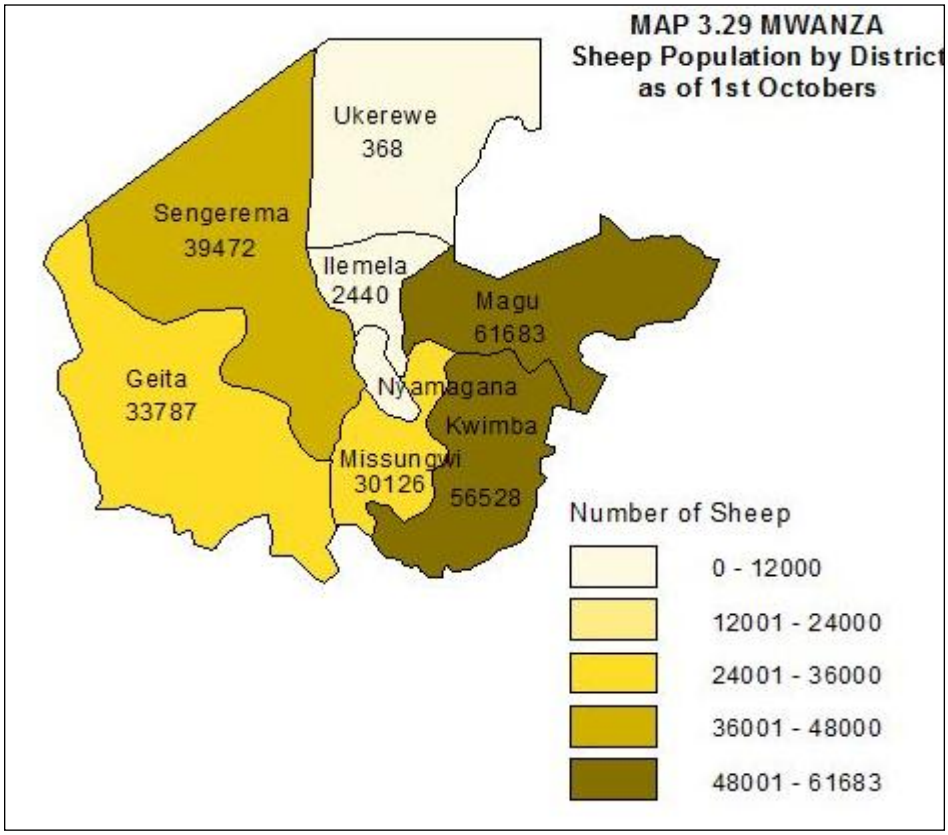
The total population of pigs in Mwanza region was 17,277. Sengerema had the largest number of pigs (4,453) followed by Geita (3,323), Kwimba (2,558), Ilemela (2,334), Magu (1,903), Missungwi (1,877) and Ukerewe had the smallest number

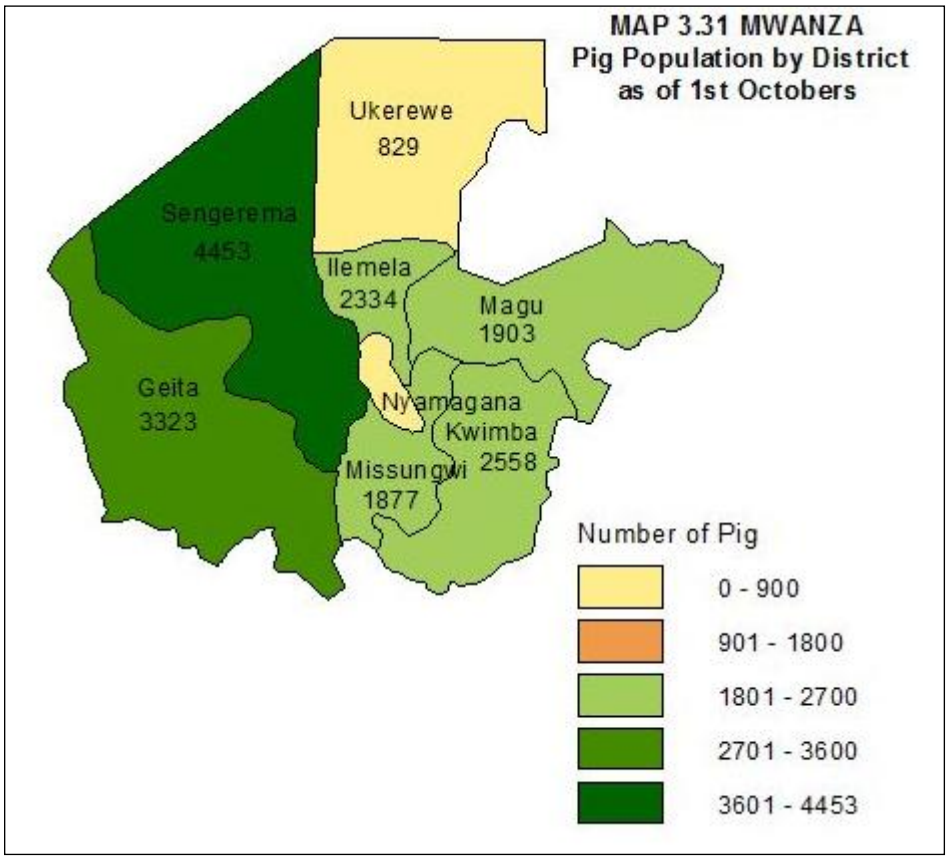
(829) (Chart 3.56, Map 3.25). The highest density of pigs was found in Ilemela district (five flock/km^2) while Ukerewe recorded the lowest density.

The largest number of pigs kept was she piglet (5,096) followed by male piglet (4,767), sow/gilt (4,357), boar (2,073), and the smallest number was that of castrated male (983) (Table 3.38**).**

Table 3.38: Total Number of Pigs by Type of Pigs and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Pig Type					
	Boar	Castrated Male	Sow / Gilt	Male Piglet	She Piglet	Total
Ukerewe	184	0	645	0	0	829
Magu	159	0	476	0	1,269	1,903
Kwimba	256	384	256	384	1,279	2,558
Sengerema	810	0	1,215	1,215	1,215	4,453
Geita	277	0	277	2,769	0	3,323
Missungwi	282	282	375	188	751	1,877
Ilemela	106	318	1,114	212	583	2,334
Total	**2,073**	**983**	**4,357**	**4,767**	**5,096**	**17,277**


MAP 3.29 MWANZA
Sheep Population by District
as of 1st Octobers
Ukerewe
368
Sengerema
39472
Ilemela
2440
Magu
61683
Geita
33787
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
30126
56528
Number of Sheep
0 - 12000
12001 - 24000
24001 - 36000
36001 - 48000
48001 - 61683


MAP 3.31 MWANZA
Pig Population by District
as of 1st Octobers
Ukerewe
829
Sengerema
4453
Ilemela
2334
Magu
1903
Geita
3323
Nyamagana
Kwimba
2558
Missungwi
1877
Number of Pig
0 - 900
901 - 1800
1801 - 2700
2701 - 3600
3601 - 4453

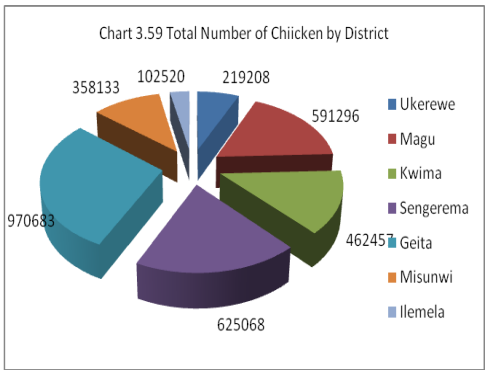
3.10.5 Chicken Population

Table 3.39: Total Number of Chicken and Area (Km^2) by District

District	Chicken	Area (Km^2)	Density
Ukerewe	219208	2351	93
Magu	591296	1943	304
Kwimba	462457	1580	293
Sengerema	625068	3568	175
Geita	970683	2827	343
Misungwi	358133	853	420
Ilemela	102520	497	206
Total	**3329365**	**13619**	**244**

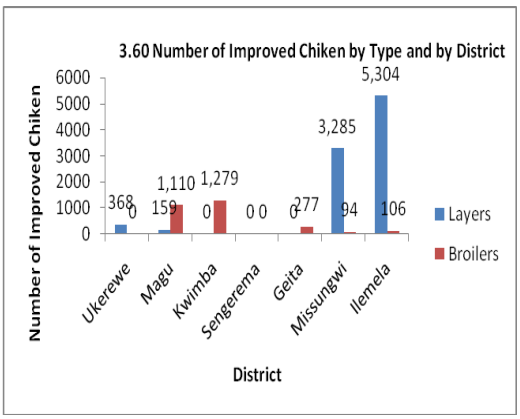
3.10.5.1 Chicken Population

The total number of chickens in the region was 3,329,364 (Table 3.39). These were distributed in a total of 280,515 household thus giving an average of 12 chickens per chicken rearing households.



The District with the largest number of chicken was Geita (970,683) followed by Sengerema (625,068), Magu (591,296), Kwimba (462,457), Missungwi (358,133), and Ukerewe (219,208) while Ilemela had the smallest number (102,520) (Chart 3.57). Furthermore, while the regional density of chicken was 244, Missungwi district had the highest density of chicken (420 flock per km^2), followed by Geita (343), and Magu (304). On the other hand the lowest density was recorded in Sengerema (175) followed by Ilemela (206 head per km^2) (Table 3.39, Map 3.26).

3.10.5.2 Improved Chicken Breeds (layers and broilers)

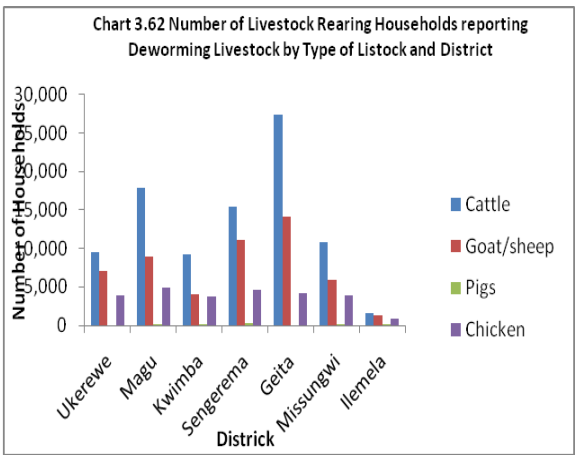


The number of improved chicken was 11,981 out of which layers were 9,115. In contrast, broilers accounted for only 2,866 of the population. The largest number of layers was recorded in Ilemela (5,304) while none of the households in Kwimba, Sengerema, and Geita reported raising layers. In regard to broilers, the largest number was recorded in Kwimba (1,279) closely followed by Magu (1,110) while none of the households covered in the census in Ukerewe and Sengerema indicated keeping broilers (Chart 3.58, Table 3.40).

Table 3.40: Number of Improve Chicken by Type and District

	Layers	Broilers	Total
Ukerewe	368	0	368
Magu	159	1,110	1,269
Kwimba	0	1,279	1,279
Sengerema	0	0	0
Geita	0	277	277
Missungwi	3,285	94	3,379
Ilemela	5,304	106	5,410
Total	**9,115**	**2,866**	**11,981**

3.10.6 Pests and Parasites Incidences and Control

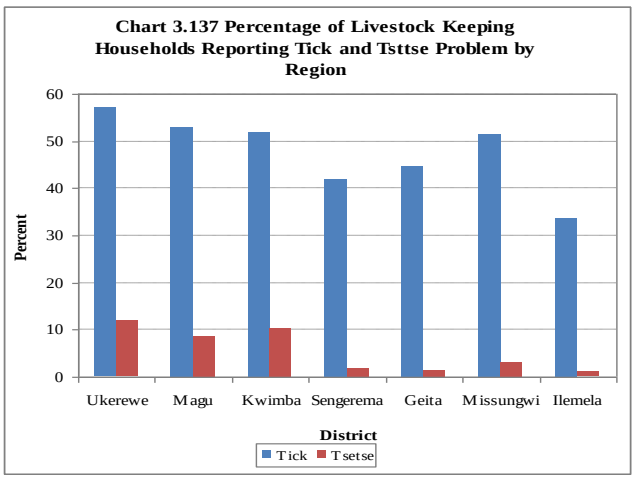


Incidences of ticks and tsetse were reported by livestock keeping households in the region. With regard to incidences of ticks, Ukerewe had the highest percent of households reporting tick problem (57%) closely followed by Magu (53%). In other districts the percent of households reporting tick problem was as follows: Missungwi (51%), Kwimba (52%), Geita (45%), and Sengerema (42%) while Ilemela had the lowest percent of households reporting the problem (34%). Regarding incidences of tsetse, Ukerewe had the highest percent of households reporting incidences of tsetse (12%) followed by Kwimba (10%). In the other remaining districts the incidences seemed insignificant. Generally, in all districts incidences of ticks were much higher than those of tsetse (Chart 3.59).

3.10.6.1 Deworming

A total of 119,893 livestock keeping households de wormed their livestock. Magu recorded the highest percent of households reporting deworming cattle 87%) while the lowest percent was recorded in Ilemela (53%). In regard to deworming of goat/sheep, Misungwi recorded the highest percent of households (30%) while Ukerewe had the lowest (17%). Moreover, Ilemela had the highest percent (5%) of households that dewormed their pigs while Geita and Ukerewe recorded the lowest percent (0.0%). Generally, deworming was most practiced with cattle followed by goat/sheep while deworming of pigs was limited (Chart 3.60).

3.10.6.2 Households Infested with Ticks



Geita had the largest number of households infested with ticks (42,095) followed by Magu (27,908), Sengerema (24,695), Kwimba (19,184), Ukerewe (18,145), Missungwi (16,799), and Ilemela had the smallest number of households (3,447). However, in terms of percentage, Ukerewe had the highest percent of households infested with ticks (57.10%) followed by Magu (53.01%), Kwimba (51.90%), Missungwi (51.44%), Geita (44.71%), Sengerema (41.92%), whereas Ilemela had the lowest percent (33.60%) (Map 3.27).

3.10.7 Fish Farming

Fish farming in Mwanza was negligible as only 92 households in Ukerewe practised fish farming (Charts 3.61 and 3.62, Table 3.41).

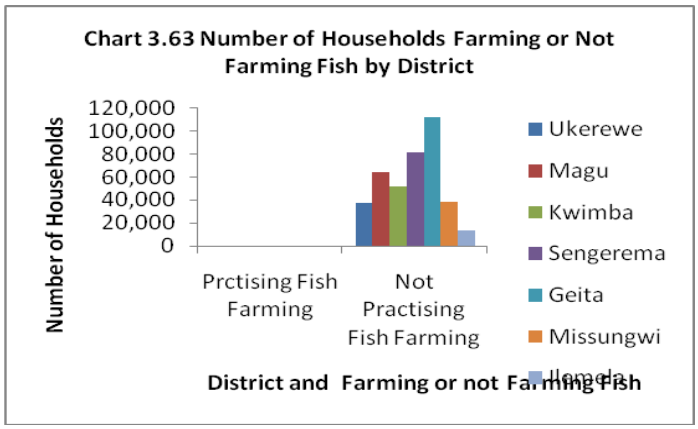
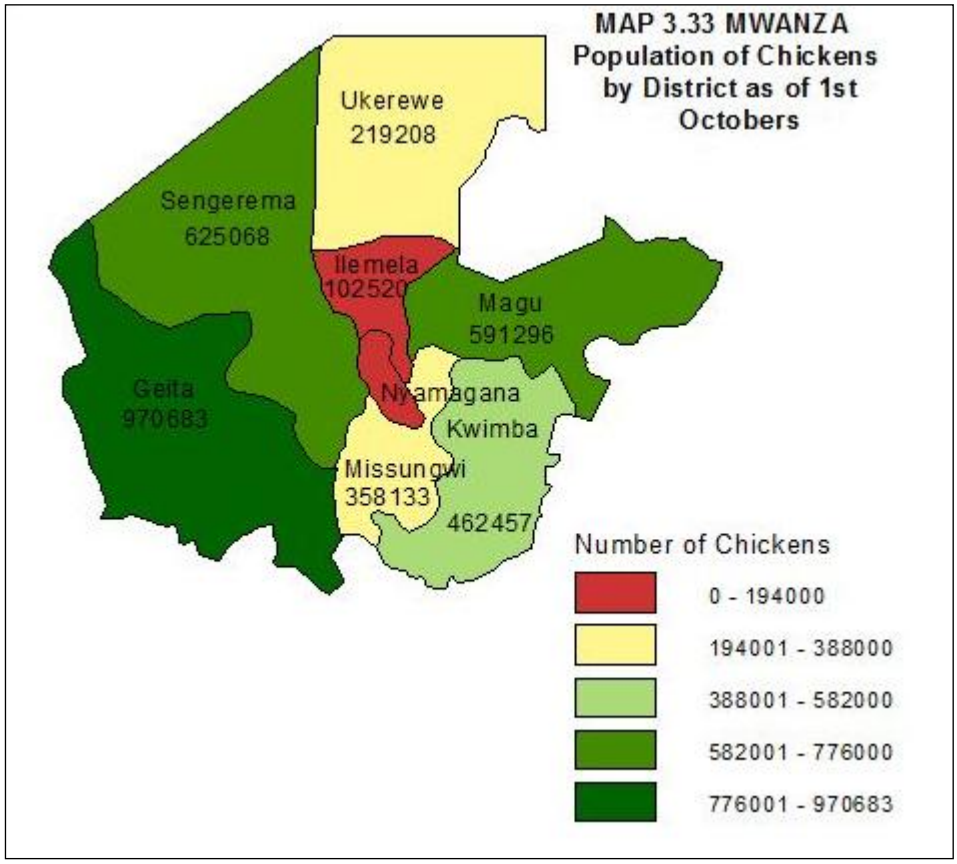
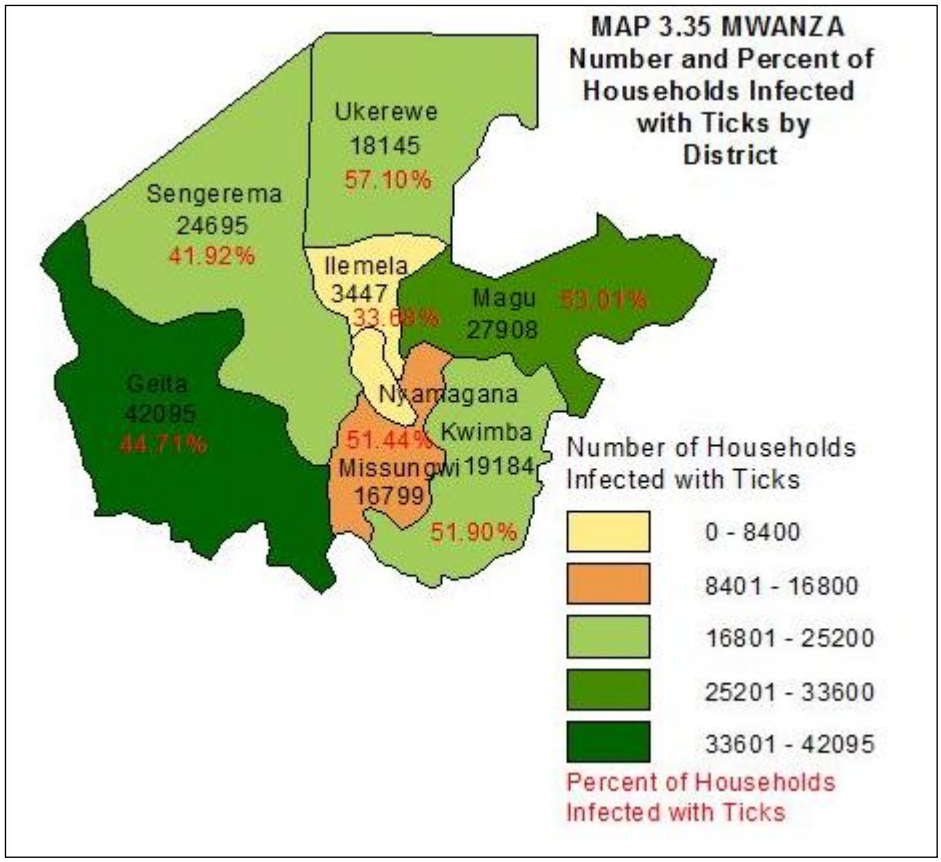


Table 3.41: Number of Households Practicing or not Practicing Fish Farming by District

District	Practicing Fish Farming	Not Practicing Fish Farming	Total
Ukerewe	92	37,210	37,302
Magu	0	64,220	64,220
Kwimba	0	51,796	51,796
Sengerema	0	81,979	81,979
Geita	0	112,162	112,162
Missungwi	0	38,009	38,009
Ilemela	0	13,524	13,524
Total	92	398,901	398,993


MAP 3.33 MWANZA
Population of Chickens by District as of 1st Octobers
Ukerewe
219208
Sengerema
625068
Ilemela
102520
Magu
591296
Geita
970683
Nyamagana
Kwimba
Missungwi
358133
462457
Number of Chickens
0 - 194000
194001 - 388000
388001 - 582000
582001 - 776000
776001 - 970683


MAP 3.35 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Infected with Ticks by District
Ukerewe
18145
57.10%
Sengerema
24695
41.92%
Ilemela
3447
Magu
27908
Geita
42095
44.71%
Nyamagana
51.44%
Kwimba
Missungwi
16799
19184
51.90%
Number of Households Infected with Ticks
0 - 8400
8401 - 16800
16801 - 25200
25201 - 33600
33601 - 42095
Percent of Households Infected with Ticks

3.11 Poverty Indicators

Data for the agricultural census on poverty were collected for the purpose of providing a base for tracking progress in poverty reduction strategies undertaken by the government. Specific attention was paid to the following indicators.

3.11.1 Type of Toilets

Out of a total 398,993 households 8% did not have toilets while the rest (92%) had one type of toilet or the other. Most of those who reported owning toilets used traditional pit latrines (344417, 86%) while those with improved latrines accounted for 5% (20,842) and only 1% (2,905) had flush toilets (Chart 3.63, Table 3.42).

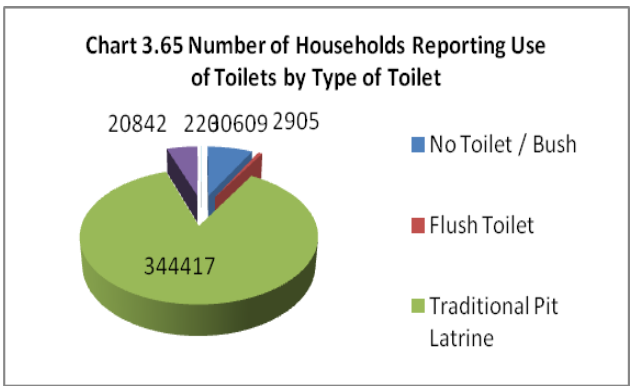


Table 3.42: Number and percentage of Households by Use of Toilets

Type of Toilet	No Toilet / Bush	Flush Toilet	Traditional Pit Latrine	Improved Pit Latrine	Other Type	Total
Households	30,609	2,905	344,417	20,842	220	398,993
%	8	1	86	5	0	100

Geita District had the largest number of households without toilets (10,524, 34%) while Ilemela had the lowest (1,167, 3.8%). However, Geita had the largest number of traditional toilets (96,930) closely followed by Sengerema (75,097) while Ilemela had the lowest (10,607). Furthermore, Magu had the largest number of households with improved latrines (7,453) and the least number of the same was recorded in Missungwi (845). None of the households in Missungwi reported having flush toilets while the largest number was recorded in Ukerewe (737) (Table 3.43). In contrast, Missungwi had the highest percent of households without toilets (14%) and Ilemela had the lowest percent of households without toilets (4%) (Table 3.44, Map 3.28).

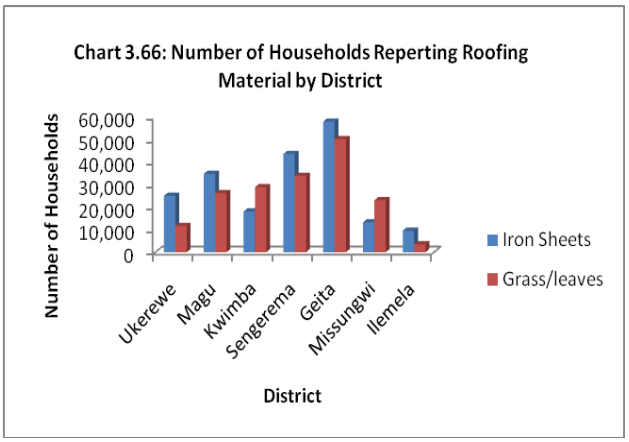
Table 3.43: Number of Households Using Toilets by Type of Toilet and District

District	No Toilet / Bush	Flush Toilet	Traditional Pit Latrine	Improved Pit Latrine	Other Type	Total
Ukerewe	2,118	737	32,789	1,566	92	37,302
Magu	3,488	317	52,961	7,453	0	64,220
Kwimba	5,627	512	44,123	1,407	128	51,796
Sengerema	2,429	202	75,097	4,251	0	81,979
Geita	10,524	554	96,930	4,154	0	112,162
Missungwi	5,256	0	31,909	845	0	38,009
Ilemela	1,167	583	10,607	1,167	0	13,524
Total	30,609	2,905	344,417	20,842	220	398,993

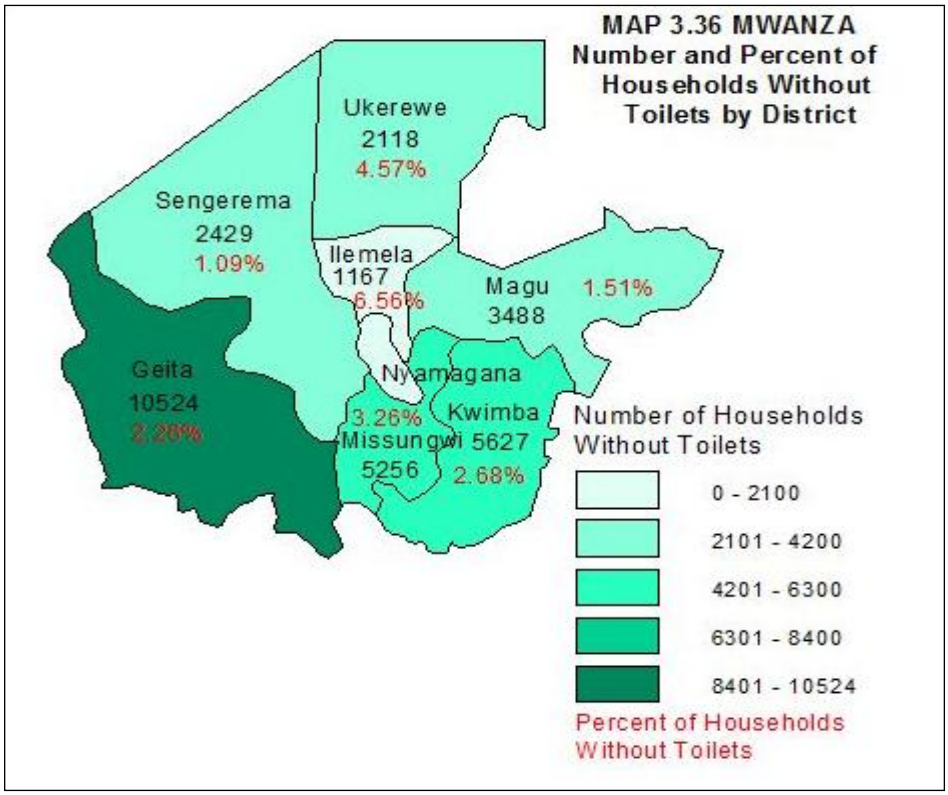
Table 3.44: Percent of Households by Type of Toilet and District

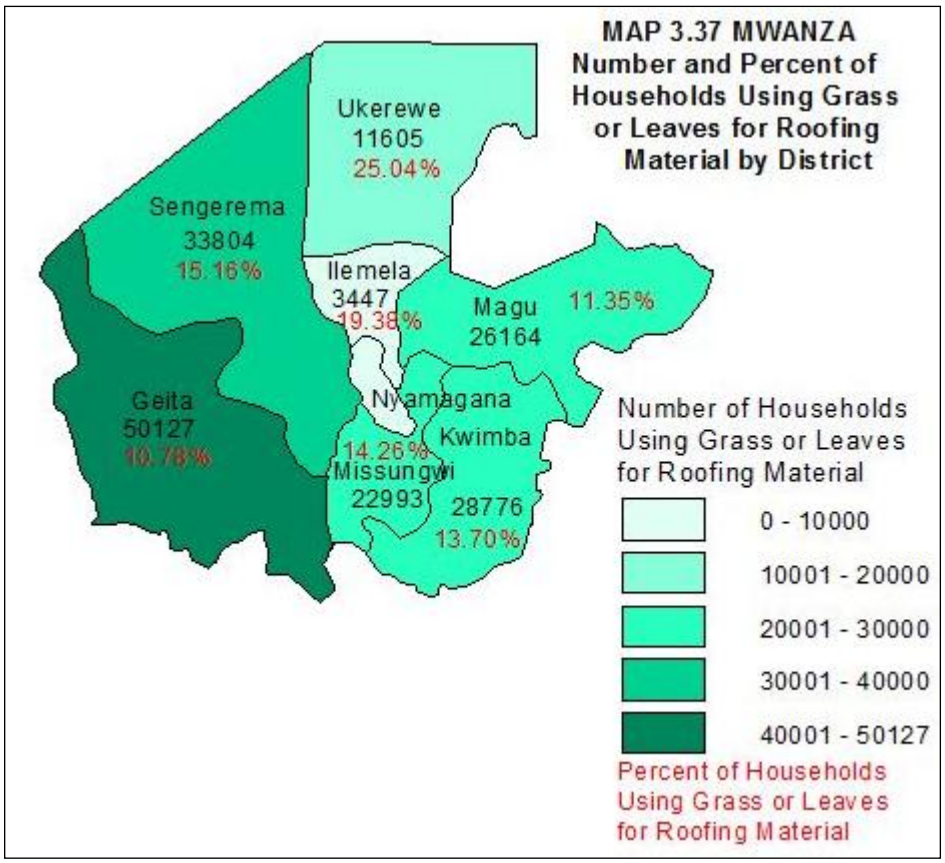
District	No Toilet / Bush	Flush Toilet	Traditional Pit Latrine	Improved Pit Latrine -	Total
Ukerewe	5.6	2	87.9	4.2	100
Magu	5.4	0.5	82.5	11.6	100
Kwimba	10.9	1	85.2	2.7	100
Sengerema	3	0.2	91.6	5.2	100
Geita	9.4	0.5	86.4	3.7	100
Missungwi	13.8	0	84	2.2	100
Ilemela	8.6	4.3	78.4	8.6	100
Total	**7.7**	**0.7**	**86.3**	**5.2**	**100**

3.11.2 Roofing Material



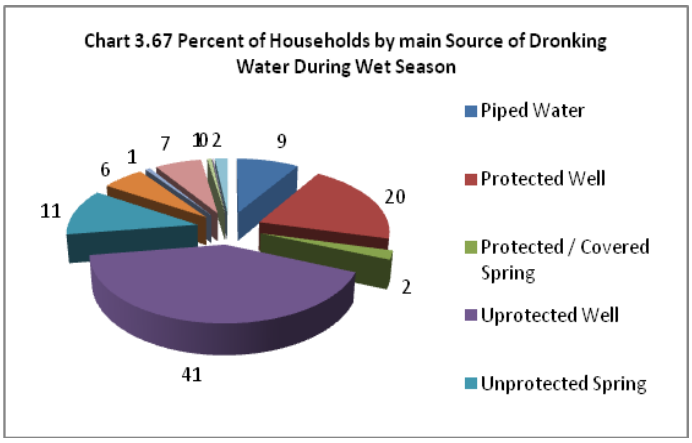
Generally except for Missungwi and Kwimba, households using iron sheet for roofing material were more than those using grass/leaves (Chart 3.64). On the other hand, Geita had the largest number of households using leaves or grass as roofing material (50,127) while Ilemela had the smallest number (3,447). However, Geita recorded the lowest percent of households using leaves or grass as roofing material (10.78%) . In contrast, Ukerewe reported the highest percent of households with leaves/grass roofing (25.09%) (Map 3.29).


