



United Republic of Tanzania

**NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
2002/2003**

**Volume IV: GENDER PROFILE OF SMALLHOLDER RURAL AGRICULTURE
POPULATION IN TANZANIA MAINLAND**



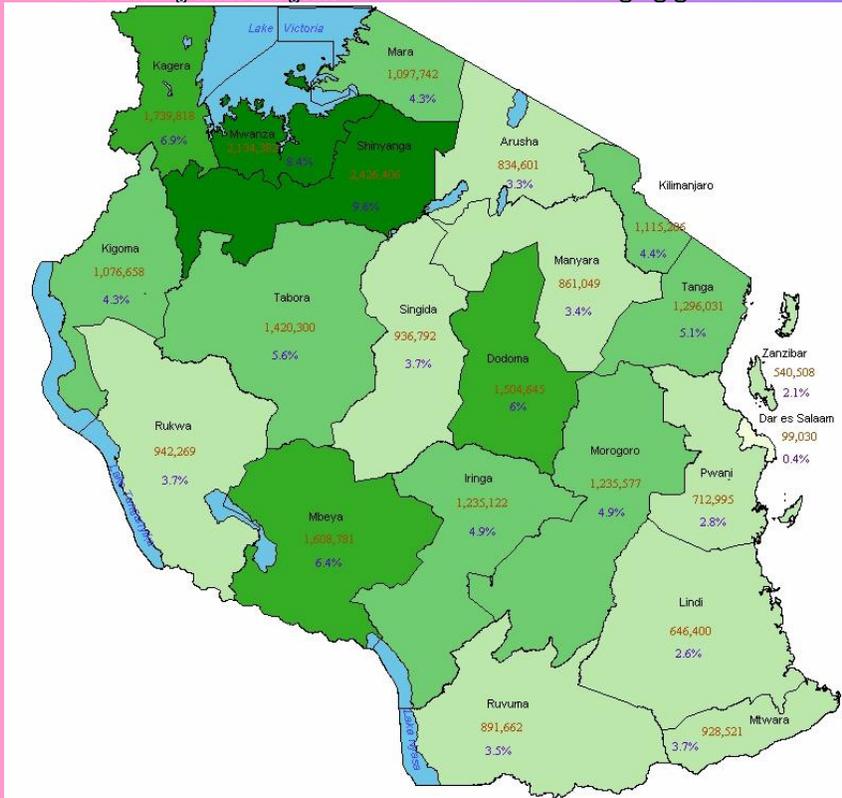
Male herding cattle and goats



Females bringing goods to market



Men Selling Cattle



Children farming



Women selling vegetables



Men preparing land



Women making beer



Boys and girls in primary school



Woman carrying water



Woman pounding grain

National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing, Presidents Office, Regional Administration and Local Government,

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***GENDER PROFILE OF SMALLHOLDER RURAL
AGRICULTURE POPULATION IN
TANZANIA MAINLAND***

Volume IV



*National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of agriculture and Food Security,
Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing,
Presidents Office, Regional Administration and Local Government,
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs – Zanzibar*

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ACRONYMS

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

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 the *Gender Profile of Smallholder Rural Agriculture Population in Tanzania Mainland*, disaggregated to district level. 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 Ultec 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.

Albina A. Chuwa
Director General, National Bureau of Statistics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gender Demographics

Out of a total National agriculture population of 24,743,990, 50 percent are male and 50 percent female. However, some regions that have more females than males: notably Lindi, Iringa and Mbeya, whilst others have more males than females as in Manyara and Tabora

At national level (Tanzania mainland) there is a slightly higher percent of females than males in the 26 to 39 age group indicating a certain degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector over this age group. However there are differences at regional level with some regions exhibiting a larger degree of feminization than others. It most prevalent in Kigoma, Lindi, Morogoro and Tanga and least in Manyara, Mwanza, Kagera, and Kilimanjaro.

Out of 4,805,314 agriculture households 80 percent are male headed and 20 percent female headed. There has been a larger increase in female headed households over the last 14 years than male headed households (8% increase of male headed households compared to 14% of female headed households). Regional differences exist, with Lindi having 30 percent female headed household, whilst Rukwa has only 12 percent. There is a higher percent of male headed households with livestock compared to female headed households. This also varies on a regional basis where the difference is large in Dar es Salaam compared to there being no difference in Lindi. There is a difference in average household size between male and female headed households of 1.4 more members in male headed households than in female headed households (5.4 members in male headed households and 4.0 in female headed households).

Tanzania has an active agriculture population (population of agriculture households in the 15 to 64 age group) of 12,726,927 of which 49 percent are males and 51 percent females. Regional differences exist with Mtwara having 55 percent active females and Manyara having 48% active females. The most active age group involved in agriculture is from 18 to 44 years of age. All regions have more dependants in female headed households compared to male headed households and the sex ratio is much lower in female headed households.

The illiteracy rate of male heads of household is 21 percent compared to 51 percent for female headed households. Shinyanga had the highest illiteracy rate for female heads of households. The greatest difference in the illiteracy rate between male and female heads of households was found in Dar es Salaam. Of the total household members between the age of 5 and 64, the illiteracy rates for males and females are 53 and 47 percent respectively. The largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household members is in Dar es Salaam. There is no difference in the education status of boys and girls between the ages of 5 to 17.

The majority of households ranked annual crop farming as their most important source of livelihood and there is little difference between male and female headed households. A higher percent of female headed households rely on remittances compared to male headed households. Tanga has the largest percent difference male and female headed households in the contribution of remittances to the livelihood of the household.

At national level a slightly higher percent of female headed household members are involved in off farm income generating activities compared to male headed households (24.8% and 20.6% respectively). Differences exist at regional

level. Dodoma has the highest percent of household members having off farm income (39%) and there is a difference between male and female headed households, with female headed households mainly involved with off farm income activities as compared to male headed households (44.6% and 34.2% respectively). Mbeya has a large difference in the percent of members with off farm income between male and female headed households (22.4% of male headed households and 33.5% of female headed households).

Eight percent of older children aged 12 to 17 are involved in off farm income generating activities and in most regions there is a slightly higher percent of older children involved in off-farm income in female headed household than in male headed households. The greatest regional difference in children, off-farm income activity involvement between male and female headed households is in Ruvuma region .

Female headed households have a higher percent of children that are orphans compared to male headed households and this is consistent over most regions with Dar es Salaam having the greatest difference in the percent of orphans in male and female headed households.

Land Issues

Of the 11,889,780 hectares available to agricultural households on Tanzania Mainland, 10,395,633 hectares (87%) are managed by male heads of households and 1,494,147 hectares (13%) are managed by female heads of households. . At national level male headed households have 1.1 hectares more land than female headed households. In all regions male headed households have a larger area of land, however the difference varies from 0.3 ha more land in male headed households than in female headed households in Dar es salaam to 2.0 ha more in male headed households in Tabora.

Very few male headed households (12%) have female land holders compared to 50 percent of female headed households. This infers that 50 percent of female headed households either have male members that are holders or that they have no secure rights to land and further investigation is required to determine this. Morogoro, Mtwara and Pwani have the highest percentage of male headed households with female members who have access to land in their own right (around 20%). Whereas Tabora, Shinyanga and Rukwa regions have the lowest percent of male headed households with female holders. The number of female holders in female headed households ranges from 64 percent in Ruvuma to 43 percent in Manyara

The most common type of land ownership in Tanzania is by customary law and there is no difference at national level between male and female headed households with the exception of bought land in which there is a higher percent of male headed households compared to female headed households. Most regions have a higher percent of male headed households with certificates of ownership and bought land than female headed households, whilst there is a higher percent of female headed households with customary rights and borrowed land than male headed households. The higher percent of borrowed land in female headed households may be due to the high percent of female headed households with no official titles or customary rights to land. Dodoma and Manyara have a higher percent of female headed households with certificates of ownership than male headed households, whilst Mtwara has a higher percent of male headed households with certificates of ownership.

The most common form of land tenure in both male and female headed households is access to land through customary law. Kagera has the highest percentage of households having bought land and Tanga has the highest percentage of

households with certificates of ownership. Temporary mono-cropping is the predominant form of land use for both male and female headed households.

Livelihood Activities

Annual crop farming is the dominant principal source of livelihood for both male and female headed households with over 50 percent of both male and female headed households reporting it to be their main source of livelihood. Less than 20 percent of the active agriculture population has off farm income activities, and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Remittances are more important for survival in female headed households than in male headed households.

Livestock

A total of 1,239,295 households rear cattle, 1,099,571 (28%) male headed households and 139,724 (14%) female headed households. In all regions a higher percent of male headed households keep cattle compared to female headed households. The regions with the highest percent of households with cattle (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara) have amongst the lowest percentage difference. This may illustrate that in areas of high cattle population factors that determine the division of labour in relation to cattle production is not strongly bound in cultural taboos but rather on the needs of individual households. Female headed households have, however a smaller number of cattle per household (14 for male headed and 9 for female headed households) and this trend exists for most regions with the exception of Rukwa and Dar es Salaam which have 4 and 11 head of cattle more in female headed households than in male headed households. Morogoro has the largest difference in the number of cattle per household between male and female headed households.

A total of 1,377,839 households rear goats, 1,204,990 (31%) male headed households and 172,849 (18%) female headed households. In all regions a higher percent of male headed households keep goats compared to female headed households. The two regions (Arusha and Manyara) with the highest percent of households keeping goats have amongst the smallest difference between male and female headed households, however this is not the case for other regions with a high percent of households involved in goat production.

At national level, male headed households have a higher number of goats per household than female headed households (8.8 per male headed and 6.5 per female headed households) and this trend exists for most regions with the exception of Mwanza, Rukwa and Lindi which have almost equal numbers of goats in both male and female headed households. Arusha and Pwani have the largest difference in the number of goats per household between male and female headed household (10 and 8 more goats per household in male headed households respectively compared to female headed households).

Pigs are kept by a higher percent of female headed households in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Arusha, Tanga and Kilimanjaro. Whilst the opposite is true for Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Manyara, Kagera and Rukwa

Use of Inputs

A total of 918,338 hectares are planted with improved seeds during the long rainy season, 814,508 hectares belong to male

headed household (17% of the area of male headed households) and 103,830 hectares belong to female headed households (14% of the area of female headed households). At national level slightly more male than female headed households use improved seed. Apart from Pwani region, most of other regions have a higher percent of male headed households using improved seed than female headed households. However, this difference is small with the exception of Kilimanjaro and Dar es Salaam which has nine and ten percentage points more male headed households using improved seed than female headed households.

At national level there is no difference in the use of insecticides between male and female headed households and there is no difference in most regions with the exception of Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Shinyanga, and Kilimanjaro which have a higher percent of male headed households using insecticides. Mwanza region has a highest percent of female headed households using pesticides.

There is a small difference in the use of fertilizers (all types of fertilizers) between male and female headed households (27 percent of male headed households and 23 percent of male headed households). Most of this difference is due to a higher percent of male headed households using farm yard manure. In all regions (apart from Lindi), a higher percent of female headed households than male headed households do not use fertilizers and it ranges from 2 percentage points more female headed households in Tanga not using fertiliser to 13 percentage points more in Dar es Salaam.

The most dominant form of fertilizer is farm yard manure which is mostly used in Singida Manyara and Arusha. Practically in all regions a higher percent of male headed households use farm yard manure compared to female headed households and the difference is greatest in Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Rukwa, Mara and Arusha. Inorganic fertilizers were not used in all regions with only 6 regions having over 10 percent of the households using them and, of these regions, all had a higher percent of male headed households using inorganic fertilizer than female headed households.

With the exception of Dar es Salaam, all regions have a higher percent of male headed household's receiving extension advice for crop production. However, this varies from less than 1 percent point more male than female headed households in Singida to 16 percentage points more in Ruvuma..

Use of productive resources

At National Level there is no difference in the percent of male and female households planting in the long rainy season, however differences exist at regional level with Mwanza, Kigoma and Manyara having a higher percent of the male headed households planting during the long rainy season than in female headed households. Conversely a higher percent of female headed households in Dar es Salaam and Pwani plant during the long rainy season. The main reason for not planting during the long rainy season was associated with rains and a slightly higher percent of male headed households than female headed households gave this reason. A higher percent of female headed households reported that illness or social problems as the main reason for not planting. The same true of the short rainy season.

There is no difference in crop preference between male and female headed households at national level. In most regions there is no difference in crop preference between male and female headed households, however Dodoma has a higher percent of male headed household planted area with maize than female headed households. Whilst in Tabora the opposite is true where a higher percent the planted area in female headed households is planted with maize compared to male

headed households.

A total of 914,397 households planted trees, this comprises of 783,199 and 131,198 male and female headed households respectively. Kilimanjaro and Iringa have the highest number of households with planted tree resources. The main use is for planks or timber with male headed households having a higher percentage (49%) than that of female headed households (40%). Whereas a higher percent of female headed households used planted trees for fuel and shade compared to male headed households.

On Tanzania Mainland, 65 percent of male headed household's active members and 59 of female headed household's active members work full time on farm. In most regions the difference is also small ranging from 0 in Shinyanga to 11 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households in Kigoma. More children (5 – 17 years old) are involved in agriculture in female headed households than in male headed households and this applies to both boys and girls. In the regions where the difference is largest: in Manyara, Rukwa, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Ruvuma there is no difference between girls and boys. However in Arusha and Tabora more boys than girls are involved in agriculture in female headed households. A higher percent of elderly males are involved in agriculture compared to elderly females and this true for every region.

There is a different division of labour in male and female headed households. The main difference is that in many female headed household the female head has to assume the additional responsibilities that the male head would have undertaken and, in addition to the normal female responsibilities of collecting firewood and water, crop processing, milking and making beer, together with the collective responsibilities of crop production, she has to take on the responsibilities of off farm income generation, fishing, beekeeping, building, wood cutting, livestock rearing and marketing which increases the burden on the female household head. In other cases the responsibilities that would normally be taken by the household head in beekeeping, building, and wood cutting is taken on by adult males of the household or by using hired labour.

Eighty two percent of the agriculture households store crops. . The gender differences in storage between male and female headed households is small both at national and regional levels. A higher percent of male headed households store crops compared to female headed households (83% of male headed households and 79 percent of female headed households). Kilimanjaro is the only region with at least 50 percent of households storing maize in airtight drums, with a slightly higher percentage of female headed households (54%) than of male headed households (50%). In Dar es Salaam a higher percent of male headed households store crops in sacks and open drum, whereas a higher percent of female headed households store crops in airtight drums.

Agro processing is carried out by 89 percent of the agricultural households, being 89 percent and 87 percent of the male and female headed households respectively. A higher percent male headed households process crops is in Manyara, Pwani and Dodoma compared to female headed households. In other regions the difference is very small.

A higher percent of male headed households sell crops compared to female headed households. The pattern is common to all regions except Dar es Salaam and Kagera. Around 88 percent of the households have insufficient production to sell and there is no difference between male and female headed households (87 percent and 88 percent of male and female headed households respectively). Kagera has the largest difference between male and female headed households, with a higher percent of female households having insufficient production to sell than male headed households. The majority of

households sell their agriculture produce to traders at farm gate and neighbors, and there is little difference between male and female headed households (50.6 percent and 47.2 percent of male and female headed households respectively).

A total of only 149,260 households borrow money for agriculture activities, it comprises of 129,512 male headed households and 19,758 female headed households. The number of observations are so small that care must be taken in interpretation, however male headed households receive about three times the amount received by female headed households. For both male and female headed households, the main reason for not borrowing is that they do not know how to get a credit, do not know about credit and that credit is not available. Cooperative unions are the main sources of credit for male heads, and family, friends and relatives are the primary sources of credit for female heads.

Most of the agriculture households are roofed with grass, leaves or mud. Kilimanjaro has the highest percentage of households using modern roofing material, while Lindi has the lowest percent.. In Arusha, Iringa and Kigoma a higher percent of male headed households have houses with modern roofing material, whilst in Kagera a higher percent of female headed household have houses with modern roofing material.

The main source of light energy in rural households is mainly wick lamp. There is a higher percent of male headed households using hurricane lamps and a higher percent of female headed households using wick lamps. The largest regional differences exist in Iringa, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Mara, Mtwara and Mbeya. Dar es Salaam has the highest difference in the use of charcoal between male (17%) and female (8%) headed households.

The main sources of drinking water are unprotected wells. Arusha and Kilimanjaro have the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using piped water. Tabora has the highest percentage of households using unprotected wells. Dar es Salaam has the highest difference between male (50%) and female (63%) headed households in using unprotected wells.

Traditional pit latrines are the most common toilets for both male (89%) and female (87%) headed households, followed by households with no toilets or using bushes, with a higher percentage of female headed households (10%) than male headed households (7%) with no toilets. This difference is mainly found in Mara, Manyara, Arusha, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

Female headed households have less domestic assets compared to male headed households. For male and female headed households respectively; 60 percent and 33 percent own a radio, 48 percent and 20 percent own a bicycle and, 21 percent and 13 percent own an iron. Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Shinyanga have more domestic assets than other regions.

Male headed households eat meat slightly more times per week than female headed households (1.1 in male headed and 0.9 in female headed households), however regional variation exists with the difference being largest in Dar es Salaam and smallest in Manyara.