MAP 3.36 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Without Toilets by District
Ukerewe
2118
4.57%
Sengerema
2429
1.09%
Ilemela
1167
6.56%
Magu
3488
1.51%
Geita
10524
2.28%
Nyamagana
3.26%
Kwimba
Missungwi
5256
5627
2.68%
Number of Households Without Toilets
0 - 2100
2101 - 4200
4201 - 6300
6301 - 8400
8401 - 10524
Percent of Households Without Toilets


MAP 3.37 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Using Grass or Leaves for Roofing Material by District
Ukerewe
11605
25.04%
Sengerema
33804
15.16%
Ilemela
3447
19.38%
Magu
26164
11.35%
Geita
50127
10.78%
Nyamagana
14.26%
Kwimba
Missungwi
22993
28776
13.70%
Number of Households Using Grass or Leaves for Roofing Material
0 - 10000
10001 - 20000
20001 - 30000
30001 - 40000
40001 - 50127
Percent of Households Using Grass or Leaves for Roofing Material

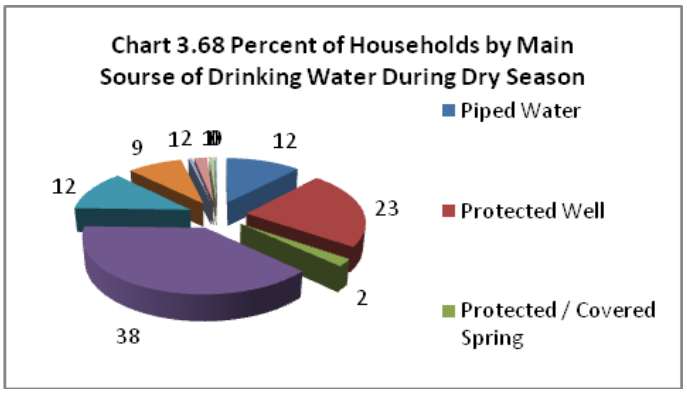
3.11.3 Access to Drinking Water

There exist various sources of drinking water in Mwanza region. However, during the wet season the main source of water is unprotected wells (41%) (Chart 3.65).



However, the main source of drinking water for agricultural households during the dry season was unprotected wells (38%) followed by protected wells (23%), unprotected springs (12%), piped water (12%), and surface water (9%). Other sources of drinking water, with less significant were protected/covered spring, uncovered rain water catchments, covered rain water catchment and water vendors (Chart 3.66).

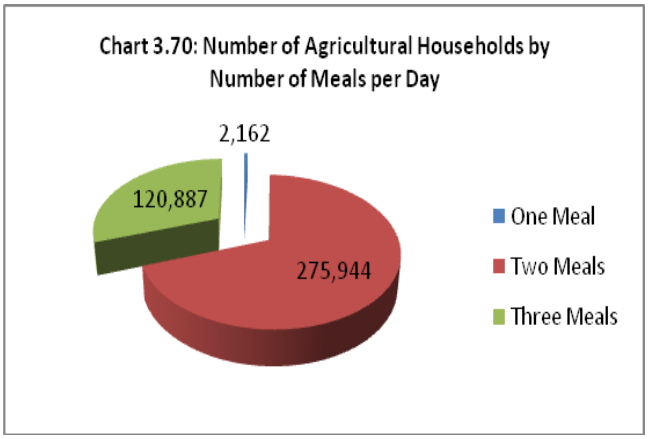
In Mwanza region 225,945 of agricultural households obtained drinking water within a distance of less than one kilometer during the wet season while the figure drops to 169,899 during the dry season. The most common distance to the source of drinking water was between 1-199 km in both wet and dry seasons.



3.11.4 Food Consumption Pattern

3.11.4.1 Number of Meals per Day

Majority of households in Mwanza region had two meals a day (275,944, 69.2%), followed by those who had three meals per day (120,887, 30.3%) and those who had only one meal a day (2,162, 0.5%) (Chart 3.66).



Geita had the largest number of households reporting eating three (3) meals per day (31,294) while Ilemela recorded the smallest number (3,394). Furthermore, Geita had the largest number of households that had two meals a day (80,036) while the smallest number was recorded in Ilemela (9,971). Also, Geita had the largest number of households that had one meal a day (831) while Missungwi had the smallest number (94) (Table 3.45). However, Missungwi had the highest percent of households eating 3 meals 51%) while Ukerewe had the lowest percent of households eating 3 meals a day (14%) (Table 3.45, Map 3.30).

Table 3.45: Number of Households Reporting Number of meals they normally take per day by District

District	One	Two	Three	Total
Ukerewe	184	31,868	5,250	37,302
Magu	159	48,363	15,698	64,220
Kwimba	128	29,543	22,125	51,796
Sengerema	607	57,487	23,885	81,979
Geita	831	80,036	31,294	112,162
Missungwi	94	18,676	19,239	38,009
Ilemela	159	9,971	3,394	13,524
Total	2,162	275,944	120,887	398,993
%	**0.5**	**69.2**	**30.3**	**100**

3.11.4.2 Meat Consumption Frequencies

A total of 215,063 accounting for 54% of agricultural households reported not having eaten meat during the week preceding the census while those who ate meat once were 123,250 (31%). Besides, those reporting having eaten meat more than once were 60,680 (15%). Magu recorded the highest percent of households that had not eaten meat (61%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent in this category. The highest percent of households that reported eating meat once was found in Kwimba (42%) while Ilemela recorded the lowest percent (25%). Moreover, Geita recorded the highest percent of households that ate meat more than once (25.56%) and the lowest percent was reported in Ilemela (5.6%) (Table 3.46, Map 3.31).

Table 3.46: Number and Percent of Households by Frequency of Meat Consumption and District

District	Meat Eating					
	Not Eaten	%	Once	%	> Once	Total
Ukerewe	19434	52	10592	28	7276	37302
Magu	39007	61	16650	26	8563	64220
Kwimba	22125	43	21870	42	7801	51796
Sengerema	46759	57	23278	28	11943	81979
Geita	61481	55	35172	31	15509	112162
Missungwi	19520	51	12294	32	6194	38009
Ilemela	6736	50	3394	25	3394	13524
Total	**215063**	**54**	**123250**	**31**	**60680**	**398993**

3.11.4.3 Fish Consumption Frequencies

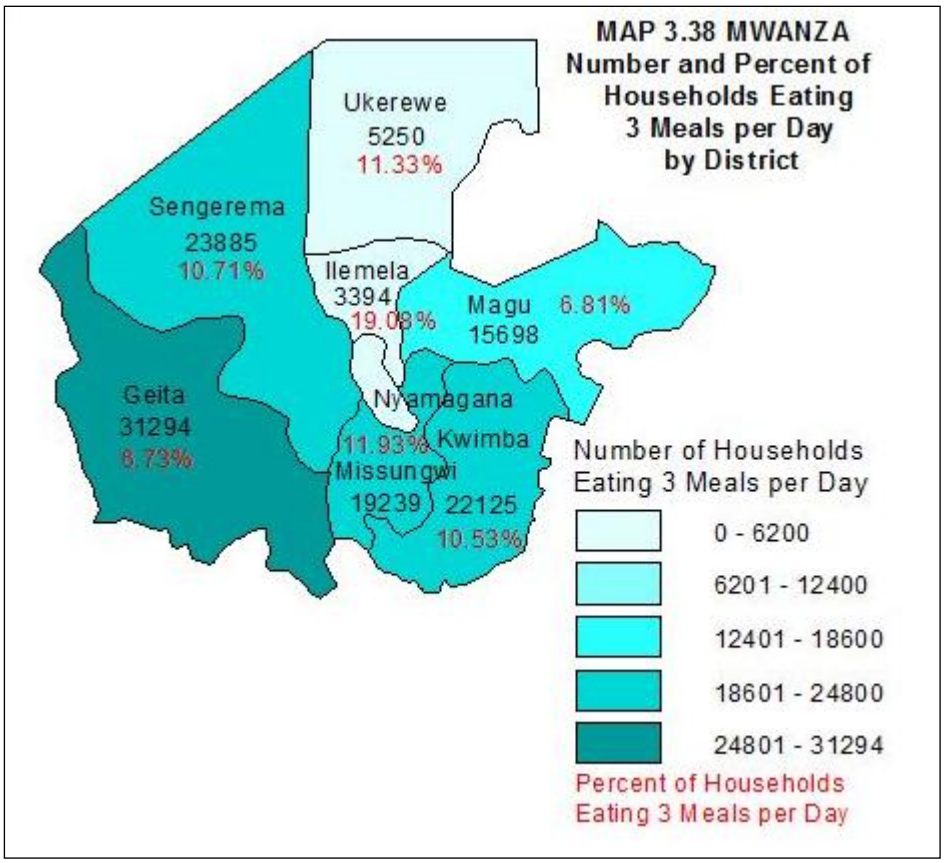
The largest number of households had eaten fish more than once (252,653) or about 63% of agricultural households. On the other hand, 72,937 or 18% reported eating fish once (18%) while 73,402 households accounting for 18% of agricultural households ate fish once. Kwimba had the highest percent of households that had did not eat fish (32%) while Ukerewe recorded the lowest percent (2%). Also, Missungwi had the highest percent of households reporting eating fish once (32%). Besides, Sengerema recorded the highest percent of households that reported eating fish more than once (26.83%). In contrast, the lowest percent in this category was reported in Ilemela (3.92%) (Table 3.47, Map 3.32).

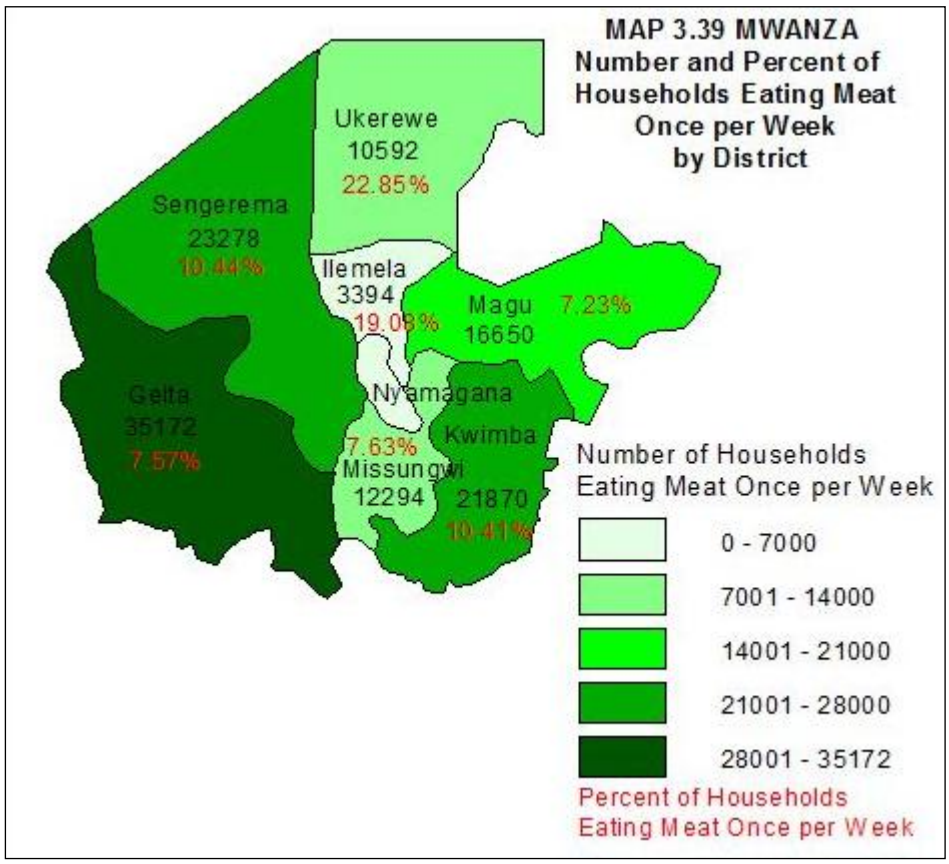
Table 3.47 Number and Percent of Households by Frequency of Fish Consumption and by District

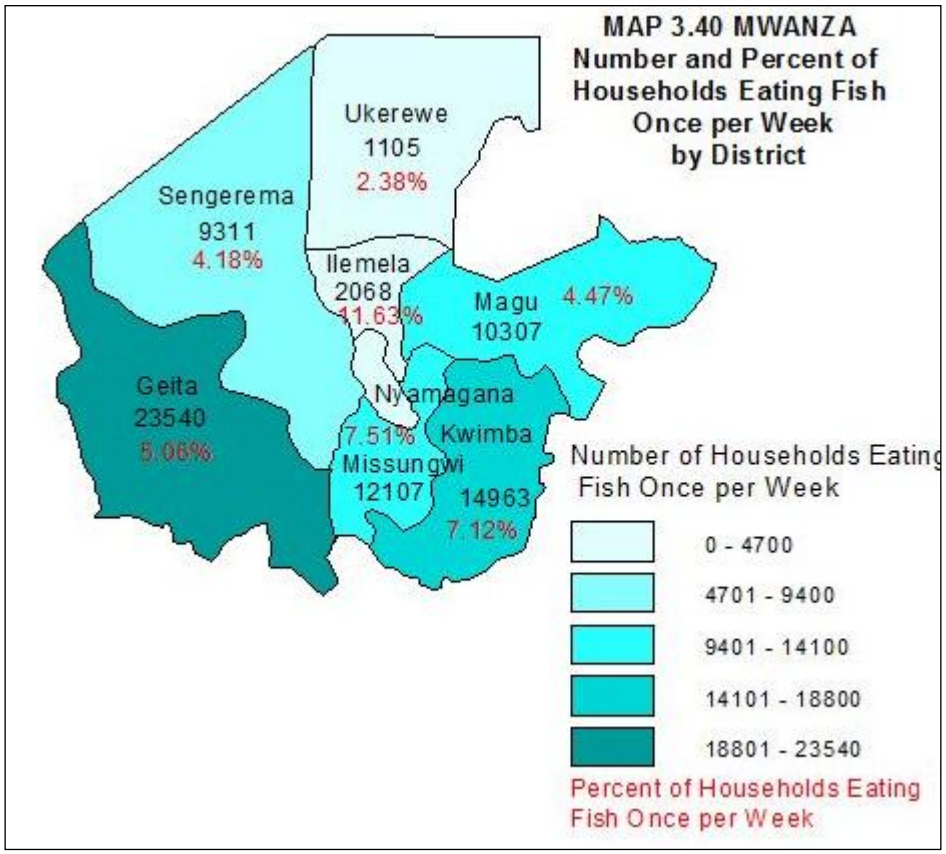
District	Fish Eating					Total
	Not Eaten	%	Once	%	> Once	
Ukerewe	829	2	110	3	35368	37302
Magu	10624	17	10307	16	43289	64220
Kwimba	16498	32	14963	29	20335	51796
Sengerema	4858	6	9311	11	67810	81979
Geita	27140	24	23540	21	61481	112162
Missungwi	11449	30	12107	32	14453	38009
Ilemela	1538	11	2068	15	9918	13524
Total	72937	18	73402	18	3E+05	398993

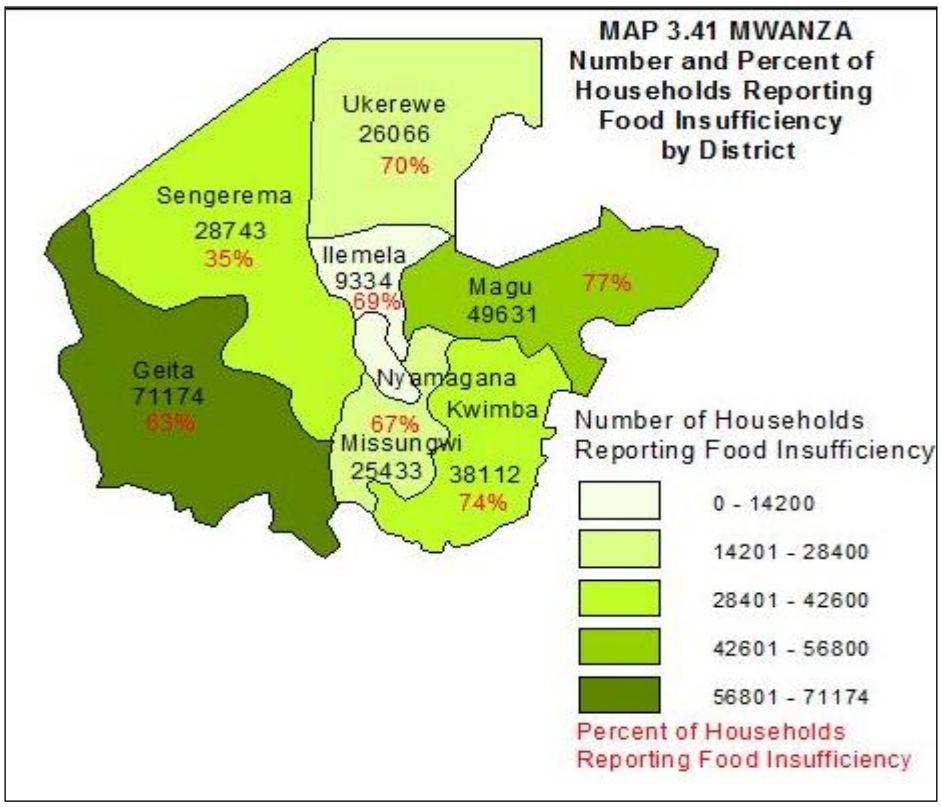
3.11.5 Food Security

Household food insecurity was widely experienced in Mwanza region. The largest number of households reporting food insecurity was found in Geita (71,174) followed by Magu (49,631), Kwqimba (38,112), Sengerema (28,743), Ukerewe (26,066), Missungwi (25,433) while the smallest number of food insecure households was reported in Ilemela (9,334). However, on the basis of percentage, Magu recorded the highest percent of food insecure households (77%) followed by Kwimba (74%), Ukerewe (73%), Ilemela (69%), Missungwi (67%), Geita (63%) whilist Sengerema had the lowest percent (35%) (Map 3.33).


MAP 3.38 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Eating 3 Meals per Day by District
Ukerewe
5250
11.33%
Sengerema
23885
10.71%
Ilemela
3394
19.08%
Magu
15698
6.81%
Geita
31294
6.73%
Nyamagana
11.93%
Kwimba
Missungwi
19239
22125
10.53%
Number of Households Eating 3 Meals per Day
0 - 6200
6201 - 12400
12401 - 18600
18601 - 24800
24801 - 31294
Percent of Households Eating 3 Meals per Day


MAP 3.39 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Eating Meat Once per Week by District
Ukerewe
10592
22.85%
Sengerema
23278
10.44%
Ilemela
3394
19.08%
Magu
16650
7.23%
Geita
35172
7.57%
Nyamagana
7.63%
Kwimba
Missungwi
12294
21870
10.41%
Number of Households Eating Meat Once per Week
0 - 7000
7001 - 14000
14001 - 21000
21001 - 28000
28001 - 35172
Percent of Households Eating Meat Once per Week


MAP 3.40 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Eating Fish Once per Week by District
Ukerewe
1105
2.38%
Sengerema
9311
4.18%
Ilemela
2068
11.63%
Magu
10307
4.47%
Geita
23540
5.06%
Nyamagana
7.51%
Kwimba
Missungwi
12107
14963
7.12%
Number of Households Eating Fish Once per Week
0 - 4700
4701 - 9400
9401 - 14100
14101 - 18800
18801 - 23540
Percent of Households Eating Fish Once per Week


MAP 3.41 MWANZA
Number and Percent of Households Reporting Food Insufficiency by District
Ukerewe
26066
70%
Sengerema
28743
35%
Ilemela
9334
69%
Magu
49631
77%
Geita
71174
63%
Nyamagana
Kwimba
67%
Missungwi
25433
38112
74%
Number of Households Reporting Food Insufficiency
0 - 14200
14201 - 28400
28401 - 42600
42601 - 56800
56801 - 71174
Percent of Households Reporting Food Insufficiency

4. MWANZA PROFILES

This section presents the status of crops and livestock production, access to natural resources and services, demography and poverty for both the region as a whole and for each district.

4.1 Mwanza Region Profile

The regional profile describes the status of the Agriculture sector in the region and compares it with other regions in the country. Mwanza region has the third largest utilised land area (approximately 700,000 ha) most of which is planted with annual crops, however permanent crops are also grown mainly as mixed crops with annuals but also small amounts of permanent mono-crop stands exist. The percent of land available to smallholders that was utilised during the census year was average compared to other regions, however the response to insufficiency of land was high (73%). Mwanza has two planting seasons and the short rainy season had a greater planted area than the long rainy season during the census year, however the area planted per household was greater in the long rainy season than in the short rainy season.

The region has the largest planted area of maize and paddy per square kilometre and the largest planted areas under cassava in the country. It also has the second largest planted areas of cotton in the country. Compared to other regions, the area under sorghum and bean production is moderate to low. Vegetable production in Mwanza is moderate. Of the permanent crops mangos, bananas, and oranges are the most important.

The region has the fourth largest planted area under irrigation; however the number of households practicing irrigation has remained unchanged over the last 10 years. As with most regions, most land clearing is done by hand slashing. The region has the third largest planted area cultivated by oxen, however around 60 percent is cultivated by hand. Eighty percent of the planted area had no fertiliser, the remaining area was applied with farm yard manure and virtually no chemical fertilizer was used.

Mwanza has the highest percent of unprotected storage in Tanzania with approximately 80 percent of households using sacks or open drums for storage. Most processing was done by neighbours' machines and of the small amount of processed products sold, most was to the local market/trade store. The region had one of the lowest percent of households receiving extension services in the country.

It has low to moderate number of trees planted by smallholders and a moderate number of households with erosion control/water harvesting structures; however in has the largest number of erosion control and water harvesting bunds in the country.

Mwanza has a high population of livestock. It has the second highest population of cattle in the country and has the highest density. Improved cattle types are virtually absent in Mwanza. The region has one of the highest densities of goats in the country; however it has low numbers of sheep and one of the lowest populations of pigs. It is the third highest milk producer in the country and the farm gate price for milk is very low.

The region has the second highest population of chickens in the country and it has the highest density. The number of improved chickens is very low however egg production is relatively high.

The region has one of the highest utilization of organic fertilizer in terms of area although the application rate per household was average. It has a moderate to high use of draft animals for cultivation. The rate of disease infection is moderate to low and considering the high cattle population it has a low incidence of trypanosomiasis. Access to livestock infrastructure and services is moderate to poor. Mwanza has the highest number of smallholders receiving extension services from Large Scale Farmers. However, this is still a very small number compared to extension provision from the government. There are a small number of fish farmers in the region.

Mwanza has a high population of livestock. It has the second highest population of cattle in the country and has the highest density. Improved cattle types are virtually absent in Mwanza. The region has one of the highest densities of goats in the country; however it has low numbers of sheep and one of the lowest populations of pigs. It is the third highest milk producer in the country and the farm gate price for milk is very low.

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4.2 District Profiles

The following district profiles highlight the characteristics of each district and compare them in relation to population, main crops, livestock, production, productivity, access to services, among others.

4.2.1 Ukerewe

Ukerewe district has the second lowest number of households in the region and it has a low percentage of households involved in smallholder agriculture. Most smallholders are involved in crop and livestock. .

Ukerewe had the fifth highest percent of the area planted with fruit and vegetables (1.2%) after Missungwi (11.8%), Magu (16.9%), Sengerema (17.02%), and Geita (44.2%) and almost twice as much as Kwimba (0.5%). It had the third highest percent of total area planted with perennial crops (17.21%) after Sengerema (24.23%), and Geita (34.31%) and had over and above Kwimba with only 2.65% of the area planted with perennial crops. Although the District has limited land area for agricultural production, in terms of cassava production it (with Magu) recorded the highest yield of cassava (2 tons/ha) almost twice the lowest yield of cassava recorded by Geita (1.1 tons/ha).

Compared with other districts Ukerewe is the only District in Mwanza region having 0.97 ha of usable area per household while other districts had 0.99 ha. Besides, it had the smallest planted area per household (0.68 ha) compared to Kwimba, which had the largest planted area per household (0.91 ha). Also, the District had the lowest percent of land utilization (70.44%) compared with Kwimba, which had the highest percent of land utilization (91.74%). Furthermore, it had the smallest area planted with paddy per paddy growing households (0.31 ha) as well as the smallest area planted with groundnuts (9 ha, 0.04%).

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Regarding the use of yield enhancing inputs, Ukerewe had the lowest percent of planted area with improved seeds (1%) far less than Ilemela, which recorded the highest percent (10%). Similarly, it had the smallest area of annual crops under irrigation (158 ha) compared with Geita with almost a third of the area under irrigation (6,135 ha). Besides, it had the lowest percent of households storing crops in the region (92%) after Magu (94%), Sengerema (95%), Ilemela (96%), Geita (97%), and Kwimba (98%).

Credit was obtained from various sources. However, cooperatives were important sources of credit in Ukerewe as was the case in Magu and Missungwi. Access to extension advice was quite limited and actually the district recorded the lowest percent in the region (28.5%) .

Agricultural households in Ukerewe kept different types of livestock. The District had the sixth largest population of cattle (66,039) compared with 497,665 in Geita followed by Magu (485,056), Kwimba (368,201), Sengerema (281,969), Missungwi (250,674), but had far more cattle than Ilemela (27,367). Besides, it recorded the fifth largest number of goats (79,118) after Missungwi (104,080), Kwimba (161,327), Magu (183,145), and Geita (244,817). However, the District had far more goats than Ilemela (24,874). Also, it had the seventh largest number of chicken (219,208) almost twice the number of chicken in Ilemela (102,520).

Moreover, it had the smallest number of sheep (368). Also, it had the smallest number of pigs (829) compared with Sengerema, which had the largest number (4,453) followed by Geita (3,323), Kwimba (2,558), Ilemela (2,334), Magu (1,903), and Missungwi (1,877).

With respect to some indicators of poverty, Ukerewe had the largest number of flush toilets (737) and recorded the lowest percent of households that did not eat fish (2%).

4.2.2 Magu

Magu District had third largest number of households in Mwanza region (64,220) after Sengerema (81,979), and Geita (133,776). Besides, it recorded the highest literacy level (78.8%) in the region compared with Geita, which reported the lowest literacy level (66.2%). The District had 0.99 ha of usable area per household. It had had the fifth largest planted area per paddy growing household (0.55 ha) after Sengerema (0.64 ha), Kwimba (0.73 ha), Missungwi (0.80 ha), and Geita (0.96 ha).

Magu had the third highest percent of area planted with fruits and vegetables (16.9%) after Sengerema (17.02%) and Geita, which had the highest percent of fruit and vegetable planted area (44.2%). Besides, it had the third largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing household (0.2 ha) compared with Ilemela (1.1 ha) and Missungwi (0.3 ha).

Compared with other districts Magu and Ukerewe recorded the highest yield of root and tuber crops (2 tons/ha) while Geita reported the lowest yield (1.1 ton/ha).

Magu District had the fifth highest percent of households storing crops (94%) after Sengerema (95%), Ilemela (96%), Geita (95%), and Kwimba (98%). Also, it had the fourth highest percent of households selling crops (72.71%).

With respect to livestock, Magu had the second highest percent of households receiving extension advice (81.3%) after Ilemela (85.8%). It also had the second largest population of cattle (485,056) compared with Geita, which recorded the first largest population of cattle (497,665). In addition, the District had the second largest number of goats (183,145) after Geita (244,817) and recorded the first largest number of sheep (61,683) accounting for 28% of the total population of sheep in the region. However, it had the fifth largest number of pigs (1,903) but had more pigs than Missungwi (1,877) and Ukerewe (829).

The District had the third largest number of chicken (591,296) after Geita (970,683) followed by Sengerema (625,068)but had more chicken than Kwimba (462,457), Missungwi (358,133), Ukerewe (219,208) and Ilemela (102,520).

Magu had the largest number of households with improved latrines (7,453) while the smallest number was recorded in Missungwi (845).

4. 2.3 Kwimba

Kwimba District had the fourth largest number of agricultural households (64,220) less than Geita (133,776), Sengerema (81,979) and Magu (64,220) but more than Missungwi (38,009), Ukerewe (37,302), and Ilemela (13,524)**.**

Kwimba had the largest planted area per household (0.91 ha) and the highest percent of land utilization (91.74%).

While the average area planted with paddy per household was 0.72ha, Kwimba had the third largest planted area per paddy growing household (0.73 ha), which is less than Geita (0.96 ha) and Missungwi (0.80 ha) but more than area recorded in Sengerema (0.64 ha), Magu (0.55 ha), Ilemela (0.39 ha), and Ukerewe (0.31 ha).

Kwimba District recorded the second largest area planted with sorghum (225,390 ha), which was more than the area reported in Sengerema (23,131 ha) and Missungwi (15,384 ha). However, it recorded the smallest area planted with cassava (3,216ha), the lowest percent of area planted with fruit and vegetable planted (0.5%), the lowest percent of total planted area with perennial crops (2.65%), and the lowest planted area with improved seeds (1%).

Kwimba had the highest percent of households storing crops (98%) and the highest percent of households selling crops (76.24%).

The District had the fifth highest percent of households receiving extension (47.7%) less than Ilemela (85.8%), Magu (81.3%), Missungwi (56.2%), and Sengerema (51.9%) but higher than Geita (37.3%) and Ukerewe (28.5%).

In regards to livestock Kwimba had the third largest population of cattle (368,201), which was less than that found in Geita (497,665), and Magu (485,056) but more than the population of cattle reported in Sengerema (281,969), Missungwi (250,674), Ukerewe (66,039), and Ilemela (27,367). Besides, it had the third largest number of goats (161,327), the second largest number of sheep and the third largest number of pigs (2,558), and the fourth largest number of chicken (462,457).
Moreover, the District reported the highest percent of households reporting eating meat once (42 %).

4.2.4 Sengerema

Sengerema had the second largest number of agricultural households (81,979) after Geita (133,776). Also, although the largest area planted with maize was recorded in Geita (94,392 ha), Sengerema reported the highest yield of maize (1.34 ton/ha). It had the fourth planted area per

paddy growing households, which was less than Geita (0.96 ha), Missungwi (0.80 ha), Kwimba (0.73 ha) but more than Magu (0.55 ha), Ilemela (0.39 ha), and Ukerewe (0.31 ha).

Sengerema had the third largest area planted with sorghum ((23,131 ha), the second highest percent of fruit and vegetable planted area Sengerema (17.02%), and the fourth largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing households Sengerema (0.2ha).

The District recorded the second highest percent of total planted area with perennial crops (24.23%) after Geita (34.31%) and the fourth highest percent of households reporting storing crops (95%), which was lower than Kwimba (98%), Geita (97%), and Ilemela (96%) but higher than Magu (94%) and Missungwi and Ukerewe (92%).

Sengerema recorded the fifth highest percent of households selling crops Sengerema (67.62%) as well as the fifth highest percent of households receiving extension Sengerema (51.9%).

Sengerema had the fourth largest population of cattle (281,969), which was less than the number found in Geita (497,665), Magu (485,056), and Kwimba (368,201) but was far more than cattle recorded in Missungwi (250,674), Ukerewe (66,039), and Ilemela (27,367). Besides the District had the third largest number of sheep (39,472), the first largest number of pigs (4,453), and the second largest number of chicken (625,068) after Geita (970,683).

Sengerema had the second largest number of toilets (75,097), which was less than those recorded in Geita (96,930) but far more than those in Ilemela (10,607).

4.2.5 Geita

Geita had the largest number of agricultural households (133,776) followed by Sengerema (81,979), Magu (64,220), Kwimba (51,796), Missungwi (38,009), Ukerewe (37,302), and Ilemela (13,524)**.** Also, it had the largest number of crop growing households (65,635).

However, the District recorded the lowest literacy level (66.2%).

Geita had the largest number of households engaged in maize production (111,885) accounting for 30% of households in Mwanza region. Besides, it the largest area planted with paddy (41,328 ha)

accounting for about 24% (23.8 %) of the total area planted with paddy in the region, the largest planted area per paddy growing households (0.96 ha), the largest planted area with sorghum (41,328 ha), the largest area planted with cassava (35,911ha) And the largest area planted with groundnuts 9378 ha (45.6%)..

Moreover, Geita had the highest percent of fruit and vegetable planted area (44.2%) followed by Sengerema (17.02%), Magu (16.9%), Missungwi (11.8%), Ukerewe (1.2%), and Kwimba had the lowest percent (0.5%). However, it had fifth largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing household (0.2 ha).

Geita recorded the highest percent of total planted area with perennial crops (34.31%) followed by Sengerema (24.23%), and Ukerewe (17.21%) while Kwimba had the lowest percent (2.65%). Also, of all districts, Geita had the largest area planted with organic fertilizer in Vuli (10,346 ha).

In Mwanza region, the area of annual crops under irrigation was 18,231 ha with almost a third of the area under irrigation found in Geita (6,135 ha).

Geita had the second highest percent of households storing crops (97%) after Kwimba (98%) and the first largest number of households that sold crops (101,915) but the third highest percent of households selling crops (73.60%). However, it reported the sixth highest percent of households receiving extension advice (37.3%).

The largest population of cattle was found in Geita (497,665). Also it had the largest number of goats (244,817) and the second largest number of pigs (3,323).
Geita had the largest number of chicken (970,683). However, it had the largest number of households without toilets (10,524, 34%) and the largest number of households using leaves or grass for roofing material (50,127).

Geita had the largest number of households reporting eating 3 meals per day (31,294) and the largest number of households that had one meal a day (831). Also, it had the largest number of households reporting eating fish (85021).

4.2.6 Missungwi

Missungwi had the fifth largest number of agricultural households (38,009) compared with Geita (133,776), Sengerema (81,979), Magu (64,220), Kwimba (51,796), Missungwi (38,009), Ukerewe (37,302), and Ilemela (13,524)**.** .

While the largest area planted with maize was recorded in Geita (94,392 ha) Missungwi recorded the lowest yield (0.74 ton/ha).

Missungwi had the second largest planted area per paddy growing household (0.80 ha). It had the fourth largest planted area with sorghum (15,384 ha) as well as the fourth highest percent of fruit and vegetable planted area (11.8%). Also, it had the second largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing households (0.3 ha).

While Geita had the largest area planted with organic fertilizer in Vuli (10,346 ha), Missungwi recorded the largest area planted with organic fertilizer in Masika (2,422 ha).

Missungwi had the lowest percent of households storing crops (92%) but recorded the second highest percent of households selling crops (74.47%) and the third highest percent of households receiving extension advice (56.2%).

Regarding livestock distribution, Missungwi had the fifth largest population of cattle (250,674), the fourth largest population of goats (104,080); the fifth largest population of sheep Missungwi (30,126), the sixth largest number of pigs (1,877), and fifth largest number of chicken (358,133).

Missungwi had the highest percent of households without toilets (14%) and the second largest number of households with improved latrines (845). However, none of the households in the District reported having flush toilets.

The District had the highest percent of households using leaves/grass for roofing (60%). Also while the District had the smallest number of households reporting eating one meal a day (94), it had the highest percent of households eating 3 meals 51%) and the highest percent of households reporting eating fish once (32%).

4.2.7 Ilemela

Ilemela District had the smallest number of agricultural households (13,524) and the smallest number of crop growing households in Mwanza region.

The District recorded the highest literacy rate amongst male heads of households (55%) but the lowest rate on the part of female heads of household (45%).

Ilemela had the smallest number of households engaged in maize production (13,206) out of a total of 263,281 ha planted with maize. Besides, it had had only 1,723 ha planted with paddy in the region representing about only 1.38% and recorded the sixth largest planted area per paddy growing households (0.39 ha) compared with Missungwi (0.80 ha), Kwimba (0.73 ha), Sengerema (0.64 ha), Magu (0.55 ha) but more than Ukerewe (0.31 ha).

The District had the smallest area planted with sorghum (1,723 ha) and the smallest planted area per perennial crops growing household (0.50 ha) but recorded the largest planted area per fruit and vegetable growing household (1.1 ha) compared with Missungwi (0.3 ha), Magu (0.2 ha), Sengerema (0.2ha), and Geita and Missungwi (0.2 ha). Also, it had the highest percent of area with improved seeds (10%).

Ilemela had the third highest percent of households storing crops Ilemela (96%) lower than Kwimba (98%) and Geita (97%) but higher than Magu (94%) as well as Missungwi and Ukerewe (92%). Besides, it recorded the sixth highest percent of households selling crops (76.24%) and the highest percent of households receiving extension advice (85.8%) compared with Magu (81.3%), Missungwi (56.2%), Sengerema (51.9%), Kwimba (47.7%), Geita (37.3%), and Ukerewe (28.5%).
Ilemela District had the smallest population of cattle (27,367), goats (24,874), and chicken (10,607). However, it re3corded the fourth largest number of pigs (2,334).

The District had the lowest percent of households without toilets (1,167, 3.8%) and the smallest number of traditional toilets (10,607). Also, it recorded the smallest number of households using leaves or grass for roofing material (3,447) and the lowest percent of households using leaves or grass as roofing material (25%).

Ilemela recorded the smallest number of households reporting eating 3 meals per day (3,394). Furthermore, it recorded the smallest number of households that had two meals a day (9,971) and had the lowest percent of households who reported eating meat once (25%). Besides, Ilemela recorded the smallest number of households (11,986).

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TYPE OF AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLDS

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District	Crops Only		Livestock Only		Pastoralists		Crops & Livestock		Total Number of Households	Total Number of Households Growing Crops	Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%			
Ukerewe	13,447	36	92	0	92	0	23,671	63	37,302	37,118	23,763
Magu	31,238	49	317	0	159	0	32,506	51	64,220	63,744	32,823
Kwimba	29,031	56	0	0	0	0	22,765	44	51,796	51,796	22,765
Sengerema	54,451	66	405	0	0	0	27,124	33	81,979	81,575	27,529
Geita	65,635	59	0	0	0	0	46,526	41	112,162	112,162	46,526
Missungwi	18,770	49	94	0	0	0	19,145	50	38,009	37,916	19,239
Ilemela	9,334	69	53	0	0	0	4,137	31	13,524	13,471	4,190
Total	221,907	56	961	0	251	0	175,874	44	398,993	397,781	176,835

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPH

3.1 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by sex of head andDistrict, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Ukerewe	32,697	88	4,605	12	37,302
Magu	52,803	82	11,417	18	64,220
Kwimba	41,821	81	9,976	19	51,796
Sengerema	69,227	84	12,752	16	81,979
Geita	95,545	85	16,617	15	112,162
Missungwi	30,971	81	7,039	19	38,009
Ilemela	11,456	85	2,068	15	13,524
Total	334,519	84	64,474	16	398,993

3.2 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Sex and Age Group, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Mwanza Region

Age Group	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 4	231,819	52	215,155	48	446,974	100
5 - 9	218,875	50	217,250	50	436,125	100
10 - 14	219,667	52	201,083	48	420,750	100
15 - 19	159,707	51	151,964	49	311,670	100
20 - 24	101,139	50	102,454	50	203,592	100
25 - 29	74,972	43	98,342	57	173,314	100
30 - 34	66,539	46	78,303	54	144,842	100
35 - 39	62,362	47	70,727	53	133,090	100
40 - 44	51,842	51	49,480	49	101,322	100
45 - 49	49,002	51	47,783	49	96,786	100
50 - 54	35,695	55	29,222	45	64,917	100
55 - 59	24,111	58	17,375	42	41,486	100
60 - 64	22,679	58	16,408	42	39,087	100
65 - 69	13,263	59	9,312	41	22,575	100
70 - 74	12,740	58	9,107	42	21,847	100
75 - 79	9,506	55	7,857	45	17,363	100
80 - 84	4,943	57	3,764	43	8,707	100
Above 85	5,919	53	5,337	47	11,255	100
Total	1,364,779	51	1,330,924	49	2,695,703	100

3.3 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Marital Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Married						Not Married					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Ukerewe	29,750	96	1,105	4	30,855	100	368	50	368	50	737	100
Magu	49,473	92	4,440	8	53,913	100	634	50	634	50	1,269	100
Kwimba	37,344	94	2,430	6	39,774	100	639	45	767	55	1,407	100
Sengerema	65,179	94	4,251	6	69,429	100	1,215	50	1,215	50	2,429	100
Geita	87,514	96	3,600	4	91,114	100	1,108	40	1,662	60	2,769	100
Missungwi	29,000	96	1,126	4	30,126	100	188	40	282	60	469	100
Ilemela	10,554	95	583	5	11,138	100	159	50	159	50	318	100
Total	308,813	95	17,536	5	326,349	100	4,311	46	5,087	54	9,398	100

3 .4 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Household Members Who Can Read and Write languages by type of language and District

District	Swahili		Swahili & English		Any Other Language		Don't Read / Write		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	143,314	10	8,750	7	368	5	49,092	8	201,524
Magu	245,937	17	42,813	34	0	0	77,856	12	366,607
Kwimba	176,107	12	16,498	13	3,197	47	85,688	13	281,490
Sengerema	308,485	21	18,218	14	405	6	120,034	19	447,142
Geita	408,490	28	26,033	20	2,769	41	222,939	35	660,230
Missungwi	143,872	10	12,670	10	0	0	66,352	10	222,894
Ilemela	49,006	3	2,811	2	0	0	17,025	3	68,841
Total	1,475,212	100	127,792	##	6,740	100	638,985	100	2,248,729

3.5 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Status of writing and reading Languages, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Swahili						Swahili & English					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Ukerewe	24,960	92	2,026	8	26,987	100	1,566	100	184	0	1,013	100
Magu	38,215	85	6,501	15	44,716	100	3,806	89	951	11	2,854	100
Kwimba	27,113	86	4,476	14	31,589	100	2,430	100	256	0	1,918	100
Sengerema	53,641	90	6,275	10	59,916	100	3,846	85	607	15	4,048	100
Geita	67,020	93	4,985	7	72,005	100	3,877	75	831	25	3,323	100
Missungwi	20,553	90	2,252	10	22,806	100	1,502	92	94	8	1,220	100
Ilemela	9,016	95	477	5	9,494	100	849	100	0	0	636	100
Total	240,518	90	26,993	10	267,512	100	17,875	88	2,923	12	15,014	100

Cont. 3.5 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Status of writing and reading Languages, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Any Other Language						Don't Read / Write					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male		Female		Total	
Ukerewe	184	100	0	0	184	100	5,987	71	2,487	29	8,474	100
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,783	72	4,281	28	15,064	100
Kwimba	767	86	128	14	895	100	11,510	69	5,244	31	16,754	100
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,740	67	5,870	33	17,610	100
Geita	277	100	0	0	277	100	24,371	69	10,801	31	35,172	100
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,916	66	4,693	34	13,608	100
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,591	50	1,591	50	3,182	100
Total	1,229	91	128	9	1,356	100	74,898	68	34,966	32	109,864	100

3 .6 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Household Members Who Can Read and Write languages by type of language and District

District	Swahili		Swahili & English		Any Other Language		Don't Read / Write		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	143,314	10	8,750	7	368	5	49,092	8	201,524
Magu	245,937	17	42,813	34	0	0	77,856	12	366,607
Kwimba	176,107	12	16,498	13	3,197	47	85,688	13	281,490
Sengerema	308,485	21	18,218	14	405	6	120,034	19	447,142
Geita	408,490	28	26,033	20	2,769	41	222,939	35	660,230
Missungwi	143,872	10	12,670	10	0	0	66,352	10	222,894
Ilemela	49,006	3	2,811	2	0	0	17,025	3	68,841
Total	1,475,212	100	127,792	##	6,740	100	638,985	100	2,248,729

3 .7 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Household Members by Education Status and District

District	School Attendancy							
	Attending School		Completed		Never Attended to School		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	78,841	39	85,381	42	37,302	19	201,524	100
Magu	146,199	40	153,493	42	66,915	18	366,607	100
Kwimba	94,128	33	105,895	38	81,467	29	281,490	100
Sengerema	170,436	38	167,198	37	109,508	24	447,142	100
Geita	243,432	37	215,461	33	201,337	30	660,230	100
Missungwi	72,077	32	87,562	39	63,255	28	222,894	100
Ilemela	25,458	37	29,064	42	14,320	21	68,841	100
Total	830,572	37	844,053	38	574,105	26	2,248,729	100

3.8 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of involvement in Farming Activivty and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Involvement in Farming									
	Works Full-time on Farm		Works Part-time on Farm		Rarely Works on Farm		Never Works on Farm		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	86,762	43	6,079	3	51,302	25	57,381	28	201,524	100
Magu	174,424	48	21,089	6	84,992	23	86,102	23	366,607	100
Kwimba	134,670	48	8,952	3	39,391	14	98,477	35	281,490	100
Sengerema	195,536	44	8,704	2	132,584	30	110,318	25	447,142	100
Geita	303,806	46	39,326	6	173,089	26	144,010	22	660,230	100
Missungwi	102,391	46	8,071	4	50,961	23	61,472	28	222,894	100
Ilemela	34,103	50	9,600	14	14,161	21	10,979	16	68,841	100
Total	1,031,691	46	101,821	5	546,479	24	568,738	25	2,248,729	100

3.9 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Education Level											
	Under Standard One		Standard One		Standard Two		Standard Three		Standard Four		Standard Five	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0	1,382	2	1,382	2	1,750	2	5,618	7	2,487	3
Magu	0	0	1,269	1	3,964	3	2,854	2	7,611	5	3,171	2
Kwimba	0	0	1,023	1	1,407	1	1,790	2	6,522	6	2,558	2
Sengerema	0	0	2,024	1	3,846	2	7,489	4	14,777	9	8,906	5
Geita	0	0	2,492	1	3,323	2	8,862	4	15,232	7	8,031	4
Missungwi	0	0	563	1	1,408	2	1,595	2	5,819	7	1,220	1
Ilemela	53	0	689	2	689	2	159	1	1,220	4	849	3
Total	53	0	9,442	1	16,019	2	24,501	3	56,799	7	27,222	3

cont 3.9 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Education Level											
	Standard Six		Standard Seven		Standard Eight		Training After Primary Education		Pre Form One		Form One	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	2,855	3	65,486	77	737	1	92	0	0	0	553	1
Magu	2,696	2	119,718	78	951	1	476	0	0	0	1,269	1
Kwimba	1,663	2	83,258	79	1,023	1	128	0	0	0	128	0
Sengerema	7,085	4	111,532	67	1,417	1	202	0	405	0	810	0
Geita	6,647	3	155,642	72	2,216	1	554	0	0	0	831	0
Missungwi	1,032	1	71,326	81	282	0	188	0	0	0	282	0
Ilemela	689	2	22,753	78	265	1	0	0	0	0	106	0
Total	22,667	3	629,715	75	6,891	1	1,640	0	405	0	3,977	0

cont 3.9 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Education Level											
	Form Two		Form Three		Form Four		Form Five		Form Six		Training After Secondary Education	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	276	0	92	0	1,566	2	0	0	92	0	184	0
Magu	1,586	1	159	0	5,867	4	0	0	476	0	634	0
Kwimba	767	1	128	0	2,814	3	0	0	256	0	384	0
Sengerema	2,631	2	405	0	3,846	2	202	0	0	0	405	0
Geita	1,939	1	831	0	4,431	2	277	0	831	0	1,939	1
Missungwi	1,220	1	94	0	1,314	2	0	0	94	0	188	0
Ilemela	265	1	0	0	902	3	0	0	106	0	0	0
Total	8,685	1	1,708	0	20,739	2	479	0	1,854	0	3,733	0

cont 3.9 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHS: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Education Level							
	University & Other Tertiary Education		Adult Education		Not applicable		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0	184	0	645	1	85,381	100
Magu	0	0	476	0	317	0	153,493	100
Kwimba	0	0	1,790	2	256	0	105,895	100
Sengerema	0	0	810	0	405	0	167,198	100
Geita	0	0	831	0	554	0	215,461	100
Missungwi	0	0	657	1	282	0	87,562	100
Ilemela	159	1	106	0	53	0	29,064	100
Total	159	0	4,854	1	2,511	0	844,053	100

LAND ACCSESS/OWNERSHIP

4.1 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP: Number of Farming households by type of land Ownership/Tenure and District for the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Land ownership/tenure														
	Leased / Certificate of Ownership		Owned under Customary Law		Bought		Rented		Borrowed		Households with area Share - cropped		Households with area under Other forms of Tenure		Total number of households
	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	
Ukerewe	2,947	6.3	33,434	71.0	7,092	15.1	8,658	18.4	2,671	5.7	276	0.6	737	1.6	47,094
Magu	951	1.2	53,754	66.6	17,284	21.4	11,893	14.7	5,550	6.9	317	0.4	476	0.6	80,662
Kwimba	1,023	1.8	37,472	66.0	16,498	29.1	12,533	22.1	5,116	9.0	767	1.4	1,023	1.8	56,740
Sengerema	1,822	2.1	54,046	61.4	24,493	27.8	20,849	23.7	5,465	6.2	405	0.5	202	0.2	88,004
Geita	10,524	8.1	65,635	50.3	37,664	28.9	17,724	13.6	8,585	6.6	554	0.4	2,492	1.9	130,523
Missungwi	1,220	2.7	27,029	59.3	13,514	29.7	7,414	16.3	4,129	9.1	282	0.6	1,783	3.9	45,563
Ilemela	318	0.5	10,077	16.3	4,667	7.5	1,379	2.2	689	1.1	265	0.4	53	0.1	61,987
Total	18,806	3.7	281,447	55.1	121,212	23.7	80,450	15.8	32,206	6.3	2,866	0.6	6,767	1.3	510,572

4.2 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP: Area of land (ha) by Ownership/Tenure and District for the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Land Access/ Ownership (Hectare)							
	Area Leased/Certificate of Ownership	Area Owned Under Customary Law	Area Bought From Others	Area Rented From Others	Area Borrowed From Others	Area Shared Croped From Others	Area under Other Forms of Tenure	Total
Ukerewe	1,603	30,296	3,272	3,557	822	164	213	39,927
Magu	1,059	111,966	27,528	10,689	3,451	96	193	154,982
Kwimba	2,354	96,372	29,190	12,168	4,155	1,294	1,191	146,725
Sengerema	6,966	96,927	54,948	25,179	7,875	164	410	192,469
Geita	20,893	197,509	89,362	14,380	7,512	448	6,055	336,159
Missungwi	1,881	67,010	39,535	6,991	2,793	228	4,484	122,921
Ilemela	225	9,373	4,661	522	290	446	11	15,526

4.3 LAND USE: Number of Agriculture Households by Type of Land Use and District for the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Type of land use												
	Households under Temporary Mono Crops	Households under Temporary Mixed Crops	Households under Permanent Mono Crops	Households under Permanent Mixed Crops	Households under Permanent / Annual Mix	Households under Pasture	Households under Fallow	Households under Natural Bush	Households under Planted Trees	Households Rented to Others	Households Unusable	Households of Uncultivated Usable Land	Total number of households
Ukerewe	16,579	8,289	3,776	6,816	24,223	184	8,105	92	2,579	737	1,289	3,224	39,927
Magu	56,450	39,007	1,903	476	2,537	6,977	10,148	1,586	1,427	3,647	1,903	6,026	154,982
Kwimba	50,262	23,660	1,535	0	384	4,732	7,674	1,790	767	1,918	1,151	2,558	146,725
Sengerema	51,414	47,366	7,287	2,429	11,740	4,656	17,813	1,215	2,024	2,429	3,036	5,465	192,469
Geita	81,144	62,589	6,924	3,323	19,386	3,877	17,447	2,769	1,939	4,985	4,154	9,139	336,159
Missungwi	31,346	22,243	2,252	282	6,757	1,408	7,226	657	188	1,971	1,126	4,036	122,921
Ilemela	6,205	9,228	689	265	1,909	159	2,917	106	0	0	159	902	15,526
Total	293,400	212,383	24,366	13,590	66,937	21,993	71,331	8,215	8,924	15,687	12,819	31,349	1,008,709

4.4 LAND USE: Area of Land (ha) by land use and District for the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Land use area												
	Area under Temporary Mono Crops	Area under Temporary Mixed Crops	Area under Permanent Mono Crops	Area under Permanent Mixed Crops	Area under Permanent / Annual Mix	Area under Pasture	Area under Fallow	Area under Natural Bush	Area under Planted Trees	Area Rented to Others	Area Unusable	Area of Uncultivated Usable Land	Total area (ha)
Ukerewe	7,465	4,440	1,690	2,868	17,153	28	3,591	37	374	293	373	1,617	39,927
Magu	78,966	41,995	1,062	257	5,495	7,543	7,213	706	498	2,950	770	7,527	154,982
Kwimba	87,749	28,672	1,502	.	1,346	10,679	8,013	2,045	505	2,511	1,424	2,278	146,725
Sengerema	57,370	47,408	8,940	1,156	9,621	9,588	24,762	4,999	3,610	6,966	2,827	15,222	192,469
Geita	124,162	91,629	3,968	3,337	30,496	13,062	22,598	16,426	1,570	6,615	4,709	17,586	336,159
Missungwi	50,440	32,159	1,584	209	12,187	3,819	10,327	798	38	1,900	589	8,872	122,921
Ilemela	4,102	6,775	199	75	1,284	86	2,383	64	.	.	75	482	15,526
Total	410,253	253,078	18,944	7,901	77,583	44,805	78,887	25,076	6,594	21,235	10,767	53,585	1,008,709

4.5 LAND SUFFICIENCY: Number of Agriculture Households by Whether All Land Available to the Household Was Used during 2007/08 agriculture year and District

District	Was all Land Available to the Hh Used During 2007/08?				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Ukerewe	26,526	71	10,776	29	37,302
Magu	45,667	71	18,552	29	64,220
Kwimba	40,542	78	11,254	22	51,796
Sengerema	56,272	69	25,707	31	81,979
Geita	80,867	72	31,294	28	112,162
Missungwi	26,278	69	11,731	31	38,009
Ilemela	9,494	70	4,031	30	13,524
Total	285,646	72	113,347	28	398,993

4.6 LAND SUFFICIENCY: Number of Agriculture Households by Whether they Consider Having Sufficient Land for the Household and District during 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Do you Consider that you have sufficient land for the Hh?				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Ukerewe	7,737	21	29,565	79	37,302
Magu	13,161	20	51,059	80	64,220
Kwimba	13,940	27	37,856	73	51,796
Sengerema	25,302	31	56,677	69	81,979
Geita	32,679	29	79,482	71	112,162
Missungwi	11,825	31	26,184	69	38,009
Ilemela	2,758	20	10,766	80	13,524
Total	107,403	27	291,590	73	398,993

4.7 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE: Number of Agriculture Households By Whether Female Members of the Household Own or Have Customary Right to Land By District during 2007/08 Agriculture year

District	Do any Female Members of the Hh own or have customary right to Land				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Ukerewe	7,737	21	29,565	79	37,302
Magu	12,210	19	52,010	81	64,220
Kwimba	9,080	18	42,716	82	51,796
Sengerema	22,671	28	59,309	72	81,979
Geita	19,940	18	92,222	82	112,162
Missungwi	10,511	28	27,498	72	38,009
Ilemela	4,455	33	9,069	67	13,524
Total	86,604	22	312,389	78	398,993

TOTAL ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGETABLEPRODUCTION WET & DRY SEASON

5.1TOTAL ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Crop Growing Households and Area Planted (ha) by Season and District

District	Short Rainy Season		Long Rainy Season		Total area planted (hectare)	% Area planted in short rainy season
	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)		
Ukerewe	29,473	12,000	14,829	5,428	17,428	68.85
Magu	51,534	91,503	38,532	32,667	124,169	73.69
Kwimba	43,739	76,999	20,846	39,253	116,252	66.23
Sengerema	76,717	78,120	22,671	16,217	94,338	82.81
Geita	106,623	189,736	31,848	24,727	214,463	88.47
Missungwi	32,191	58,745	20,741	30,884	89,630	65.54
Ilemela	7,584	5,254	7,372	4,335	9,590	54.79
Total	347,861	512,358	156,839	153,512	665,870	76.95

5.2 TOTAL ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of crop growing Households Planting Crops by Season and District

District	Short Rainy Season		Long Rainy Season		Total Number of Crop Growing households
	Number of households Growing Crops	Number of households NOT Growing Crops	Number of households Growing Crops	Number of households NOT Growing Crops	
Ukerewe	29,473	7,829	14,829	22,473	37,302
Magu	51,534	12,685	38,532	25,688	64,220
Kwimba	43,739	8,057	20,846	30,950	51,796
Sengerema	76,717	5,263	22,671	59,309	81,979
Geita	106,623	5,539	31,848	80,313	112,162
Missungwi	32,191	5,819	20,741	17,268	38,009
Ilemela	7,584	5,940	7,372	6,152	13,524
Total	347,861	51,132	156,839	242,154	398,993

5.3 & 5.4: ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Organic Fertiliser Use and District - SHORT AND LONG RAIN SEASONS - Mwanza Region

Distrcts	Organic Fertlizer Use						% of Planted area using Organic Fertlizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Number of Households NOT using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	7,829	1,882	36,473	15,546	44,302	17,428	10.8
Magu	13,002	10,810	77,064	113,359	90,066	124,169	8.7
Kwimba	7,290	7,641	57,296	108,611	64,585	116,252	6.6
Sengerema	7,692	3,895	91,695	90,443	99,387	94,338	4.1
Geita	14,955	10,683	123,516	203,781	138,471	214,463	5.0
Missungwi	8,634	6,443	44,297	83,186	52,932	89,630	7.2
Ilemela	4,879	2,326	10,077	7,263	14,956	9,590	24.3
Total	**64,282**	**43,681**	**440,418**	**622,189**	**504,700**	**665,870**	**6.6**

5.5: ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Organic Fertiliser Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON - Mwanza Region

Distrcts	Organic Fertlizer Use						% of Planted area using Organic Fertlizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Number of Households NOT using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	5,066	1,253	24,408	10,747	29,473	12,000	10.4
Magu	8,245	8,579	43,289	82,924	51,534	91,503	9.4
Kwimba	6,522	6,671	37,217	70,329	43,739	76,999	8.7
Sengerema	6,275	3,588	70,442	74,533	76,717	78,120	4.6
Geita	13,847	10,346	92,776	179,390	106,623	189,736	5.5
Missungwi	5,349	4,021	26,841	54,724	32,191	58,745	6.8
Ilemela	3,023	1,437	4,561	3,817	7,584	5,254	27.3
Total	**48,328**	**35,894**	**299,533**	**476,464**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**7.0**

5.6: ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Organic Fertiliser Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON - Mwanza Region

Distrcts	Organic Fertlizer Use						% of Planted area using Organic Fertlizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Number of Households NOT using Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	2,763	629	12,066	4,799	14,829	5,428	11.6
Magu	4,757	2,231	33,775	30,436	38,532	32,667	6.8
Kwimba	767	971	20,079	38,282	20,846	39,253	2.5
Sengerema	1,417	307	21,254	15,910	22,671	16,217	1.9
Geita	1,108	336	30,741	24,391	31,848	24,727	1.4
Missungwi	3,285	2,422	17,456	28,462	20,741	30,884	7.8
Ilemela	1,856	889	5,516	3,446	7,372	4,335	20.5
Total	**15,953**	**7,786**	**140,886**	**145,726**	**156,839**	**153,512**	**5.1**

5.7: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Insecticides Use by District - SHORT RAINY SEASON - Mwanza Region

District	Insecticide Use						% of Planted area using Insecticides
	Number of Households using Insecticides	Planted Area Applied with Insecticides	Number of Households NOT using Insecticides	Planted Area Without Insecticides	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	368	103	29,105	11,897	29,473	12,000	0.9
Magu	25,212	28,934	26,322	62,568	51,534	91,503	31.6
Kwimba	6,395	5,980	37,344	71,019	43,739	76,999	7.8
Sengerema	7,489	7,460	69,227	70,660	76,717	78,120	9.5
Geita	27,971	29,326	78,652	160,409	106,623	189,736	15.5
Missungwi	4,880	3,554	27,310	55,192	32,191	58,745	6.0
Ilemela	1,061	309	6,524	4,945	7,584	5,254	5.9
Total	**73,377**	**75,667**	**274,484**	**436,691**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**14.8**

5.8: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Insecticides Use and District - Long Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Insecticide Use						% of Planted area using Insecticides
	Number of Households using Insecticides	Planted Area Applied with Insecticides	Number of Households NOT using Insecticides	Planted Area Without Insecticides	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	276	82	14,552	5,346	14,829	5,428	1.5
Magu	4,281	1,852	34,250	30,815	38,532	32,667	5.7
Kwimba	1,663	3,083	19,184	36,170	20,846	39,253	7.9
Sengerema	202	82	22,468	16,135	22,671	16,217	0.5
Geita	1,385	448	30,464	24,279	31,848	24,727	1.8
Missungwi	1,689	1,206	19,052	29,678	20,741	30,884	3.9
Ilemela	743	247	6,630	4,089	7,372	4,335	5.7
Total	**10,239**	**7,000**	**146,600**	**146,512**	**156,839**	**153,512**	**4.6**

5.9 : ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Herbicide Use and District - Short Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Herbicide Use						% of Planted area using Herbicide
	Number of Households using Herbicide	Planted Area Applied with Herbicide	Number of Households NOT using Herbicides	Planted Area NOT Applied with Herbicide	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	92	37	29,381	11,963	29,473	12,000	0.3
Magu	317	289	51,217	91,214	51,534	91,503	0.3
Kwimba	0	0	43,739	76,999	43,739	76,999	0.0
Sengerema	202	123	76,514	77,997	76,717	78,120	0.2
Geita	0	0	106,623	189,736	106,623	189,736	0.0
Missungwi	188	152	32,003	58,593	32,191	58,745	0.3
Ilemela	0	0	7,584	5,254	7,584	5,254	0.0
Total	**799**	**601**	**347,062**	**511,757**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**0.1**

5.10: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Herbicide Use and District - Long Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Herbicide Use						% of Planted area using Herbicide
	Number of Households using Herbicide	Planted Area Applied with Herbicide	Number of Households NOT using Herbicides	Planted Area NOT Applied with Herbicide	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	0	0	14,829	5,428	14,829	5,428	0.0
Magu	0	0	38,532	32,667	38,532	32,667	0.0
Kwimba	256	35	20,591	39,218	20,846	39,253	0.1
Sengerema	0	0	22,671	16,217	22,671	16,217	0.0
Geita	277	224	31,571	24,503	31,848	24,727	0.9
Missungwi	94	9	20,647	30,875	20,741	30,884	0.0
Ilemela	0	0	7,372	4,335	7,372	4,335	0.0
Total	**627**	**269**	**156,213**	**153,243**	**156,839**	**153,512**	**0.2**

5.11: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Fungicide Use and District - Short Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Fungicide Use						% of Planted area using Fungicide
	Number of Households using Fungicide	Planted Area Applied with Fungicide	Number of Households NOT using Fungicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Herbicide	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	92	30	29,381	11,970	29,473	12,000	0.3
Magu	2,220	754	49,314	90,748	51,534	91,503	0.8
Kwimba	0	0	43,739	76,999	43,739	76,999	-
Sengerema	607	184	76,109	77,936	76,717	78,120	0.2
Geita	1,385	336	105,238	189,399	106,623	189,736	0.2
Missungwi	1,408	293	30,783	58,452	32,191	58,745	0.5
Ilemela	743	173	6,842	5,082	7,584	5,254	3.3
Total	**6,454**	**1,771**	**341,407**	**510,587**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**0.3**

5.12: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Fungicide Use and District - Long Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Fungicide Use						% of Planted area using Fungicide
	Number of Households using Fungicide	Planted Area Applied with Fungicide	Number of Households NOT using Fungicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Fungicide	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	92	19	14,737	5,410	14,829	5,428	0.3
Magu	1,744	321	36,788	32,346	38,532	32,667	1.0
Kwimba	128	28	20,718	39,225	20,846	39,253	0.1
Sengerema	0	0	22,671	16,217	22,671	16,217	0.0
Geita	1,662	561	30,187	24,167	31,848	24,727	2.3
Missungwi	845	227	19,896	30,657	20,741	30,884	0.7
Ilemela	636	138	6,736	4,197	7,372	4,335	3.2
Total	**5,107**	**1,294**	**151,732**	**152,218**	**156,839**	**153,512**	**0.8**

5.13: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Improved Seed Use and District - Short Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Improved Seed						% of area planted using improved seed
	Number of Households using Improved Seed	Planted Area Improved Seed Used	Number of Households NOT using Improved Seeds	Planted Area Improved Seed not Used	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	3,592	740	25,881	11,260	29,473	12,000	6.2
Magu	34,885	39,327	16,650	52,176	51,534	91,503	43.0
Kwimba	18,928	17,127	24,811	59,872	43,739	76,999	22.2
Sengerema	36,233	33,707	40,484	44,413	76,717	78,120	43.1
Geita	39,049	40,202	67,574	149,534	106,623	189,736	21.2
Missungwi	13,702	11,601	18,489	47,144	32,191	58,745	19.7
Ilemela	4,773	2,018	2,811	3,236	7,584	5,254	38.4
Total	**151,162**	**144,723**	**196,699**	**367,635**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**28.2**

5.14: ANNUAL CROP & VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Improved Seed Use and District - Long Rainy Season - Mwanza Region

District	Improved Seed						% of area planted using improved seed
	Number of Households using Improved Seed	Planted Area Improved Seed Used	Number of Households NOT using Improved Seeds	Planted Area Improved Seed not Used	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	2,026	625	12,802	4,804	14,829	5,428	11.5
Magu	13,637	10,615	24,895	22,052	38,532	32,667	32.5
Kwimba	1,663	2,067	19,184	37,186	20,846	39,253	5.3
Sengerema	1,619	463	21,052	15,754	22,671	16,217	2.9
Geita	3,046	1,280	28,802	23,447	31,848	24,727	5.2
Missungwi	5,256	4,182	15,485	26,702	20,741	30,884	13.5
Ilemela	5,198	1,932	2,175	2,403	7,372	4,335	44.6
Total	**32,445**	**21,164**	**124,395**	**132,348**	**156,839**	**153,512**	**13.8**

5.15: ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Inorganic Fertiliser Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON - Mwanza Region

Distrcts	Inorganic Fertilizer Use						% of Planted area using Inorganic Fertilizer
	Number of Households using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Number of Households NOT using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Ukerewe	29,473	9	0	11,991	29,473	12,000	0.1
Magu	51,534	1,091	0	90,411	51,534	91,503	1.2
Kwimba	43,739	197	0	76,802	43,739	76,999	0.3
Sengerema	76,717	943	0	77,178	76,717	78,120	1.2
Geita	106,623	1,100	0	188,636	106,623	189,736	0.6
Missungwi	32,191	799	0	57,946	32,191	58,745	1.4
Ilemela	7,584	159	0	5,095	7,584	5,254	3.0
Total	**347,861**	**4,300**	**0**	**508,058**	**347,861**	**512,358**	**0.8**