A higher percent of female headed households often or always face food shortage whilst a higher percent of male headed households than female headed households never face food shortage. This difference is largest in Arusha, Morogoro, Singida, Mwanza, Dodoma, Shinyanga and Mara.

There is no consistent clear distinction between male and female headed households in the percentage use of available land and in some regions a higher percent of the available land is used in female headed households (Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Mara and Dodoma) and in other regions there is a higher percent of land used in male headed households (Manyara, Rukwa, Mwanza, Tabora and Shinyanga).

The main source of drinking water in both the wet and dry season is from unprotected sources (about 60% of smallholder Households). Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro has the largest difference in the use of piped water and other protected sources of water in favour of male headed households. In these regions a higher percent of female headed households use unprotected sources for their drinking water compared to male headed households. In all other regions, with the exception of Dodoma, Arusha, Iringa and Tanga, the reverse is true with a higher percent of female than male headed households using protected sources of drinking water and the largest gender differential in favour of the female headed household is found in Mwanza, Rukwa and Ruvuma.

COUNTRY PROFILE

This part of the report presents a short profile of Tanzania giving general information on land, climate, administrative set-up and population.

- **Geographical Location**

Tanzania lies south of the equator between the great lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa on one hand and the Indian Ocean on the other. It has frontiers with Kenya and Uganda in the north, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo in the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the south. Tanzania is located in the Eastern Africa region between longitudes 29 and 41 degrees east, latitudes 1 and 12 degrees south.

- **Land Area**

Its total area of Tanzania is approximately 945,000 sq. km which includes approximately 60,000 sq. km. of inland water. Out of the 945,000 sq. km, over 100,000 sq. km are devoted to reserves and national parks. The area of planted arable land is 9.5 million hectares.

- **Geographical Features**

The country has a vast central plateau sloping down towards the Indian Ocean. Except for a narrow belt along the 900 kilometers of the coastline, most of the land lies above 200m altitude, and much of the country is higher than 1,000 meters above sea level. In the north Mt. Kilimanjaro, with a permanent ice cap, rises to over 5,500 meters with the highest peak Kibo reaching 5,895 meters. A distinctive feature of Tanzania is the rift valley. The great valley runs from near the mouth of the Zambezi River northwards through Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and across the Red Sea to Israel. Woodland, bushland and grassland, are the predominant types of vegetation.

- **Climate**

The main climatic feature is the long dry spell from May to October, followed by a period of low rainfall which is often concentrated into relatively few days of heavy showers. The main rain season on the coast is from March to May but there is a second season from October to December. Total rainfall increases towards the north. Around Lake Victoria, rainfall is well distributed throughout the year with a peak during March to May.

October to mid-March is the hottest period and from June to September the coolest. However, the range of temperatures is fairly limited and it is always hot between 25 and 30 degrees centigrade on the coast and between 22 and 27 degrees centigrade in the north.

- **Administrative set-up**

Tanzania Mainland is divided into 21 administrative regions namely; Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya, Singida, Tabora, Rukwa, Kigoma, Shinyanga, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara and Manyara. Each region is divided into districts (rural and urban). In total there are 119 administrative districts and five cities - Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Mbeya, Tanga and Arusha.

The country has 120 ethnic groups with Kiswahili as their official language. English is however widely spoken.

- Population

The last population census was conducted in August 2002, which recorded a population of 34.6 million for Tanzania Mainland with an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent.

- Agriculture

The country's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for about 45% percent of the GDP (the value of all goods and services produced by all factors of production resident in the country in one year) and about two-thirds of the total exports.

The country has a dual agricultural economy that is the smallholder sub-sector and the commercial/large-scale sub-sector. Smallholder farmers who dominate the agricultural sector are estimated to be 4.8 million according the 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census. These agricultural holders carry out rain fed agriculture, producing a variety of crops mainly for subsistence purposes. These holders account for most of the food produced in the country.

The main food crops grown in the country are maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, pulses, paddy and wheat. Cash crops are also grown in Tanzania, the country was once the world's leading producer of sisal, but the introduction of synthetic fiber depleted the market. Besides sisal, the other cash crops grown are coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton and cashew nuts. On average the crop sub sector contributes about 34.8% percent of the Agricultural GDP according to the 2003 economic Survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is the main source of employment and livelihood for more than two-thirds of the Tanzanian population. It is an important economic sector in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw material for industries, and generation of foreign exchange earnings. It accounts for about 46 percent of GDP (Economic Survey, 2004). The contribution of crop production alone to GDP was 36.5 percent in 2004.

Having a diversity of climatic and geographical zones, Tanzania's farmers grow a wide variety of annual and permanent crops. The main food crops grown in the country are: maize, cassava, beans, banana, paddy, sorghum and millet. In addition, smallholders produce a variety of fruits and vegetables such as: mangoes, oranges, water melon, tomatoes, potatoes, egg plants, etc. Furthermore, permanent crops like coffee, tea, spices, etc. are grown on estates and by small holders. Coffee is a major export crop, but cotton, cashew nuts and tobacco are also grown by smallholders for export. Smallholders in Tanzania mainly carry out rain-fed agriculture for subsistence purposes. The commercial large scale sub-sector is very small (1,206 holdings) and produces some of the export crops in the country (coffee, tea, sisal, sugar, etc.).

This thematic report (Volume IX) covers the gender profile for the agriculture sector crop national and regional levels. It presents sex disaggregated data regarding male and female headed agricultural holdings on their: land ownership, land use, crop production, input use, storage, processing, marketing, investment in agriculture and access to inputs and services for the crops produced in the country, as well as indications of their status of relative well-being / poverty. Other Census reports produced so far are the Technical Report (Volume I), Livestock Report (Volume III), Smallholder Household Characteristics and Access to Natural Resources Report (Volume IV), 21 Regional Reports for the Mainland (Volume V), Large Scale Farms Report (Volume VI) and a separate reports for Zanzibar (Volume VII). Other thematic reports will be produced depending on the demand and availability of funds. In addition to these reports two dissemination applications have been produced to allow users to create their own tabulations, charts and maps.

This report is divided into four main sections: Introduction, Thematic results sections, Conclusions and Appendices. The definitions relating to all aspects of this report can be found in the questionnaire (Appendix I).

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE AGRICULTURE SAMPLE CENSUS

In 2003, the Government of Tanzania launched the Agricultural Sample Census as an important part of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan which supports the production of statistics for the elaboration and implementation of effective public policy, including poverty reduction, access to services, gender, as well as the standard crop production data normally collected in an agriculture census. The census is intended to fill the information gap to support planning and policy formulation. It is also meant to provide critical benchmark data for monitoring the Agriculture Sector Development Project (ASDP) and other agriculture and rural development programs.

Following the decentralisation of the Government's administration and planning functions, there has been a pressing need for agriculture and rural development data disaggregated at regional and district levels. The provision of district level estimates will provide essential baseline information on the state of agriculture and support decision making by the Local Government Authorities 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.

1.1.1 Census Objectives

The 2003 Agriculture Sample Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users at district, regional and national levels, including policy makers, rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmer organisations, etc. As a result the dataset is based on a larger sample and more detailed in its scope compared to previous censuses and surveys. The census was carried out in order to:

Identify structural changes if any, in the size of farm-household holdings, crop and livestock production, farm input and implement use. It also seeks to determine if there are any improvements in rural infrastructure and in the living conditions of agriculture households;

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 stake holders;

Establish baseline data for the measurement of the impact of the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and other rural development programs and projects; and to

Obtain baseline data that will be used to address specific issues such as: food security, rural poverty, gender equality, agro-processing, marketing, service delivery, etc.

1.1.2 Census Coverage

The census covers both large and small scale farms. It collected data by interviewing a sample of 53,070 small scale farmers of which 48,315 were from the Mainland and 4,755 from Zanzibar. Besides data was collected from 1,254 large scale farms (1,206 on the Mainland and 48 in Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis. This report, entitled *Gender profile of the agricultural sector*, presents detailed data on small scale farms in Mainland Tanzania only.

1.2.3 Census Scope

The census covered agriculture in detail as well as many other aspects of rural development and was conducted using three different questionnaires:

Small scale farm questionnaire

Community level questionnaire

Large scale farm questionnaire

The small scale farm questionnaire was the main census instrument and includes questions related to crop and livestock production and practices; population demographics; access to services, resources and infrastructure; and issues on poverty, gender and subsistence versus profit making production units. The main topics covered were:

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 credit;

Access to infrastructure (roads, district and regional headquarters, markets, advisory services, schools, hospitals, veterinary clinics, etc...);

Crop marketing, storage and agro-processing;
Tree farming, agro-forestry and fish farming;
Access and use of communal resources (grazing, communal forest, water for humans and livestock, beekeeping etc.);
Investment activities: Irrigation structures, water harvesting, erosion control, fencing, etc.;
Off farm income and non agriculture related activities;
Households living conditions (housing, sanitary facilities, etc.);
Labour use, livelihood constraints and subsistence versus non subsistence activities;
Gender issues.

Given the scope of the small scale farm questionnaire, data was collected at household/holding level, allowing for sex-desegregation of most variables at the head of household level. This implies a certain under-representation of women farmers' work in the agriculture sector as for example area cultivated by women farmers operating in male headed households, would be attributed to the male holder. Data collection concerning other variables like labour and access to credit pertained however to information concerning individual household members.

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

The large scale farm questionnaire was administered to large farms which were either privately or corporately managed. Some data from the large scale farm questionnaire are incorporated in this report, however an in depth analysis of large scale farms is presented in a separate report.

1.2 CENSUS METHODOLOGY

The main activities undertaken include:

- Census organisation;
- Tabulation plan preparation;
- Sample design;
- Design of census questionnaires and other instruments;
- Field pre-testing of the census instruments;
- Training of trainers, supervisors and enumerators;
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign;
- Data collection;
- Data processing;
 - Scanning,
 - ICR extraction of data,
 - Structure formatting application,
 - Batch validation application,
 - Manual data entry application,
 - Tabulation preparation using SPSS,
- Table formatting and charts using Excel, map generation using ArcView and Freehand;
- Report preparation using Word and Excel;

1.2.1 Census organisation

The Census was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the sector ministries of agriculture, and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Zanzibar (OCGS). At the National level the Census was headed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics with assistance from the Director of Economic Statistics. A Planning Group oversaw the operational aspects of the Census, which consisted of staff from the Department of Agriculture Statistics of NBS and three representatives of the Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). At the regional level, implementation of census activities was overseen by the Regional Statistical Office of NBS and the Regional Agriculture Supervisor from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. At the District level the Census activities were managed by two Supervisors from the Presidents Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG). The supervisors managed the enumerators who also came from PORALG.

The Census and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG) provided support in sourcing financing, approving budget allocations and technical assistance inputs as well as monitoring the progress of the Census. A Technical Committee was established for the census with members from key stakeholder organisations, which function was to approve the proposed instruments and procedures developed by the Planning Group. It also approved the tabulations and analytical reports prepared from the Census data.

1.2.2 Tabulation plan preparation

The tabulation plan was developed following three user group workshops and thus reflects the information needs of the end users. It took into consideration the tabulations from previous census and surveys to allow trend analysis and comparisons.

1.2.3 Sample design

The Mainland sample consisted of 3,221 villages. These villages were drawn from the National Master Sample (NMS) developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to serve as a 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 48,315 agricultural households. In Zanzibar a total of 317 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected and 4,755 agriculture households were covered. Nationwide, all regions and districts were sampled with the exception of three urban districts (two from Mainland and one from Zanzibar).

Table 1.1 Census Sample Size (number)

Level	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Households	48,315	4,755	53,070
Villages/EAs	3,221	317	3,539
Districts	117	9	126
Regions	21	5	26

In both Mainland and Zanzibar, a stratified two stage sample was used. The number of villages/EAs selected for the first stage was based on a probability proportional to the number of villages in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from a list of farming households in each selected Village/EA, using systematic random sampling, with the village chairpersons assisting to locate the selected households. Table 1.1 gives the sample size of households, villages and districts for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

1.2.4 Questionnaire design and other census instruments

The questionnaires were designed following user meetings to ensure that the questions asked were in line with users' data needs.

Several features were incorporated into the design of the questionnaires to increase the accuracy of the data:

Where feasible variables were extensively coded to reduce post enumeration coding error.

The definitions for each section were printed on the opposite page so that the enumerator could easily refer to the instructions whilst interviewing the farmer.

The responses to all questions were placed in boxes in the questionnaire, with one character per box. This feature made it possible to use scanning and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technologies for data entry.

Skip patterns were used to reduce unnecessary and incorrect coding of sections which did not apply to the respondent.

Each section was clearly numbered, which facilitated the use of skip patterns and provided a reference for data type coding for the programming of CSpPro, SPSS and the dissemination applications.

Three other instruments were used:

Village Listing Forms were used for listing all households in a village, which formed the basis for systematic sampling of 15 agricultural households.

A Training Manual was elaborated which was used by the trainers for the cascade/pyramid training of supervisors and enumerators.

Enumerator Instruction Manual was prepared which was used as reference material.

1.2.5 Field pre-testing of the census instruments

The questionnaire was pre-tested in five locations (Arusha, Dodoma, Tanga, Unguja and Pemba). This was done to test the wording, flow and relevance of the questions and to finalise crop lists, questionnaire coding and manuals. In addition to this, several data collection methodologies on the following issues were finalised, namely, livestock numbers in pastoralist communities, cut flower production and mixed cropping. The feasibility of obtaining percentages from the respondents and skip patterns were tested and consistency checks documented.

1.2.6 Training of trainers, supervisors and enumerators

Cascade/pyramid training techniques were employed to maintain statistical standards during training. The top level of training was provided to 66 national and regional supervisors (3 supervisors per region plus Zanzibar). The trainers were members of the Planning Group from the National Bureau of Statistics and the sector ministries of agriculture. In each region, three training sessions were conducted for the district supervisors and enumerators. In addition to training them in field level census methodology and definitions, emphasis was placed on training the enumerators and supervisors in consistency checking. Tests were given to the supervisors and enumerators and the best 50 percent of the trainees were selected to administer the smallholder and community level questionnaires. This increased the number of interviews per enumerator but it also released finance to increase the number of supervisors and hence the supervisor enumerator ratio.

1.2.7 Information, education and communication (IEC) campaign

Radio, television, newspapers, leaflets, t-shirts and caps were used to sensitise the general public about the Agriculture Sample Census.

1.2.8 Data collection

Data collection activities for the 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census took three months from January to March 2004. Data was collected solely by interview and no physical measurements took place for crop cutting or field area measurement. Enumerators were trained to probe the respondents until they were satisfied with the responses given before they recorded them in the questionnaire. The questionnaires were checked in first instance by the district supervisors followed by regional and national supervisors. Overall field work was monitored by the national mobile response team, which provided general direction to the field operations and responded to queries raised outside the scope of the training exercise. Decisions made on definitions and procedures were then communicated back to all enumerators via the regional and district supervisors.

1.2.9 Data processing

Data processing consisted of the following processes:

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

Refer to the Technical Report (Volume I) for further details

Data quality

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 field level during the Census year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaire are within the norms for Tanzania and they follow expected time series trends when compared to historical data. Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation for the main variables are presented in the Technical Report (Volume I).

1.3 RATIONALE FOR A GENDER PROFILE OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Access to resources, the division of labour and household responsibilities are determined by various cultural, socio-economic, religious and sometimes political norms in the society in general and in rural agrarian communities in particular. Through careful recording of actual access to and control over resources and the intra-household sharing of responsibilities, a reliable presentation can be provided on whether these norms have led to one of the sexes being disadvantaged or not concerning its access to natural resources, rural infrastructure, education, health and other services. This report intends to shed light on *who does what (disaggregated by sex and age)* in agricultural production in Mainland Tanzania and *with which resources*. An agricultural census is not an appropriate instrument to take stock of *intra-household sharing of responsibilities* and only indicative information can be expected in this regard. “*Who does what*”, “*with which resources*” in view of “*which intra-household responsibilities*” are the basic questions of a gender analysis of –in this case- the agricultural sector (for further details, refer to section 1.4) Such information is relevant as sections of a population disposing over fewer resources are likely to be more vulnerable to a life in poverty. Moreover, this report will describe what differences occur in this regard in the different geographical areas of Tanzania.

Women are major contributors to the economy, both through their remunerative work and through the unpaid work they traditionally render at home and in the community. In agrarian communities, women farmers sustain the livelihood of farm

households in a number of ways as they normally contribute, as family members and in their own right, to the physical work required in agriculture production, while taking up a major share of the caretaking responsibilities of these households. Their contributions often remain invisible and therefore greatly undervalued for lack of sex-disaggregated data or are being recorded in the name of the male head of household. Preparing a gender profile of the agricultural sector in Tanzania will on the one hand provide a more accurate picture of the actual labour force involved in agricultural production and the resources they dispose over and may facilitate the elaboration of more gender responsive policies, plans and programmes. As gender issues and women's participation influence the success and sustainability of agricultural programmes and projects, such programmes should take into account the different roles, needs and perceptions of men and women involved in agriculture in order to provide for sustainable improved livelihoods.

1.4 KEY DEFINITIONS USED

- **Household** - according to the agricultural sample census of 2002/2003, a household is defined as “a group of people who occupy the whole or part of one or more housing units and makes joint provisions for food and or other essentials for living”.