5.16 & 5.17: ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households and Planted Area by Inorganic Fertiliser Use and District - SHORT AND LONG RAIN SEASONS - Mwanza Region

Distrcts	Inorganic Fertlizer Use						% of Planted area using Inorganic Fertlizer
	Number of Households using Inorganic Fertlizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertlizer	Number of Households NOT using Inorganic Fertlizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Inorganic Fertlizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Ukerewe	44,302	9	0	17,419	44,302	17,428	0.1
Magu	90,066	1,322	0	122,847	90,066	124,169	1.1
Kwimba	64,585	226	0	116,026	64,585	116,252	0.2
Sengerema	99,387	963	0	93,374	99,387	94,338	1.0
Geita	138,471	1,268	0	213,195	138,471	214,463	0.6
Missungwi	52,932	937	0	88,692	52,932	89,630	1.0
Ilemela	14,956	468	0	9,121	14,956	9,590	4.9
Total	504,700	5,195	0	660,675	504,700	665,870	0.8

PERMANENT CROPS

6.0 PERMANENT CROPS: Area Planted, Area harvested, Quantity Harvested and Yield by Type of Permanent Crop - MWANZA

Crop	Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Quantity Harvested (kgs)	Yield (tons/Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)
	Number of households	Area					
Cashew nut	53	10	0	27	26,518	-	-
Banana	28,216	3,629	746	11,736	11,736,359	15.74	15,741.91
Coffee	645	23	4	99	98,828	27.25	27,254.20
Mango	41,459	5,890	581	37,804	37,804,076	65.02	65,017.69
Pigeon pea	53	10	10	1	1,061	.10	101.60
Coconut	276	6	0	170	170,393	-	-
Orange	22,904	2,037	264	20,656	20,655,748	78.26	78,259.05
Sugar cane	4,253	989	858	6,871	6,870,780	8.01	8,008.03
Palm oil	2,413	48	11	61	60,881	5.75	5,753.07
Other	221,759	107,942	91,286	173,450	173,450,189	1.90	1,900.07
Total	**322,032**	**120,585**	**93,760**	**250,875**	**250,874,833**	**2.68**	**2,675.72**

District	**Crops**	**Area planted(ha)**	**Area harvested**	**Quantity Harvested**	**Yield/kg**
Ukerewe	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	
	Banana	353	61	3,940	64.34438
	Coffee	23	4	99	27.2542
	Mango	589	87	2,464	28.24292
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	6	0	170	0
	Orange	1,204	142	15,112	106.4665
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	21	0	22	351.6993
	Palm oil	38	11	61	5.753074
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	18,516	11,876	38,512	3.2429
	Total	**20,751**	**12,180**	**60,381**	4.957169
Magu	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0
	Banana	353	61	3,940	64.34438
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	1,353	756	1,341	1.77444
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0
	Orange	271	0	270	0
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	250	250	634	2.54
	Palm oil	0	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	8,356	8,221	17,012	2.069486
	Total	10,583	9,288	23,198	2.497758
Kwimba	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0
	Banana	0	0	0	0
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	10	0	115	0
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0

District	Crops	Area planted(ha)	Area harvested	Quantity Harvested	Yield/kg
	Orange	0	0	0	0
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	0	0	0	0
	Palm oil	0	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	3,186	2,550	4,904	1.923598
	Total	3,196	2,550	5,019	1.968745

District	Crops	Area planted(ha)	Area harvested	Quantity Harvested	Yield/kg
Sengerema	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0
	Banana	565	305	2,392	7.8347
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	862	341	8,318	24.37
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0
	Orange	271	0	270	0
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	0	0	0	0
	Palm oil	10	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	27,614	25,154	50,320	2.0005
	Total	29,321	25,801	61,299	2.3759
Geita	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0
	Banana	2,397	100	4,677	46.928
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	1,772	25	18,373	740.53
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0
	Orange	355	48	3,647	75.941
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	621	545	4,299	7.8857
	Palm oil	0	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	36,229	33,257	42,494	1.2777
	Total	41,374	33,975	73,491	2.1631
Misungwi	Cashewnuts	0	0	0	0
	Banana	28	7	329	49.272
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	939	49	5,972	121.88
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0
	Orange	7	6	94	15.642
	Sisal	0	0	0	0
	sugar cane	37	37	1,107	29.972
	Palm oil	0	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	10,007	8,142	14,693	1.8045
	Total	11,019	8,241	22,195	2.6934
Ilemela	Cashewnuts	10	0	27	0
	Banana	26	17	380	22.388
	Coffee	0	0	0	0
	Mango	0	0	0	0
	Pigeon pea	0	0	0	0
	Coconut	0	0	0	0
	Orange	0	0	0	0
	Sisal	0	0	0	0

District	Crops	Area planted(ha)	Area harvested	Quantity Harvested	Yield/kg
	sugar cane	59	26	808	30.953
	Palm oil	0	0	0	0
	Clove	0	0	0	0
	Other	4,034	2,087	5,515	2.6428
	Total	4,130	2129.86	6,730	3.1597

MARKETING

7.1 Number of crops producing house hold Reporting selling Agricultural Products During 2007/08 Mwanza region

Region	Number of households that sold	%	Number of households that did not sold	%	Total number of households
Ukerewe	22,105	50	22,197	50	44,302
Magu	65,488	73	24,578	27	90,066
Kwimba	49,238	76	15,347	24	64,585
Sengerema	67,203	68	32,185	32	99,387
Geita	101,915	74	36,556	26	138,471
Missungwi	39,417	74	13,514	26	52,932
Ilemela	8,380	56	6,577	44	14,956
Total	353,746	70	150,954	30	504,700

7.2 NUMBER OF CROP PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD REPORTING MARKET PROBLEMS DURING 2007/0 AGRICULTURAL YEAR

Open Market Price too low	No Transport	Transport Cost too high	No buyer	Crop Market too Far	Farmer Association problems	Cooperative problems	Trade Union Problems	Government Rugulatory Problems	Lack of Market Information	No problem	Other	Not Applicable
78,555	3,908	5,895	94	12,741	287	679	691	1,724	4,484	44,871	53	214,435
48,946	3,977	4,215	607	6,329	0	434	1,161	864	2,369	34,370	53	63,787
6,783	961	370	184	552	0	0	0	92	498	2,929	0	14,675
1,858	282	280	184	94	0	0	94	0	374	558	0	6,300
646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	273
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136,880	**9,127**	**10,760**	**1,070**	**19,716**	**287**	**1,113**	**1,946**	**2,680**	**7,927**	**82,729**	**106**	**299,470**
7,665	645	368	184	128	0	0	0	184	368	3,039	0	25,253
43,909	2,315	2,212	292	7,444	53	106	53	465	1,664	10,421	53	81,888
10,040	461	368	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,026	0	21,923
554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
62,168	**3,421**	**2,949**	**568**	**7,572**	**53**	**106**	**53**	**649**	**2,033**	**15,487**	**53**	**129,211**
9,947	461	368	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,026	0	22,470
20,811	925	1,308	0	2,050	0	0	0	295	901	7,985	0	60,880
3,441	53	188	0	861	0	0	94	427	280	980	0	23,331
10,958	686	94	222	2,711	0	0	0	0	469	1,262	0	15,030
6,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	94	3,796	0	2,263
428	0	0	94	371	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	2,139
51,968	**2,125**	**1,958**	**408**	**5,993**	**0**	**0**	**222**	**721**	**1,744**	**16,144**	**0**	**126,114**
2,118	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	92	184	571	0	7,829
202	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282
14,336	1,294	1,140	202	4,638	0	0	0	478	593	3,733	0	25,630
202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
222	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17,081	**1,571**	**1,140**	**295**	**4,766**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**570**	**777**	**4,304**	**0**	**33,886**
477	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	404
0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312

Open Market Price too low	No Transport	Transport Cost too high	No buyer	Crop Market too Far	Farmer Association problems	Cooperative problems	Trade Union Problems	Government Rugulatory Problems	Lack of Market Information	No problem	Other	Not Applicable
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	0	159	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
626	0	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	682	0	92
318	330	159	0	106	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	106
3,095	771	880	0	730	0	0	0	0	1,704	925	0	53
610	145	106	0	94	0	0	0	0	94	554	0	0
0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
665	0	147	0	241	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	53
1,545	0	212	0	241	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	295
1,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
92	0	53	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,198	**1,521**	**1,863**	**0**	**1,652**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,736**	**2,160**	**0**	**1,499**
65,145	813	1,049	0	1,180	316	1,021	0	277	607	2,598	0	1,696
682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
65,827	813	1,049	0	1,180	316	1,021	0	277	607	2,786	0	1,696
277,295	17,764	18,669	2,340	39,699	340	1,219	2,221	4,620	15,217	120,823	159	590,180

IRRIGATION/ERROSSION CONTROL

8.1: IRRIGATION: Number of Agriculture Households reporting use of Irrigation during 2007/08 agricultural Year by District

District	Households practicing irrigation		Households not practicing irrigation		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	737	2.0	36,565	98.0	37,302	100.0
Magu	4,916	7.7	59,304	92.3	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	2,686	5.2	49,110	94.8	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	405	.5	81,575	99.5	81,979	100.0
Geita	6,093	5.4	106,069	94.6	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	4,411	11.6	33,598	88.4	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	2,015	14.9	11,509	85.1	13,524	100.0
Total	21,262	5.3	377,731	94.7	398,993	100.0

8.2: IRRIGATION: Number of Agriculture Households using irrigation by Source of Irrigation Water by District during the 2007/08 agricultural Year

District	Main Source of Irrigation Water						Total number of Households
	River	Borehole	Lake	Canal	Dam	Tap Water	
Ukerewe	92	461	92	0	0	92	737
Magu	1,903	0	634	1,586	317	476	4,916
Kwimba	639	0	0	0	0	1,663	2,302
Sengerema	0	202	0	0	0	202	405
Geita	2,216	554	0	277	0	2,216	5,262
Missungwi	469	375	1,126	1,877	0	188	4,036
Ilemela	212	106	371	1,114	0	212	2,015
Total	5,531	1,698	2,224	4,853	317	5,048	19,672

8.3 IRRIGATION: Number of Agriculture Households by method of used to obtain water and District during 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Main method of Obtaining Water				
	Gravity	Hand bucket	Hand pump	motor pump	Other
Ukerewe	0	737	0	0	0
Magu	2,379	2,537	0	0	0
Kwimba	1,918	256	0	0	128
Sengerema	0	202	0	202	0
Geita	2,769	2,216	277	0	0
Missungwi	188	3,660	94	94	0
Ilemela	318	1,538	53	106	0
Total	7,572	11,146	424	402	128

8.4 EROSION CONTROL: Number of Households with Soil Erosion Problem on their Land By District

District	Have any erosion problem on their farming land		Do not have any erosion problem on their farming land		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	6,079	16.3	31,223	83.7	37,302	100.0
Magu	18,869	29.4	45,350	70.6	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	512	1.0	51,285	99.0	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	7,692	9.4	74,288	90.6	81,979	100.0
Geita	8,585	7.7	103,576	92.3	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	5,256	13.8	32,754	86.2	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	1,697	12.5	11,827	87.5	13,524	100.0
Total	48,690	12.2	350,303	87.8	398,993	100.0

8.5 EROSION CONTROL: Number of Households with Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Facilities on their Land By District

	Presence of Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Facilities					
	Have any erosion control/water harvesting facilities		Do not have have any erosion control/water harvesting facilities		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	5,250	14.1	32,052	85.9	37,302	100.0
Magu	16,967	26.4	47,253	73.6	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	256	.5	51,540	99.5	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	4,656	5.7	77,324	94.3	81,979	100.0
Geita	3,323	3.0	108,838	97.0	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	3,097	8.1	34,912	91.9	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	1,167	8.6	12,358	91.4	13,524	100.0
Total	**34,715**	**8.7**	**364,278**	**91.3**	**398,993**	**100.0**

8.6 EROSION CONTROL: Number of Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Structures by Type and District as of 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Terraces	Erosion Control Bunds	Gabions / Sandbag	Vetiver Grass	Tree Belts	Water Harvesting Bunds	Drainage Ditches	Others
Ukerewe	25,513	35,644	1,105	276	1,566	1,842	2,026	5,987
Magu	112,107	239,595	3,806	0	29,018	12,210	79,125	0
Kwimba	0	1,279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	3,036	1,619	810	0	810	0	4,858	0
Geita	0	19,386	0	8,862	554	3,600	2,769	0
Missungwi	563	14,453	845	0	0	282	2,628	0
Ilemela	21,639	583	0	0	5,304	0	0	1,591
Total	162,858	312,560	6,565	9,138	37,251	17,934	91,406	7,578

ACCESSES TO FARM INPUTS AND IMPLEMENTS

9.1 Number of Agriculture households using insect cide by District 2007/08

DISTRICT	Insecticide use				TOTAL NUMBER OF CROP GROWING HH
	Number of Households using Insecticide	%	Number of Households NOT using Insecticide	%	
Ukerewe	921	1.1	81,973	98.9	82,894
Magu	276	1.2	22566	98.8	22,842
Kwimba	276	1.2	22566	98.8	22,842
sengerema	8,299	26.9	22566	73.1	30,865
Geita	8,575	3.0	276942	97.0	285,518
Misungwi	2021	2.9	66647	97.1	68,668
Ilemela	276	0.9	31921	99.1	32,197

9.2 Number of Agriculture households using Irrigation by District 2007/08

DISTRICT	Insecticide use				TOTAL NUMBER OF CROP GROWING HH
	Number of Households using Insecticide	%	Number of Households NOT using Insecticide	%	
Ukerewe	1,105	1.8	59,499	98.2	60,605
Magu	10307	5.0	194,562	95.0	204,869
Kwimba	4598	2.7	167283	97.3	171,881
sengerema	2,227	1.2	188249	98.8	190,476
Geita	202	0.1	299652	99.9	299,854
Misungwi	6945	4.7	140306	95.3	147,251
Ilemela	1,862	4.0	44358	96.0	46,220

9.3 Number of Agriculture households using Improved seed by District 2007/08

DISTRICT	Insecticide use				TOTAL NUMBER OF CROP GROWING HH
	Number of Households using Insecticide	%	Number of Households NOT using Insecticide	%	
Ukerewe	7,553	9.1	75,341	90.9	82,894
Magu	60097	72.5	144,613	174.5	204,710
Kwimba	24427	29.5	146564	176.8	170,991
sengerema	43,925	53.0	146551	176.8	190,476
Geita	49,850	60.1	258664	312.0	308,514
Misungwi	24213	29.2	123038	148.4	147,251
Ilemela	15,858	19.1	25192	30.4	41,050

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

10.1 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Agriculture Households receiving Credit by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Receiving Credit					
	borrowed money for agriculture		Did not borrow money for agriculture		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	276	.7	37,026	99.3	37,302	100.0
Magu	3,964	6.2	60,255	93.8	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	128	.2	51,668	99.8	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	2,024	2.5	79,955	97.5	81,979	100.0
Geita	831	.7	111,331	99.3	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	2,816	7.4	35,194	92.6	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	1,803	13.3	11,721	86.7	13,524	100.0
Total	11,842	3.0	387,151	97.0	398,993	100.0

10.2 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Credits by sex of the household Member receiving credit from source B and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	50.0	92	50.0	184	100.0
Magu	1,903	54.5	1,586	45.5	3,488	100.0
Sengerema	202	100.0	0	.0	202	100.0
Geita	277	50.0	277	50.0	554	100.0
Missungwi	94	16.7	469	83.3	563	100.0
Ilemela	902	73.9	318	26.1	1,220	100.0
Total	3,470	55.9	2,742	44.1	6,212	100.0

10.3 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Households receiving Credits by Main Source of credit and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Family, friend or relative		Cooperative		Savings & credit Soc		NGO/Development Project		Others		Trader/Trader store		Private/Individual		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	33.3	0	0.0	184	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	276	100
Magu	1,427	36.0	159	4.0	2,379	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	3,964	100
Kwimba	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128	30	0	0.0	128	100
Sengerema	1,215	60.0	0	0.0	405	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	96	0	0.0	2,024	100
Geita	277	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	100	277	33.3	831	100
Missungwi	845	30.0	0	0.0	1,314	46.7	469	16.7	94	3.3	0	0	94	3.3	2,816	100
Ilemela	902	50.0	53	2.9	743	41.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	100	53	2.9	1,803	100
Total	4,757	40.2	212	1.8	5,024	42.4	469	4.0	94	0.8	863	204	424	3.6	11,842	100

10.4 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Households Reporting the Main reasons for Not Using Credit by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Not needed		Not available		Did not want to go into debt		Interest rate/cost too high		Did not know how to get credit		Difficult bureaucratic procedure		Credit granted too late		Others		Dont know about credit		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	2,118	5.7	3,500	9.5	2,671	7.2	553	1.5	12,987	35.1	1,566	4.2	92	0.2	184	0.5	13,355	36.1	37,026	100
Magu	2,379	3.9	14,271	23.7	6,660	11.1	3,013	5.0	14,747	24.5	1,586	2.6	1,427	2.4	0	0.0	16,174	26.8	60,255	100
Kwimba	2,558	5.0	6,139	11.9	8,825	17.1	767	1.5	14,452	28.0	767	1.5	639	1.2	128	0.2	17,393	33.7	51,668	100
Sengerema	5,060	6.3	13,360	16.7	5,668	7.1	1,822	2.3	36,840	46.1	2,227	2.8	405	0.5	0	0.0	14,574	18.2	79,955	100
Geita	3,600	3.2	38,495	34.6	7,477	6.7	2,769	2.5	31,294	28.1	5,262	4.7	554	0.5	0	0.0	21,878	19.7	111,331	100
Missungwi	3,660	10.4	5,631	16.0	7,320	20.8	939	2.7	8,165	23.2	282	0.8	282	0.8	0	0.0	8,916	25.3	35,194	100
Ilemela	477	4.1	1,061	9.0	2,758	23.5	1,273	10.9	3,023	25.8	1,538	13.1	159	1.4	53	0.5	1,379	11.8	11,721	100
Total	19,853	5.1	82,456	21.3	41,379	10.7	11,135	2.9	121,508	31.4	13,227	3.4	3,558	0.9	365	0.1	93,670	24.2	387,151	100

10.5 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Households receiving Credits by Main Source of credit B and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Family, friend or relative		Bank		Cooperative		Savings & credit Soc		Trader/Trader store		NGO/Development projects		Private,Individual		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	100
Magu	1,427	39.1	317	8.7	0	0.0	951	26.1	317	8.7	0	0.0	634	17.4	3,647	100
Sengerema	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	100
Geita	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	100
Missungwi	0	0.0	94	16.7	0	0.0	94	16.7	0	0.0	375	66.7	0	0.0	563	100
Ilemela	424	34.8	53	4.3	53	4.3	477	39.1	53	4.3	53	4.3	106	8.7	1,220	100
Total	1,851	30.4	464	7.6	53	0.9	1,707	28.0	850	13.9	428	7.0	740	12.1	6,094	100

10.6: Provision of credit A by sex and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	33.3	184	66.7	276	100
Magu	3,013	76.0	951	24.0	3,964	100
Kwimba	128	100.0	0	.0	128	100
Sengerema	2,024	100.0	0	.0	2,024	100
Geita	831	100.0	0	.0	831	100
Missungwi	1,595	56.7	1,220	43.3	2,816	100
Ilemela	1,167	64.7	636	35.3	1,803	100
Total	8,850	74.7	2,992	25.3	11,842	100

10.7 : Provision of credit B by sex and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	50.0	92	50.0	184	100
Magu	1,903	54.5	1,586	45.5	3,488	100
Sengerema	202	100.0	0	.0	202	100
Geita	277	50.0	277	50.0	554	100
Missungwi	94	16.7	469	83.3	563	100
Ilemela	902	73.9	318	26.1	1,220	100
Total	3,470	55.9	2,742	44.1	6,212	100

CROP EXTENSION

11.1 : CROP EXTENSION: Number of Agriculture Households that received Crop Advice During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households that received Crop Advices		Households that did NOT receive Crop advices		Crop Growing Households
	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	10,592	28.5	26,526	71.5	37,118
Magu	51,851	81.3	11,893	18.7	63,744
Kwimba	24,683	47.7	27,113	52.3	51,796
Sengerema	42,305	51.9	39,269	48.1	81,575
Geita	41,818	37.3	70,343	62.7	112,162
Missungwi	21,304	56.2	16,611	43.8	37,916
Ilemela	11,562	85.8	1,909	14.2	13,471
Total	204,116	51.3	193,665	48.7	397,781

11.2 : CROP EXTENSION: Number of Agriculture Households Participated in Out Grower Agreement During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Number of Households Participated in Out Grower Agreement		Number of Households NOT Participated in Out GrowerAgreement		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	.2	37,210	99.8	37,302	100.0
Magu	2,854	4.4	61,365	95.6	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	512	1.0	51,285	99.0	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	810	1.0	81,170	99.0	81,979	100.0
Geita	0	.0	112,162	100.0	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	94	.2	37,916	99.8	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	743	5.5	12,782	94.5	13,524	100.0
Total	5,104	1.3	393,889	98.7	398,993	100.0

11.3 : CROP EXTENSION: Number of Agriculture Households Participated in Contract Production Agreement During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Number of Hholds Participated in Production Agreement		Number of Hholds NOT Participated in Production Agreement		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	276	.7	37,026	99.3	37,302	100.0
Magu	634	1.0	63,585	99.0	64,220	100.0
Kwimba	256	.5	51,540	99.5	51,796	100.0
Sengerema	810	1.0	81,170	99.0	81,979	100.0
Geita	0	.0	112,162	100.0	112,162	100.0
Missungwi	188	.5	37,822	99.5	38,009	100.0
Ilemela	265	2.0	13,259	98.0	13,524	100.0
Total	2,429	.6	396,564	99.4	398,993	100.0

11.4 : EXTENSION MESSAGES: Number of Agriculture Households By Source of Extension Messages By District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	8,658	68.6	1,566	12.4	0	.0	184	1.5	645	5.1	1,566	12.4	368	2.9	12,618
Magu	49,631	68.5	7,136	9.8	951	1.3	3,171	4.4	5,550	7.7	6,026	8.3	317	.4	72,465
Kwimba	23,148	65.1	2,046	5.8	384	1.1	1,535	4.3	5,116	14.4	3,325	9.4	0	.0	35,554
Sengerema	38,055	72.3	2,429	4.6	810	1.5	1,417	2.7	4,858	9.2	5,060	9.6	2,024	3.8	52,629
Geita	35,172	57.5	3,323	5.4	2,216	3.6	1,662	2.7	7,754	12.7	11,078	18.1	277	.5	61,204
Missungwi	19,990	51.3	4,880	12.5	375	1.0	563	1.4	6,945	17.8	6,194	15.9	94	.2	38,948
Ilemela	10,024	64.3	1,856	11.9	212	1.4	265	1.7	902	5.8	2,334	15.0	53	.3	15,593
Total	**184,678**	63.9	**23,236**	8.0	**4,948**	1.7	**8,797**	3.0	**31,769**	11.0	**35,582**	12.3	**3,134**	1.1	**289,011**

11.5 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Spacing by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	3,960	79.6	553	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	184	3.7	276	5.6	0	.0	4,974
Magu	41,862	89.8	1,427	3.1	317	.7	317	.7	476	1.0	2,220	4.8	0	.0	46,619
Kwimba	18,544	92.4	0	.0	128	.6	128	.6	1,151	5.7	128	.6	0	.0	20,079
Sengerema	24,897	86.6	810	2.8	202	.7	202	.7	810	2.8	1,417	4.9	405	1.4	28,743
Geita	26,863	88.2	0	.0	554	1.8	277	.9	554	1.8	2,216	7.3	0	.0	30,464
Missungwi	13,233	91.0	469	3.2	0	.0	188	1.3	375	2.6	282	1.9	0	.0	14,547
Ilemela	8,645	80.7	636	5.9	0	.0	53	.5	159	1.5	1,167	10.9	53	.5	10,713
Total	138,005	88.4	3,895	2.5	1,201	.8	1,165	.7	3,709	2.4	7,705	4.9	458	.3	156,139

11.6 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of Agrochemicals by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	1,382	68.2	645	31.8	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2,026
Magu	21,248	92.4	634	2.8	0	.0	159	.7	317	1.4	317	1.4	317	1.4	22,992
Kwimba	13,940	87.9	767	4.8	0	.0	0	.0	767	4.8	384	2.4	0	.0	15,859
Sengerema	14,777	96.1	0	.0	0	.0	405	2.6	0	.0	202	1.3	0	.0	15,384
Geita	19,663	82.6	277	1.2	554	2.3	0	.0	1,108	4.7	2,216	9.3	0	.0	23,817
Missungwi	7,977	77.3	469	4.5	94	.9	0	.0	1,408	13.6	375	3.6	0	.0	10,324
Ilemela	7,213	84.0	583	6.8	53	.6	0	.0	106	1.2	636	7.4	0	.0	8,592
Total	86,199	87.1	3,376	3.4	701	.7	563	.6	3,706	3.7	4,131	4.2	317	.3	98,993

11.7 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Erosion Control by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	2,671	70.7	553	14.6	0	.0	92	2.4	0	.0	368	9.8	92	2.4	3,776
Magu	17,601	77.6	2,061	9.1	159	.7	951	4.2	1,110	4.9	634	2.8	159	.7	22,675
Kwimba	11,638	94.8	0	.0	0	.0	256	2.1	128	1.0	256	2.1	0	.0	12,278
Sengerema	13,360	88.0	202	1.3	0	.0	405	2.7	810	5.3	405	2.7	0	.0	15,181
Geita	16,617	83.3	831	4.2	0	.0	0	.0	1,108	5.6	1,385	6.9	0	.0	19,940
Missungwi	6,476	73.4	845	9.6	0	.0	0	.0	939	10.6	563	6.4	0	.0	8,822
Ilemela	7,955	88.8	583	6.5	0	.0	0	.0	53	.6	371	4.1	0	.0	8,963
Total	76,317	83.3	5,075	5.5	159	.2	1,704	1.9	4,147	4.5	3,982	4.3	251	.3	91,635

11.8 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Organic Fertlizer use by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	4,513	66.2	737	10.8	0	.0	92	1.4	276	4.1	921	13.5	276	4.1	6,816
Magu	29,969	82.5	1,110	3.1	159	.4	317	.9	2,061	5.7	2,696	7.4	0	.0	36,312
Kwimba	15,091	85.5	512	2.9	0	.0	895	5.1	256	1.4	895	5.1	0	.0	17,649
Sengerema	22,468	85.4	607	2.3	405	1.5	405	1.5	405	1.5	1,822	6.9	202	.8	26,314
Geita	21,602	78.8	554	2.0	831	3.0	277	1.0	1,939	7.1	1,939	7.1	277	1.0	27,417
Missungwi	12,857	82.0	375	2.4	0	.0	94	.6	1,408	9.0	939	6.0	0	.0	15,673
Ilemela	7,690	82.9	424	4.6	53	.6	53	.6	53	.6	1,008	10.9	0	.0	9,281
Total	114,191	81.9	4,319	3.1	1,447	1.0	2,133	1.5	6,398	4.6	10,218	7.3	756	.5	139,463

11.9 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on use of Inorganic Fertilizer by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	1,105	66.7	184	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	184	11.1	184	11.1	0	.0	1,658
Magu	18,711	90.1	634	3.1	0	.0	317	1.5	793	3.8	317	1.5	0	.0	20,772
Kwimba	9,848	84.6	256	2.2	0	.0	128	1.1	1,407	12.1	0	.0	0	.0	11,638
Sengerema	11,335	87.5	202	1.6	405	3.1	607	4.7	202	1.6	202	1.6	0	.0	12,955
Geita	19,940	78.3	1,108	4.3	831	3.3	0	.0	1,108	4.3	2,492	9.8	0	.0	25,479
Missungwi	5,819	74.7	751	9.6	94	1.2	94	1.2	751	9.6	188	2.4	94	1.2	7,790
Ilemela	7,584	89.4	318	3.8	0	.0	0	.0	106	1.3	477	5.6	0	.0	8,486
Total	74,342	83.7	3,453	3.9	1,330	1.5	1,146	1.3	4,551	5.1	3,861	4.3	94	.1	88,777

11.10 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of Improved Seeds by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	3,960	86.0	553	12.0	0	.0	0	.0	92	2.0	0	.0	0	.0	4,605
Magu	34,092	86.0	2,220	5.6	159	.4	793	2.0	1,903	4.8	317	.8	159	.4	39,642
Kwimba	15,091	75.6	512	2.6	256	1.3	384	1.9	2,942	14.7	767	3.8	0	.0	19,951
Sengerema	26,922	85.8	607	1.9	202	.6	607	1.9	1,822	5.8	1,215	3.9	0	.0	31,375
Geita	22,155	76.2	554	1.9	1,108	3.8	554	1.9	2,769	9.5	1,939	6.7	0	.0	29,079
Missungwi	11,919	71.8	1,126	6.8	0	.0	188	1.1	2,346	14.1	1,032	6.2	0	.0	16,611
Ilemela	8,062	84.9	371	3.9	0	.0	106	1.1	159	1.7	796	8.4	0	.0	9,494
Total	122,201	81.1	5,943	3.9	1,725	1.1	2,631	1.7	12,033	8.0	6,065	4.0	159	.1	150,757

11.11 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Mechanization and Labor Saving Technologies by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	737	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	737
Magu	15,064	81.2	476	2.6	0	.0	793	4.3	1,110	6.0	793	4.3	317	1.7	18,552
Kwimba	13,045	85.0	512	3.3	128	.8	384	2.5	895	5.8	384	2.5	0	.0	15,347
Sengerema	16,193	85.1	607	3.2	0	.0	405	2.1	1,417	7.4	202	1.1	202	1.1	19,027
Geita	18,278	77.6	831	3.5	831	3.5	277	1.2	1,939	8.2	1,385	5.9	0	.0	23,540
Missungwi	9,010	74.4	469	3.9	0	.0	94	.8	1,502	12.4	1,032	8.5	0	.0	12,107
Ilemela	6,524	89.8	318	4.4	0	.0	0	.0	106	1.5	318	4.4	0	.0	7,266
Total	78,850	81.6	3,213	3.3	959	1.0	1,952	2.0	6,968	7.2	4,114	4.3	520	.5	96,576

11.12 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Irrigation Technologies by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	461	71.4	92	14.3	0	.0	0	.0	92	14.3	0	.0	0	.0	645
Magu	6,501	80.4	476	5.9	0	.0	0	.0	793	9.8	159	2.0	159	2.0	8,087
Kwimba	6,011	90.4	128	1.9	0	.0	0	.0	256	3.8	256	3.8	0	.0	6,650
Sengerema	6,275	81.6	405	5.3	0	.0	202	2.6	405	5.3	405	5.3	0	.0	7,692
Geita	9,970	76.6	0	.0	277	2.1	277	2.1	1,662	12.8	831	6.4	0	.0	13,016
Missungwi	5,631	67.4	751	9.0	0	.0	0	.0	1,408	16.9	563	6.7	0	.0	8,353
Ilemela	6,046	89.8	318	4.7	0	.0	0	.0	53	.8	318	4.7	0	.0	6,736
Total	40,895	79.9	2,170	4.2	277	.5	479	.9	4,668	9.1	2,531	4.9	159	.3	51,179

11.13 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Crop Storage by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	921	83.3	92	8.3	0	.0	92	8.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1,105
Magu	23,468	80.4	1,744	6.0	159	.5	159	.5	2,696	9.2	951	3.3	0	.0	29,176
Kwimba	14,835	90.6	384	2.3	0	.0	0	.0	895	5.5	256	1.6	0	.0	16,370
Sengerema	21,456	94.6	202	.9	0	.0	202	.9	607	2.7	0	.0	202	.9	22,671
Geita	16,063	80.6	831	4.2	0	.0	277	1.4	1,385	6.9	1,385	6.9	0	.0	19,940
Missungwi	8,728	73.2	845	7.1	94	.8	0	.0	939	7.9	1,314	11.0	0	.0	11,919
Ilemela	6,948	86.8	371	4.6	0	.0	53	.7	53	.7	583	7.3	0	.0	8,009
Total	92,419	84.6	4,469	4.1	252	.2	783	.7	6,574	6.0	4,489	4.1	202	.2	109,190

11.14 CROP EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Vermin Control by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ukerewe	368	44.4	92	11.1	0	.0	92	11.1	184	22.2	92	11.1	0	.0	829
Magu	12,368	89.7	0	.0	159	1.1	317	2.3	634	4.6	317	2.3	0	.0	13,795
Kwimba	10,999	97.7	0	.0	128	1.1	0	.0	128	1.1	0	.0	0	.0	11,254
Sengerema	16,801	90.2	202	1.1	0	.0	202	1.1	607	3.3	607	3.3	202	1.1	18,622
Geita	11,909	74.1	277	1.7	277	1.7	277	1.7	1,939	12.1	1,385	8.6	0	.0	16,063
Missungwi	4,599	50.0	375	4.1	94	1.0	0	.0	845	9.2	3,285	35.7	0	.0	9,197
Ilemela	5,940	91.8	212	3.3	53	.8	0	.0	106	1.6	159	2.5	0	.0	6,470
Total	62,983	82.6	1,159	1.5	710	.9	889	1.2	4,443	5.8	5,845	7.7	202	.3	76,232

CATTLE PRODUCTION

12.1.1 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Households Rearing Cattle by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households rearing cattle		Households NOT rearing cattle		Total Agriculture households	Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number	%	Number	%		
Ukerewe	20,539	55	16,763	45	37,302	23,855
Magu	29,176	45	35,043	55	64,220	32,982
Kwimba	18,800	36	32,996	64	51,796	22,765
Sengerema	22,064	27	59,916	73	81,979	27,529
Geita	36,833	33	75,328	67	112,162	46,526
Missungwi	15,767	41	22,243	59	38,009	19,239
Ilemela	2,970	22	10,554	78	13,524	4,190
Total	**146,149**	**37**	**252,843**	**63**	**398,993**	**177,086**

12.1.2 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Cattle by Type and District as of 1st October 2008

Districts	Indigenous			Improved Beef			Improved Dairy			Total		
	Number of households	Number of Cattle	Percentage	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households Rearing cattle	Number of Cattle	%
Ukerewe	20,539	65,762	100	92	184	0	92	92	0	20,539	66,039	100
Magu	29,018	482,995	100	476	1,427	0	159	634	0	29,176	485,056	100
Kwimba	18,800	367,306	100	256	384	0	128	512	0	18,800	368,201	100
Sengerema	22,064	281,969	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,064	281,969	100
Geita	36,556	496,281	100	0	0	0	554	1,385	0	36,833	497,665	100
Missungwi	15,673	250,017	100	94	282	0	188	375	0	15,767	250,674	100
Ilemela	2,811	26,571	97	0	0	0	212	796	3	2,970	27,367	100
Total	**145,461**	**1,970,901**	**100**	**917**	**2,277**	**0**	**1,332**	**3,794**	**0**	**146,149**	**1,976,971**	**100**

12.1.3 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing cattle, Head of Cattle and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year - Mwanza Region

Herd size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Herd of Cattle	Average Per Houseold
1 - 5	60,184	41	174,536	3
6 - 10	27,017	18	210,644	8
11 - 15	21,649	15	281,083	13
16 - 20	13,059	9	234,411	18
21 - 30	8,885	6	220,903	25
31 - 40	6,921	5	251,652	36
41 - 50	2,509	2	115,661	46
51 - 60	2,022	1	112,414	56
61 -100	2,906	2	225,179	77
101 -150	583	0	73,680	126
151+	414	0	76,808	185
Total	**146,149**	**100**	**1,976,971**	**14**

12.1.4 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Cattle by Cattle Types and Category, 2007/08 Agricultural Year- Mwanza Region

Cattle Types	Indigeneous	Improved Beef	Improved Diary	Total Cattle	%
Uncastrated Bulls	216,108	793	383	217,284	11
Cows	584,516	1,039	1,284	586,838	30
Steers	36,889	0	330	37,219	2
Heifers	348,566	0	779	349,345	18
Male Calves	175,959	317	53	176,329	9
Female Calves	231,918	128	53	232,098	12
Total	**1,970,901**	**2,277**	**3,794**	**1,976,971**	100

12.1.5 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of indigenous Cattle by Category of cattle and District During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Ukerewe	553	1	11,789	20	20,171	27	3,408	6	18,513	25	5,710	11	5,618	10	65,762	100
Magu	103,227	16	64,854	16	131,452	21	9,197	3	77,539	15	45,509	14	51,217	15	482,995	100
Kwimba	88,118	20	31,717	17	105,895	18	2,430	3	70,213	15	31,461	13	37,472	15	367,306	100
Sengerema	36,435	10	32,994	16	95,137	22	5,870	5	43,318	17	24,897	14	43,318	17	281,969	100
Geita	85,575	15	49,296	16	147,333	20	12,462	5	93,883	16	42,372	14	65,358	14	496,281	100
Missungwi	61,660	19	22,806	13	74,611	21	3,097	3	38,948	15	23,463	14	25,433	15	250,017	100
Ilemela	1,379	4	2,652	16	9,918	25	424	3	6,152	17	2,546	17	3,500	17	26,571	100
Total	**376,946**	**14**	**216,108**	**16**	**584,516**	**21**	**36,889**	**4**	**348,566**	**16**	**175,959**	**13**	**231,918**	**15**	**1,970,901**	**100**

12.1.6 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of iImproved Beef Cattle by Category of cattle and District During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Ukerewe	0	0	.	0	184	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	100
Magu	0	0	793	50	317	25	0	0	0	0	317	25	0	0	1,427	100
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	256	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	50	384	100
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	282	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	100
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**793**	**29**	**1,039**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**317**	**15**	**128**	**12**	**2,277**	**100**

12.1.7 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of improved Diary Cattle by Category of cattle and District During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	100	0	0	0	0	92	100
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	100	0	0	0	0	634	100
Kwimba	512	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	100
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	277	33	831	33	277	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,385	100
Missungwi	188	50	.	0	188	50	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	100
Ilemela	212	11	106	11	265	33	53	11	53	11	53	11	53	11	796	100
Total	**911**	**15**	**383**	**18**	**1,284**	**28**	**330**	**18**	**779**	**16**	**53**	**3**	**53**	**3**	**3,794**	**100**

12.1.8 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number Households rearing Cattle and Method of Cattle Identification by District during, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Branding		Cattle Clan		Ear notching		Colour		Earings		Others		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	645	3	1,474	6	184	1	18,789	81	0	0	2,211	9	23,302	100
Magu	16,015	48	3,806	11	6,660	20	3,488	10	793	2	2,537	8	33,299	100
Kwimba	15,219	66	1,663	7	1,279	6	1,407	6	256	1	3,197	14	23,021	100
Sengerema	8,299	26	6,882	22	2,227	7	8,299	26	202	1	5,465	17	31,375	100
Geita	21,325	46	8,862	19	831	2	11,632	25	0	0	3,600	8	46,249	100
Missungwi	10,605	53	2,628	13	1,032	5	3,942	20	94	0	1,877	9	20,178	100
Ilemela	318	8	530	13	212	5	2,015	51	159	4	743	19	3,978	100
Total	**72,426**	**40**	**25,844**	**14**	**12,425**	**7**	**49,572**	**27**	**1,504**	**1**	**19,630**	**11**	**181,402**	**100**

GOAT PRODUCTION

12.2.1 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Agriculture Households Rearing Goats by District during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Raising goats		Not raising goats		Total	Total livestock keeping households
	No of households	%	No of households	%		
Ukerewe	21,092	57	16,210	43	37,302	23,855
Magu	22,041	34	42,179	66	64,220	32,982
Kwimba	13,684	26	38,112	74	51,796	22,765
Sengerema	28,339	35	53,641	65	81,979	27,529
Geita	41,541	37	70,620	63	112,162	46,526
Missungwi	14,547	38	23,463	62	38,009	19,239
Ilemela	3,235	24	10,289	76	13,524	4,190
Total	**144,479**	**36**	**254,514**	**64**	**398,993**	**177,086**

12.2.2 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Goats by Type and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Indigenous			Improved for Meat			Improved Dairy			Total	
	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats
Ukerewe	21,092	79,118	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,092	79,118
Magu	22,041	179,973	98	0	0	0	317	3,171	2	22,041	183,145
Kwimba	13,684	114,719	94	0	0	0	128	7,674	6	13,684	122,393
Sengerema	28,339	161,327	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,339	161,327
Geita	41,264	241,771	99	0	0	0	554	3,046	1	41,541	244,817
Missungwi	14,547	104,080	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,547	104,080
Ilemela	3,182	23,707	95	53	53	0	106	1,114	4	3,235	24,874
Total	**144,149**	**904,695**	**98**	**53**	**53**	**0**	**1,105**	**15,005**	**2**	**144,479**	**919,753**

12.2.3 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Goats, Head of Goats and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008- MWANZA

Herd Size	Goat rearing households		Herd of Goats		Average Goats per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	73,633	51	190,491	21	3
5 - 9	43,771	30	279,352	30	6
10 - 14	15,968	11	185,465	20	12
15 - 19	4,451	3	71,747	8	16
20 - 24	3,198	2	67,993	7	21
25 - 29	1,199	1	32,447	4	27
30 - 34	879	1	27,563	3	31
35 - 39	361	0	12,793	1	35
40+	1,018	1	51,901	6	51
Total	**144,479**	**100**	**919,753**	**100**	**6**

12.2.4 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Goats by Category and Type of Goat as of 1st October 2008 - MWANZA

Category	Indigenous		Improved Meat		Improved Dairy		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Billy Goat	88,252	155,473	53	53	286	9,259	164,786	18
Castrated Goat	17,047	36,274	0	0	0	0	36,274	4
She Goat	136,758	472,915	0	0	660	4,160	477,075	52
Male Kid	60,195	119,750	0	0	159	1,586	121,336	13
She Kid	61,164	120,284	0	0	0	0	120,284	13
Total	**363,416**	**904,695**	**53**	**53**	**1,105**	**15,005**	**919,753**	**100**

12.2.5 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Indigenous Goat by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%
Ukerewe	12,158	15	1,474	2	48,631	61	7,092	9	9,763	12	79,118	100
Magu	30,128	17	13,002	7	90,383	50	21,407	12	25,054	14	179,973	100
Kwimba	19,951	17	4,860	4	57,807	50	18,928	16	13,173	11	114,719	100
Sengerema	31,577	20	4,858	3	81,170	50	24,088	15	19,635	12	161,327	100
Geita	40,434	17	7,754	3	128,778	53	31,571	13	33,233	14	241,771	100
Missungwi	17,832	17	3,848	4	52,462	50	14,171	14	15,767	15	104,080	100
Ilemela	3,394	14	477	2	13,683	58	2,493	11	3,660	15	23,707	100
Total	**155,473**	**17**	**36,274**	**4**	**472,915**	**52**	**119,750**	**13**	**120,284**	**13**	**904,695**	**100**

12.2.6 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Improved Goats for Meat by Category and District as of 1st october 2008

	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
District	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	53	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	100
Total	**53**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**100**

12.2.7 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Improved Dairy Goats by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magu	1,586	50	0	0	0	0	1,586	50	0	0	3,171	100
Kwimba	7,674	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,674	100
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	3,046	100	0	0	0	0	3,046	100
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	1,114	100	0	0	0	0	1,114	100
Total	**9,259**	**62**	**0**	**0**	**4,160**	**28**	**1,586**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**15,005**	**100**

12.2.8 GOAT PRODUCTION: Milk Production from Goat By Season and District, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Number of Milked goat			Average milk production per goat per day			Average number of days goats are milked			Average price per litre per season		
District	Wet Season	Dry Season	Total	Wet Season	Dry Season	Total	Wet Season	Dry Season	Total	Wet Season	Dry Season	Total
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Kwimba	128	128	256	.3	0	.3	4	0	4	100	0	100
Sengerema	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	106	106	212	3.0	0	3.0	90	97	94	0	0	0
Total	**234**	**234**	**468**	**1.1**	**0**	**1.1**	**29**	**97**	**45**	**100**	**100**	**100**

SHEEP PRODUCTION

12.3.1 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Sheep by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Districts	Number of households raising or managing sheep	%	Number of households NOT raising or managing sheep	%	Number of agriculture households	Total livestock keeping households
Ukerewe	92	0	37,210	100	37,302	23,855
Magu	8,404	13	55,816	87	64,220	32,982
Kwimba	8,313	16	43,483	84	51,796	22,765
Sengerema	3,239	4	78,741	96	81,979	27,529
Geita	7,201	6	104,961	94	112,162	46,526
Missungwi	5,443	14	32,566	86	38,009	19,239
Ilemela	477	4	13,047	96	13,524	4,190
Total	**33,169**	**8**	**365,824**	**92**	**398,993**	**177,086**

12.3.2 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Sheep an Number of Sheep by District as of 1st October 2008

Districts	Total			
	Number of Households	%	Total Sheep	%
Ukerewe	92	0	368	0
Magu	8,404	4	61,683	27
Kwimba	8,313	4	56,528	25
Sengerema	3,239	1	39,472	18
Geita	7,201	3	33,787	15
Missungwi	5,443	2	30,126	13
Ilemela	477	0	2,440	1
Total	**33,169**	15	**224,403**	100

12.3.3 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Indigenous Sheep by Category of Sheep and District as of 1st October 2007/08 Agriculture year

District	Number of Indigenous					Total
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Ukerewe	0	0	368	0	0	368
Magu	11,575	2,696	31,555	6,501	9,355	61,683
Kwimba	10,359	1,790	26,985	6,650	10,743	56,528
Sengerema	6,680	0	17,003	8,906	6,882	39,472
Geita	9,693	554	18,001	1,939	3,600	33,787
Missungwi	4,505	1,032	18,770	2,628	3,191	30,126
Ilemela	371	0	1,432	265	371	2,440
Total	**43,183**	**6,072**	**114,115**	**26,890**	**34,143**	**224,403**

12.3.4 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Improved Sheep for Mutton by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Number of Improved					Total
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

12.3.5 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing Sheep, Head of Sheep and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Mwanza Region

Herd size	Sheep Rearing Households	%	Herd of sheep	Average Per Houseold
1 - 4	20,044	60	47,316	2
5 - 9	7,993	24	53,714	7
10 - 14	2,460	7	29,147	12
15 - 19	731	2	11,893	16
20 - 24	518	2	11,213	22
25 - 29	554	2	14,401	26
30 - 34	159	0	4,757	30
35 - 39	159	0	6,184	39
40+	552	2	45,778	83
Total	**33,169**	**100**	**224,403**	**7**

12.3.6 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Sheep by Breed Type During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year - MWANZA Region

Category	Number of Indigenous	%	Number of Improved	%	Total	%
Rams	43,183	100	0	0	43,183	19
Castrated Sheep	6,072	100	0	0	6,072	3
She Sheep	114,115	100	0	0	114,115	51
Male Lamb	26,890	100	0	0	26,890	12
She Lamb	34,143	100	0	0	34,143	15
Total	**224,403**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**224,403**	**100**

PIG PRODUCTION

12.4.1 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Raising Pigs by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	During the 2007/2008 Agriculture Year					
	Rearing Pigs		Not rearing pigs		Total	
	No of households	%	No of households	%	No of Households	%
Ukerewe	184	0	37,118	100	37,302	100
Magu	317	0	63,902	100	64,220	100
Kwimba	128	0	51,668	100	51,796	100
Sengerema	1,012	1	80,967	99	81,979	100
Geita	277	0	111,885	100	112,162	100
Missungwi	188	0	37,822	100	38,009	100
Ilemela	159	1	13,365	99	13,524	100
Total	**2,265**	**1**	**396,728**	**99**	**398,993**	**100**

12.4.2 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Pigs, Head of Pigs and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 - MWANZA REGION

	Pig rearing households		Herd of pigs		Average per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	1,207	53	2,280	2.0	2
5 - 9	92	4	553	0.5	6
10 - 14	489	22	5,651	5.1	12
15 - 19	296	13	4,538	4.1	15
20 - 24	128	6	2,558	2.3	20
30 - 39	53	2	1,697	1.5	32
Total	**2,265**	**100**	**17,277**	**15.4**	**8**

12.4.3 PIG PRODUCTION: Total Number of Pigs by Type of Pigs and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Pig Type					
	Boar	Castrated Male	Sow / Gilt	Male Piglet	She Piglet	Total
Ukerewe	184	0	645	0	0	829
Magu	159	0	476	0	1,269	1,903
Kwimba	256	384	256	384	1,279	2,558
Sengerema	810	0	1,215	1,215	1,215	4,453
Geita	277	0	277	2,769	0	3,323
Missungwi	282	282	375	188	751	1,877
Ilemela	106	318	1,114	212	583	2,334
Total	**2,073**	**983**	**4,357**	**4,767**	**5,096**	**17,277**

12.4.4 PIG PRODUCTION : Number of Pigs per Household by District as of 1st October 2008

District	Number of households	Number of pigs	Average per household
Ukerewe	184	829	5
Magu	317	1,903	6
Kwimba	128	2,558	20
Sengerema	1,012	4,453	4
Geita	277	3,323	12
Missungwi	188	1,877	10
Ilemela	159	2,334	15
Total	**2,265**	**17,277**	8

PESTS AND PARASITES CONTROL

12.5.1: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing households deworming Livestock by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Deworming Livestock		Not Deworm Livestock		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number of Livestock Rearing households	%
Ukerewe	13,263	41	19,158	59	32,421	100
Magu	20,614	39	32,031	61	52,644	100
Kwimba	12,150	32	26,346	68	38,495	100
Sengerema	23,278	38	38,055	62	61,333	100
Geita	32,402	34	61,758	66	94,160	100
Missungwi	15,110	45	18,301	55	33,411	100
Ilemela	3,076	30	7,319	70	10,395	100
Total	**119,893**	**37**	**202,967**	**63**	**322,859**	**100**

12.5.2: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing households that dewormed Livestock by type of livestock and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattles				Goats/Sheep				Pigs				Chicken			
	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total
Ukerewe	9,487	1,382	2,487	13,355	7,092	2,303	3,868	13,263	0	1,105	12,158	13,263	3,868	5,803	3,592	13,263
Magu	17,918	793	1,903	20,614	8,880	5,233	6,343	20,455	159	951	19,345	20,455	4,916	13,002	2,696	20,614
Kwimba	9,208	384	2,814	12,406	4,093	3,197	4,988	12,278	128	512	11,638	12,278	3,709	6,906	1,790	12,406
Sengerema	15,384	1,215	6,882	23,481	11,133	4,858	7,287	23,278	202	1,822	21,254	23,278	4,656	15,789	2,834	23,278
Geita	27,417	831	3,877	32,125	14,124	7,477	10,524	32,125	0	1,939	30,187	32,125	4,154	25,202	3,046	32,402
Missungwi	10,887	469	3,942	15,298	5,913	4,599	4,693	15,204	188	1,032	13,984	15,204	3,848	10,511	1,126	15,485
Ilemela	1,644	159	1,326	3,129	1,273	583	1,220	3,076	159	0	2,917	3,076	796	1,962	371	3,129
Total	**91,945**	**5,232**	**23,230**	**120,407**	**52,507**	**28,250**	**38,922**	**119,679**	**836**	**7,361**	**111,482**	**119,679**	**25,946**	**79,175**	**15,456**	**120,577**

12.5.3 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households Normally Encountering Tick Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Tick Problem		No Tick Problem		Not Applicable		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	18,145	57	8,658	27	4,974	16	31,776	100
Magu	27,908	53	14,112	27	10,624	20	52,644	100
Kwimba	19,184	52	7,162	19	10,615	29	36,961	100
Sengerema	24,695	42	12,955	22	21,254	36	58,904	100
Geita	42,095	45	16,893	18	35,172	37	94,160	100
Missungwi	16,799	51	4,223	13	11,637	36	32,660	100
Ilemela	3,447	34	1,856	18	4,932	48	10,236	100
Total	**152,273**	**48**	**65,860**	**21**	**99,208**	**31**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5.4 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tick Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Dipping		Spraying		Smearing		None		Other		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	0	0	10,039	32	921	3	19,710	62	1,105	3	31,776	100
Magu	3,806	7	24,419	46	1,269	2	22,834	43	317	1	52,644	100
Kwimba	2,302	6	16,754	45	895	2	17,010	46	0	0	36,961	100
Sengerema	1,417	2	20,849	35	2,631	4	33,601	57	405	1	58,904	100
Geita	3,323	4	33,787	36	1,662	2	54,835	58	554	1	94,160	100
Missungwi	1,595	5	14,828	45	0	0	16,048	49	188	1	32,660	100
Ilemela	159	2	3,235	32	583	6	6,258	61	0	0	10,236	100
Total	**12,602**	**4**	**123,912**	**39**	**7,961**	**3**	**170,296**	**54**	**2,569**	**1**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5.5 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Tsetse Flies Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encoutering Tsetse problems		Households Without Tsetse Problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	3,776	12	20,908	66	7,092	22	31,776	100
Magu	4,440	8	30,286	58	17,918	34	52,644	100
Kwimba	3,837	10	18,672	51	14,452	39	36,961	100
Sengerema	1,012	2	26,517	45	31,375	53	58,904	100
Geita	1,108	1	49,019	52	44,034	47	94,160	100
Missungwi	1,032	3	16,236	50	15,391	47	32,660	100
Ilemela	106	1	4,190	41	5,940	58	10,236	100
Total	**15,311**	**5**	**165,828**	**52**	**136,202**	**43**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5. 6 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tsetse Flies Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Dipping		Spraying		Trappig		None		Other		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	276	1	2,118	7	1,289	4	28,000	88	92	0	31,776	100
Magu	0	0	5,708	11	1,110	2	45,667	87	159	0	52,644	100
Kwimba	1,663	4	2,558	7	384	1	32,357	88	0	0	36,961	100
Sengerema	202	0	3,036	5	3,036	5	52,629	89	0	0	58,904	100
Geita	554	1	4,985	5	1,662	2	86,960	92	0	0	94,160	100
Missungwi	94	0	1,314	4	469	1	30,783	94	0	0	32,660	100
Ilemela	106	1	212	2	636	6	9,281	91	0	0	10,236	100
Total	**2,895**	**1**	**19,932**	**6**	**8,587**	**3**	**285,677**	**90**	**251**	**0**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5.7: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Newcastle Disease Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encoutering Newcastle Disease problems		Households NOT Encoutering Newcastle Disease problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	17,131	54	10,224	32	4,421	14	31,776	100
Magu	31,238	59	16,808	32	4,598	9	52,644	100
Kwimba	21,742	59	11,510	31	3,709	10	36,961	100
Sengerema	33,804	57	20,647	35	4,453	8	58,904	100
Geita	60,373	64	26,586	28	7,201	8	94,160	100
Missungwi	19,052	58	12,201	37	1,408	4	32,660	100
Ilemela	6,311	62	3,182	31	743	7	10,236	100
Total	**189,651**	**60**	**101,158**	**32**	**26,532**	**8**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5.8: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Newcastle Disease Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Vaccination		Local Herbs		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	1,289	4	4,882	15	25,605	81	31,776	100
Magu	8,880	17	19,028	36	24,736	47	52,644	100
Kwimba	7,801	21	11,382	31	17,777	48	36,961	100
Sengerema	7,489	13	17,408	30	34,006	58	58,904	100
Geita	15,786	17	23,263	25	55,112	59	94,160	100
Missungwi	3,472	11	12,294	38	16,893	52	32,660	100
Ilemela	1,432	14	4,455	44	4,349	42	10,236	100
Total	**46,150**	**15**	**92,713**	**29**	**178,478**	**56**	**317,341**	**100**

12.5.9 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Foot and Mouth Disease Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Households Encoutering Foot and Mouth Disease		Households NOT Encoutering Foot and Mouth Disease		Not Applicable		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	368	1	21,460	68	9,947	31	31,776	100
Magu	11,258	21	19,345	37	22,041	42	52,644	100
Kwimba	3,453	9	14,835	40	18,672	51	36,961	100
Sengerema	1,417	2	22,266	38	35,221	60	58,904	100
Geita	1,662	2	37,387	40	55,112	59	94,160	100
Missungwi	2,065	6	13,984	43	16,518	51	32,566	100
Ilemela	159	2	3,553	35	6,524	64	10,236	100
Total	**20,382**	**6**	**132,831**	**42**	**164,034**	**52**	**317,247**	**100**

12.5.10 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Lympyskin Disease Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Households Encoutering Lympyskin Disease		Households NOT Encoutering Lympyskin Disease		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	461	1	21,460	68	9,855	31	31,776	100
Magu	6,501	12	23,785	45	22,358	42	52,644	100
Kwimba	3,581	10	14,452	39	18,928	51	36,961	100
Sengerema	810	1	22,671	38	35,423	60	58,904	100
Geita	1,385	1	38,218	41	54,558	58	94,160	100
Missungwi	657	2	15,391	47	16,518	51	32,566	100
Ilemela	212	2	3,500	34	6,524	64	10,236	100
Total	**13,606**	**4**	**139,478**	**44**	**164,163**	**52**	**317,247**	**100**

CHICKEN AND OTHER LIVESTOCK

12.6.1 CHICKEN PRODUCTION: Number of CHICKEN by Type and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Indigineous chicken			Layers			Broilers			Total	
	Number of Households	Number of Indigineous Chicken	%	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Households	Number of Chicken
Ukerewe	25,237	218,840	99.8	276	368	0.2	0	0	0.0	25,421	219,208
Magu	46,143	590,028	99.8	159	159	0.0	159	1,110	0.2	46,143	591,296
Kwimba	31,845	461,178	99.7	0	0	0.0	512	1,279	0.3	31,973	462,457
Sengerema	53,438	625,068	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	53,438	625,068
Geita	82,806	970,406	100.0	0	0	0.0	277	277	0.0	82,806	970,683
Missungwi	30,314	354,754	99.1	188	3,285	0.9	94	94	0.0	30,407	358,133
Ilemela	8,910	97,110	94.7	53	5,304	5.2	106	106	0.1	8,910	102,520
Total	**278,693**	**3,317,383**	**99.6**	**676**	**9,115**	**0.3**	**1,147**	**2,866**	**0.1**	**279,099**	**3,329,364**

12.6.2 CHICKEN PRODUCTION : Number of Households Keeping Chickens and Average Number of Chickens per Household by Flock Size as of 1st October 2008 - MWANZA

Flock Size	Indigineous chicken				Layers				Broilers				Total Number of Chicken
	Number of Households	Number of Indigineous Chicken	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Animal Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Animal Per Household	
1-49	275,218	3,030,347	99.8	11	623	3,812	0.1	6	1,147	2,866	0	2	3,037,024
50-99	2,753	150,985	100.0	55	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	150,985
100-299	445	52,969	90.9	119	53	5,304	9.1	100	0	0	0	0	58,273
300-499	277	83,083	100.0	300	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	83,083
Total	**278,693**	**3,317,383**	**99.6**	**12**	**676**	**9,115**	0.3	**13**	**1,147**	**2,866**	**0**	**2**	**3,329,364**

12.6.3 CHICKEN PRODUCTION: Number of Other Livestock by Type of livestock and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Ducks	Guine pigs	Turkeys	Rabbits	Donkeys	Horses	Dogs
Ukerewe	33,802	0	0	0	737	0	7,921
Magu	36,153	0	0	476	1,110	0	35,836
Kwimba	8,825	1,279	639	895	1,918	0	12,917
Sengerema	47,366	0	1,215	0	0	0	12,955
Geita	33,233	0	1,662	0	1,108	0	22,986
Missungwi	11,544	3,566	0	0	188	0	12,388
Ilemela	6,152	53	0	2,599	0	0	3,819
Total	**177,075**	**4,898**	**3,516**	**3,970**	**5,061**	**0**	**108,822**

12.6.4 : THER LIVESTOCK : Total Number of Other Livestock by Type as of 1st October 2008

Type	Chicken		Others	
	Number	%	Type	Number
Indigenous Chicken	3,317,383	99.6	Ducks	177,075
Layers	9,115	0.3	Guinea pigs	4,898
Broilers	2,866	0.1	Turkeys	3,516
			Rabbits	3,970
			Donkey	5,061
			Horses	0
			Dogs	108,822
TOTAL	**3,329,364**	**100**		

LIVESTOCK EXTENSION

12.7.1 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Receiving Livestock services		Not Receiving Livestock Extension services		Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	9,579	30	21,829	70	31,408
Magu	36,312	70	15,381	30	51,693
Kwimba	13,684	37	23,148	63	36,833
Sengerema	23,076	39	36,030	61	59,106
Geita	29,079	31	64,528	69	93,607
Missungwi	15,110	46	17,456	54	32,566
Ilemela	5,463	54	4,667	46	10,130
Total	132,302	42	183,040	58	**315,342**

12.7.2 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of Households receiving Livestock advice (overall) By Source of Extension and District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Number of Household receiving Extension
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	8,381	87.5	1,474	15.4	92	1.0	0	0.0	553	5.8	921	9.6	9,579
Magu	33,775	93.0	5,233	14.4	793	2.2	1,586	4.4	2,061	5.7	1,903	5.2	36,312
Kwimba	12,917	94.4	384	2.8	128	0.9	384	2.8	1,790	13.1	1,023	7.5	13,684
Sengerema	21,861	94.7	2,024	8.8	0	0.0	810	3.5	607	2.6	1,417	6.1	23,076
Geita	26,586	91.4	3,600	12.4	831	2.9	554	1.9	6,093	21.0	6,924	23.8	29,079
Missungwi	14,453	95.7	1,595	10.6	1,032	6.8	188	1.2	2,159	14.3	751	5.0	15,110
Ilemela	5,251	96.1	318	5.8	53	1.0	106	1.9	212	3.9	477	8.7	5,463
Total	**123,225**	**93.1**	**14,628**	**11.1**	**2,929**	**2.2**	**3,627**	**2.7**	**13,475**	**10.2**	**13,416**	**10.1**	**132,302**

12.7.3 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of Agriculture Households Receiving Advice on Feeds and Proper Feeding by Source and District During 2007/08griculture Year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	1,105	70.6	368	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	5.9	0	0.0	1,566
Magu	9,355	95.2	159	1.6	0	0.0	159	1.6	159	1.6	0	0.0	9,831
Kwimba	4,604	85.7	128	2.4	0	0.0	128	2.4	512	9.5	0	0.0	5,371
Sengerema	7,692	86.4	810	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	4.5	8,906
Geita	11,909	91.5	277	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	2.1	554	4.3	13,016
Missungwi	1,783	79.2	94	4.2	0	0.0	94	4.2	282	12.5	0	0.0	2,252
Ilemela	3,713	93.3	106	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	1.3	106	2.7	3,978
Total	40,161	89.4	1,941	4.3	0	0.0	380	0.8	1,374	3.1	1,065	2.4	44,921

12.7.4 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Proper Livestock Housing by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	1,934	87.5	276	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	2,211
Magu	22,517	94.0	951	4.0	159	0.7	0	0.0	159	0.7	159	0.7	0	0	23,944
Kwimba	5,371	87.5	128	2.1	0	0.0	128	2.1	512	8.3	0	0.0	0	0	6,139
Sengerema	10,526	94.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	607	5.5	0	0	11,133
Geita	15,509	94.9	554	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	1.7	0	0.0	0	0	16,340
Missungwi	7,133	92.7	94	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	282	3.7	188	2.4	0	0	7,696
Ilemela	3,872	92.4	106	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	1.3	106	2.5	53	1	4,190
Total	**66,861**	**93.3**	**2,109**	**2.9**	**159**	**0.2**	**128**	**0.2**	**1,282**	**1.8**	**1,060**	**1.5**	**53**	**0**	**71,651**

12.7.5 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Proper Milking and Milk Hygene by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	829	69	276	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	8	1,197
Magu	9,514	87	476	4	159	1	159	1	634	6	0	0	10,941
Kwimba	4,860	93	128	2	0	0	0	0	256	5	0	0	5,244
Sengerema	6,275	97	202	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,477
Geita	8,031	81	277	3	0	0	0	0	831	8	831	8	9,970
Missungwi	1,595	74	188	9	0	0	0	0	188	9	188	9	2,159
Ilemela	1,644	79	53	3	53	3	0	0	53	3	265	13	2,068
Total	32,749	86	1,600	4	212	1	159	0	1,962	5	1,376	4	38,056

12.7.6 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Livestock fattening by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	829	45.0	368	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	10.0	461	25.0	1,842
Magu	5,867	88.1	317	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	2.4	317	4.8	6,660
Kwimba	4,348	89.5	128	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	256	5.3	128	2.6	4,860
Sengerema	4,858	88.9	202	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	7.4	5,465
Geita	9,416	82.9	0	0.0	277	2.4	0	0.0	1,108	9.8	554	4.9	11,355
Missungwi	3,566	90.5	282	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	2.4	3,942
Ilemela	1,379	89.7	53	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	106	6.9	1,538
Total	30,264	84.9	1,350	3.8	277	0.8	0	0.0	1,706	4.8	2,064	5.8	35,661

12.7.7 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension adviceon Disease control (dipping/spraying) by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	6,263	90.7	553	8.0	92	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,908
Magu	24,736	89.1	317	1.1	159	0.6	634	2.3	793	2.9	1,110	4.0	27,749
Kwimba	9,976	90.7	128	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	512	4.7	384	3.5	10,999
Sengerema	15,991	94.0	202	1.2	0	0.0	202	1.2	0	0.0	607	3.6	17,003
Geita	18,832	82.9	554	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,108	4.9	2,216	9.8	22,709
Missungwi	10,887	93.5	375	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	188	1.6	188	1.6	11,637
Ilemela	3,925	92.5	53	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	265	6.2	4,243
Total	90,610	89.5	2,182	2.2	251	0.2	837	0.8	2,600	2.6	4,769	4.7	101,249