- **Household head** is “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 making decisions”.

- **Gender related concepts:**
 - Gender** refers to the economic, social, political and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female. They may vary from one society to another and may change over time;
 - Sex** refers to the biological differences between men and women
 - Sex disaggregated data** refer to the collection of data by physical attributes; whereas
 - Gender disaggregated data** are analytical indicators derived from sex disaggregated data on social and economic attributes.

Gender analysis of the agricultural sector is done on the basis of sex disaggregated data of agricultural households. Sex disaggregated information provides quantitative data on differences between men and women, whilst gender analysis provides qualitative information of such differences. Sex disaggregated data may reveal patterns of differences and inequalities between men and women, while gender analysis is then the process of examining these data and the reasons why the disparities are there, whether they are a matter for concern, and how they might be addressed.

Gender analysis is a tool used to provide a better understanding of the realities of men and women and boys and girls. It aims to expose the dynamics of gender-based differences across a variety of issues. Gender analysis looks into issues resulting from prevailing gender-based: *social relations* i.e. how men and women are defined in the given context, in their normative roles, duties and responsibilities; *activities* i.e. the division of labour in both productive and reproductive work within the household and the community; *access and control* over resources, services, institutions of decision making and networks of power and authority; and *needs*, the distinct needs of men and women, both practical and strategic needs. Gender analysis assumes that men and women differ in the goods and services they produce and in their degree of access to and control of resources.

1.5 GENDER ISSUES PREVAILING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TANZANIA

The following table indicates the general areas of investigation in this report and some of the indicators/variables that will be used for gender based analysis.

Table 1.2. Gender analysis framework of the agricultural sector in Tanzania

Category of enquiry	Issues to be considered / data to be collected
Agricultural population (Chapter 2)	Agricultural population by sex and age; Active agricultural population by sex and age and involvement in agricultural activities; Agricultural holders/heads of agricultural households by sex and main sources of income; Dependency ratios by sex of head of agricultural household .i.e. number of dependents versus number of adults in male and female headed households; Education status of the head of household by sex; Education status of the active agricultural population by sex of head of household; Off-farm income of active agricultural population by sex and age category (youth, active, elderly) by sex of head of household
Access to and control over productive resources or assets (Chapter 3 & 4)	To what extent do females and males have access to: land, credit, markets, extension services, agricultural inputs, livestock, forest resources, fish, animal production and technologies
Labour concerns - gender based participation in agricultural production (Chapter 5)	Gender based participation in crop production, animal production, fish farming and forest exploitation; Who is responsible for maintenance of human resources
Storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce (Chapter 6)	Differences between male and female headed households involvement in storage, processing and marketing
Access to credit (Chapter 7)	Main forms of credit available to male and female heads of households Levels of credit Use of credit
Access to domestic resources (Chapter 8)	Gender-based differences in accessing housing, energy, clean water and sanitation; Ownership of small assets like radios or bicycles
Poverty reduction (Chapter 9)	Access to basic services Impact of the land act on women's access to land; Income related poverty issues Other cross -cutting issues

1.6 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The Agricultural Sample Census was supported mainly by the European Union (EU) who financed most of the operational activities. Other funds for operational activities came from the Government of Tanzania, Government of Japan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners in the Pool fund of the Vice President's Office (VPO). In addition to this, technical assistance funds were provided by the European Union (EU), Department for International Development (DFID) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) . Technical assistance was managed by Ultek Laurence Gould Consultants (ULG), Scotts Agriculture Consultancy (SAC) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

This thematic report of the Agricultural Sample Census, entitled *Gender profile of the agricultural sector*, has been prepared by the Agricultural Census team, with support from a national gender consultant, technical assistance from the long term agriculture census consultant and a gender specialist in FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF).

2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ACTIVITY PROFILE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD

This section presents the characteristics of agricultural households in terms of household composition: sex of its members, their age, education levels, sources of income and involvement in agriculture activities. In addition, details of agricultural activities by sex of head of household are given.

2.1. AGRICULTURE POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tanzania mainland has an overall agricultural population (population of smallholder household members) of nearly 25 million persons (24,743,990), out of a total population of 36million, comprising of 50 percent are men and 50 percent women.

In a few regions, notably Lindi, Mtwara, Mbeya and Iringa the overall female agricultural population slightly exceeds that of men, while in Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Manyara the overall male agricultural population slightly exceeds that of women (Table 2.1 and Map 2.1).

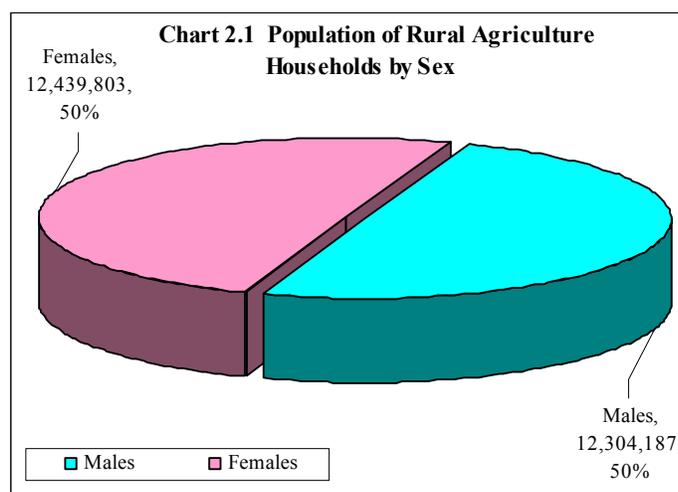
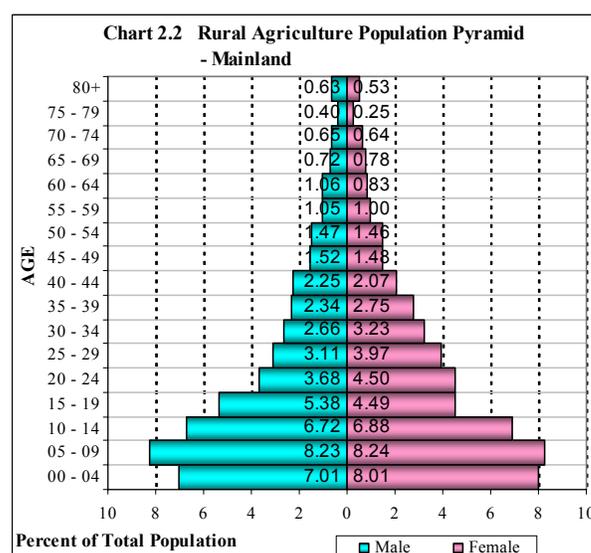


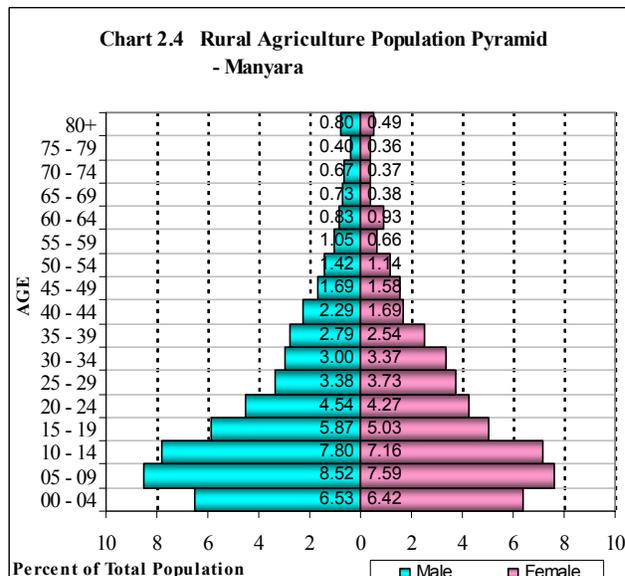
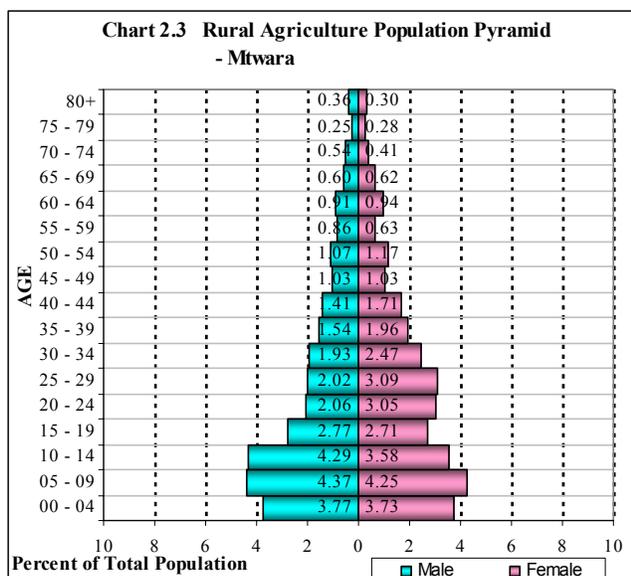
Table 2.1. Agricultural Population by Sex and Regions

Region	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara
Males	49%	50%	49%	49%	50%	50%	51%	48%	48%	49%	48%	48%	50%	52%	51%	49%	51%	50%	51%	50%	52%
Females	51%	50%	51%	51%	50%	50%	49%	52%	52%	51%	52%	52%	50%	48%	49%	51%	49%	50%	49%	50%	48%

2.1.1 Agricultural Population by Age Group

There is a slightly higher percentage of females than males for the age groups 20 to 39 years (Chart 2.2). This reflects a certain degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector for the most active agriculture population, a trend commonly found in Africa and normally due to male rural-urban migration or diversification into non agriculture activities. However, there are regional differences with the largest feminisation of the agriculture sector occurring in Kigoma, Mtwara, Lindi, Morogoro and Tanga (Chart 2.3 - Mtwara) and the least in Manyara, Mwanza, Kagera and Kilimanjaro (Chart 2.4 - Manyara and Appendix II). Agriculture is more productive in regions like Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Manyara, thus giving less reason for men to leave the sector.





2.1.2 Number of Agriculture Households

In Tanzania Mainland 20 percent of the rural agriculture households are female headed (Chart 2.5); however it varies from 12 to 31 percent between regions.

Mbeya, Iringa, Dodoma and Tanga have the highest number of female headed households, whereas Dar es Salaam, Rukwa, Manyara, Ruvuma and Pwani have the smallest number (Map 2.2). In terms of the proportion of female headed households per region, Iringa has the highest percent (31%) followed by Lindi (26%), Mbeya (25%) and Tanga region (24%). The lowest percent of female headed households is found in Rukwa (12%), Manyara (13%), Runuma (14%) and Shinyanga (14%) (Map 2.3).

The total number of agricultural households increased from 4,396,406 in 1997/1998 to 4,805,314 in 2002/2003, an increase of 8.5 percent over a 14 year period. There has been a larger increase in female headed households than male headed households (8% increase for male headed households and 14% for female headed households), which would suggest increasing adult male out migration and lack of change in opportunities to move away from smallholder agriculture for female headed households (Table 2.2a).

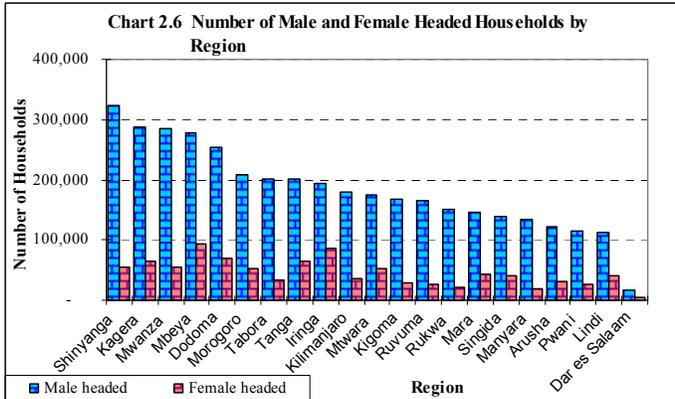
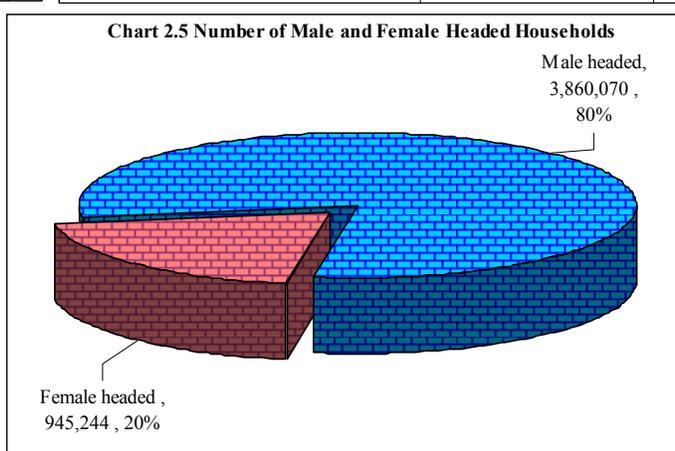
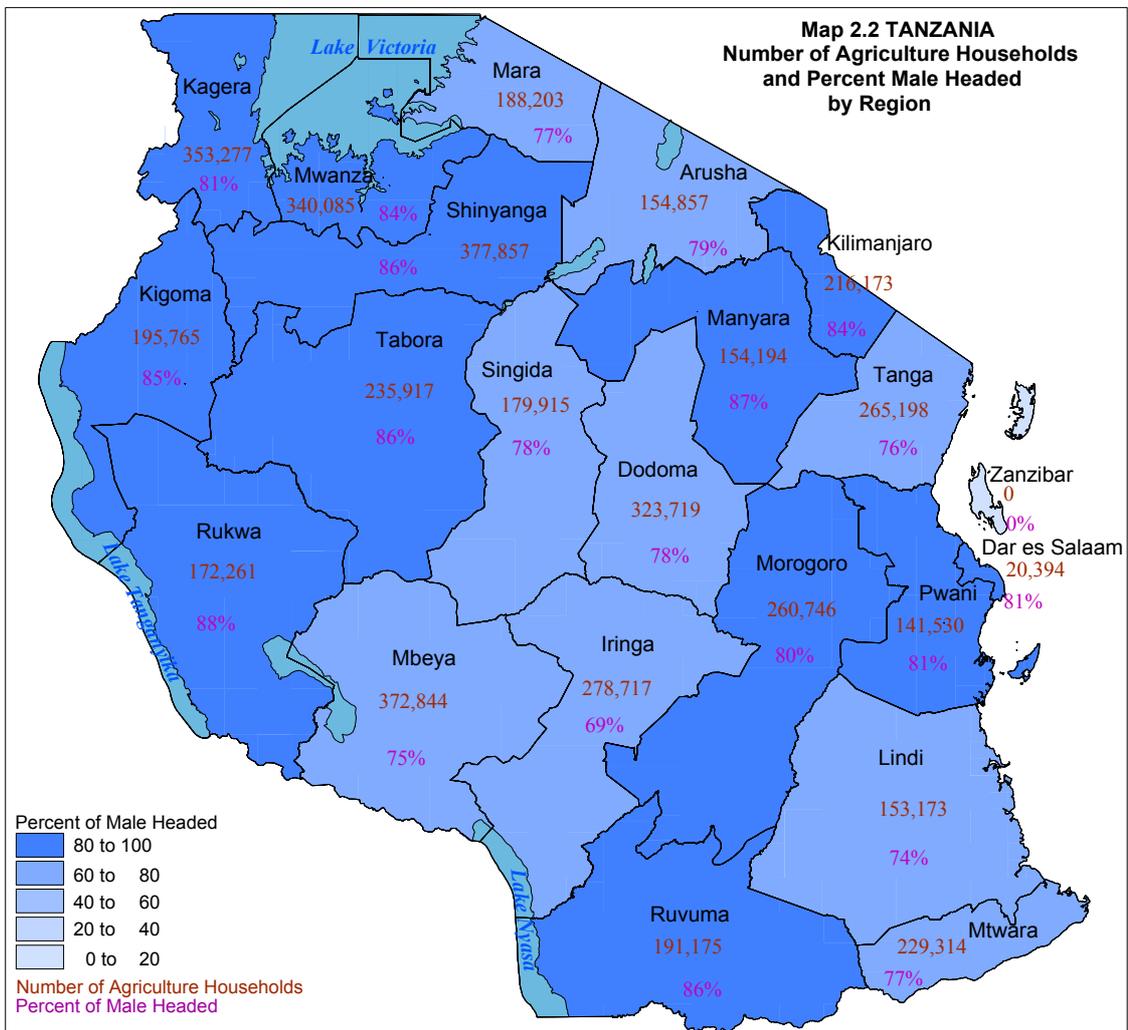
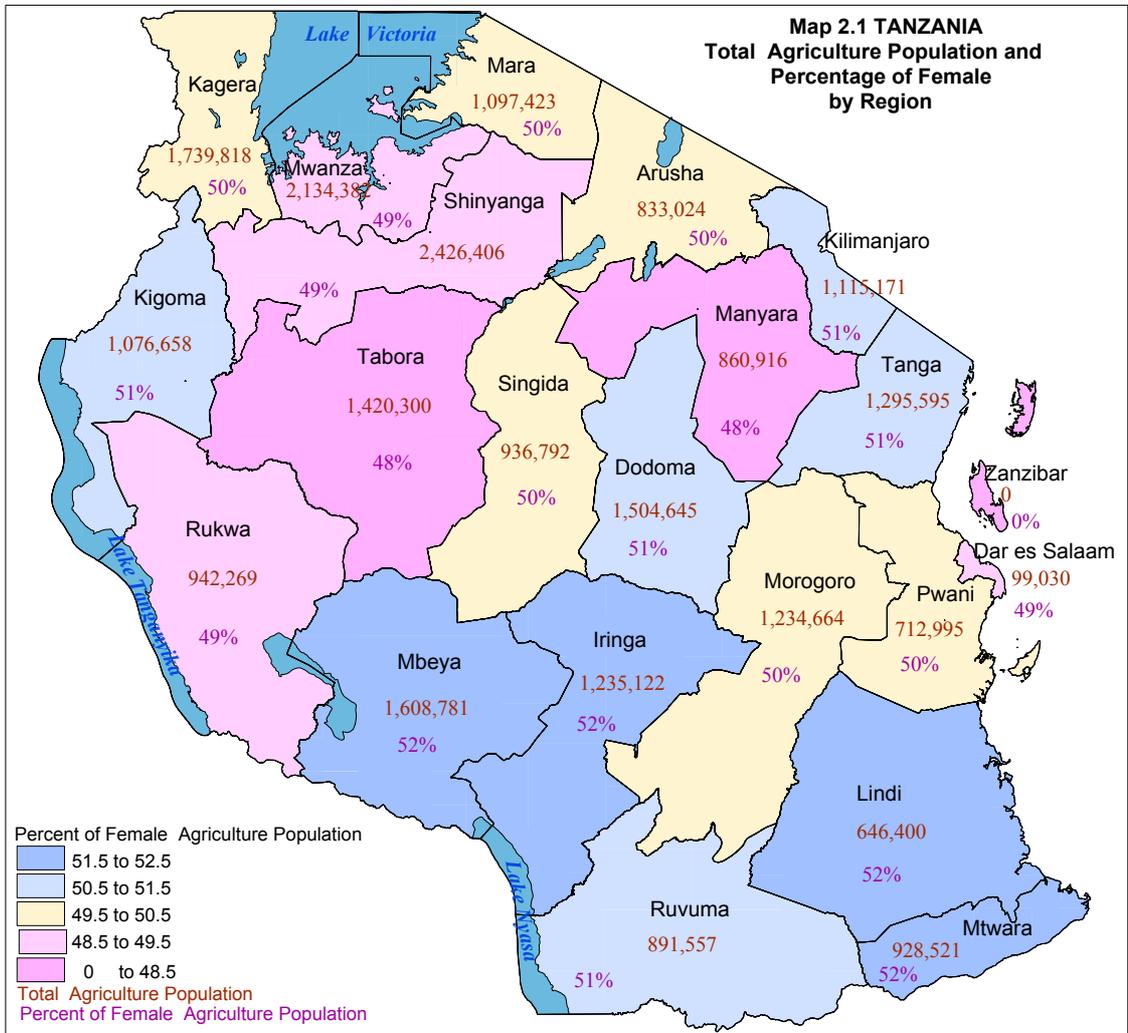