12.7.8 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Herd/Flock size and selection by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	1,934	67.7	737	25.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184	6.5	2,855
Magu	11,734	91.4	159	1.2	159	1.2	317	2.5	476	3.7	0	0.0	12,844
Kwimba	3,965	93.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	256	6.1	0	0.0	4,220
Sengerema	10,121	94.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	3.8	202	1.9	10,728
Geita	10,524	66.7	831	5.3	0	0.0	554	3.5	2,769	17.5	1,108	7.0	15,786
Missungwi	3,285	87.5	94	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	375	10.0	0	0.0	3,754
Ilemela	1,750	91.7	106	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	2.8	1,909
Total	43,312	83.1	1,926	3.7	159	0.3	871	1.7	4,281	8.2	1,547	3.0	52,097

12.7.9 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Pasture Establishment by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	461	41.7	645	58.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,105
Magu	4,598	90.6	159	3.1	159	3.1	159	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,074
Kwimba	2,302	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	384	14.3	0	0.0	2,686
Sengerema	4,453	95.7	202	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,656
Geita	5,262	63.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,492	30.0	554	6.7	8,308
Missungwi	1,877	76.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	469	19.2	94	3.8	2,440
Ilemela	1,538	93.5	53	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	3.2	1,644
Total	20,491	79.1	1,059	4.1	159	0.6	159	0.6	3,345	12.9	701	2.7	25,913

12.7.10 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Group formation and strengthening by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	1,105	60.0	737	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,842
Magu	11,100	72.2	3,171	20.6	159	1.0	476	3.1	159	1.0	317	2.1	15,381
Kwimba	5,371	87.5	128	2.1	128	2.1	128	2.1	384	6.3	0	0.0	6,139
Sengerema	10,728	96.4	405	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,133
Geita	10,247	90.2	554	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	2.4	277	2.4	11,355
Missungwi	5,162	76.4	657	9.7	657	9.7	94	1.4	188	2.8	0	0.0	6,757
Ilemela	2,175	91.1	106	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	2.2	53	2.2	2,387
Total	45,888	83.4	5,758	10.5	943	1.7	697	1.3	1,060	1.9	647	1.2	54,993

12.7.11 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Calf Rearing by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	1,105	60.0	553	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	5.0	92	5.0	1,842
Magu	13,161	94.3	634	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	1.1	13,954
Kwimba	6,395	92.6	256	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	256	3.7	0	0.0	6,906
Sengerema	9,514	92.2	202	2.0	0	0.0	202	2.0	405	3.9	0	0.0	10,323
Geita	9,139	73.3	0	0.0	554	4.4	0	0.0	1,662	13.3	1,108	8.9	12,462
Missungwi	5,537	85.5	188	2.9	375	5.8	0	0.0	282	4.3	94	1.4	6,476
Ilemela	1,856	89.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	2.6	0	0.0	159	7.7	2,068
Total	46,707	86.4	1,833	3.4	929	1.7	255	0.5	2,696	5.0	1,611	3.0	54,032

12.7.12 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of improved Bulls by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	92	20.0	368	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	461
Magu	1,744	73.3	159	6.7	159	6.7	159	6.7	159	6.7	0	0.0	2,379
Kwimba	1,918	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,918
Sengerema	3,846	95.0	202	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,048
Geita	5,539	71.4	554	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	831	10.7	831	10.7	7,754
Missungwi	1,971	80.8	94	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	375	15.4	0	0.0	2,440
Ilemela	1,591	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,591
Total	16,701	81.1	1,377	6.7	159	0.8	159	0.8	1,365	6.6	831	4.0	20,591

12.7.13 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Livestock Feeds processing by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Source of Livestock Extension												Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ukerewe	368	50.0	276	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	12.5	737
Magu	5,867	92.5	159	2.5	159	2.5	0	0.0	159	2.5	0	0.0	6,343
Kwimba	2,174	85.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	384	15.0	0	0.0	2,558
Sengerema	3,846	82.6	0	0.0	607	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	4.3	4,656
Geita	6,370	79.3	831	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	277	3.4	554	6.9	8,031
Missungwi	1,502	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	375	20.0	0	0.0	1,877
Ilemela	1,591	90.9	53	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	106	6.1	1,750
Total	21,718	83.7	1,319	5.1	766	3.0	0	0.0	1,195	4.6	954	3.7	25,952

FISH FARMING

12.8.1 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households Practising Fish Farming by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Was Fish farming carried out by this household during 2007/08				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Ukerewe	92	.2	37,210	99.8	37,302
Magu	0	.0	64,220	100.0	64,220
Kwimba	0	.0	51,796	100.0	51,796
Sengerema	0	.0	81,979	100.0	81,979
Geita	0	.0	112,162	100.0	112,162
Missungwi	0	.0	38,009	100.0	38,009
Ilemela	0	.0	13,524	100.0	13,524
Total	92	.0	398,901	100.0	398,993

12.8.2 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households by System of Fish Farming and District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	system of fish farming			
	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Water Resevoir	Other
Ukerewe	0	92	0	0
Magu	0	0	0	0
Kwimba	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**92**	**0**	**0**

12.8.3 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households by Source of Fingerling and District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Source of fingerlings							
	Own Pond	Government Institution	NGOs / Project	Neighbour	Private Trader	Natural pond	Other	Total
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**92**	**0**	**92**

12.8.4 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households by Location of Selling Fish and District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	where sold								
	Neighbour	Local Market	Secondary Market	Processing Industry	Large Scale Farm	Trader at Farm	Did not Sell	Other	Total
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	92
Total	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	92	0	0	92

9.9.5 FISH FARMING: Total Number of Fish Harvested, their weight and Quantity Sold by District during 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Fish Harvested				Fish Sold	
	Number of Fish	%	Quantity(Kg)	%	Quantity (Kg)	%
Ukerewe	23,026	100	345,391	100	239,471	100
Total	**23,026**	100	**345,391**	100	**239,471**	100

12.8.6 FISH FARMING: Mean Size of Fish Pond and aveverage Number of fingerings stocked by Dist_ID, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Mean Size of Pond (Sq.metre)	Tilapia	%	Milk fish	%	Prawns/Crabs	Prawns/Crabs	Lulu	%	Total
Ukerewe	100	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Magu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sengerema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilemela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**6**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**

12.8.7 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By frequency of stocking of Fingerings in fish ponds and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Frequency of stocking				
District	1	2	3	8	Total
Ukerewe	92	0	0	0	92
Total	92	0	0	0	92

12.8.8 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By level of care of fish ponds and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Level of Care of Fish Pond				Total
District	High	Meadium/Average	Low	8	
Ukerewe	0	0	92	0	92
Total	0	0	92	0	92

BEE KEEPING

12.9.1 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households involved in Honey Production/Collection and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Agricultural Households Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Agricultural Households NOT Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ukerewe	92	.2	37,210	99.8	37,302	100
Magu	317	.5	63,902	99.5	64,220	100
Kwimba	256	.5	51,540	99.5	51,796	100
Sengerema	405	.5	81,575	99.5	81,979	100
Geita	554	.5	111,608	99.5	112,162	100
Missungwi	188	.5	37,822	99.5	38,009	100
Ilemela	0	.0	13,524	100.0	13,524	100
Total	1,811	.5	397,181	99.5	398,993	100

12.9.2 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households By Honey production/Collection and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Was Honey Harvested?								
	Number of Agricultural Households that Poduced/Collected Honey			Number of Agricultural Households that did NOT Poduced/Collected Honey			Total		
District	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total
Ukerewe	92	0	92	0	0	0	92	0	92
Magu	159	317	476	0	0	0	159	317	476
Kwimba	0	256	256	0	0	0	0	256	256
Sengerema	202	405	607	0	0	0	202	405	607
Geita	554	0	554	0	0	0	554	0	554
Missungwi	0	188	188	0	0	0	0	188	188
Total	**1,007**	**1,165**	**2,172**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,007**	**1,165**	**2,172**

12.9.3 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households, type of bee Hives and type of bees and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Number of Improved Bee Hives						Number of Local Bee Hives					
	Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total		Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total	
District	No hhds	No Hives	No hhds	No Hives	No hhds	No Hives	No hhds	No Hives	No hhds	No Hives	No hhds	No Hives
Ukerewe	92	0	0	.	92	0	92	92	0	.	92	92
Magu	159	0	317	0	476	0	159	159	317	476	476	634
Kwimba	0	.	256	384	256	384	0	.	256	128	256	128
Sengerema	202	0	405	0	607	0	202	1,215	405	12,752	607	13,967
Geita	554	0	0	.	554	0	554	13,847	0	.	554	13,847
Missungwi	0	.	188	0	188	0	0	.	188	1,877	188	1,877
Total	**1,007**	**0**	**1,165**	**384**	**2,172**	**384**	**1,007**	**15,312**	**1,165**	**15,233**	**2,172**	**30,545**

12.9.4 BEE KEEPING: Quantity of Honey Harvested and Sold by Size of Bees and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Sting Bee				Stingless Bee				Total	
	Honey Harvested		Honey Sold		Honey Harvested		Honey Sold		Honey Sold	Honey Harvested
District	Quantity (lts)	%	Quantity (lts)	%	Quantity (lts)	%	Quantity (lts)	%		
Ukerewe	0	0	0	0	184	100	0	0	0	184
Magu	10,307	68	0	0	4,757	32	0	0	0	15,064
Kwimba	3,197	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,197
Sengerema	13,157	52	8,704	52	12,145	48	8,097	48	16,801	25,302
Geita	0	0	0	0	23,540	100	22,155	100	22,155	23,540
Missungwi	2,346	100	4,693	100	0	0	0	0	4,693	2,346
Total	29,008	0	13,396	0	40,626	0	30,252	0	43,649	69,634

12.9.5 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households By Honey production/Collection and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Amount of honey harvested 2007/08						Amount of honey Sold					
	Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total		Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total	
District	No hhds	Litres	No hhds	Litres	No hhds	Litres	No hhds	Litres	No hhds	Litres	No hhds	Litres
Ukerewe	1	184	0	.	1	184	92	0	0	.	92	0
Magu	1	4,757	2	10,307	3	15,064	159	0	317	0	476	0
Kwimba	0	.	2	3,197	2	3,197	0	.	256	0	256	0
Sengerema	1	12,145	2	13,157	3	25,302	202	8,097	405	8,704	607	16,801
Geita	2	23,540	0	.	2	23,540	554	22,155	0	.	554	22,155
Missungwi	0	.	2	2,346	2	2,346	0	.	188	4,693	188	4,693
Total	**5**	**40,626**	**8**	**29,008**	**13**	**69,634**	**1,007**	**30,252**	**1,165**	**13,396**	**2,172**	**43,649**

12.9.6 BEE KEEPING: Average price of Honey (Tshs/litre) by Size of Bees and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Stingless Bee (Price per Litre)	Bee (Price per Litre)	Average Price Per Litre
Ukerewe	0	.	0
Magu	0	0	0
Kwimba	.	750	750
Sengerema	1,300	1,900	1,700
Geita	1,550	.	1,550
Missungwi	.	3,500	3,500
Total	1,114	1,388	1,261

12.9.7 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households By Location of Selling Fish and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Neighbour		Local market	Did not sell		Total	
District	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Sting Bee	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee
Ukerewe	0	0	0	92	0	92	0
Magu	0	0	0	159	317	159	317
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	256	0	256
Sengerema	202	202	202	0	0	202	405
Geita	277	0	0	277	0	554	0
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	188	0	188
Total	**479**	**202**	**202**	**528**	**761**	**1,007**	**1,165**

POVERTY MODULE

13.1 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households reporting average number of rooms and type of building Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Roofing Materials								
	Number of rooms	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Grass & mud	Other	Total
Ukerewe	2	24,960	0	0	553	11,605	184	0	37,302
Magu	3	34,726	476	0	1,269	26,164	1,586	0	64,220
Kwimba	3	18,033	0	128	128	28,776	4,732	0	51,796
Sengerema	2	43,520	0	0	3,239	33,804	1,417	0	81,979
Geita	3	57,881	0	277	554	50,127	3,046	277	112,162
Missungwi	3	13,233	657	0	188	22,993	939	0	38,009
Ilemela	3	9,494	159	53	0	3,447	371	0	13,524
Total	**3**	**201,846**	**1,292**	**458**	**5,929**	**176,915**	**12,275**	**277**	**398,993**
%		**50.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**44.3**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**

13.2 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households by type of Floor Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Floor Materials						
	Earth, Sand, Dung	Wood Planks, Bamboo, Palm.	Parquet Or Polished Wood	Ceramic Tiles, Terrazzo	Cement	Others	Total
Ukerewe	31,684	645	276	92	4,605	0	37,302
Magu	51,059	3,330	159	0	9,514	159	64,220
Kwimba	42,972	639	128	128	7,929	0	51,796
Sengerema	65,179	1,012	0	0	15,789	0	81,979
Geita	95,545	2,216	0	0	14,401	0	112,162
Missungwi	31,534	1,220	0	94	5,162	0	38,009
Ilemela	9,122	53	106	0	4,243	0	13,524
Total	**327,094**	**9,115**	**669**	**314**	**61,643**	**159**	**398,993**
%	**82.0**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**15.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**

13.3 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households by type of Wall Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Wall Materials							
	Grass	Poles And Mud	Sun-Dried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Wood, Timber	Cement Blocks	Other	Total
Ukerewe	5,618	12,434	10,684	5,342	553	1,934	737	37302
Magu	3,171	11,100	40,435	8,404	0	1,110	0	64220
Kwimba	512	2,942	45,018	2,046	256	1,023	0	51796
Sengerema	1,619	11,538	48,580	16,801	1,619	1,822	0	81979
Geita	13,847	18,555	57,327	21,048	0	554	831	112162
Missungwi	1,314	3,566	29,938	1,971	375	375	469	38009
Ilemela	583	2,121	7,584	1,432	265	1,538	0	13524
Total	**26,665**	**62,256**	**239,567**	**57,044**	**3,068**	**8,356**	**2,037**	**398993**
	6.7	**15.6**	**60.0**	**14.3**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**100**

13.4 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households reporting ownership of Assets by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Radio/cassette, music system			Telephone (landline)			Telephone (mobile)			Pressing Iron			10.2.5 Wheelbarrow		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Ukerewe	27,539	9,763	37,302	553	36,750	37,302	11,881	25,421	37,302	7,184	30,118	37,302	1,013	36,289	37,302
Magu	45,192	19,028	64,220	317	63,902	64,220	23,309	40,910	64,220	16,332	47,887	64,220	5,708	58,511	64,220
Kwimba	33,508	18,289	51,796	256	51,540	51,796	11,894	39,902	51,796	9,976	41,821	51,796	3,581	48,215	51,796
Sengerema	62,952	19,027	81,979	810	81,170	81,979	29,958	52,022	81,979	22,266	59,713	81,979	2,834	79,146	81,979
Geita	78,098	34,064	112,162	1,385	110,777	112,162	37,941	74,221	112,162	20,494	91,668	112,162	3,323	108,838	112,162
Missungwi	23,463	14,547	38,009	188	37,822	38,009	10,324	27,686	38,009	8,353	29,657	38,009	2,816	35,194	38,009
Ilemela	10,448	3,076	13,524	159	13,365	13,524	7,001	6,524	13,524	4,243	9,281	13,524	1,591	11,933	13,524
Total	**281,199**	**117,794**	**398,993**	**3,667**	**395,326**	**398,993**	**132,308**	**266,685**	**398,993**	**88,847**	**310,145**	**398,993**	**20,866**	**378,127**	**398,993**
%	**70.5**	**29.5**	**100.0**	**0.9**	**99.1**	**100.0**	**33.2**	**66.8**	**100.0**	**22.3**	**77.7**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**94.8**	**100.0**

cont… 10.4 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households reporting ownership of Assets by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Bicycle			Vehicle			Television			Refrigerator			Motor Cycle		
District	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Ukerewe	17,868	19,434	37,302	184	37,118	37,302	645	36,658	37,302	92	37,210	37,302	645	36,658	37,302
Magu	52,010	12,210	64,220	1,110	63,110	64,220	1,269	62,951	64,220	0	64,220	64,220	634	63,585	64,220
Kwimba	41,565	10,231	51,796	1,279	50,517	51,796	1,279	50,517	51,796	384	51,413	51,796	639	51,157	51,796
Sengerema	58,904	23,076	81,979	5,263	76,717	81,979	2,834	79,146	81,979	405	81,575	81,979	2,631	79,348	81,979
Geita	74,497	37,664	112,162	8,031	104,130	112,162	3,877	108,284	112,162	1,385	110,777	112,162	2,492	109,669	112,162
Missungwi	28,061	9,948	38,009	2,252	35,757	38,009	751	37,259	38,009	375	37,634	38,009	563	37,446	38,009
Ilemela	9,069	4,455	13,524	424	13,100	13,524	743	12,782	13,524	212	13,312	13,524	371	13,153	13,524
Total	**281,975**	**117,018**	**398,993**	**18,544**	**380,449**	**398,993**	**11,397**	**387,596**	**398,993**	**2,853**	**396,140**	**398,993**	**7,977**	**391,016**	**398,993**
%	**70.7**	**29.3**	**100.0**	**4.6**	**95.4**	**100.0**	**2.9**	**97.1**	**100.0**	**0.7**	**99.3**	**100.0**	**2.0**	**98.0**	**100.0**

13.5 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Electricity	Solar	Gas (hh biogas)	Hurican Lamp	Pressure Lamp	Wick Lamp	Candles	Fire Wood	Other	Total
Ukerewe	92	276	92	16,395	1,013	19,250	0	184	0	37,302
Magu	793	159	0	28,066	3,488	31,079	0	317	317	64,220
Kwimba	767	128	0	10,231	1,663	38,240	128	384	256	51,796
Sengerema	1,012	810	0	22,266	4,251	52,831	202	405	202	81,979
Geita	831	277	0	13,293	5,262	90,560	277	554	1,108	112,162
Missungwi	563	375	94	8,634	1,877	26,090	94	188	94	38,009
Ilemela	371	106	0	5,145	265	7,372	53	106	106	13,524
Total	**4,430**	**2,131**	**186**	**104,030**	**17,819**	**265,422**	**754**	**2,138**	**2,083**	**398,993**
%	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**26.1**	**4.5**	**66.5**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**

13.6 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Cooking by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Electricity	Solar	Gas (hh biogas)	Gas(Industrial)	Paraffin/kerosine.	Charcoal	Firewood	Crop Residues	Livestock dung	Other	Total
Ukerewe	92	0	0	276	184	276	36,381	92	0	0	37,302
Magu	317	159	0	317	0	4,440	58,511	476	0	0	64,220
Kwimba	0	0	0	0	128	1,535	50,006	128	0	0	51,796
Sengerema	202	0	0	0	405	4,858	75,907	607	0	0	81,979
Geita	0	554	0	277	0	7,201	103,576	554	0	0	112,162
Missungwi	0	0	0	0	94	939	36,789	188	0	0	38,009
Ilemela	53	53	106	0	0	955	12,251	0	53	53	13,524
Total	**665**	**765**	**106**	**870**	**811**	**20,203**	**373,422**	**2,045**	**53**	**53**	**398,993**
%	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**5.1**	**93.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

13.7 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Piped Water	Protected Well	Protected / Covered Spring	Uprotected Well	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Covered Rainwater Catchment	Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Water Vendor	Tanker Truck	Other	Total
Ukerewe	0	11,237	1,750	9,026	5,158	5,342	461	2,763	92	0	1,474	37,302
Magu	10,783	8,721	1,269	22,199	1,903	9,197	1,427	6,184	0	0	2,537	64,220
Kwimba	11,127	14,196	1,023	10,359	1,535	767	639	12,150	0	0	0	51,796
Sengerema	7,085	13,360	1,822	47,163	4,251	4,858	0	607	0	0	2,834	81,979
Geita	3,600	13,293	1,108	55,388	30,187	3,323	0	2,492	2,216	554	0	112,162
Missungwi	375	14,922	563	17,362	2,252	375	282	1,502	0	0	375	38,009
Ilemela	2,440	4,879	1,167	3,500	477	159	53	796	53	0	0	13,524
Total	**35,409**	**80,608**	**8,701**	**164,999**	**45,763**	**24,022**	**2,862**	**26,494**	**2,361**	**554**	**7,220**	**398,993**
%	**8.9**	**20.2**	**2.2**	**41.4**	**11.5**	**6.0**	**0.7**	**6.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**

13.8 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than100 M	100 - 299 m	300 - 499 m	500 - 999 m	1.00- 1.99 Km	2.00 - 2.99 Km	Total
Ukerewe	13,816	8,289	1,382	2,763	9,671	1,382	37,302
Magu	9,514	4,757	2,379	11,893	33,299	2,379	64,220
Kwimba	0	1,918	3,837	23,021	19,184	3,837	51,796
Sengerema	9,109	6,073	0	30,363	36,435	0	81,979
Geita	12,462	0	0	49,850	41,541	8,308	112,162
Missungwi	4,223	9,854	4,223	9,854	7,039	2,816	38,009
Ilemela	1,591	796	1,591	2,387	7,160	0	13,524
Total	**50,715**	**31,687**	**13,411**	**130,129**	**154,329**	**18,721**	**398,993**
%	**12.7**	**7.9**	**3.4**	**32.6**	**38.7**	**4.7**	**100.0**

10.9 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Time Spent to and from Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 10	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40-49 Minutes	50-59 Minutes	one Hour and above	Total
Ukerewe	9,671	4,145	2,763	8,289	1,382	0	11,053	37,302
Magu	11,893	7,136	4,757	28,542	0	2,379	9,514	64,220
Kwimba	1,918	3,837	3,837	26,857	1,918	3,837	9,592	51,796
Sengerema	15,181	18,218	6,073	33,399	3,036	0	6,073	81,979
Geita	20,771	0	8,308	62,312	0	0	20,771	112,162
Missungwi	7,039	2,816	4,223	19,709	0	0	4,223	38,009
Ilemela	3,182	796	0	7,955	0	0	1,591	13,524
Total	**69,655**	**36,946**	**29,961**	**187,064**	**6,336**	**6,215**	**62,816**	**398,993**
%	**17.5**	**9.3**	**7.5**	**46.9**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**15.7**	**100.0**

13.10 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Piped Water	Protected Well	Protected / Covered Spring	Uprotected Well	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Covered Rainwater Catchment	Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Water Vendor	Tanker Truck	Other	Total
Ukerewe	92	10,500	1,289	10,039	5,895	7,645	461	1,197	92	0	92	37,302
Magu	16,015	12,368	1,269	17,284	951	13,795	634	793	476	0	634	64,220
Kwimba	17,010	22,637	1,535	3,709	1,918	1,023	767	2,814	256	0	128	51,796
Sengerema	7,287	13,360	2,024	48,378	4,453	6,073	0	405	0	0	0	81,979
Geita	4,154	12,462	1,385	54,835	31,294	3,600	0	1,939	2,216	277	0	112,162
Missungwi	657	15,579	469	15,110	3,097	1,595	469	939	0	0	94	38,009
Ilemela	2,228	4,508	902	3,978	689	1,061	53	53	0	53	0	13,524
Total	**47,443**	**91,414**	**8,872**	**153,332**	**48,299**	**34,792**	**2,384**	**8,139**	**3,039**	**330**	**948**	**398,993**
%	**11.9**	**22.9**	**2.2**	**38.4**	**12.1**	**8.7**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**

13.11 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than100 M	100 - 299 m	300 - 499 m	500 - 999 m	1.00- 1.99 Km	2.00 - 2.99 Km	Total
Ukerewe	13,816	8,289	1,382	2,763	9,671	1,382	37,302
Magu	9,514	4,757	2,379	11,893	33,299	2,379	64,220
Kwimba	0	1,918	3,837	23,021	19,184	3,837	51,796
Sengerema	9,109	6,073	0	30,363	36,435	0	81,979
Geita	12,462	0	0	49,850	41,541	8,308	112,162
Missungwi	4,223	9,854	4,223	9,854	7,039	2,816	38,009
Ilemela	1,591	796	1,591	2,387	7,160	0	13,524
Total	**50,715**	**31,687**	**13,411**	**130,129**	**154,329**	**18,721**	**398,993**
%	**12.7**	**7.9**	**3.4**	**32.6**	**38.7**	**4.7**	**100.0**

13.12 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Time Spent to and from Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 10	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40-49 Minutes	50-59 Minutes	one Hour and above	Total
Ukerewe	9,671	4,145	2,763	8,289	1,382	0	11,053	37,302
Magu	11,893	7,136	4,757	28,542	0	2,379	9,514	64,220
Kwimba	1,918	3,837	3,837	26,857	1,918	3,837	9,592	51,796
Sengerema	15,181	18,218	6,073	33,399	3,036	0	6,073	81,979
Geita	20,771	0	8,308	62,312	0	0	20,771	112,162
Missungwi	7,039	2,816	4,223	19,709	0	0	4,223	38,009
Ilemela	3,182	796	0	7,955	0	0	1,591	13,524
Total	**69,655**	**36,946**	**29,961**	**187,064**	**6,336**	**6,215**	**62,816**	**398,993**
%	**17.5**	**9.3**	**7.5**	**46.9**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**15.7**	**100.0**

13.13 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Piped Water	Protected Well	Protected / Covered Spring	Uprotected Well	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Covered Rainwater Catchment	Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Water Vendor	Tanker Truck	Other	Total
Ukerewe	92	10,500	1,289	10,039	5,895	7,645	461	1,197	92	0	92	37,302
Magu	16,015	12,368	1,269	17,284	951	13,795	634	793	476	0	634	64,220
Kwimba	17,010	22,637	1,535	3,709	1,918	1,023	767	2,814	256	0	128	51,796
Sengerema	7,287	13,360	2,024	48,378	4,453	6,073	0	405	0	0	0	81,979
Geita	4,154	12,462	1,385	54,835	31,294	3,600	0	1,939	2,216	277	0	112,162
Missungwi	657	15,579	469	15,110	3,097	1,595	469	939	0	0	94	38,009
Ilemela	2,228	4,508	902	3,978	689	1,061	53	53	0	53	0	13,524
Total	**47,443**	**91,414**	**8,872**	**153,332**	**48,299**	**34,792**	**2,384**	**8,139**	**3,039**	**330**	**948**	**398,993**
%	**11.9**	**22.9**	**2.2**	**38.4**	**12.1**	**8.7**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**

13.14 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than100 Metres	100 - 299 m	300 - 499 m	500 - 999 m	1.00- 1.99 Km	2.00 - 2.99 Km	3.00 - 4.99 Km	5.00 - 9.99 Km	Total
Ukerewe	5,526	6,908	2,763	5,526	15,197	1,382	0	0	37,302
Magu	4,757	2,379	0	14,271	33,299	4,757	4,757	0	64,220
Kwimba	0	0	1,918	11,510	26,857	9,592	0	1,918	51,796
Sengerema	3,036	9,109	0	21,254	48,580	0	0	0	81,979
Geita	4,154	4,154	4,154	37,387	49,850	12,462	0	0	112,162
Missungwi	2,816	7,039	4,223	9,854	8,447	5,631	0	0	38,009
Ilemela	2,387	796	1,591	2,387	6,364	0	0	0	13,524
Total	**22,676**	**30,384**	**14,650**	**102,190**	**188,594**	**33,824**	**4,757**	**1,918**	**398,993**
%	**5.7**	**7.6**	**3.7**	**25.6**	**47.3**	**8.5**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**100.0**

13.15 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Time Spent to and from Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 10 Minutes	10 - 19 Minutes	20 - 29 Minutes	30 - 39 Minutes	40 - 49 Minutes	50 - 59 Minutes	one Hour and above	Total
Ukerewe	4,145	2,763	1,382	9,671	1,382	0	17,960	37,302
Magu	4,757	0	2,379	21,407	2,379	2,379	30,921	64,220
Kwimba	0	1,918	0	11,510	9,592	0	28,776	51,796
Sengerema	6,073	12,145	3,036	36,435	3,036	0	21,254	81,979
Geita	8,308	0	0	62,312	4,154	0	37,387	112,162
Missungwi	2,816	4,223	1,408	9,854	0	1,408	18,301	38,009
Ilemela	796	0	0	7,160	0	0	5,569	13,524
Total	**26,894**	**21,050**	**8,204**	**158,349**	**20,542**	**3,786**	**160,167**	**398,993**
%	**6.7**	**5.3**	**2.1**	**39.7**	**5.1**	**0.9**	**40.1**	**100.0**

13.16 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting type of TOILET the household normally use by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	No Toilet / Bush	Flush Toilet	Traditional Pit Latrine	Improved Pit Latrine - hh Owned	Other Type	Total
Ukerewe	2,118	737	32,789	1,566	92	37,302
Magu	3,488	317	52,961	7,453	0	64,220
Kwimba	5,627	512	44,123	1,407	128	51,796
Sengerema	2,429	202	75,097	4,251	0	81,979
Geita	10,524	554	96,930	4,154	0	112,162
Missungwi	5,256	0	31,909	845	0	38,009
Ilemela	1,167	583	10,607	1,167	0	13,524
Total	**30,609**	**2,905**	**344,417**	**20,842**	**220**	**398,993**
%	**7.7**	**0.7**	**86.3**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**

13.17 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of meals the household normally has per day by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	One	Two	Three	Total
Ukerewe	184	31,868	5,250	37,302
Magu	159	48,363	15,698	64,220
Kwimba	128	29,543	22,125	51,796
Sengerema	607	57,487	23,885	81,979
Geita	831	80,036	31,294	112,162
Missungwi	94	18,676	19,239	38,009
Ilemela	159	9,971	3,394	13,524
Total	**2,162**	**275,944**	**120,887**	**398,993**
%	**0.5**	**69.2**	**30.3**	**100.0**

13.18 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of days the household Consumed Meat during the Preceeding Week by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
Ukerewe	19,434	10,592	4,513	1,658	921	184	0	0	37,302
Magu	39,007	16,650	6,501	1,744	317	0	0	0	64,220
Kwimba	22,125	21,870	5,883	1,790	0	128	0	0	51,796
Sengerema	46,759	23,278	8,299	2,227	405	405	202	405	81,979
Geita	61,481	35,172	11,632	2,769	831	0	0	277	112,162
Missungwi	19,521	12,294	5,443	563	94	94	0	0	38,009
Ilemela	6,736	3,394	2,334	689	106	159	53	53	13,524
Total	**215,063**	**123,250**	**44,605**	**11,441**	**2,674**	**970**	**255**	**735**	**398,993**
%	**53.9**	**30.9**	**11.2**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**

13.19 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of days the household Consumed Fish during the Preceeding Week by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
Ukerewe	829	1,105	3,408	3,132	5,250	5,066	6,539	11,974	37,302
Magu	10,624	10,307	11,258	10,307	8,245	6,184	951	6,343	64,220
Kwimba	16,498	14,963	11,127	5,371	2,046	1,023	384	384	51,796
Sengerema	4,858	9,311	9,716	15,991	11,538	12,550	7,489	10,526	81,979
Geita	27,140	23,540	22,432	18,555	8,308	4,985	3,046	4,154	112,162
Missungwi	11,450	12,107	8,634	2,534	1,032	751	282	1,220	38,009
Ilemela	1,538	2,068	2,546	2,546	2,387	1,485	159	796	13,524
Total	**72,937**	**73,402**	**69,121**	**58,436**	**38,807**	**32,044**	**18,851**	**35,395**	**398,993**
%	**18.3**	**18.4**	**17.3**	**14.6**	**9.7**	**8.0**	**4.7**	**8.9**	**100.0**

13.20 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the status of food satisfaction of the household during the Preceeding Year by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Ukerewe	11,237	13,631	2,947	6,632	2,855	37,302
Magu	14,588	29,018	4,440	7,453	8,721	64,220
Kwimba	13,684	19,312	6,395	5,627	6,778	51,796
Sengerema	53,236	19,635	2,227	4,048	2,834	81,979
Geita	40,987	41,541	14,124	12,185	3,323	112,162
Missungwi	12,576	14,547	3,472	4,880	2,534	38,009
Ilemela	4,190	5,463	1,273	1,379	1,220	13,524
Total	**150,499**	**143,146**	**34,878**	**42,204**	**28,266**	**398,993**
%	**37.7**	**35.9**	**8.7**	**10.6**	**7.1**	**100.0**

13.21 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Income by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Sale of food crops	Sale of Livestock	Sale of livestock products	Sale of cash crops	Sale of forest products	Business income	Wages or salaries in cash	Other casual cash earnings	Cash remittances	Fishing	Other	Total
Ukerewe	18,237	461	184	461	461	2,211	737	2,579	1,474	9,303	1,197	37,302
Magu	37,898	3,647	3,964	7,770	159	3,171	317	3,488	2,537	1,110	159	64,220
Kwimba	35,554	1,790	1,023	4,860	384	2,430	1,023	3,965	767	0	0	51,796
Sengerema	51,009	2,227	2,227	1,822	0	9,514	2,631	6,680	810	4,453	607	81,979
Geita	76,713	1,385	2,216	11,078	554	7,477	1,662	8,862	1,385	0	831	112,162
Missungwi	21,961	1,595	1,502	2,909	563	2,909	1,032	3,003	751	939	845	38,009
Ilemela	9,918	477	318	583	0	955	477	371	106	212	106	13,524
Total	**251,289**	**11,582**	**11,433**	**29,482**	**2,120**	**28,667**	**7,880**	**28,948**	**7,829**	**16,016**	**3,745**	**398,993**
	63.0	**2.9**	**2.9**	**7.4**	**0.5**	**7.2**	**2.0**	**7.3**	**2.0**	**4.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**

APPENDIX III QUESTIONNAIRES

United Republic of Tanzania

ACQ1 *CONFIDENTIAL*

Small holder/Small Scale Farmer questionnaire

Identification

Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008

Enumerator Name ..... **Signature** .....