Table 2.2a Number of agricultural households for Tanzania Mainland by sex of Head of Household

Agricultural Households	1997/1998 ¹		2002/2003 ²		Percentage increase per category
	Number	%	Number	%	
Male headed	3,568,032	81	3,860,372	80	8
Female headed	828,374	19	944,942	20	14
Total	4,396,407	100	4,805,314	100	8.5

Source: (1) Integrated Agricultural Survey 1997/98 and (2) ASC 2002/2003 Table 1.2.3



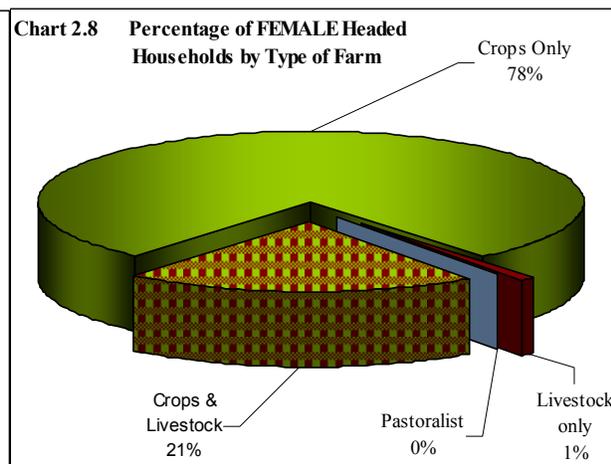
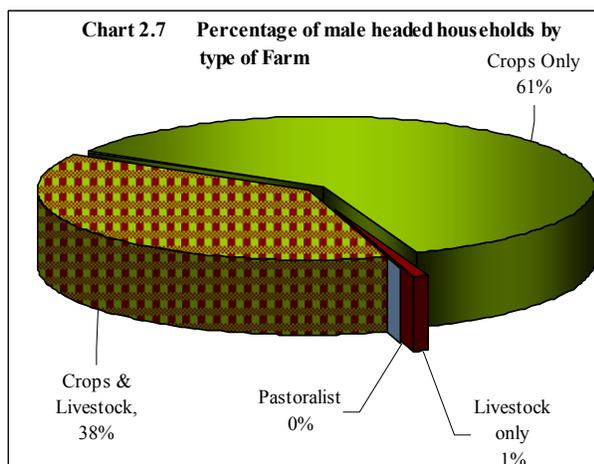
2.1.3 Type of Agricultural Household

The agricultural sample census distinguishes four types of agricultural households: crop production only, livestock keeping only, pastoralists and households that produce crops and keep livestock.

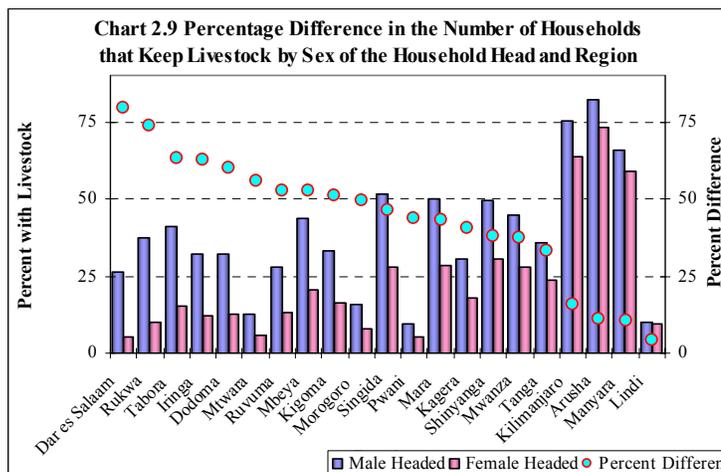
On Tanzania Mainland nearly two thirds of the rural agricultural households are engaged in the production of crops only followed by both crop and livestock households with only a few households keeping livestock only (Table 2.2b) and this is the same for both male and female headed households, though a higher percent of female headed households grow crops only (78%) compared to male headed households (61%). Mixed crops and livestock is more important for male-headed households than for female-headed households with 38 percent of male headed households and 21 percent of female headed households involved in mixed farming activities. A higher percent of male headed households keep livestock (39%) compared to female headed households (22%) (Charts 2.7 & 2.8).

Table 2.2b Type of agricultural household at national level

Types of agriculture activities	Total number of households	%
Crops only	3,096,736	64
Livestock only	40,898	1
Pastoralist	1,828	0
Crops & livestock	1,665,853	35
Tanzania Mainland	4,805,315	100



In all regions the percent of male headed households that keep livestock is higher than that of female headed households and this is particularly true in the non traditional livestock rearing regions of Tanzania. This would indicate that either female headed households prefer to grow crops based on traditional/cultural or socio-economic norms or by choice, or that the female headed household have less opportunity or have not been able to acquire the husbandry skills to raise livestock especially in the non traditional livestock areas of Tanzania (Chart 2.9).



The highest percent of female headed households keeping livestock is found in Kilimanjaro (73%), Arusha (63%) and Manyara (59%) and percentage-wise, only slightly less female headed households are engaged in this activity than male headed households. The largest difference between male and female headed households keeping livestock is found in Dar

es Salaam, Rukwa, Tabora and Iringa where 80, 74, 63 and 63 percent more of the male headed households than female headed households keep livestock respectively. The smallest difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping livestock is found in Lindi, Manyara, Arusha and Kilimanjaro where only 4, 11, 11 and 16 percent more male headed households keep livestock than female headed households respectively (Chart 2.9 and Map 2.4).

2.1.4 Household Size

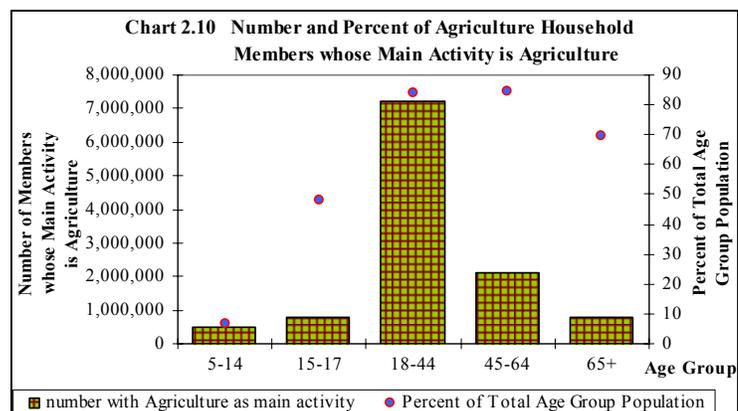
At national level, the average size of the agricultural household is five members. Mtwara, Lindi and Mbeya has the lowest number of members per household and Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Mara has the highest. Overall male headed households have 5.4 members per household with female headed households having only 4 members. This varies at regional level from between 4.4 and 6.7 for male headed households and 4 and 6.4 in female headed households (Table 2.3 and Map 2.5).

At National level there are 1.4 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households. At regional level the average household size of female headed households is consistently less than male headed households, varying from 0.6 fewer members in Arusha to 2.5 fewer household members in female headed households in Tabora. This shows that other factors than the absence of a male head play a role in determining the difference in household size between male and female headed households. Cultural factors may be at play, whereby it may be inappropriate to have adult males living with females in female headed households if there is no formal partnership arrangement. (Table 2.3)

2.1.5 Active Agricultural Population Age Group Selection

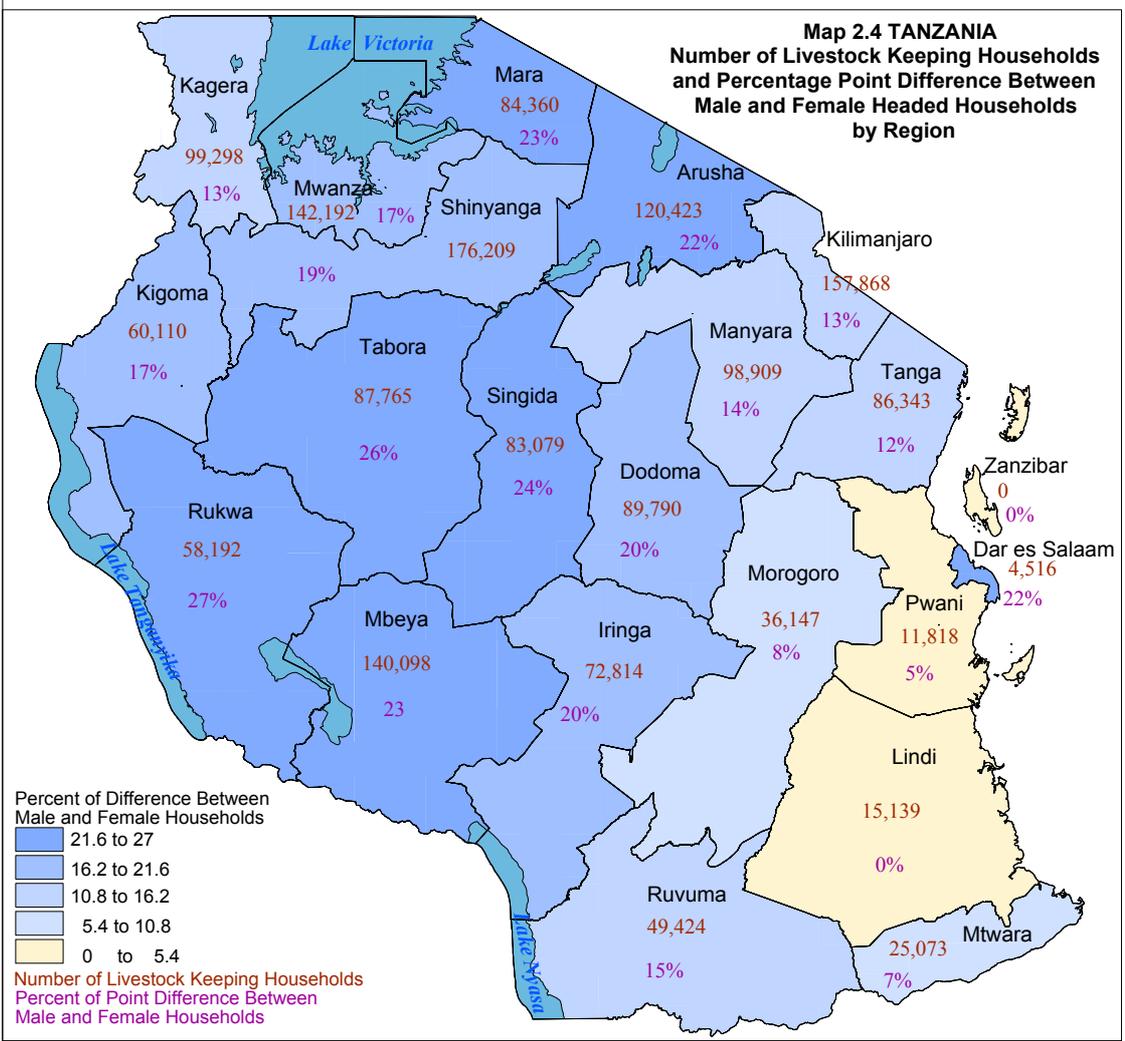
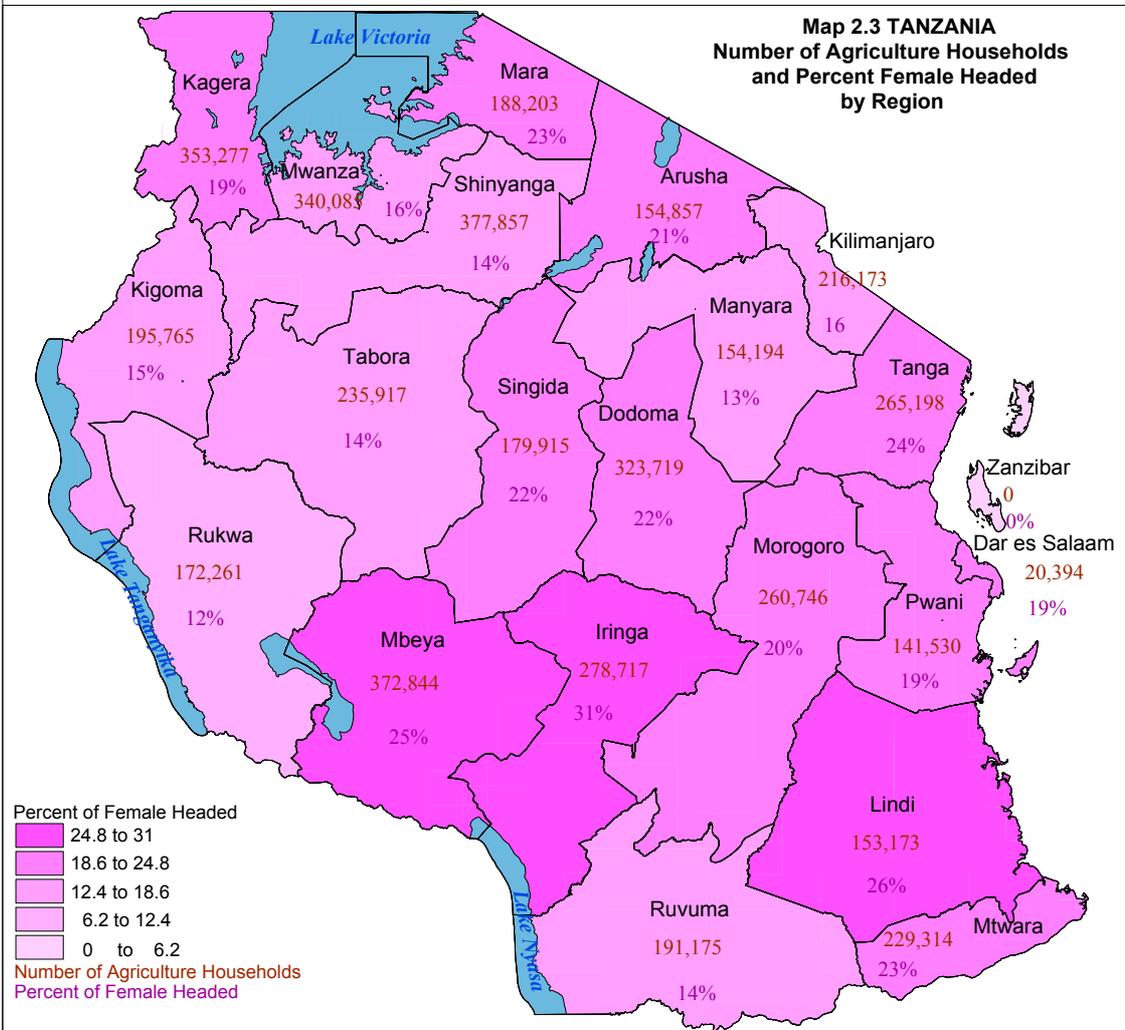
Active agricultural population refers to the population of agriculture households between the ages of 15 to 64 years old. *Active population* is a demographic term related to people's age and does not refer to the number of people actually working or in this case actually involved in farming as some members of the agricultural household may have no or minimum involvement in farming activities. Age limits for economically active persons are set in accordance with conditions in each country¹

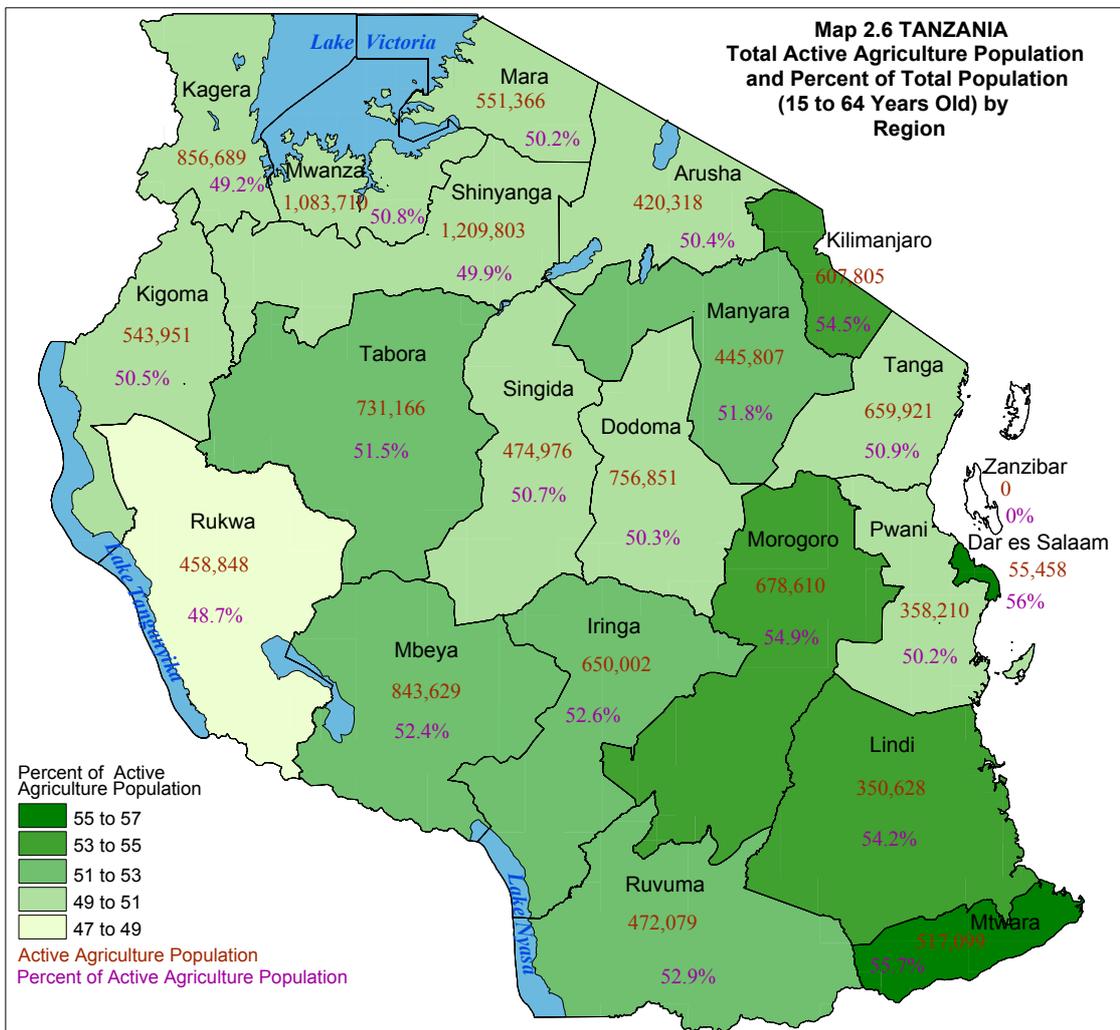
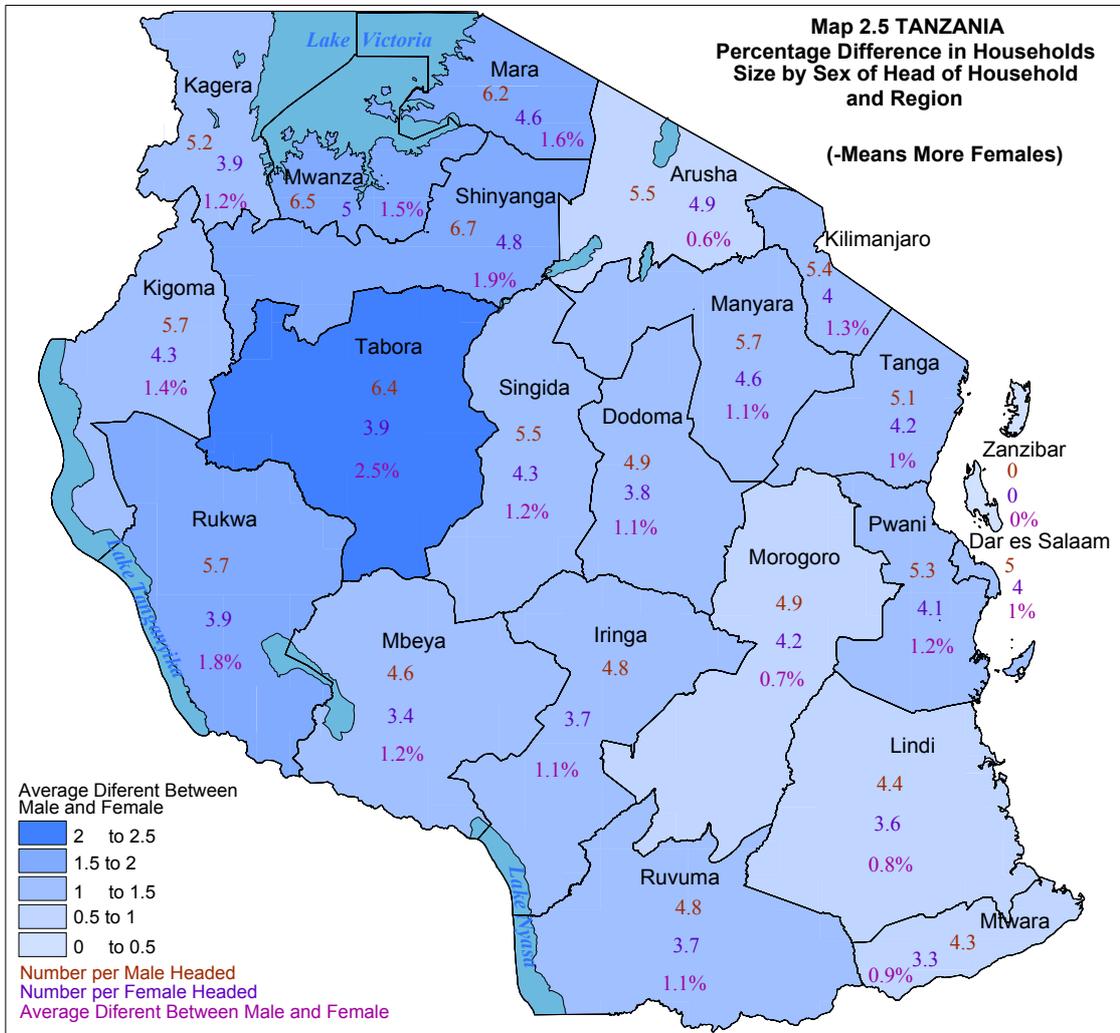
The main contributors to agriculture are in the age group 18 to 44 with over 7 million people having agriculture as their main activity representing 84 percent of the total population in that age group. The age group 45 to 64 has much less people involved in agriculture (2 million), however the percentage of the age group population is high (85%) (Chart 2.10).



The age group 65+ has a small number of people and a high percent of the population in this age group are involved in agriculture. However, the degree of contribution is less due to disabilities with old age and is not considered part of the active agriculture population (Chart 2.10).

¹ FAO Statistical Development Series No 5, Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000, paragraph 5.40
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Whilst the number of people having agriculture as their main activity in the age group 15 to 17 is relatively small compared to the age group 18-44, the percent involved in around 50 percent (Chart 2.10). This, coupled with the low secondary school attendance places this age group in the active agriculture population. Thus in this report the age group of the active agriculture population in Tanzania has been taken to be between 15 and 64 years of age, however, in certain sections the most active age group (between 18 and 64) has been used to focus on specific gender issues.

2.1.6 Active Agriculture Population

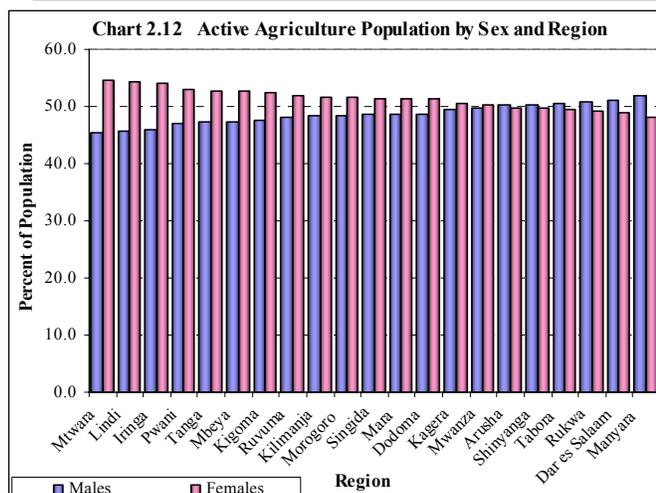
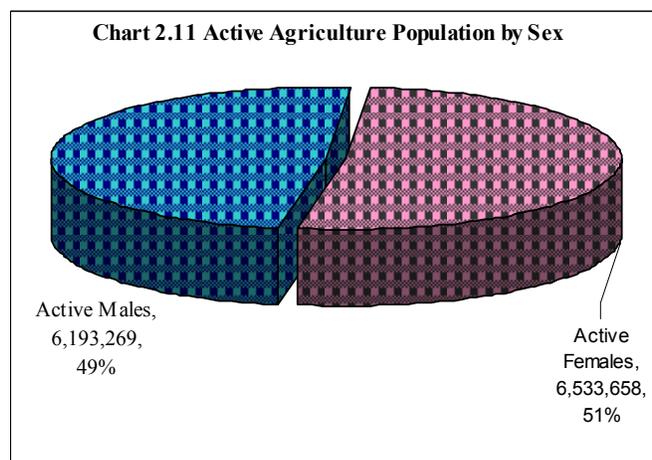
Tanzania has an active agriculture population of 12,726,927², or 51 percent of the overall population living in rural agriculture households. Of this, 49 percent are males and 51 percent are females (Chart 2.11).

However, this is not the case for all regions with 13 regions having a higher percent of females in the active agriculture population. The highest of these are found in Mtwara (55%), Lindi (54%) and Iringa (54%). There are equal numbers of active agriculture men and women in 6 regions. Manyara and Dar es Salaam have a higher percent of males involved in agriculture (Chart 2.12 and Map 2.6 and 2.7).

The main reason for the lower percent of males in the active agriculture population in certain regions is probably due to out migration. The regions that have an equal or slight over representation of active agriculture men agriculture are mostly in regions of higher agriculture productivity or have a predominance of livestock keepers. One conclusion from this might be that men would stay in the rural areas if there were better opportunities to make a living.

2.1.7 Dependency ratio³

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of household members over 64 and less than 15 years of age divided by the number aged between the ages of 15 to 64. A dependency ratio of 1 means that 1 inactive household member is looked after by 1 active member. At National level the dependency ratio for male headed households is 1.03 and 1.17 for female headed households indicating that female headed households have slightly more dependants than male headed households.



² Active agricultural population = agricultural population between 15 and 64 years old.

³ Dependency ratio refers to the number smallholder household members under the age of 14 and over the age of 64 divided by the active agriculture population (from 15 and 64 years)

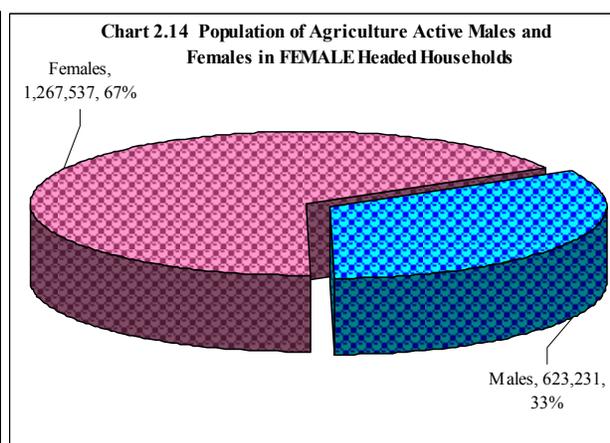
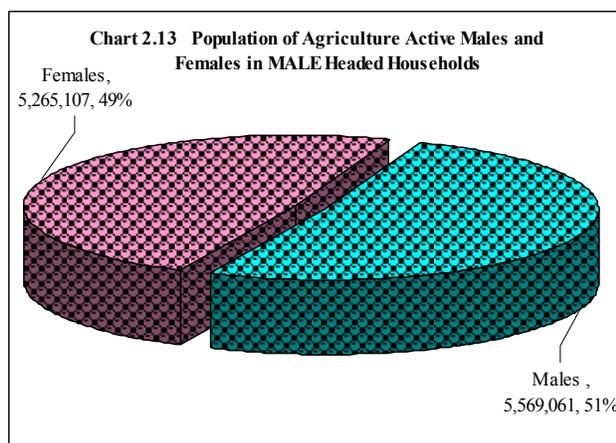
This is mirrored at regional level with all regions having a higher dependency ratio in female headed households than in male headed households. The largest difference in dependency ratio between male and female headed households is found in Dodoma, Arusha, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Iringa where they have 0.3 more dependants per active adult in female headed households than in male headed households (Table 2.3 and Map 2.8).