Date of Enumeration

d d / m m / y y y y

Start Time

End Time

Hour	Minutes

Field level checking by:

District Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date	/	/
Regional Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date	/	/
National Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date	/	/

I To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator

Distric checking in Office

District Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date	/	/

All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.

For Use at Regional Level Only

Data entered by:	Name	Signature	Date	/	/
Queried	Name	Signature	Date	/	/

See the back page for details of queries

Ministry of Agriculturte and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Governemnet of Zanzibar

Definition and working page for page 1

General Definitions

Who is a Smallholder /Small Scale farmer?
Should have one or more of the following: in the 2007/08 farming season had one or more cultivated and planted farms. The farm land may either be owned, rented, borrowed. The farmer may also be raising 1 and 50 head of cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 head of sheep/Goats/Pigs, and/or between 50 and 1000

Household: A group of people who occupy the whole of part one or more housing units and makes joint provision for food and/or other household items. Usually such a group comprises a husband, wife, and their children. Other relatives may be members of the household if they happen to live and get food provisions from the same household. People who live together and eat from the same pot may be considered as member s of the same household even if they stay in separate dwellings. An individual who lives and east alone is considered as an independent household.

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of his age or standing in the household as the head. He/she should be a permanent resident of the house and he/she is the main person responsible for decision making regarding use of household resources..

Agricultural Holding: This is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management. This unit may have been grown various crops. For the purpose of the survey, the agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet one of the following conditions:
- Having or operated at least 25 sq meter of arable land
- Own or keep at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/five pigs or fifty chicken/ducks/turkeys during the agricultural year 2007/08 (from October 2007 to September 2008).

Question Specific Definitions:

Type of Agriculture holding Codes (Q2.1):
Crops only: A holding is referred to be a crop only holding if it has cultivated at least one piece of land. This also applies to all households owning or have kept livestock whose number does not qualify such households to be an agricultural holding (No cattle, less than 5 goats/sheep/pigs, less than 50 chickens/turkeys/rabbits).

Livestock only: A holding is referred to be a livestock only holding if it has exercised livestock husbandry only during the 2007/08 agricultural year.

NOTE
For agricultural holding only and pastoralist holding only; the number of livestock should be at least one head of cattle, not less than five goats/sheep/pigs, not less than 50 chickens /turkeys /rabbits. This also applies to households having or operated less than 25 sq meter of cultivated land (which does not qualify the household to be considered as agricultural holding) but has the number of livestock that makes the holding qualifies to be considered as livestock holding.

Pastoralist holding: This refers to a household which practices livestock production as its major income generating activity and a means of subsistence, but moves from one place to another searching for water and pasture for the livestock. This movement usually involves long distances and in many cases the whole household unit moves with the livestock and they have no permanent place of residence.

Both crops and livestock: A holding is referred to be a both crops and livestock if it has cultivated a piece of land equal or exceeding 25 sq meter and if such households have own or kept livestock whose number qualify such household be considered as an agricultural holding.

Procedures for questions:

Q 2.1 Type of agriculture household/holding

Using the options under the question classify the type of agriculture household/holding

Note: If the household had an acre of crops and raised 40 chickens during 2007/08, it is classified as 'Crops only' as the number of chickens does not qualify the household as a livestock holding.

1.0 IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Identification

1.1 **Location**

Na.	Location Name	Codes
1.1.1	Rgion ……	
1.1.2	District ……	
1.1.3	Ward ……	
1.1.4	Village ……	

1.2 Deatails of the respondent or household head

Na.		Codes
1.2.1	Name and number of local leader	
1.2.2	Name and number of household head ……..	
1.2.3	**Sex of household head**	
1.2.4	Name of respondent ……..	
1.2.5	**Relationship of Respondent to household head**	

Relationship to household head codes (Q 1.2.5)

Head of Household ……..1 Son /Daughter…….....3 Grandson/Granddaughter…….....5 No relationship…….7
Spouse……..…..2 Father/Mother……..4 Other relatives……6

2.0 ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

2.1	Typeof Agriculture Household	

Household agricultural activities codes(Q 2.1)

Crops only……....1 Livestock only ……...2 Pastoralist……..3 Crops and Livestock ……...4

Definition and working page for page 2

Question Specific Definitions:

Relation to head (Col 2):

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of their age or standing as the household head.

Read and Write (Col 8)

Any other language: Must be a written language.

For someone who can read and write in Kiswahili and any other language apart from English, the correct code is 1. For one who can read and write in English and any other language apart from Kiswahili the the correct code is 2. Code 4 should only be used for any other language which is not English or Kiswahili.

Education Level Reached (Col 10):

Ask the respondent the highest educational level reached. This aims at establishing whether at the time of enumeration the member of the household is studying has completed or has never studied. Make further enquiry for the level of education reached for those who have completed studies. Establish if the member had attained any training after graduation for the purposes for completing column number 9. For those who still continue attending studies during the period of this survey, establish their learning stage. For instance for a household member who studied up to Standard Three but did complete his/her education at this level, then his/her highest education level reached is Standard Two. For those indicated under code 3 (not studied) in column 8 should be marked code 99 (Not applicable) in column 9.

Section 3.0 Note

Make sure that you define the hh proper to ensure that all the members of the hh are included. Ensure that you stress that the hh is not just the hh heads direct family and that it includes other people living and eating together with the family.

If you notice that the hh is large or you see many people around the hh and you have been given a smaller number of the hh members, make further enquiries until you are sure that you have captured all the hh members.

Section 3.0 Household information.

ii) For each household member complete columns 1,2,3 and 3
After completing columns 1, 2, 3 and 3 for each household member, go back to the first household member and complete the remaining columns for that member.
iii) Repeat step 2 for the rest of the household members.

3.0 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Identification

3.1 Give details of personal particulars of all hh members beginning with hh head

Na.	Names of hh members *(Start with hh Head)*	Ex Start with hh Head	Sex M = 1 F = 2	Age *(98 years or more enter 97, under one year old write 00)*	Marital Status	Parental Survival		Not applicable for children under 5 years					
						Mother	Father	Reard and Write	Education status	Levek of education attained	On farm engagements	Main activity	Off farm income yes=1 no=2
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*
01	……..…	1											
02	……..…												
03	……..…												
04	……..…												
05	……..…												
06	……..…												
07	……..…												
08	……..…												
09	……..…												
10	……..…												
11	……..…												
12	……..…												
13	……..…												
14	……..…												
15	……..…												
16	……..…												
17	……..…												
18	……..…												
19	……..…												
20	……..…												
21	……..…												
22	……..…												
23	……..…												
24	……..…												
25	……..…												
26	……..…												
27	……..…												
28	……..…												
29	……..…												
30	……..…												
31	……..…												
32	……..…												
33	……..…												

Relationship to household head (Col 2)

Head of household.....1
Female/Male…..…..….2
Son/Daugther…….....3
Father/Mother……..….4
Grandson/daughter….5
Other Relatives….....6

Marrital Status(Col 4)

Married.....…….…1
Single.....…….…2
Co-habiting 3
Divorced
Separated..... …….…..…...4
Widow/widower...……..5

Survival of Parents(Col 6 & 7)

Yes.....1 No ….....2
Dont't know ...……..3

Ed.ucation Level(Col 9)

Studying ……..1
Has completed…….....2
Never been to school ...…3

Reading and writing (Col 8)

Kiswahili…….....……..1
English …….....……2
Kiswahili and English….....3
Lugha nyingine…….....…...4
Canno tread or write.....….5

Education Level (Col 10)

Primary education	Secondary Education
Below Standard One.....00	Form One.....11
Standard One 01	Form Two 12
Standard Two.....02	Fomr Three.....13
Standard Three.....03	Form Four 14
Standard Four.....04	Form Five 15
Standard Five.....05	Form Six 16
Standard Six 06	Training after Seo.ondary Ed.....17
Standard Seven.....07	University and other Tertiary Ed...8
Daras Standard Eight ..08	Adult
Education.....19	
Training after Primary Ed...09	Not apllicable 99
Pre Form One.....10	

Involvement in farming activitie (Col 11)

Works on farm full time…...1
Works on farm part time…..2
Rarely works on farm....….3
Never works on farm.....… 4

..... **Main activity (Col 12)**

Crop farming: ……..01.
Livestock farming/herding: ….02.
Pastoralist ……03
Fishing ……..04
Fish farming …….……05
Paid employment / Government/parastal……06
Private/NGOs ……07
Self employee (Off- farm cativities)
- With employees ……...08
- Without employees ……...09
Non paid household member (off – farm activities) ……10.
Unemployed but available for work ….11
Unemployed but unavailable for work..12
House mother ……13
Student ……..14
Unable to work too old, too young, retired, disabled,child 15
Others (specify) …….....98

Off-farm Income (Col 13)

These are income made from activities NOT on the HH's farming activites. This can be from formal employmenbt (e.g. in gpvrenment etc.), temporary jobs, casual labourers and income generation activity and includes working for cash on other people's farms.
Indicate whether each member was involved in an off farm income generating activity during 2007/08

Definitions and working page for page 3

Definitions for Key Specific Questions
Section 4.1 – Land Access/Ownership
These are areas that were used by the households for the 2007/08 farming season

Lease/Certificate of Ownership: Area under lease/certificate of ownership refers to the areas which were issued by the government. The household possesses government issued leasehold little or certificate of ownership. The land will normally be officially surveyed and boundaries marked. This includes leased land bought from others where the lease/certificate of ownership has been transferred.

Customary Law: This refers to the land which the household does not have an official government but its right of use is granted by the traditional leaders.
Bought: This refers to the areas of customary land that has been bought from others. This land does not have an official title and therefore is not leasehold.
Rented from others: Land rented from others for cash or for a fixed amount in crop produce (e.g. fixed number of bags at harvest).

Borrowed: use granted by land owner free of charge. Land owner can either be a lease holder or has right of access through customary law.
Share cropping: where the household is permitted to use land which is then paid for from a percentage of the harvested crop

Section 4.2 Land Use

Temporary crops: are sown and harvested during the same agricultural year

Permanent crops: are crops once sown or planted last for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest.

Permanent crops /mixed crops: This is a mixture of permanent and seasonal crops. The two crops can either be randomly planted together or in a particular pattern e; for example intercropping (1 row of maize and 1 row of beans). A field that has been divided into plots for different crops is not mixed).

This is further subdivided into:

Mixture of Permanent crops – two or more permanent crops grown tougher

Mixture of Permanent and Temporary crops – permanent crop and annual crop together

Mixture of Temporary crops– two or more temporary, annual crops grown together

Pasture land: this is an area of owned/allocated land which is set aside for livestock grazing. It can be improved pasture where the farmer has planted grass, applied fertilized or where other means have been applied to improve the pasture. Or it can be natural pasture.

Natural Bush: Land which has naturally grown shrubs and trees and is considered productive but is not utilized for farming or livestock production.

Overview to section 4

Overview to section 4
Section 4.0: Preliminary note
Land Access/Ownership
Land access/ownership refers to the area utilized by the members of the household. This does not include communal land where the resources are shared between household members. It does not include official communal land that the household has sole access to for example a plot for crop farming in the communal area.

Procedures for questions

Section 4.0 – Land Ownership

1. Ask the respondent if he knows the total areas of land the household has sole access to. If he knows make a note in the calculation space
2 Ask the respondent the area of the different land ownership categories the household has sole access to (Q4.1, 1 to 4.1.7) and record in the appropriate spaces.
3. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in step 1 (if the respondent provided the information)
4. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make

Section 4.2: Land Use

1. Ask the respondent the area of the different land use categories the household has sole access to (Q4.2.1 to 4.2.12) and record in the appropriate spaces.

2. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in section 4.0. The total area should be the same.

3. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make amendments where appropriate.

4.0	LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE	Identification			
4.1	LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE				
	Give details on Area owned by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.				
	Give area as reported by the respondent in acres	**Area in Acre**			
			4.1.8	Was the whole household area used during the 2007/08 agricultural season? (Yes=1, No=2)	
4.1.1	Area under certificate of ownership				
4.1.2	Area owned under customary law				
4.1.3	Area bought		4.1.9	Do you consider to have enough land for your household? (Yes=1, No=2)	
4.1.4	Area rented from others				
4.1.5	Area borrowed from others				
4.1.6	Area share cropped from others		4.1.10	Is there any female who owns land or has customary rights to land ownership in this household? (Yes=1, No=2)	
4.1.7	Area under other forms of tenure				
	Total area				

4.2	LAND USE		
	Area used by the household for various agricultural activities during 2007/08 agricultural season		
	Enter area as reported by the respondent in acres	**Area in acre**	Working space for calculations
4.2.1	Area planted temporary monocrops		
4.2.2	Area planted temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and beans)		
4.2.3	Area planted permanent moncrops		
4.2.4	Area planted permanent mixed crops (e.g. banana, coffee, trees)		
4.2.5	Area planted permanent and temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and banana)		
4.2.6	Area under pasture		
4.2.7	Area under fallow		
4.2.8	Area under natural forest		
4.2.9	Area planted trees		
4.2.10	Area rented to others		
4.2.11	Area unsuitable for agricultrure		
4.2.12	Uncultivated arable land (minus area under fallow)		
	Total area		

Definitions and working page for page 4

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops

Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
Total Area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		
The remaining area for temp crops					

	% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3		
Check total area	Check total area for temporary crops	

Mixed crops	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
Total area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		
The remaining area for temp crops					

	% of temporary	Area for temporary crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3		
Check total area	Check total area for temporary crops	

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant
Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pets /

Temporary/Annual Crops
Crops planted and harvested within 12 months after which time the plants die . Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal base.

Cash crop codes:

Code	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
53	Payrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Crop Codes(Creal / Tubers/ Roots:

Code	Crop
11	Maizei
12	Paddy
13	Sorghum
14	Buirush Millet
15	Finger Millet
16	Wheat
17	Barley
22	Sweet Potatoes
23	Irish Potatyoes
24	Yams
25	Cocoyamsi
26	Onions
27	Gingeri

Vegetable Codes:

Code	Crop
86	Cabbage
87	Tomatoes
88	Spinach
89	Carrot
90	Chillies
91	Amaranths
92	Pumpkin
93	Cucumber
94	Egg plant
95	Water mellon
96	Cauliflower
06	Melllon
05	nyanyachungu
02	Ocra
03	Radish
01	Green Beans
04	Bizari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil

Code	Crop
31	Beans
32	Cowpeas
33	Green Gram
34	Chick Peas
35	Dengu
36	Bambara nuts
37	Njegere
41	Sun flower
42	Simsim
43	Ground uts
47	Soya beans
48	Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions.

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calculate the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix.:

(i) List each of the permanent crop in collumn **b** and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instrcutions for page 8) in colum d.

(ii) Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent

(iii) Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.

iv) To obatin the area for tempofrary crops , substract **(-)** the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the resulst in in the total area under temporary crops.

(v) Proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop.

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under tenmporary crop.

3. After completing the exrcise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totals in section 5.1.1 Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , cakIculate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly differentce, check the area and the amouint harvested..

5.0 PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY CROP PRODUCTION — Identificatoion

5.1 ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGATBLE PRODUCTION-SHORT RAINY SEASON

Did your household palnted any crop duding short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year? Yes = 1, No = 2,(If the answer is yes proceed to Section 5.3)

5.1.1 Provide the following details for each crop planted during the short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year

	Planting		Main crop owner: Enetr the number of the hh member from page 2 on informati on for hh members	Pembejeo															
				Use of Seeds					Use of fertilisers (If 6 is the answer in col 11 proceed to col 16)						Use of chemicals agaisnt weeds (If 6 is the answer in col 11 proceed to col 20)				
Name of Crop	Crop code	Actual area plnated (acre)		The type of seed plant ed	Use of seeds	Quantity		Cost (Tshs)	Irriga ted area	Cultiv ated area	Typ of fertili sers used	Quantity of fertilisers		Coist (Ths)	Cultiv ated areaE neo lililot umik a	Qunaity of agrochemicals		Cost
						Quant ity	Quantity used					Meas urem ent	Quantity used			Quant ity	Quantity used	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
.....		.																
Total area planted		.																

Type of seeds planted (Col 5)
Local seeds ...1
Improved seeds.....2

Use of agricultural seeds (Col 6,)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the whole crop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5

Qunatity (Col 7)
Kg 1
Seedlings....2
Gram.....3

Use of farm inputs (SCol10,11 & 16)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used 6

Type of fertilsers (Col 12)
Organic fertiliser.....1
inorganic fertlisers.....2

Quantity (Col 17)
Kig 1
Litre.....2
Gram.....3
Millilitre.....6

Kipimo (S/wima 13)
Kilo 1
Lita.....2
Milli-lita..3

Main crop owner: (Col 4)
Enter number of hh member from page 2 on details on hh members in Q. 3

5.2 ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGATBLE PRODUCTION-LONG RAINY SEASON CONTINUED …

5.2.1 Provide the following details for each crop planted during the short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year

Identification

Name of crop	Crop code	Use of fungicides (If 6 is the answer in col 20 proceed to col 24)				Use of pesticides (If 6 is the answer in col 24 proceed to col 28)				Harvesting and Storage			Marketing		
		Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Quantity harvested (kg)	Quantity stored (kg)	Main storage methods	Quantity sold (kg)	Where was the crop mostly sold?	Main problems in crop marketing
			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used							
(1)	(2)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															
……															

Use of farm inputs (Col 20&24)

For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used 6

Quantity (Col 21&25)

Kig 1
Litre.....2
Gram.....3
Millilitre.....6

Main Storage mechanisms (Col 30)

Locall storage facilities.....1
Improved Local storage facilitiies 2
Modern store.....3
Open drums/sacks.. 4
Cealed drums.....5
In heaps.....O.....6
not Stored.....7
Other means ()Specify.....8

Where the crop was sold(Col 32)

Neighbours.....01 Private Businessman.....08
Open markets. .....02 Contract farming.....09
Auctions.....03 Not sold.....10
Main Market.....04 Others 98
Cooperative Union….05
Farmers Association..06
Large Scale farm.....07

Marketing problems (Col 33)

Very low prices.....01 No problem 11
No transport.....02 Others (Specify 98
High transport costs.....03 Not applicable 99
Lack of crop buyers 04
Markets located far away ..05
Problems with farmers Associations 06
Probloems with cooperative Unions 7
Problems with Businessmen Association ...8
Strigent Government Conditions ...9

Definitions and working page for page 5

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.1.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.1.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.1.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Working area/calculation space

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.1.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.1.1 Col 31
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Definitions and working page for page 6

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops

Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0.00
			Total area for permanent crops		0.00
Total Area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					

	% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3		
Check total area	Check total area for temporary crops	

Mazao mchanganyiko 2	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0.00
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0.00
			Total area for permanent crops		0.00
Total area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					

	% of temporary	Area for temporary crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2		
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3		
Check total area	Check total area for temporary crops	

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant
Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pets /

Temporary/Annual Crops
Crops planted and harvested within 12 months after which time the plants die . Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal base.

Cash crop codes:

Code	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
53	Payrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Crop Codes(Creal / Tubers/ Roots:

Code	Crop
11	Maizei
12	Paddy
13	Sorghum
14	Buirush Millet
15	Finger Millet
16	Wheat
17	Barley
22	Sweet Potatoes
23	Irish Potatyoes
24	Yams
25	Cocoyamsi
26	Onions
27	Gingeri

Vegetable Codes:

Code	Crop
86	Cabbage
87	Tomatoes
88	Spinach
89	Carrot
90	Chillies
91	Amaranths
92	Pumpkin
93	Cucumber
94	Egg plant
95	Water mellon
96	Cauliflower
06	Melllon
05	nyanyachungu
02	Ocra
03	Radish
01	Green Beans
04	Bizari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil

Code	Crop
31	Beans
32	Cowpeas
33	Green Gram
34	Chick Peas
35	Dengu
36	Bambara nuts
37	Njegere
41	Sun flower
42	Simsim
43	Ground uts
47	Soya beans
48	Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calcualet the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix.:

(i) List each of tyhe permanent crop in collumn **b** and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instrcutions for page 8) in colum d.

(ii) Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent

(iii) Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.

iv) To obatin the area for tempofrary crops , substract **(-)** the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the resulst in in the total area under temporary crops.

(v) Proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop**.**

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under tenmporary crop.

3. After completing the exrcise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totals in section 5.1.1 Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , cakIculate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly differentce, check the area and the amouint harvested..

5.3 PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION

Identification

Does your household have any permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees Yes =1, No = 2, (If answer is NO proceed to Section 6.0)

5.3.1 Give details on permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees

		Production Section				Farm inputs									
		Monocrops	Mixed crops		Main crop owner: Enetr the number of the hh member from page 2 on informati on for hh	Uses of seeds					Irriga tion	Uses of Fertilisers (If 6 is the answer in col 13 proceed to col. 17)			
Name of permanent/perennial crop	crop code of permane nt / perennial crop/frui t trees	Area for trees/seedling/bra nch/bushes	Are for mixed crops (Acre)	Number of Tplants/ trees in the crop mixh of permanent and perennial crop		Type of plant ed seeds	Cultiv ated area	Size: Quant ity	Size: Used	Cost (Ths)		Area used	The type of fertilis er used	Quantity of fertiliser (kg)	Cost (Ths)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															

Type of seed planted (Col 7)
Local seeds.....1
Improved seeds.....2
Dont't know/ Not applicable...3

Main crop owner (Col 6):
nter the number of the hh member from page 2 on information for hh members in Q 3

Area culltivated (col. 8)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the whole crop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...

Qunatity (Col 9)
Kg 1
Seedlings....2
Gram.....3

Use of farm inputs (Col 12 & 13)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used 6

Type of fertilsers (Col 14)
Organic fertiliser... 1

5.3 PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION CONTINUED …..

Identification

5.3.1 Give details on permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees during 2007/08 agricultural year

Name of crop	Crop code	Uses of weeds control chemical (If 6 is the naswer in col 17 Proceed to col 21)				Use of fungicides (If 6 is the answer in col 20 proceed to col 24)				Use of pesticides (If 6 is the answer in col 25 proceed to col 29)				Crop harvesting and storage					Marketing	
		Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Harvested area (acre)	Quantity of mature plants	Quantity harvested (kg)	Quantity stored (kg)	Njia Kuu ya kuhifadhi	Quantity sold (kg)	Main marketing problem
			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used								
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)

Area used (Col 20&24)
For the whole crop……1
3/4 of the wholrecrop…… ……2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop…… … …3
1/4 ofd the whole crop…… … …4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop…5

Main Storage mechanisms (Col 33)
Locall storage facilities… … … … … … …1
Improved Local storage facilitiiies ……2
Modern store… …… … … … … … ……3
Open drums/sacks…… …… ..4
Cealed drums…. …… … … … …5
In heaps……6
not Stored……7
Other means ()Specify…… … … … … …8

Marketing problems (Col 35)
Very low prices……01 No problem ……11
No transport……02 Others (Specify ……98
High transport costs……03 Not applicable ……99
Lack of crop buyers ……04
Markets located far away ..05
Problems with farmers Associations 06
Probloems with cooperative Unions ….7
Problems with Businessmen Association …8
Strigent Govemment Conditions …9

Quantity (Col 18, 22, & 26)
Kig … … .1
Litre……2
Gram… ..3
Millilitre… ..6

Definitions and working page for page 7

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.2.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.2.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.2.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Working area/calculation space

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.2.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.2.1 Col 33
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Definitions and working page for page 8

Permanent Crops:
These are crops once planted last longer in the farm and need not be replanted after each annual harvest. Most of the permanent plants include tress such as coconut tress, apple trees, grape trees, banana trees, pineapple trees etc.

Number of Trees:
These include manure trees and premature trees.

Number of mature plants:
A total of fruit bearing tress (e.g. mango trees, orange trees, avocado trees e.t.c).

Instructions for permanent monocrops and crop mix:
A. For a field with permanent monocrop enter farm size in collumn. 3.
B. For a field with a permanent crop mix or a temporary crop mix, enter the number of trees only in collumn **4**.
C. For a field with a permanent crop mix /temporary annual crops , either:
-Enter the area in collumn 4, if the total arae for permanent crops was obatined through calcualtion of percentages of each crop
OR
Enter the number of tree in collumn 5, if the number of plants/ seedlings of permanent crops was excluded

21 Cassava: Cassava is a temporary crop, in order to simplify data collection on areas of production, data on cassava will be collected from areas under permanent crops.

Permanent crops:(crop oils)

Code	Crop	Area per crop
44	Palm Trees	0.00049
45	Coconut tree	0.00037
46	Cashew nut tress	0.00062

Permanent crops (Cash crops)

Code	Crop	Area per crop
53	Sisal	0.00012
54	Coffee	0.00049
55	Tea	0.00037
56	Cocoa	0.00049
57	Rubber	0.00099
58	Wattle	0.00099
59	Kapok	0.00124
60	Sugar-cane	0.00012
61	Cardamon	0.00049
63	Tamarin	0.00099
64	Cinarmon	0.00124
65	Nutmeg	0.00099
66	Clove	0.00074
18	Black pepper	0.00037
34	Pigeon Peas	0.00025
21	Cassava	0.00019
75	Pineapple	0.00006
86	Lemon Grass	

Permanent crops:

Code	Crop	Area per crop
70	Passion Fruit	0.00074
71	Bananas	0.00037
72	Avocado	0.00099
73	Mango	0.00099
74	Pawpaw	0.00037
76	Orange	0.00074
77	Grape fruit	0.00074
78	Grape	0.00012
79	Mandarin	0.00074
80	Guava .	0.00074
81	Plums	0.00074
82	Apples	0.00074
83	Peaches	0.00074
84	**Mifyoksi**	0.00074
85	Lime/lemon	0.00074
68	Pomelo	0.00099
69	Jack Fruit	0.00074
97	Durian	0.00074
98	Bilimbi	0.00074
99	Rambutan	0.00074
67	Bread Fruit	0.00099
38	Malay apple	0.00074
39	Star Fruit (Sakua)	0.00074

Definitions and working page for page 9

Storage (Col. 33, Q 5.3.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.3.1 Col. 35:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.3.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.3.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Q 5.3.1 Col 35
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 10

Investment in agriculture
Investment activities:
Investment activities refer to medium to long term farm development structures and projects. This can be irrigation structures, erosion conrol and water harvesting structures or other permanent or semi-permanent investment made on the land that the household owns.

Irrigated farming: Section 6.5:
Source of irrigation water (Col 1): The main source of the water used for irrigation.
Method of obtaining water (Col 2): The mechanism by which the water is extracted from the source
Irrigatable area (Col 3): The area the irrigation system is designed to cover in acrage
Area of irrigated land during the 2007/08 (Col 5): Area of land under irrigation during the 2007/08 agricultural year. This is the actual area nd NOT the cumulative areas recultivated in 2 or more cropping seasons.

Farm Implements (Col. 1):

Machette : Includea all implements use in tree cutting namely cicle, et.c.

Sprimkler: The pump carrued on the back or a hand used water pump
Hand used small tractor: A small tractor used in cultivation while the user walks on foot (see photo).

Section 6.2 Use of draft animals
Animals used in agricultural activities by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.

Castrated Bulls: Castrated oxen meant for use in agricultural production.
Uncastrated Bulls: mature bulls used for garicultrural activities but are not castrated**.**
Cow: Farmers also use mature female cattle in agricultural activities due to shortage of bulls
Donkey: Mature Male or female donekys are also used for agricultural production.

Q 6.5 Irrigation.
1. If a household uses irrigated farming give explanations aon source and method of obatining water**.** .
2. **See Col** 10, Q. 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 and **Col** 12, Q 5.3.1 to see if irrigation was applied to any crop.

Farm implements, Q 6.1:
1. Collumn **2** Indicate whether or not inputs were used
2. Complete collumn 3 by entering the number of inputs used.

Farm inputs: Sections 6.3 and 6.4

1. Collumn **2** Indicate whether or not inputs were used.
2. Compelte collumn 3 by indicating where the inouts were obatined and collumn 4 by indicating the distance from where the inputs were obatined

Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Tractor tiller	
Tractor hallow	
Castrated bulls	
Uncastrated bulls	
Cows	
Donkeys	
Shredding Machine	
Power Tiller	
Oxen pulled plough for making terraces	

6.2.6	Power Tiller	

6.3 USE OF ORGANIC FERTILISERS

6.3.1 Give details on the use of organic fertlisers during 2007/08 agriculture year

	Type of fertiliser	Used Yes=1, No=2	Quantity	Quantity used	Area used (Acre)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.3.2	Manure				
6.3.3	Compost				

KQuantity (Col 3)
Kg……1
Ton……..2

ACCES TO INPUTS

Give details on inputs used during 2007/08 agricultural year

Name of inputs	Used (Yes=1, No=2)	Source	Distance
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
Inorganic fertilisers			
Farm yard manure			
Compost			
Insecticides/Fungicide			
Pest and weeds control chemicals			
Improved seeds			

Source (Col.3)
Government…..01
Cooperative Union…... ...02
Farm inputs store/market.....03
Auction.....04
Development project……..05
Corp buyers……..06
Large Scake farms……..07
Made by the household.....08
Form neighbour.....09
Cooperative Union…….....10
Others ……..98
Not applicable.....99

Distance from the source (Cola 4)
Under 1 kilometre……..1
Btween One and three kilometres 2
Btween three and 10 killometres3
Between 10 and 20 Kilometres 4
Over 20 Kilometres.....5
Not applicable.....9

IRRIGATED FARMING

Did the household use irrigated farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No = 2

If the answer is yes proceed to Section 6.6

Na.	Main source of water for irrigation	Main source of obtaining water	Area that can be irrigated (Acre)	Area irrigated during 2007/08 agriculture year (Acre)
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
6.5.2				

Source of irrigation water (Col 1)
River……1 Wells ……..…..4
Lake ……2 Deep wells…… .5
Dams……..3 Cannals …….. .6
Tape water…..…… …7

Means of obtaining water(C0l2)
Flwoing. (gravity)……..1
Using a bucket…….....2
Water pump (using hand or leg)……...3
Electric /fuel driven pump/ mafuta……..4
Other (Specify)…….....8

Definitions and working page for page 11

Q 6.6

The type of erosion contro/Water harvesting (Col 1)
Terraces: Structures constructed on mountain slopes to provide flat terrain for crop planting.

Erosion control bunds: these are bunks of earth/stones built perpendicular to the slope to slow dowm the speed of water and thus preventing soil erosion. Its differs from terraces in that the soils on these banks are not at ground level **.**

Gabions: A box like structure made of wire and filled with large stones to prevent gully errosion.

Sand bags: Are used in controlling and preventing gully errosion
Tree belt/wind breaks: Trees planted against the wind direction for breaking wind speed..

Section 7.0 Acces to credit for crop or livestock production
Credit refers to something provided in cash or in kind (such as farm inputs, machines, livestock and other things) for crop or livestock production. The value of the credit must be repaid back to the lender. An Interest may or may not be attached to the value of the credit
The credit may be repaid either in cash or through farm produce to be harvested **.**

In this question the enumerator is at liberty to inquire up to three sources of credit where the farmer accessed credit from more than one source.

Section 8.0 Agricultural Extension Services
Agricultural Extension Services: Refers to educational services provided to farmers by exetsion officers for the purposes of increasing crop and livestock production.

Share-cropping: Refers to farming where smallholder / Smallscale farmer enters into an agreement with large scale farmer where the former sells produce to the latter in exchange of provisions of farm inputs and the like. .

Contract farming Farming: Farming agreement entered between smallscale and large scale farmerswith regards to markets of farm produce and provision of farm inputs

Q 6.6 Number of water harvestin structures and year of construction

1. The number water haversting structures refers to the number of wokring / maintained structures and does not include derelict or iireparable structures.

2. Year of construction refers to the year in which the structures were built, and not the year the structures were last repaired.The year should be written in figures e.g. 1998, 2006.

Section 7.0 Source of agriculture credit
If tghe farmer obtained credit from more than one source the use the code from the list provided. Start with the main source of credit in Section **"7.1.1".a**

Section 8.0 Agricultural extension services

1. Ask if the household did receive agricultural extension services during 2007/08 agricultural season from the respondents listed in collumn 1, then enter column 2.