Table 2.3 Average Household Size (including babies and the elderly) and Dependency Ratio by Sex of Head of Household and Region on Tanzania Mainland

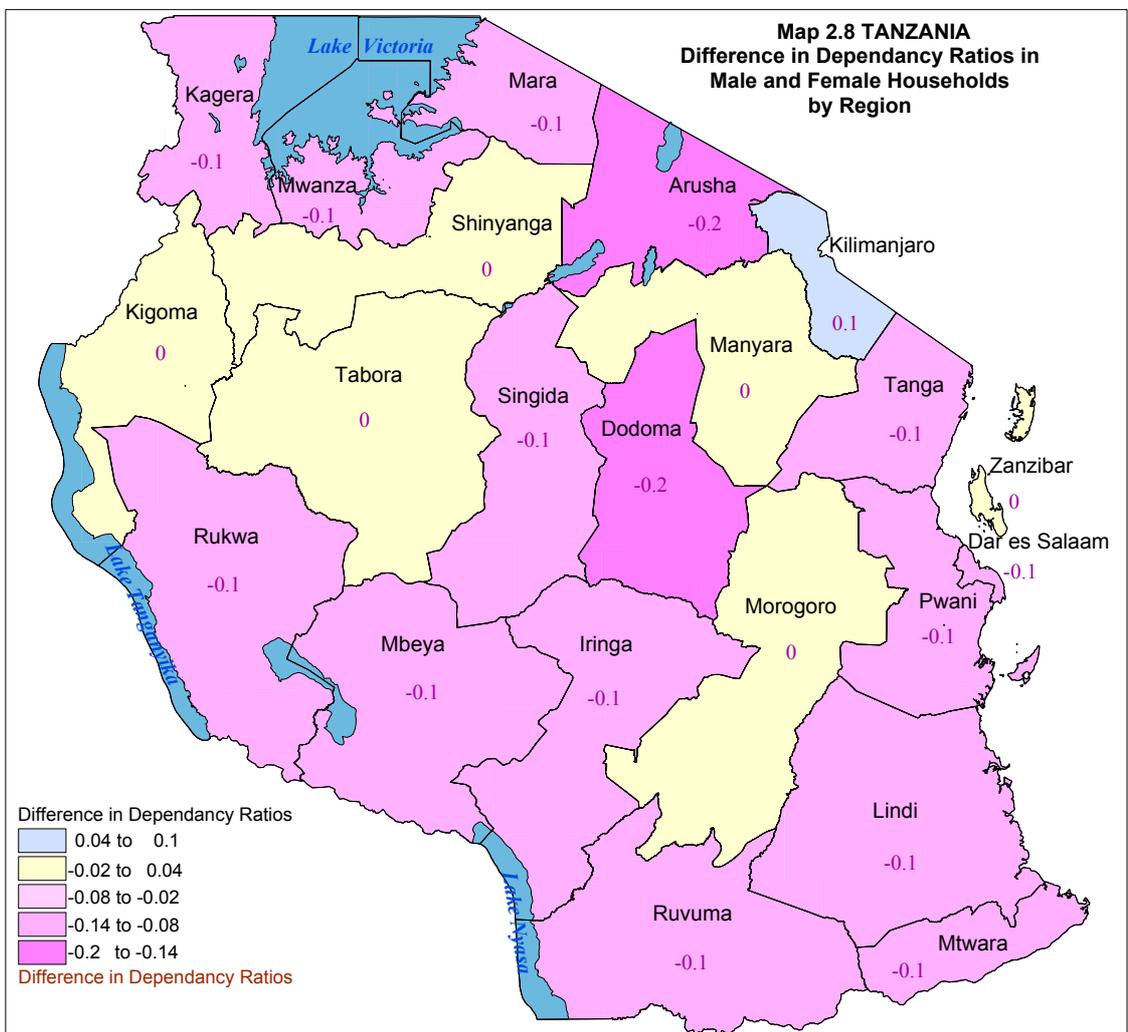
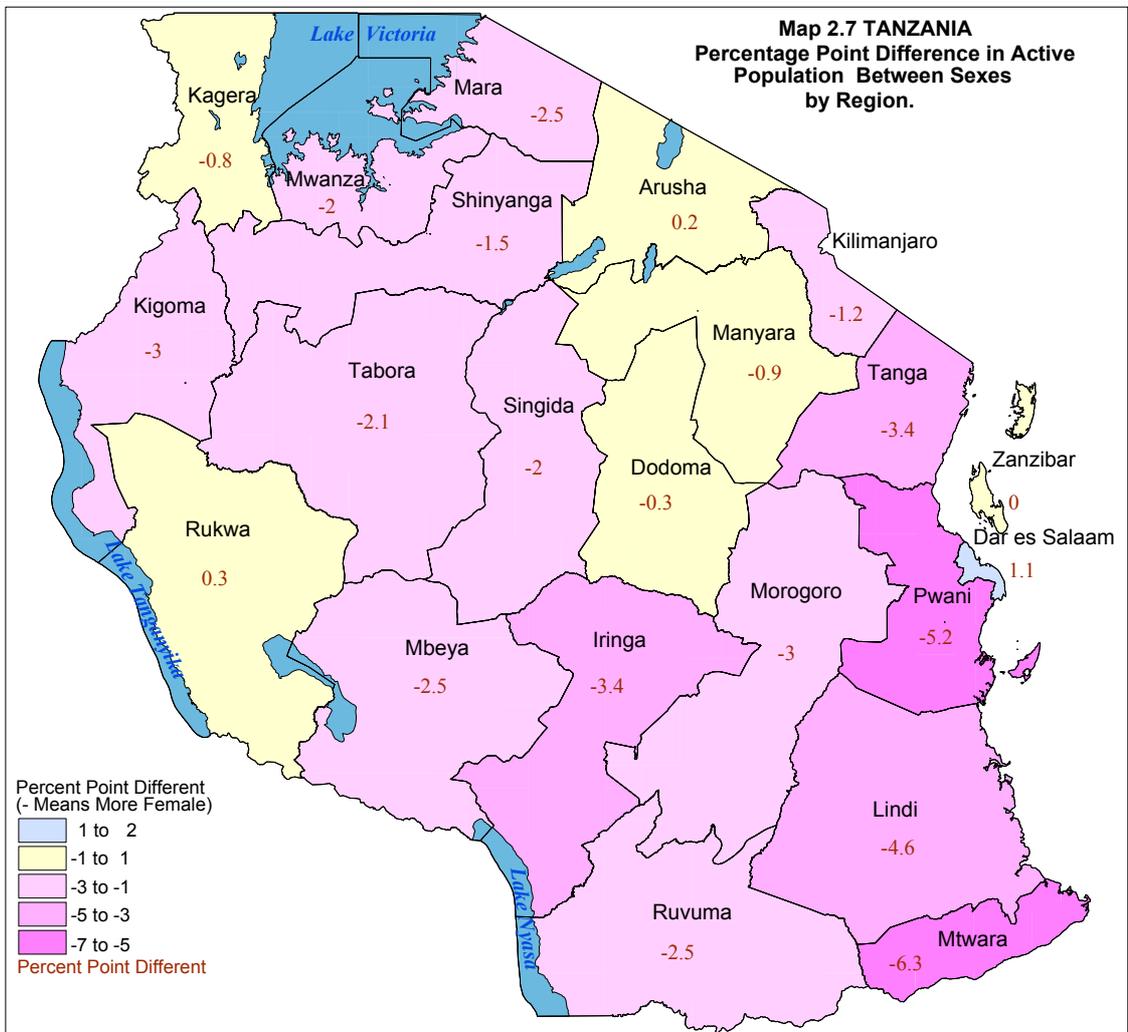
		Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
Male Headed	Average household size	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.3	5	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.7	5.2	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.4
	Dependency ratio	1.03	1.05	0.92	1.04	0.90	1.09	0.83	0.89	0.82	0.96	0.95	0.97	1.06	1.05	1.16	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.03
Female headed	Average household size	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.0
	Dependency ratio	1.34	1.34	0.93	1.19	1.01	1.21	1.01	1.11	1.10	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.10	1.19	1.23	1.12	1.24	1.17	1.14	1.08	1.17
Total	Average household size	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	5	4.9	4.2	4	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.2	6	5.5	5.5	6.4	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.1
	Difference in average hh size	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4

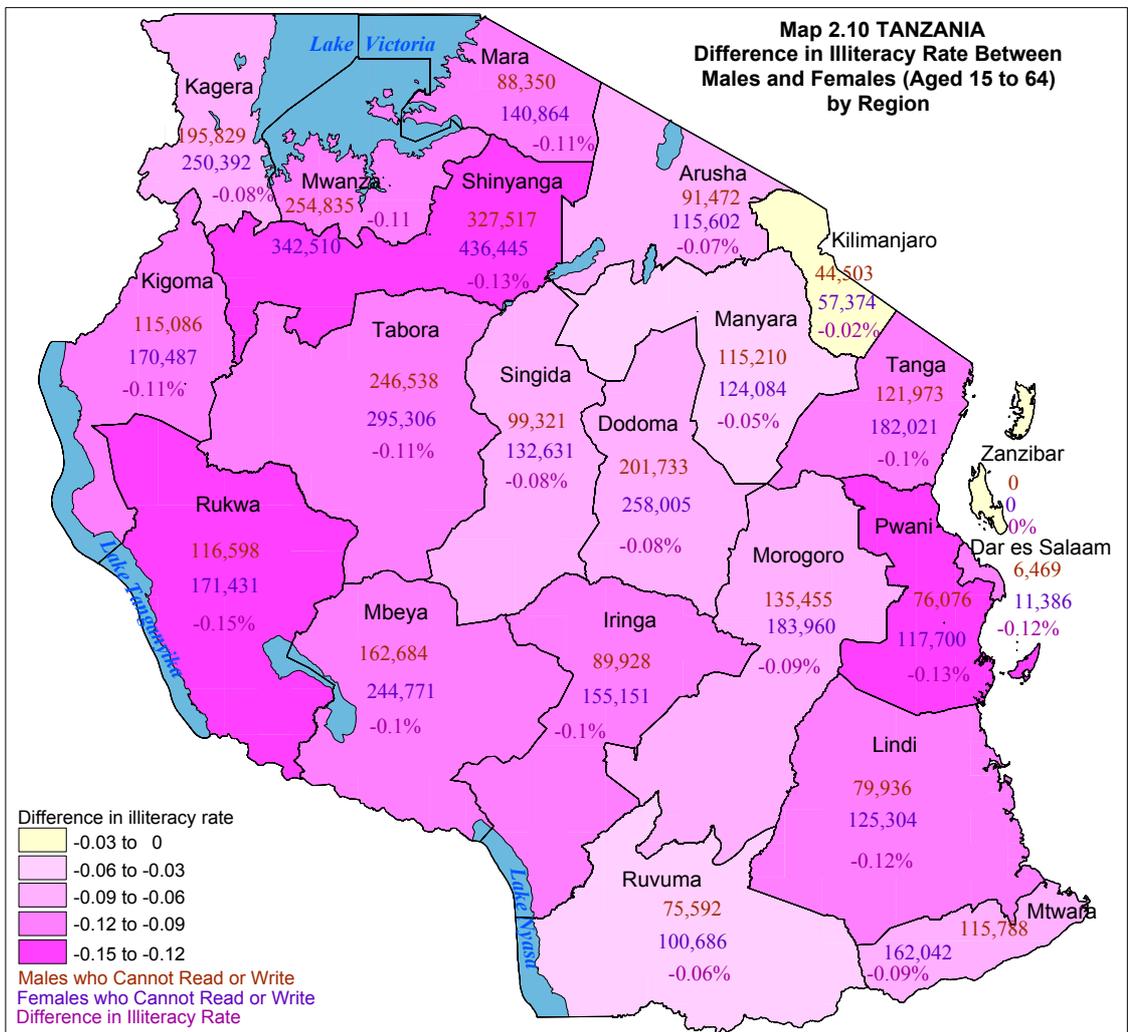
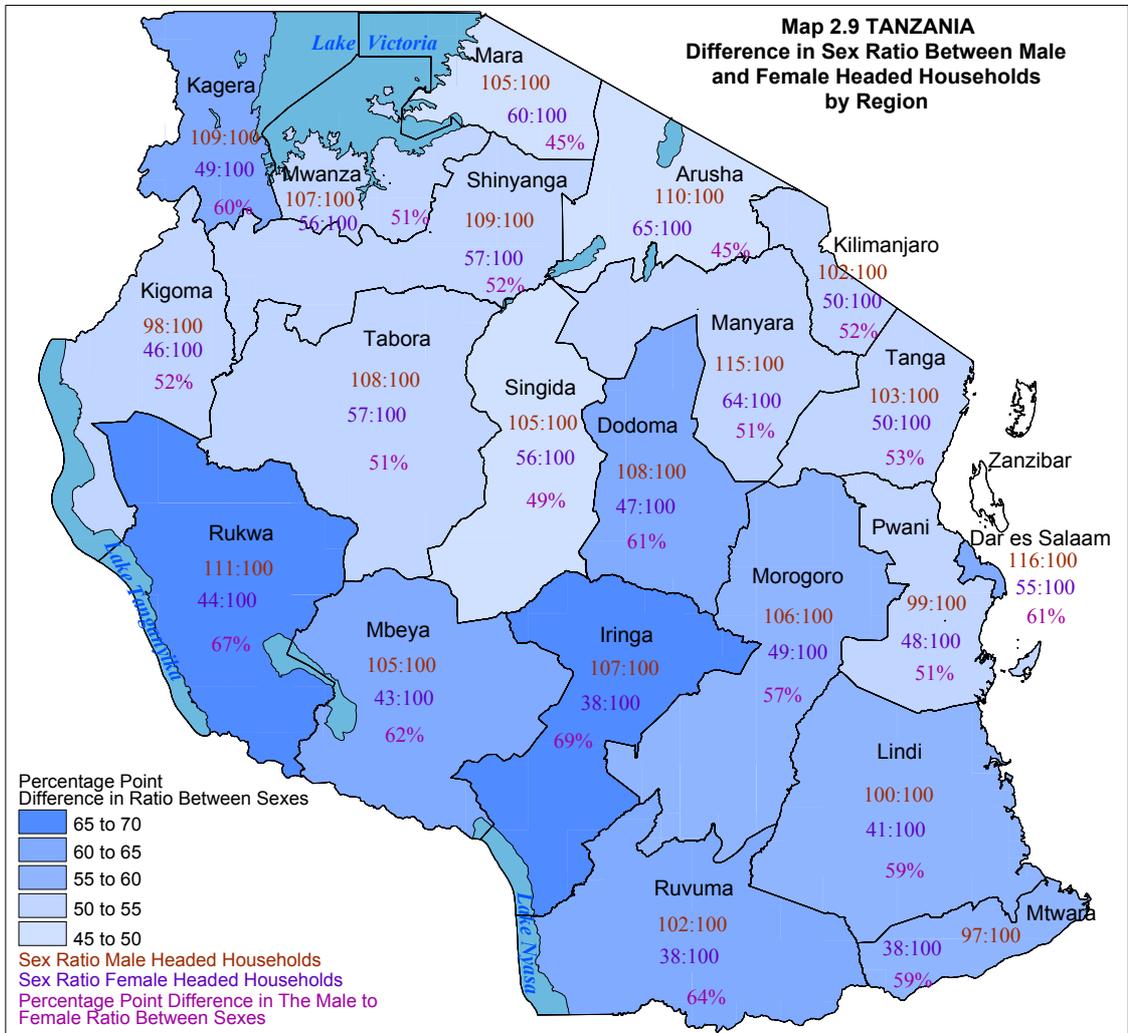
2.1.8 Sex Ratio

There is a variation in the sex of the active members residing in male or female headed households. At national level there are more active males in male headed households (51%) than in female headed households (37%) (Chart 2.13 and 2.14).



At National level the male to female ratio is much lower in female headed households than in male headed households (106:100 and 49:100 respectively). In all regions male headed agricultural households have a higher active male to female ratio than in female-headed households, with male headed households having a regional average male to female ratio varying from 97:100 in Mtwara to 115:100 in Manyara, whilst female headed households have a ratio of varying from 38:100 in Mtwara, Ruvuma and Iringa to 65:100 in Arusha (Table 2.4 and Map 2.7). Within regions, Iringa has the largest difference in active male to female ratio in male or female headed households, namely 107:100 in male and 38:100 in female headed households and Mara has relatively the smallest difference, namely 105:100 in male and 60:100 in female headed households (Table 2.4 and Map 2.9).





This kind of information is relevant for planning purposes as it reflects on the potential family labour available in agricultural households and the household's responsibilities regarding the livelihoods and food security of all its members.

Similarly the average number of active members per household is less in female headed households (2 active members per household) than in male headed households (2.8 active members per household) and this difference is almost entirely due to a lower number of active males in female headed households with practically the same number of females per household in both male and female headed households in each region (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 Active agriculture Population by Sex in Male and Female Headed Agricultural Households

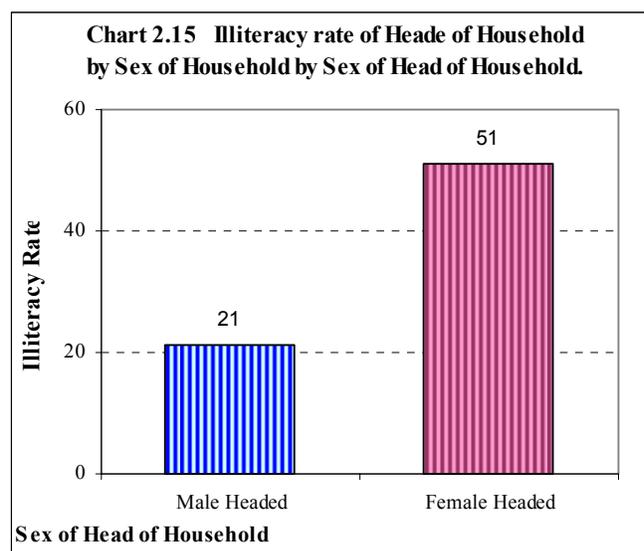
Region	Male- headed households						Female- headed households					
	Males	Females	male: female ratio	Total per hh	males per hh	females per hh	Males	Females	Male: female ratio	Total per hh	males per hh	females per hh
Dodoma	329,650	304,390	108:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	39,271	83,539	47:100	1.8	0.6	1.2
Arusha	181,908	165,114	110:100	2.8	1.5	1.3	28,694	43,944	65:100	2.3	0.9	1.4
Kilimanja	267,724	262,088	102:100	2.9	1.5	1.4	26,065	51,893	50:100	2.2	0.7	1.5
Tanga	268,051	259,522	103:100	2.6	1.3	1.3	43,734	88,323	50:100	2.0	0.7	1.4
Morogoro	290,352	272,825	106:100	2.7	1.4	1.3	37,599	77,183	49:100	2.2	0.7	1.5
Pwani	151,972	154,237	99:100	2.7	1.3	1.3	16,774	35,227	48:100	2.0	0.6	1.3
Dar es Salaam	25,435	21,982	116:100	2.9	1.5	1.3	2,861	5,180	55:100	2.1	0.8	1.4
Lindi	138,451	138,464	100:100	2.5	1.2	1.2	21,413	52,300	41:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Mtwara	209,739	216,232	97:100	2.4	1.2	1.2	25,158	65,970	38:100	1.7	0.5	1.2
Ruvuma	213,201	209,973	102:100	2.6	1.3	1.3	13,541	35,259	38:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Iringa	256,733	239,059	107:100	2.6	1.3	1.2	42,548	111,662	38:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Mbeya	352,110	335,690	105:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	47,115	108,713	43:100	1.7	0.5	1.2
Singida	200,253	190,724	105:100	2.8	1.4	1.4	30,249	53,751	56:100	2.1	0.7	1.3
Tabora	345,121	318,129	108:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	24,626	43,291	57:100	2.0	0.7	1.3
Rukwa	220,297	198,036	111:100	2.8	1.5	1.3	12,414	28,100	44:100	1.9	0.6	1.3
Kigoma	239,627	244,034	98:100	2.9	1.4	1.5	19,014	41,276	46:100	2.1	0.7	1.5
Shinyanga	561,466	517,412	109:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	47,505	83,419	57:100	2.4	0.9	1.5
Kagera	382,070	350,965	109:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	40,896	82,758	49:100	1.9	0.6	1.3
Mwanza	490,986	459,860	107:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	47,896	84,967	56:100	2.5	0.9	1.6
Mara	231,654	221,422	105:100	3.1	1.6	1.5	36,944	61,188	60:100	2.3	0.9	1.4
Manyara	212,261	184,947	115:100	3.0	1.6	1.4	18,915	29,595	64:100	2.4	0.9	1.5
Tanzania Mainland	5,569,061	5,265,107	106:100	2.8	1.4	1.4	623,231	1,267,537	49:100	2.0	0.7	1.3

2.2 LITERACY

Illiteracy impairs the ability to make decisions on effective utilisation of resources, seeking opportunities and transforming the rural areas of Tanzania into self sustaining profit-making farms. It has a direct impact on poverty and it often prevents the success of development initiatives. This section investigates the gender disparities in literacy in Tanzania.