2. Complete all columns for every extension officer**.**

6.6 SOIL EROSION Identification

6.6.1 Did the household experience soil erosion during 2007/08 agriculture year? *(Yes=1,No=2)*

6.6.2 Did the household applied any methods for erosion contro/water harvesting during 2007/08 agricultural year? (Yes=1, No =2) (If the answer is No, Proceed to Section *7.0)*

Na.	Mechanisms of controlling erosion/ Water harvesting	Number of water harvesting	Year of construction
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*
6.6.3	Terraces		
6.6.4	Bunks for erosion control		
6.6.5	Gabions/sand bags		
6.6.6	Vetiva leaves		

	Type of erosion control/water harvesting	Number of water harvesting	Year of construction
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*
6.6.7	Tree belt		
6.6.8	Soil bunks of water harvesting		
6.6.9	Trenches		
6.6.10	Other		

7.0 ACCESS TO ON FARM CREDITS

7.1 Is there any household member who accessed on farm credit during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is NO, Proceed to Section *7.2)*

SELECT UP TO THREE SOURCES AND PROCEED TO QUESTIONA 8.0

(Source of credit Q 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3)
Relative..... 1 Saccos....4 NGO/Development projectsi.....7
Bank.. .....2 Businemar/Shop.....5
Cooperative Union.....3 Privaite Individuaks.....6 Other.....9

Source of credit	**7.1.1a**	**7.1.2a**	**7.1.3a**
Credit provided to (Male=1, Female=2)	**7.1.1b**	**7.1.2b**	**7.1.3b**

7.2 IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.1 IS NO

Give reasons for not accessing credit

Reasons for not accessing credit (Q 7.2)COL
Not required .....1 Did not to be indebted.....3 Did nott know how to access credit.....5 Credit delayed.....7 Did not credit existed.....9
Not available .....2 High interest rates.....4 Bureaucracy.....6 Other (Specify).....8

8.0 ADVISORY SERVICES IN AGRICULTURE

8.1 Did the household participate in outgrowers scheme during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)

8.2 Did the household participate in the contract farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)

8.3 Did your household receive agricultural advise on the following : *(IF THE ANSWER IS NO IN COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION*

Na.	Advise on agriculture	Rceived advice (Yes=1, No=2)	Source of advise
	(1)	(2)	(3)
8.3.1	Spacing		
8.3.2	Use of agrochemicals		
8.3.3	Soil erosion control		
8.3.4	Use of organic manure		
8.3.5	Matumizi ya mbolea za viwandani		
8.3.6	Use of improved seeds		
8.3.7	Use of modern farm implements		
8.3.8	Irrigation		
8.3.9	Crop Storage		
8.3.10	Pest control		
8.3.11	Other (Specify)		

Source of agricultural advice (Cokl. 3)
Government.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative....3 Large Scale farmer....4 Ratdio/Newspapers....5 Neighbour .....6 Other source.....8

Definitions and working page for page 12

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livetsock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.1.1 to 9.1.7 Cattle

Note:
Q 9.1 is for the actual number of cattle owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include herds of cattle kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey.
1. If the the household keep mature fecund female cattle, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of cattle (sectioin 9.1.1 to 9.1.7)

Bull: Mature uncastrated made cattle used for breeding
Cow: Mature female cattle that has given birth at least once

Ox: Castrated made cattle used for farm work

Steer: Castrated made cattle used for meat

Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving

Section 9.3 Goat
Note:
Question 9.3 is for the actual number of owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008) This number does not include goats kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the goat outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids

Type of Goat (Qs 9.3.1 to 9.3.5)

Billy Goat (he-goat): Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding
Castrated goat: Male goat that has been castrated
She Goat: Mature female goat over 9 months of age

9.0 LIVESTOCK (LIVESTOCK AND FISH) Identification

9.1 **CATTLE**

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)

Number of cattle as of 1.10.2008

No.	Type of cattle	Number of indigenous cattle (2)	Number of improved cattle: for meat (3)	Number of improved cattle: Dairy (4)	Total (5)
9.1.1	Castrated bulls				
9.1.2	uncastrated bulls				
9.1.3	Cows				
9.1.4	Steers				
9.1.5	Heifer				
9.1.6	Male calves				
9.1.7	Female calves				
				Grand total	

9.1.8 What main methods do you use to identify your cattle?

Cattle idenfificatio methods
Iron stamp (chapa moto)…….1 Throat….2 Ear/tail cutting…..3
Colour……..4 Earings…5 Other ……..8

9.2 Milk production: CATTLE

Na.	Season (1)	Type of cattle (2)	Number of milked cows (3)	Average of milk per cow per day (litre) (4)	Average number of days which your cows were milked (5)	Average price per litre per season (6)
9.2.1	Rainy	Improved		.		
9.2.2		Indigenous		.		
9.2.3	Dry	Improved		.		
9.2.4		Indigenous		.		

9.3 GOAT

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)

Number of goats as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Tyep of goat (1)	Number of indigenous goat (2)	Number of improved: for meat (3)	Number of improved: Dairy (4)	Total (5)
9.3.1	Male uncastrated goat				
9.3.2	Male castrated goat				
9.3.3	She goat				
9.3.4	Male kid				
9.3.5	She kid				
				Grand total	

Milk Production: GOAT

Na.	Season (1)	Number of ilked goats (2)	Average of milk per goat per day (litre) (3)	Average number of days which your she goats were milked (4)	Average price per litre per season (5)
9.3.6	Rainy		.		
9.3.7	Dry		.		

Definitions and working page for page 13

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livetsock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.4 Sheep

Note:
Q 9.4 is for the actual number of sheep owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include sheep kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the sheep outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the the household keep ewes, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of Sheepe (Sectioin 9.4.1 to 9.4.5)

Ram: Mature Uncastrated male sheept used for breeding

Castrated sheep: Male sheep that has been castrated

Ewe: Mature female sheep over 9 months of age

Lamb: Young sheep under 9 months of age.

Section 9.5 Pigs
Note:
Question 9.3 is for the actual number of pigs owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include pigs kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey. .

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids in column

Type of Pigs (Qs 9.5.1 to 9.5.5)

Boar: Mature Uncastrated male pig used for breeing
Sow: Mature female pig that has given birth to at least one ltter of pigs.
Gilt; Female pig of over 3 months up to the first farrowing
Piglet: Young pig less than 3 months of age

Identification

9.4 SHEEP

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.5)

Number of sheep as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Type of sheep	Number of indigenous sheep	Number of improved	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
9.4.1	Ram			
9.4.2	Castrated sheep			
9.4.3	She sheep			
9.4.4	Male lamb			
9.4.5	Female lamb			
	Grand total			

9.5 PIGS

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.6)

Number of pigsp as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Type Pigs	Number of pigs
	(1)	(2)
9.5.1	Boar	
9.5.2	Castrated male	
9.5.3	Sow/Gilt	
9.5.4	Male piglet	
9.5.5	Female piglet	
	Grand total	

9.6 OTHER LIVESTOCK

	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of eggs 2007/08 agriculture year
	(1)	(2)	(3)
9.6.1	Local chicken		
9.6.2	Layers		
9.6.3	Broilers		
9.6.4	Ducks		
9.6.5	Guinea pigs		

	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of Eggs 2007/08 agriculture year
	1	(2)	(3)
9.6.6	Turkeys		
9.6.7	Rabbit		
9.6.8	Donkeys		
9.6.9	Horses		
9.6.10	Dogs		

Definitions and working page for page 14

Control of livestock dieases causing bugs

Livestock worm control medicine: Medicine used to kill or control livestock on livestock . It is often used for cattle, goats, sheep and pigs.

Tiick: Is a dangerous bug that sucks blood form livestock and transmits animals diseases from one to the other animal.

Tse tse fly: A fly like bug that sucks blood from livetsock and transmits diseases sleewping sickness from one to the other animal.

Livestock advice (Section 9.8)
IA service provided by extension officers to livestock keepers for increasing livestock production.

9.7 LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND PEST CONTROL

Identificatio

	Did you livestock during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.7.5	
9.7.1	Which animals did your deworm? (Yes=1,No =2, Not applicable=3 in the relevant box) Cattle 9.7.2 Goat/Sheep 9.7.3 Pigs 9.7.4 Poutry	
9.7.5	Do you experience tick problem with your livestock? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.6	How did you control tick problem? *Control method (Q. 9.7.6): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Application of medicine on back bone.....3 None..4 ..... Other.....8*	
9.7.7	Do you experience Tse tse problem with your livestock? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.8	How did you control Tse tse problem with your livestock? *Control method (Q. 9.7.8): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Traps.....3 None..4 ..... Other.....8*	
9.7.9 9.7.7	Do you experience Newcastle disease problem with your poutry? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.10	How do you control Newcastle disease problem with your poutry? *Control/Curative methods (Q. 9.7.10) Vaccination..1 Herbs....2 None..3*	
9.7.11	Did you experience Fowl Typhoid with your poutry?Yes=1, No=2 , Not applicanblei=3	
9.7.12	How did you cotrol/ cure Fowl Typhoid with your poutry? *Contro/curative methods(Swali 9.7.12 Vaccination..1 Herbs....2 Noe.3*	
9.7.13	Were your cattle vaccinated agaionst the following diseases? (Yes = 1, No = 2, Not applicable=3). **9.7.13 A:** Foot and Mouth diseases **9.7.13B:** Skin disease	

NOTE : If answers to Qs *9.1 to 9.6 is No (THAIS HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT RAISE LIVESTOCK,) Proceed to q 9.9*

9.8 Extenmsion services on livestock

Did you receive the following extension advice on the followingJe? *(IF THE ANSWER IS NO IN COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION*

Na.	**Livestock extension advice**	Received Extension advice (Yes=1, No=2)	Soure of Extension
	(1)	(2)	(3)
9.8.1	Feed and better feeding methods		
9.8.2	Improved livestock shed (Goat, Dairy cattle, Poutry and pigs)		
9.8.3	Milking and hygiene		
9.8.4	Cattle fattening		
9.8.5	Livetsock diseases control		
9.8.6	Livestock keeping in line with land availability		
9.8.7	Pasture establsihment and maintanence		
9.8.8	Forming and strengthening groups/cooperatives		
9.8.9	Calf rearing		
9.8.10	Basics of production and use of improved bulls (AI)		
9.8.11	Animals feed production		
9.8.12	Other extension advice (Specify) ……		

Source of agriculture extesnion(S/wima 3)
SGovernment.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative Union....3 Large Scale farmer....4 Radio/TV/Newspapere.5 Neighbour.....6 Other source 8

Definitions and working page for page 15

General definitions

Fish farming: Refers to the rearing/production of fish. It is different from fishing in that in fish farming the fish have to be reared. While in fishing, fishing nets or traps are used to catch fish from rivers, lakes and the sea; thus fishing should not be included in this section

I

Question Specific Definitions (Q 9.9)

Production unit number (Col 1): A production unit is a pond river/lake which is treated as a separate entity for the production of fish eg it may be by virtue of manageable size, maturity of fish, tye of fish etc. eg. a farmer may have 3 fish ponds (each one is a separate production unit).

Frequency of stocking (Col . 5): What is the number of time the farmer puts new fingerlings into the pond each year.

Fingerlings: These are young immature fish used for stocking ponds.

Sols: (Col 10 & 11)

If no fish were sold enter "0" in column 10 and 11`

Fish sold (Col.12)

Kama hakuna samaki waliouzwa jaza "0" katika safuwima 12

Working space for page 15

9.9 FISH FARMING Identification

Did your household practice fish farming? Yes=1, No=2 (*If the answer is no proceed to section 9.10)*

Give details on the fish farming during 2007/08 agriculture year

No.	Number of Ponds	Jina ya ufugaji	Square area of pond (m^2)	Source of fingerings	What is the frequency of stocking during the period?	Kiwango cha Huduma ya bwawa	Total number of stoked fish: Tialpia	Mwatiko	Crabs	Lulu	Total number of fish harvested	Total weight of all fish: waliovuliwa (kg)	waliouzwa (kg)	What is the main fish outlet?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
9.9.1	1													
9.9.2	2													
9.9.3	3													

Type of farming (SCol 2)
Natural pond……1
Small earth pond…….2
Large pond……3
Other ……8

Standard of servives to the pond (Col6)
High leve ……1
Intermediate level……2
Low leve……3
Don't know……8

Source of fingerings(Col 4)
From the pond……1 Neighbour……4
Government……2 Business man…..5
NGO/Development Project…3 Natural Pond……6
Other ……8

mainly sold to? (Col 14)
Neighbour…1 Auction……3 Large Scale farmers……..5
Open market….2 Fish processing industry..4 Private business people ….6
Did not sell……7 Other ……8

9.10 HONEY PRODUCTION

Is there honey production/harvesting in your household? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is no PROCEED to Section 9.11)

Give details on honery harvesting during 2007/08 agriculture year

Number	Type of honey	Harvesting done ? (Yes=1, No=2)	Number of improved bee hives	Number of local bee hives	Amount sold per year (Litre)	Amount of honey sold (litre)	Price per litre	Main market)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.10.1	Small bees							
9.10.2	Large bees							

Honey outlet Co 8
Neighbour…1 Auction……3
Large Scale farmers……..5
Open market….2 Fish processing industry..4
Private business people ….6
Did not sell……7

9.11 AGRICULURAL CHALLENGES

From the list of cahhalengs in farming on the right of the page, SELECT FIVE MAIN CHALLENGES WHICH constrain your development in agriculture

No	With first five priorities	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.1	Priority 1	
9.11.2	Priority 2	
9.11.3	Priority 3	

No	Important for	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.4	Priority 4	
9.11.5	Prioty 5	

LIST OF CHALLENGES

01 Land availability
02 Land owenership
03 Poor farm implementso
04 Soil fertility
05 Availability of imrpoved seeds
06 Irrigation services
07 Availability of agrochemicals
08 Cists of farm inputs
09 Extension services
10 Availability of forest resources
11 Huntinf and collection problems
12 Water availability
13 Access to credits
14 Lack of off farm incomes
15 Harvesting problems
16 Kupukuchua
17 Crop stiorage
18 Crop processing
19 Market information
20 High transporation costs
21 Destructive animals
22 Crop thefty
23 Pests and diseases
24 Advice from Local government
25 Long dry spells
26 Conflicts between livetsock keepera and pastoralists

Definitions and working page for page 16

10.0 Household poverty indicators

Number of rooms used for sleeping in the household (Q 10.1.4)
Include sitting room, during room, kitchen, etc if used for sleeping.

It also includes rooms outside the main dwelling

A room is defined as a space which is separate from the rest of the building by a permanent wall or division. A building / house that is not divided into rooms is considered to have one room.

Household assets (Q 10.2):
There assets must be functionin. Do not include if broken.

Access to drinking water (Q 10.4):
If there is more than one source use the one, which the hh uses most frequently.

Main source of hh cash income:(Q 10.7:
Activity that provides the hh with the most can during 2007/08 agricultural season.

10.0 POVERTY INDICATORS

Idetification

10.1 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION
Specify materials used in the construction of the following
sehemu zifuatazo

10.1.1 Roof **10.1.2** Floor **10.1.3 Wall**

Roofing materials
Iron sheets……..1
Tiles……..2
Concrete……3
Asbestos ….4
GrassiMakuti……..5
Grass and mud….6
Other …….. .8

Floor matrials
Earthen material……..1
Wood……2
Wooden tiles…3
Tiles……4
Cement……5
Other……8

Main materials
Grass and pieces of woods……..1 Mud…….2
Wet bricks……3 Burnt bricks...4
Wood……..5 Block bricks……6
Stonese ……..7 Bricks /Mawe ya kichanga……..8

10.1.4 Number of bedrooms

10.2 Household property
Does your houshold woen the following?, (Yeso=1 No =2)

Number	Property	Yes=1, No=2
	(1)	(2)
10.2.1	Radio (Radio, Radio Casette, music system)	
10.2.2	Land line	
10.2.3	Celkl phone	
10.2.4	Iron	
10.2.5	Trolley	
10.2.6	Bycicle	
10.2.7	Vehicle	
10.2.8	TV/ Video	
10.2.9	Refrigerator	
10.2.10	Motorbike/vespa	

10.3 Energy use and availability in the hsousehold

Main source of energy

10.3.1 Lightining 10.3.2 Cooking

Nishati za Kuangazia
Umeme……..01
Sola……..02
Gesi (biogas) ……03
Taa ya kandili……04
Karabai……05
Kibatari……06
Mishumaa……07
kuni……08
Nyingine …….. 98

Nishati za kupikia
Umeme……..01
Sola……..02
Gesi (biogas) ……03
Gesi (Kiwandani)…..04
Mafuta ya taa……05
Mkaa……06
Kuni ……..07
Mabaki ya Mazao….08
Kinyesi cha
Wanyama……09
Nyingine ……..98

10.4 Availability of drinking water

	Season	Main source of water	Distance from source (km)	Time spent waitingor going to and from the source (Hours)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.4.1	Rainy		•	•
10.4.2	Dry period		•	•

Main sourece of drinking water
Col. 2
Tape water……..01 Water venders……09
Arificial well……..02 Boozer……10
Arificial spring… ……..03 Bottled water……11
Openwell……..04 Other (Specify)……98
Natural spring……..05
Lake water,piond,river,stream n etc……..06
Covered Rain water harvesting well..07

Note: *Code01,* ***Bomba*** *kwa Zanzibar hujulikana kama Mfereji*

10.5 Toilet facilities

10.5.1 What type of toilet does your hosuehold use?

Typ of toilet
No toilet/in the buish……1 Pit latrine…..4
Flash toilet……..2 Other type (Specify)……..……..8
Ordinal pit latrine……3

10.6 Eating patterns

10.6.1	**How many meals does your hosue usually get per day** ?	
10.6.2	How days did the household eat meat last week?	
10.6.3	How days did the household eat fish last week?	
10.6.4	How many times did the household experience food shortages last year?	

Food shortage problems
(Swali 10.6.4)
Never ……..…1
Few times……..2
Sometimes……..3
Many times……..4
Often……..5

10.7 Main source of household cash income?

10.7.1 What are the sources of household income?

Code for source of income
Selling food crops……..01 Sales of foerst products..05 Cash assisnatce…09
Sales of livestock……..02 Business……06 Fishingi……10
Sales of livestock products……03 Salaries……07 Other……98
Sales of cash crops…04 Casual labour……08 None……99

TIME OF FINISHING THE INTERVIEW Hour Minutes

Average/maximum yields per area

Use this table to compare the yields calculated in Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

These stats are strictly to be used used as a guide for the purpose of assisting to get the correct area and yields for each crop.

	Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre				Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre	
		Average	Max	Average	Max				Average	Max	Average	Max
11	Maize	1,150	6,250	466	2,530		86	Cabbage	20,000	50,000	8,097	20,243
12	Paddy	700	4,000	283	1,619		87	Tomatoes	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291
13	Sorghum	750	3,500	304	1,417		88	Spinach	15,000	17,000	6,073	6,883
14	Bulrush Millet	350	3,000	142	1,215		89	Carrot	25,000	30,000	10,121	12,146
15	Funger Millet	300	2,500	121	1,012		90	Pepper	3,500		1,417	0
16	Wheat	1,150	4,500	466	1,822		91	Amaranthus	20,000	40,000	8,097	16,194
17	Barley	1,400	1,800	567	729		92	Pumpkin	35,000	40,000	14,170	16,194
16	Cassava	3,000	7,000	1,215	2,834		93	Cucumber	5,000	10,000	2,024	4,049
17	Sweet potatoes	600	8,000	243	3,239		94	Egg plant	30,000	60,000	12,146	24,291
18	Irish potatoes	750	8,500	304	3,441		95	Water melon	10,000	20,000	4,049	8,097
19	Yams	4,000	10,000	466	1,822		96	Caouliflower	17,000	20,000	8,097	16,194
25	Coco yams	2,500	5,000	567	729		52	Cotton	800	25,000	14,170	16,194
26	Onions	30,000	50,000	1,215	2,834		54	Coffee	500	100	2,024	4,049
27	Ginger	20,000	30,000	243	3,239		55	Tea	2,500	10,000	12,146	24,291
31	Mahara Beans	400	1,300	304	3,441		56	Cocoa	150	1,000	4,049	8,097
32	Cow peas	300	1,750	121	709		57	Rubber	400	1,400	6,883	8,097
33	Green gram	1,500	1,800	1,012	2,024		58	Wattle			324	10,121
34	Pigeon peas	600	1,500	243	607		59	Kapok			0	0
35	Chick peas	500	1,500	202	607		60	Sugar cane	60,000	150,000	24,291	60,729
36	Bambara nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619		61	Cardamon	3,000		1,215	0
41	Sun flower	600	1,700	243	688		71	Banana	10,000	50,000	4,049	20,243
42	Simsim	300	1,000	121	405		72	Avocado			0	0
43	Gound nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619		73	Mango	10,000	25,000	4,049	10,121
47	Soyabeans	1,300	2,500	526	1,012		74	Pawpaw	50,000	70,000	20,243	28,340
48	Caster seeds	300	750	121	304		76	Orrage	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
75	Pineapple	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291		77	Grape fruit	30,000	50,000	12,146	20,243
50	Cotton	300	1,500	121	607		78	Grapes	5,000	30,000	2,024	12,146
51	Tobacco	500	1,500	202	607		79	Mandarin	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
53	Pyrethrum			0	0		80	Quava	7,000	35,000	2,834	14,170
62	Jute	800	3,500	324	1,417		81	Plums			0	0
44	Palm oil	1,150	5,000	466	2,024		82	Tufaha		20,000	0	8,097
45	Cononut	1,500	8,000	607	3,239		83	Pea	15,000	27,000	6,073	10,931
46	Cashw nut	9	60/tree	4	24		84	Pitches	14,000	57,000	5,668	23,077
							66	Clove	4,500	5,000	1,772	1,969
								Black pepper	2,000	3,750		
								Mung'unye				
								Ocra	1,000	1,500		

Appendix V

Community Level Questionnaire

United Republic of Tanzania

ACQ 3 | CONFIDENTIAL

Village/Community Level Formats

Access to and Use of Community Resources

Farmg Gate Prices of commodoties produced by the village

Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008

Region	.....			Ward	
District	.....			Village	

NUMBER OF FARMERS HH IN THE VIALLAGE
To be filled by the enumerator after completeing form ACLF2

NUMBER OF HH MEMBERS
To be filled by the enumerator after completeing form ACLF2

Enumerator Name _____ Signature _____

Date of Enumeration

d d / m m / y y y y

Start Time — Hour | Minutes

End Time — Hour | Minutes

Field level checking by:

District Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /
Regional Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /
National Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /

I To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator

Distric checking in Office

District Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /

All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.

For Use at Regional Level Only

Data entered by:	Name		Signature		Date / /
Queried	Name		Signature		Date / /

See the back page for details of queries

Ministry of Agriculturte and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Adminstration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Governemnet of Zanzibar

Definitions and working page for page 3

Question Specific Definitions:

Obtain answers to the following questions from the meeting between the enumerator and influencial farmers in the village Infuencial people can be Village Chairman, Village Governement Executive Officer, Councillor, Ward Chairman, Extension Officer in the village or any other person in the village and who is well informed about village matters. It is important to not that these questions must be asked in groups (of more than one people) to obtain answers discussed and approved by many people.

Definitions of some specific terms

Access to community resources. Section 1.0
Community Resources: Resources in which the hh members have no individual claim to and which are shared together by all the village
Community Land: The area officiall demarcated by the village as shared/public land.
Squatting farmers Land: Communal land where individual hhs make sole claim to (for crop farming or fenced livestock) without official rights to ownership.
Available remaining Land: Official area of communal land minus areas of squatting farners.
Givernment Land Reserve: Area set aside by the government as national reserve

Community tree planting scheme(Section 14.3)

Community Forest: A forest planted on the communal land which is planted, replanted or spt planted by the members of the village.

Plant Planting: An area designated by the village for planting a block of trees.

Spot Planted: Replanting an area where selective logging has been carried out. A tree is planted to replace the one that has been cut.

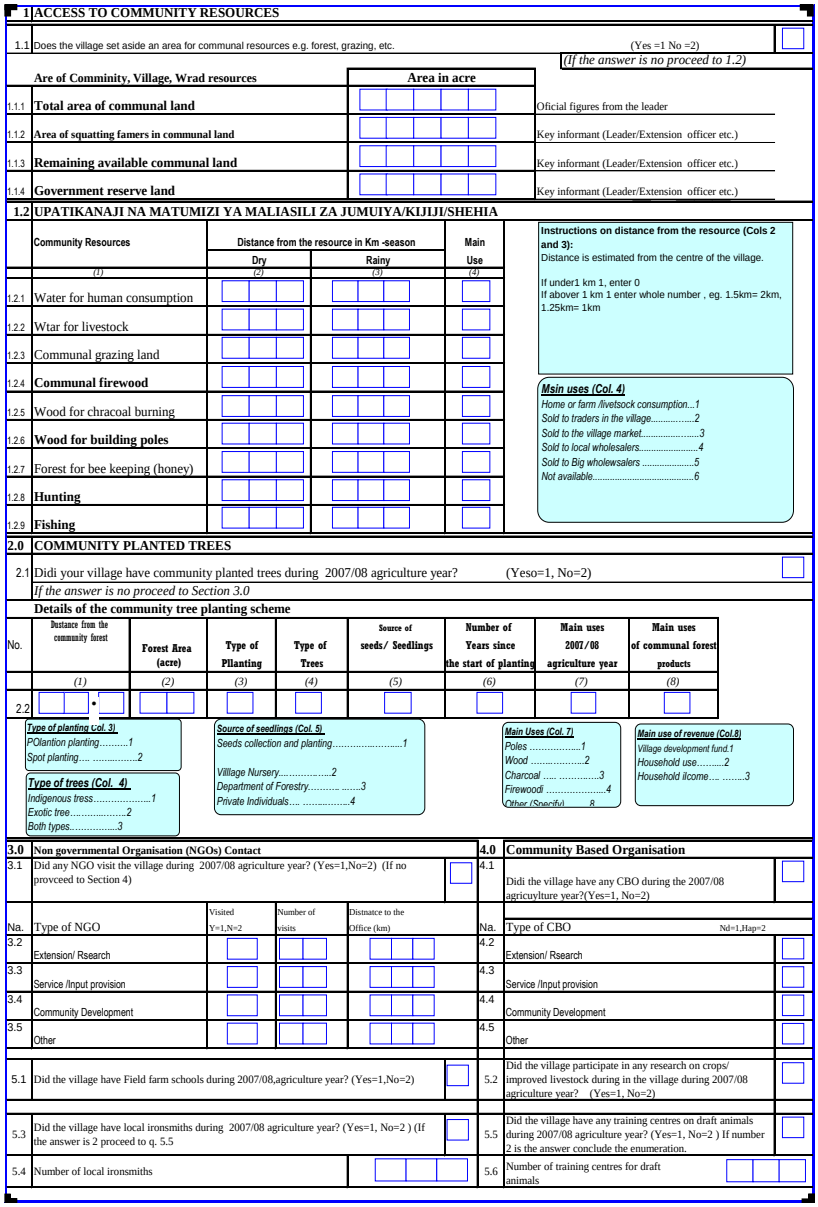
Indigeous Trees: Trees that are native to Tanzania

Exotic Trees: Trees that are not native to Tanzania

Non Government Organisation: Is managed by people from outside the village and it normally covers more than one village/District/Region. Its function is to provide deveoopment assistance to the farmer and is free from direct government links.

Village level organization: is managed by members of the village. Its purpose is normally to access/provide development assistance to the village

ACCESS TO COMMUNAL RESOURCES



1 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES

1.1 Does the village set aside an area for communal resources e.g. forest, grazing, etc. (Yes =1 No =2)

(If the answer is no proceed to 1.2)

	Are of Comminity, Village, Wrad resources	Area in acre	
1.1.1	**Total area of communal land**		Oficial figures from the leader
1.1.2	**Area of squatting famers in communal land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.3	**Remaining available communal land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.4	**Government reserve land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)

1.2 UPATIKANAJI NA MATUMIZI YA MALIASILI ZA JUMUIYA/KIJIJI/SHEHIA

	Community Resources	Distance from the resource in Km -season Dry	Distance from the resource in Km -season Rainy	Main Use
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.2.1	Water for human consumption			
1.2.2	Wtar for livestock			
1.2.3	Communal grazing land			
1.2.4	**Communal firewood**			
1.2.5	Wood for chracoal burning			
1.2.6	**Wood for building poles**			
1.2.7	Forest for bee keeping (honey)			
1.2.8	**Hunting**			
1.2.9	**Fishing**			

Instructions on distance from the resource (Cols 2 and 3):
Distance is estimated from the centre of the village.

If under1 km 1, enter 0
If abover 1 km 1 enter whole number , eg. 1.5km= 2km, 1.25km= 1km

Msin uses (Col. 4)
Home or farm /livetsock consumption...1
Sold to traders in the village.....2
Sold to the village market.....3
Sold to local wholesalers.....4
Sold to Big wholewsalers 5
Not available.....6

2.0 COMMUNITY PLANTED TREES

2.1 Didi your village have community planted trees during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yeso=1, No=2)

If the answer is no proceed to Section 3.0

Details of the community tree planting scheme

No.	Distance from the community forest	Forest Area (acre)	Type of Pllanting	Type of Trees	Source of seeds/ Seedlings	Number of Years since the start of planting	Main uses 2007/08 agriculture year	Main uses of communal forest products
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2.2	•							

Type of planting Col. 3)
POlantion planting.....1
Spot planting.... 2

Type of trees (Col. 4)
Indigenous tress.....1
Exotic tree.....2
Both types.....3

Source of seedlings (Col. 5)
Seeds collection and planting.....1
Villlage Nursery.....2
Department of Forestry..... 3
Private Individuals.... 4

Main Uses (Col. 7)
Poles 1
Wood 2
Charcoal 3
Firewoodi 4
Other (Specify)..... 8

Main use of revenue (Col.8)
Village development fund.1
Household use.....2
Household ilcome.... 3

3.0 Non governmental Organisation (NGOs) Contact

3.1 Did any NGO visit the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1,No=2) (If no provceed to Section 4)

Na.	Type of NGO	Visited Y=1,N=2	Number of visits	Distnatce to the Office (km)
3.2	Extension/ Rsearch			
3.3	Service /Input provision			
3.4	Community Development			
3.5	Other			

5.1 Did the village have Field farm schools during 2007/08,agriculture year? (Yes=1,No=2)

5.3 Did the village have local ironsmiths during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is 2 proceed to q. 5.5

5.4 Number of local ironsmiths

4.0 Community Based Organisation

4.1 Didi the village have any CBO during the 2007/08 agricuylture year?(Yes=1, No=2)

Na.	Type of CBO Nd=1,Hap=2
4.2	Extension/ Rsearch
4.3	Service /Input provision
4.4	Community Development
4.5	Other

5.2 Did the village participate in any research on crops/ improved livestock during in the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)

5.5 Did the village have any training centres on draft animals during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) If number 2 is the answer conclude the enumeration.

5.6 Number of training centres for draft animals

Obtain answers to the following questions from the meeting of enumerator and key informants in the village.Key infomants can be a village chairman, Village Local Government Executive Officer, Councellor, Wrad Chairman, Village extsion officer, or any knowledgeble member in the community. Where possible ask these questions to a group inorder to reach a consensus . **The numebr should be below five people.**

Procedure: Administer this frpom after completing asll smallholder questionnaires for the village.
1. Copy the name of all crops from Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 grown in the village from smallholder questionnaires
   This should also include livetsock raised by the household from questions 9.1, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5 and enter them in col na 1 of this form.
   Also see codes for livetsock below.
2. Enter price estimates per kg in col 5 and 6.

Name of crop/livestock	Code of crop/livestock	Name of main crop	Code of Main crop	Type of measure	Price of measure	
					Minimum Per year	Maximamun Per year
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*

Type of livestock(Col 2)
Cattle .....01 Ducks……..07
Goat.....02 Turkey…….08
Sheep.....03 Rabbit……09
Pigs.....04 Kanga……10
Poutry……..05 Simbilisi……..11
Donkeys……06

Main poroduct- CROPS (sCol.4)
Cereals……..01 Flowers eg. Pyrethrum.....07
Green maize…….02 Vegetables……..08
Green leaves and stem .....03 Fruit……..09
Straw, dry stems etc..04 Other……..10
Roots and tubers, etc.....05
Leaves (Tobacco etc)..... …..06

Main product- LIVESTOCK (Col. 4)
Live animals…..01
Meat 02
Milk.....03
Eggs.....04

***Q*uantity (Col.5)**
Kg……1
Number.....2
Litre……..3
A portion/piece ↓.4

Appendix V

Village Community Level formats

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

CONFIDENTIAL

ACLF 1

Page Number…….. out of……

Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Sub-village /ward leader listing from

Region _____Code ☐☐ Ward _____Code ☐☐☐

District _____Code ☐☐ Village _____ Code ☐☐

Sub village leader Number	Name of Ward village leader	Number of Households Form Office Register	Number of Households After enumeration	Comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	
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ACLF 2

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Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Household listing from-for listing hh heads and agriculture activities

Region _____ Code

District _____ Code ☐☐ Name of sub village leader

Ward _____ Code ☐☐☐ Name of sub village_____

Village _____ Code ☐☐

Household number	Household head name	Number of										If the Respondent Qualifies X	Farmer Serial Number
		Fields a	Cattle				Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Kuku/Bata/	Rabbit		
			Total	Bulls	Cows	Calves							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
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ACLF 3

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Household listing for 15 selected farmers

National Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Region _____ Code ☐☐ ward : _____ code ☐☐☐ ☐☐ Namba Sawia ☐☐☐

District _____ Code ☐☐ village _____ code ☐☐☐ ☐ Hatua

S/N	Sub-village leader Number	Name of sub-village leader	Name of selected head of household	Name of Household Head	Number of					
					Field	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poutry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
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