2.2.1 Literacy of heads of household

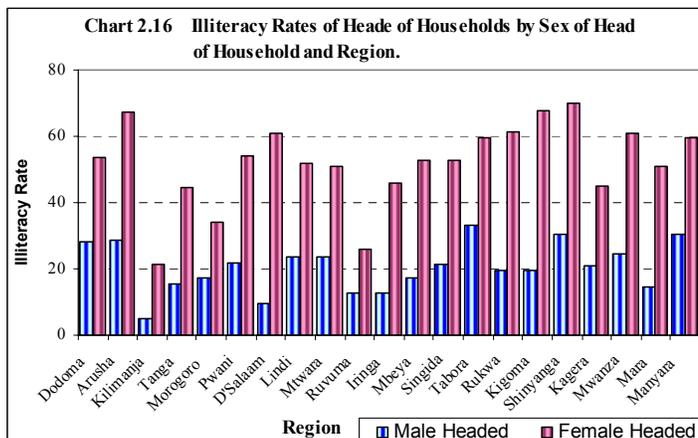
At the level of Tanzania mainland, the illiteracy⁴ rate of the heads of household of the age 5 to 65 years is 21% and 51% for male and female heads of households respectively. In addition, in all regions female heads have a higher illiteracy rate than male heads of households (Chart



⁴ Illiterate means can not read and write in both English or Swahili
Tanzania Agriculture Sample Census – 2003 – NATIONAL GENDER REPORT

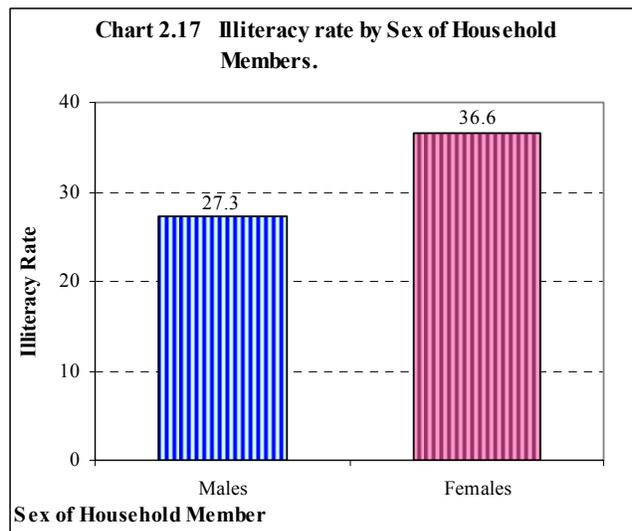
2.15). This is one of the factors impeding female heads of household to take advantage of opportunities and makes it more likely for them to remain poor compared to male headed households.

There are significant regional variations in the male and female illiteracy rates with Shinyanga, Arusha and Tabora having the highest overall illiteracy rate. The highest illiteracy rates for female heads of household are found in Shinyanga (70% of female heads of household), Kigoma (68%) and Arusha (67%). However, the greatest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female headed households is in Dar es Salaam and Rukwa with 51 and 48 percentage points more female heads of household being illiterate compared to male heads of household (Chart 2.16 and Map 2.9).

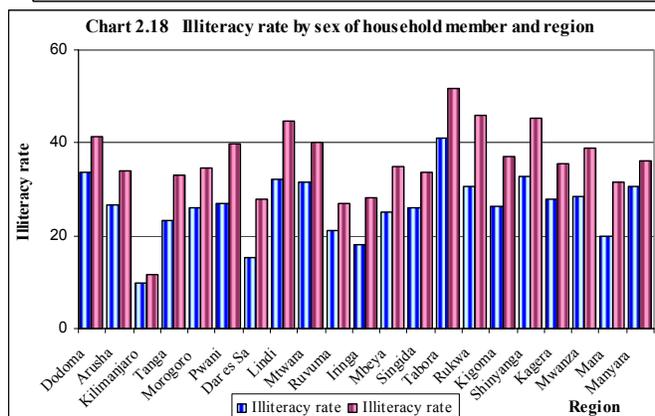


2.2.2 Literacy of agricultural population aged 5 to 64 years

A total of 13,895,372 (68%) of the national agricultural population aged 5 to 64 years can read and write in English and/or Swahili, 53 percent (7,353,366) of them males and 47 percent (6,542,006) of them females. The remainder 32 percent (6,539,048) of the agricultural population in this age category can not read and write in either of the two languages. Of this, 2,769,894 (42%) were males and 3,778,154 (58%) were females.



At the level of mainland of Tanzania, the illiteracy rate of the agriculture population aged 5 to 64 is 27 percent for males and 37 percent for females (Chart 2.17). The illiteracy rate of the male members is similar to that of male household heads (27% for the male member and 21 % for male household head). However there is a large difference in the illiteracy rates between female household members and female household heads (37 % of female members are illiterate against 51% of female household heads).



Kilimanjaro has the lowest illiteracy rate for both male and female members and Tabora has the highest. The largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household members is found in Dar es Salaam. In all regions female members have a higher illiteracy rate than male members although this is not as pronounced as illiteracy amongst female household heads (Chart 2.16 and 2.18 and Map 2.10).

The illiteracy rate of both males and females within female headed households is higher than that of male headed households (29% of males and 39% of females in female headed households and 27% of females and 36% of males in male headed households) and the magnitude of difference between males and females within male and female headed households is comparable. This indicates that males in both male and female headed households are given some preference in educating their male members at the expense of female members. This is pattern is consistent for all regions for both male and female headed households and the magnitude of the percent difference in illiteracy between males and females is comparable in male and female headed households in most regions (Chart 2.19 and 2.20).

For example the percent difference in illiteracy between males and females in both male and female headed households is high in Rukwa, Shinyanga, Dar es Salaam, Mara, and Kigoma. Whereas it is low in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Ruvumu and Dodoma. This illustrates that female head of households follow traditional norms in the promotion of literacy in most regions of Tanzania.

2.3 EDUCATION

2.3.1 Education Status of Heads of Agricultural Households

At national level, 67 percent of the heads of rural agriculture households have completed primary school education. A much higher percent of female heads household have no education compared to male heads household (56.4 and 25.2 percent of the male and female heads of household respectively) (Table 2.5).

The main difference is that more male heads of household have primary school education than female heads of household.

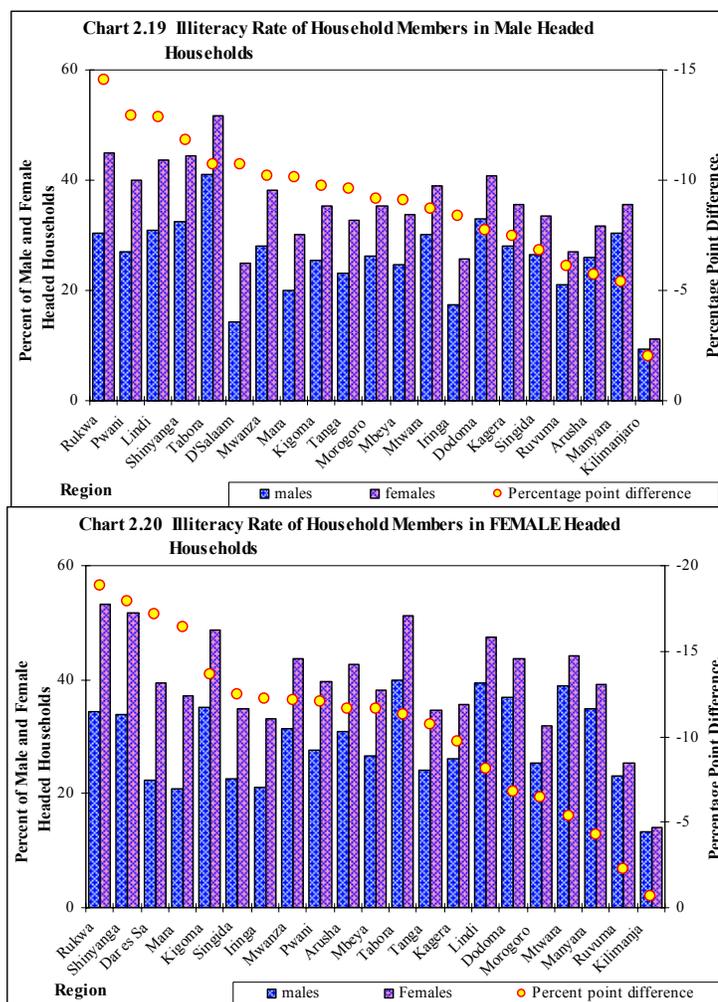


Table 2.5 Education status of heads of agricultural households (Tanzania Mainland)

Status of education	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Number of heads of household	%	Number of heads of household	%	Number of heads of household	%
No Education	972,219	25.2	532,850	56.4	1,505,069	31.3
Primary Education	2,629,528	68.1	379,069	40.1	3,008,597	62.6
Post Primary Education	20,830	0.5	3,331	0.4	24,161	0.5
Secondary Education	135,217	3.5	12,699	1.3	147,916	3.1
Post Secondary Education	20,487	0.5	2,086	0.2	22,573	0.5
University Education	6,294	0.2	20	0.0	6,314	0.1
Adult Education	75,797	2.0	14,887	1.6	90,684	1.9
Total	3,860,372	100.0	944,942	100.0	4,805,315	100.0

2.3.2 Education Status of the Active Agriculture Population

At the level of Mainland Tanzania Mainland, more than 60 percent of the active agricultural population (aged 15 to 64 years old) in both male and female headed households have completed their primary education (Table 2.6). This is likely to be due to the implementation of the policy on Primary Education Development Programme initiative (PEDP) that aims to implant the policy of universal primary education (UPE), introduced in 1974, whereby every child should complete primary school. Male headed households have a slightly higher percent of their household members attending primary school than female headed households and female-headed households have a slightly higher percent of household members that have no education compared to male headed households (Table 2.6)

Table 2.6 Education level reached by the active agriculture population by sex of head of household by region (Tanzania Mainland)

Education level/status	Male heads		Female heads	
	Number	%	Number	%
No education	2,820,236	26	602,278	32
Primary education	7,383,061	68	1,176,958	62
Post Primary school	56,380	1	9,526	1
Secondary education	437,687	4	79,687	4
Post Secondary education	34,250	0	5,207	0
University & equivalent education	7,623	0	1,323	0
Adult education	94,930	1	15,789	1
Tanzania Mainland	10,834,168	100	1,890,769	100

Regional variations indicate that Tabora has the highest percentage of active agriculture population with no education in both male (41%) and female (43%) headed households (Map 2.11). While Ruvuma had a highest percentage of the active population with primary education, 79 percent and 78 percent in male and female headed households respectively. Kilimanjaro had the highest percentage of the active members in both male (15%) and female (14%) headed households with secondary education.

2.3.3 Education Status of Boys and Girls (5 years to 17 years old) in Male and Female Headed Households

For individuals aged five to seventeen years, the census results for Tanzania Mainland indicated that, at national level there is no difference in the educational status of boys and girls in both male and female headed households (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 Educational Status of Boys and Girls in Male and Female Headed Agricultural Households.

Educational status	Male-headed households				Female-headed households			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never attended school	1,074,985	27	1,021,032	28	197,952	25	185,808	24
Attending school	2,555,415	65	2,371,264	64	505,548	65	512,272	66
Completed school	307,215	8	289,311	8	79,012	10	75,292	10
Tanzania Mainland	3,937,614	100	3,681,607	100	782,512	100	773,371	100

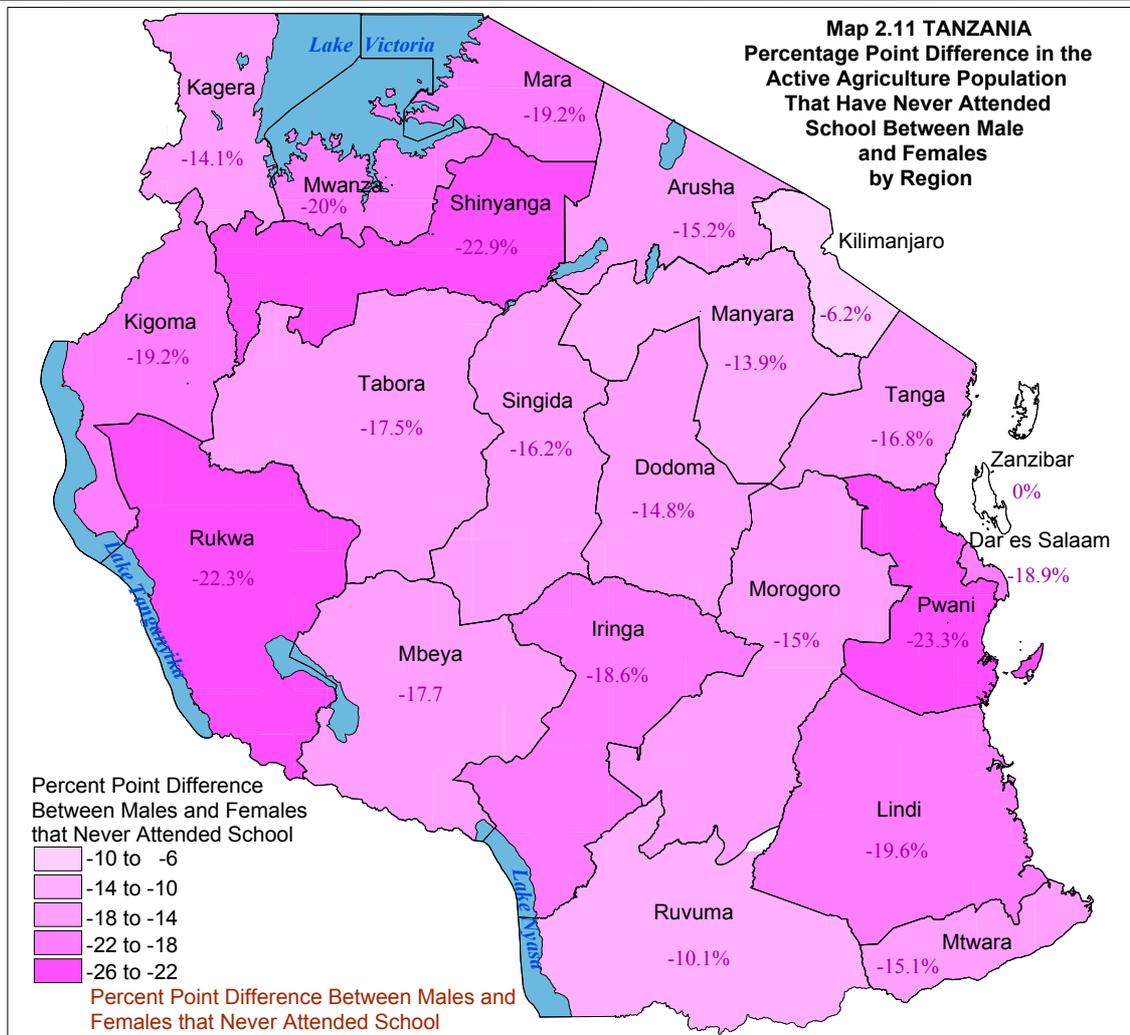
2.4 MAIN SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD / INCOME

2.4.1 Ranking of main sources of income by sex of head of household

The Agricultural Sample Census distinguishes the following main sources of livelihood: annual crop farming, permanent crop farming, livestock keeping/herding, off farm income, remittances, fishing-hunting-gathering, and tree/forest resources. Note that totals don't match in table 2.8 as some households have only one livelihood activity.

Table 2.8 National (Tanzania Mainland) Ranking of the Main Sources of Livelihood by Sex of Head of Household

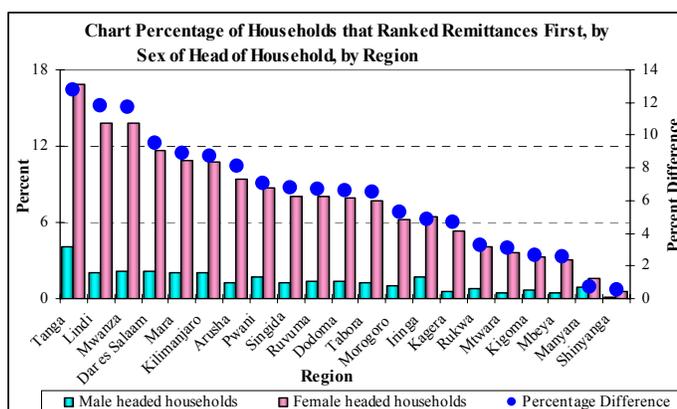
Main Source of Income	Ranked 1				Ranked 2			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Annual crop farming	2,267,124	59	520,186	55	1,118,459	29	300,118	32
Permanent crop farming	529,273	14	120,398	13	716,354	19	148,886	16
Livestock keeping	167,356	4	29,052	3	709,333	19	104,660	11
Off-farm income	684,058	18	182,588	19	818,159	22	206,815	22
Remittances	49,504	1	70,964	8	78,045	2	65,528	7
Fishing / hunting & gathering	76,132	2	5,961	1	48,871	1	12,086	1
Tree / forest resources	74,927	2	10,889	1	308,564	8	89,334	10
Tanzania Mainland	3,848,374	100	940,038	100	3,797,785	100	927,427	100



Annual crop farming is the main source of livelihood for both male-headed and female-headed households and it is ranked first for 59 percent and second for 29 percent of the male headed households and 55 percent and 32 percent of the female-headed households respectively. Off-farm income and permanent crop farming score second and third respectively for both male and female headed households as the important livelihood source.

In addition to this, in all regions female headed households ranked remittances higher than that of male headed households (Chart 2.15). This may be either due to female heads of households being more likely to get financial assistance from their spouses or relatives who have moved off the farm or to a relatively higher dependency on off-farm income due to restricted access to other forms of livelihood.

Tanga has the largest percentage difference in the importance of remittances between male and female headed households. This is followed by Lindi, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Mara and Kilimanjaro. The smallest percentage difference between male and female headed households are in the regions that do not view remittances important for their livelihood eg Shinyanga, Manyara, Mbeya, Kigoma and Mtwara (Chart 2.21).



2.4.2 Off-farm income activities by sex of head of household

Of the total 12,724,936 active agriculture population, 2,701,921 (21%) are involved in off-farm income activities. Off-farm activities were performed by 21 percent and 25 percent of the active members in male and female headed households respectively. The results indicate that female headed households depend slightly more on off-farm income than male headed households. However there are regional variations with Dodoma having the highest percentage of active members in both male and female headed households who are engaged in off farm income

Table 2.9 National (Tanzania Mainland) & regional differences between active members in male and female headed households with off-farm activities

Region	Male Headed Households		Female Headed Households		Household members with off-farm income	Percentage Point Difference
	Household members with off-farm income	% of household members with off-farm income	Household members with off-farm income	% of household members with off-farm income		
Dodoma	216,917	34.2	54,718	44.6	271,635	-10
Ruvuma	90,866	21.5	14,653	30.0	105,519	-9
Mbeya	153,972	22.4	52,169	33.5	206,141	-11
Rukwa	97,545	23.3	13,602	33.6	111,147	-10
Kagera	121,893	16.6	14,182	11.5	136,075	5
Total	2,232,068	20.6	469,853	24.8	2,701,921	-4

activities. Some regions have a higher percent of the active population of female headed households involved in off-farm income compared to male headed households and the difference is largest in Mbeya, Dodoma and Ruvuma (around 11 percentage point more members with off-farm income in female headed households than in male headed households). Conversely, Kagera has a higher percent of the active population of male headed households involved in off farm-income than female headed households (5 percentage points more in female headed compared to female headed households). (Table 2.9).

2.4.3 Off-farm income activities of all children (aged 5 to 17 years)

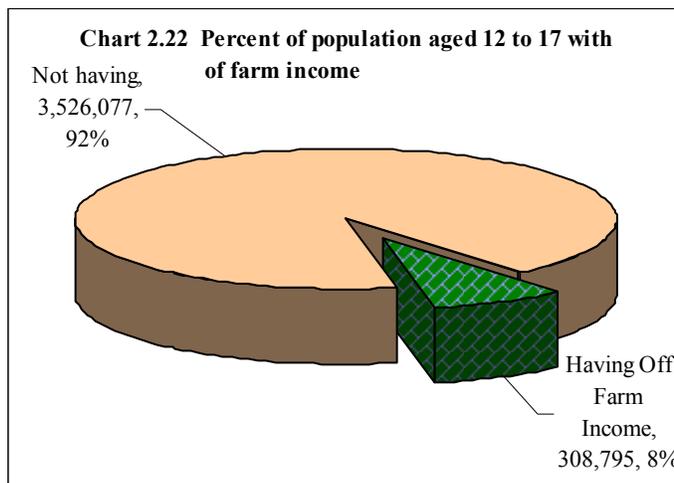
This section examines the role of children in off-farm income generating activities. The variable used is whether or not the child has income generating activities at some time during the year, not necessarily the main activity of the child. Two age groups are analysed: 5 to 17 years of age as the maximum range and 12 to 17 years as the age range where children would be expected to have more off farm income.

National wide, results indicate that both male and female-headed households have children with off farm income generating activities. Out of a total of 9,175,104 young people of the age 5 to 17 years, 392,866 (4.3%) have off-farm income activities. A slightly higher percent of the child population in female headed households are involved in off farm income and this is true for both boys and girls. In male headed households 160,635 boys have off farm income (4.1% of the total number of boys in male headed households) and 138,776 girls have off farm income (3.7% of the total number of girls in male headed households). Whereas, in female headed households 48,352 boys have off farm income (6.1% of the total number of males in female headed households) and 45,103 girls have off farm income (5.8% of the total number of females in female headed households).

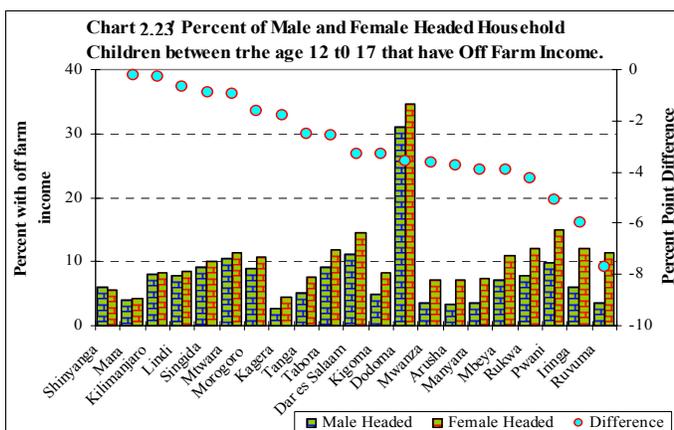
Dodoma has the highest percentage of children (5 to 17 years old) in both male (16%) and female (18%) headed households with off farm income generating activities. Slightly more boys are involved in off-farm income compared to girls. This is possibly because girls are traditionally expected to stay at home and support their mothers in the household and are not as mobile as boys who engage in off-farm income activities.

2.4.4 Off farm income of older children (12 to 17 years old)

As expected the percent of children with off farm income in the age range of 12 to 17 years is higher than in the age range 5 to 17 years (8.0 as opposed to 4.3 respectively) (Chart 2.22). Male headed households have fewer household members aged 12 to 17 years having off farm income than female headed households (7 percent of male headed households and 11% of female headed households).

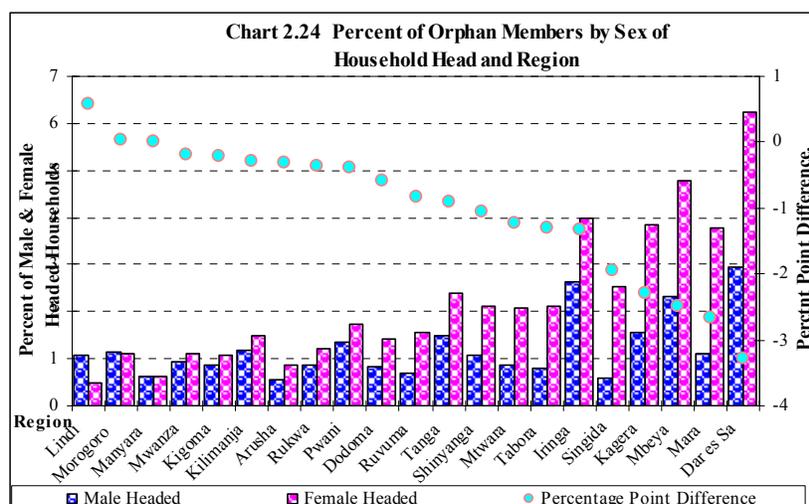


As with the age range 12 – 17 major regional variations exist and these are even more pronounced than in the age range 5–17 with Dodoma having 31 percent of boys and girls in the age range 12 to 17 having off farm income. Most regions have a higher percent of child members involved in off farm income in female headed than in male headed households and this is particularly the case for Ruvuma, Iringa and Pwani (Chart 2.23) indicating a somewhat larger need for additional income in the former category of households.



2.5 ORPHANS IN RURAL AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLDS

A total of 169,115 orphans are found in rural agriculture households with 122,390 found in male headed households and 46,725 in female headed households (representing 1.2 percent of male headed household and 2.3 percent of female headed household members). Mbeya has the largest number of orphans in the country (22,933), followed by Iringa (18,919), Kagera (17,585), Shinyanga (14,995), Tanga (10,907), and



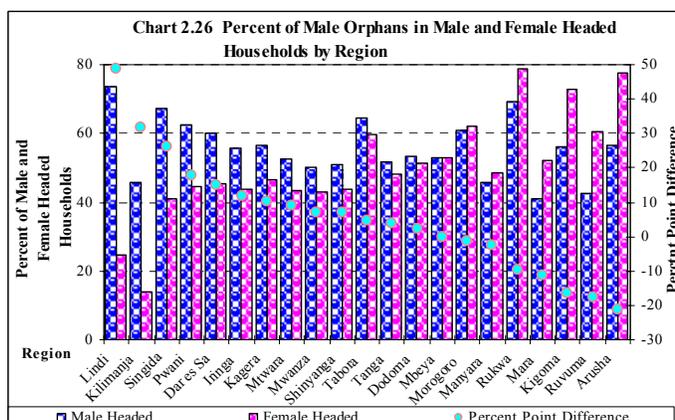
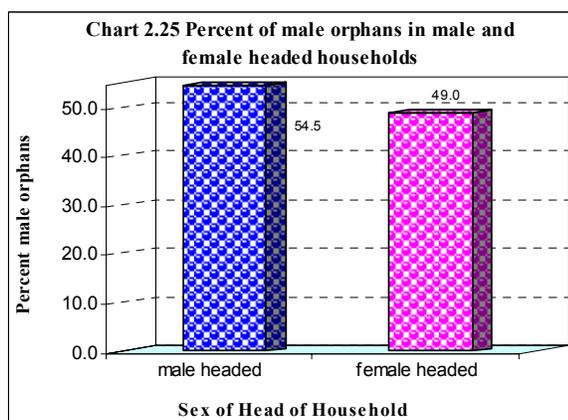
Mwanza (10,552) (Table 2.10). In general, the percent difference in the percent of orphans in male and female headed households is higher in regions with high percentage of orphans than in regions with a low percent.

Table 2.10 Total number of orphans by sex

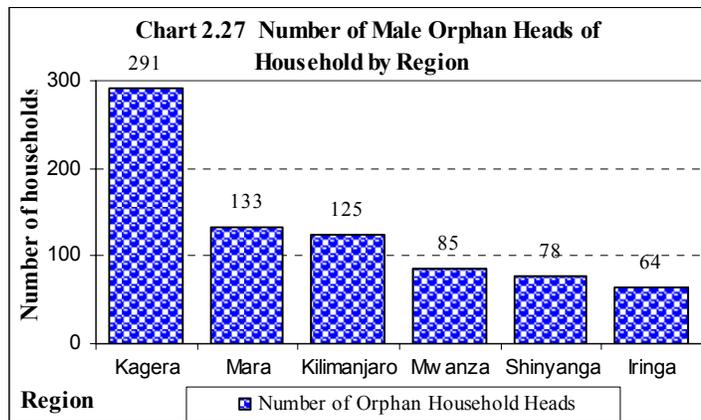
Region	Total		Total
	Male	Female	
Mbeya	14,666	8,267	22,933
Iringa	12,047	6,872	18,919
Kagera	12,311	5,274	17,585
Shinyanga	12,193	2,802	14,995
Tanga	7,617	3,290	10,907
Mwanza	8,945	1,607	10,552
Mara	5,141	4,027	9,168
Dodoma	5,275	2,079	7,353
Morogoro	5,572	1,224	6,796
Tabora	5,259	1,377	6,636
Kilimanja	5,254	927	6,181
Kigoma	4,325	721	5,047
Pwani	3,937	907	4,844
Singida	2,306	2,338	4,644
Rukwa	4,057	558	4,615
Mtwara	2,788	1,749	4,537
Ruvuma	2,736	848	3,584
Lindi	2,435	345	2,780
Manyara	2,467	296	2,763
Arusha	1,949	791	2,740
Dar es Sa	1,111	424	1,535
Total	122,390	46,725	169,115

Although the percent difference is small (ranging from 0 to 3 percentage points), all regions (with the exception of Lindi and Morogoro) have a higher percent of orphans in female headed households than in male headed households with the highest percent found in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Iringa, Kagera and Mara (Chart 2.24).

Gender preference for orphans between male and female headed households is small at national level with 55 percent male orphans in male headed households and 49 percent male orphans in female headed households (Chart 2.25). However in Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Singida, Pwani and Dar es Salaam, male headed households with orphans preferred male orphans than female headed households, whereas in Arusha, Ruvuma, Kigoma, Mara and Rukwa female headed households with orphans showed a higher preference for female orphans (Chart 2.26).



The total number of agricultural households headed by children⁵ who have lost both their parents is 777, all headed by a male child. Kagera indicated the highest number of child headed households, followed by Mara and Kilimanjaro (Table 9.10) (Chart 9.17). The higher number of orphan headed households in Kagera may be due to the high rate of HIV/AIDS infection in this region over a longer period of time compared to other regions.



⁵Children are those of the age below 18 years

3 ACCESS TO AND USE OF PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

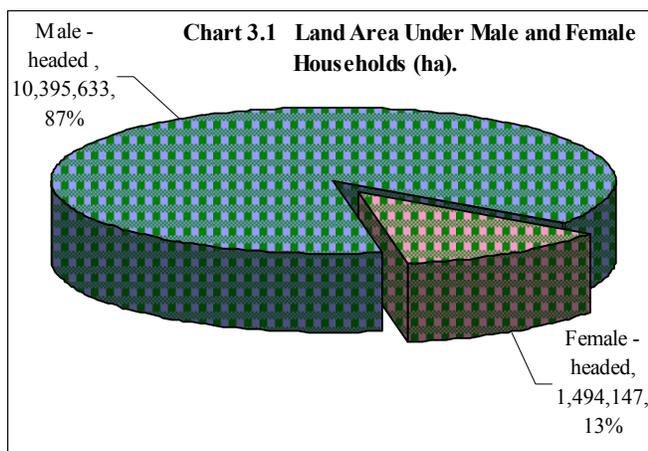
This chapter analyses the access to and control of resources used in agricultural activities by gender. It considers productive resources such as land, livestock, equipment, labour, capital, credit, extension and training and differentiates between access to a resource and control over decisions regarding its allocation and use. The chapter also examines gender-based differences in access to these resources, and factors favouring or impeding men or women's participation in agricultural production and rural development.

3.1 LAND

3.1.1 Access to Land

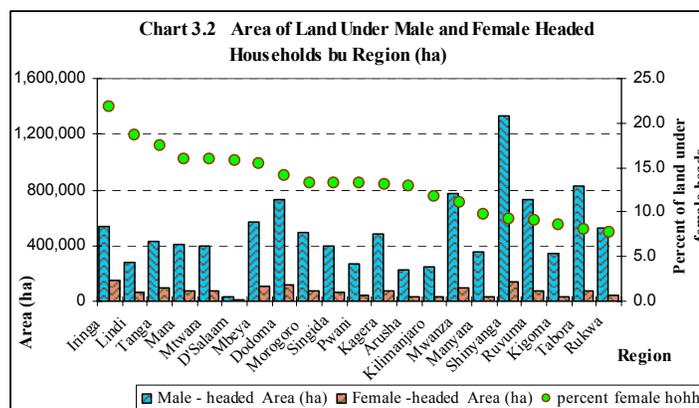
According to the constitution, land is owned by the state. In practice, however, 68 percent of the land in Tanzania is accessed through family transfer under customary rights, which normally favours male family members. Therefore, in most cases customary land laws accord women only indirect, and therefore insecure, access to land.

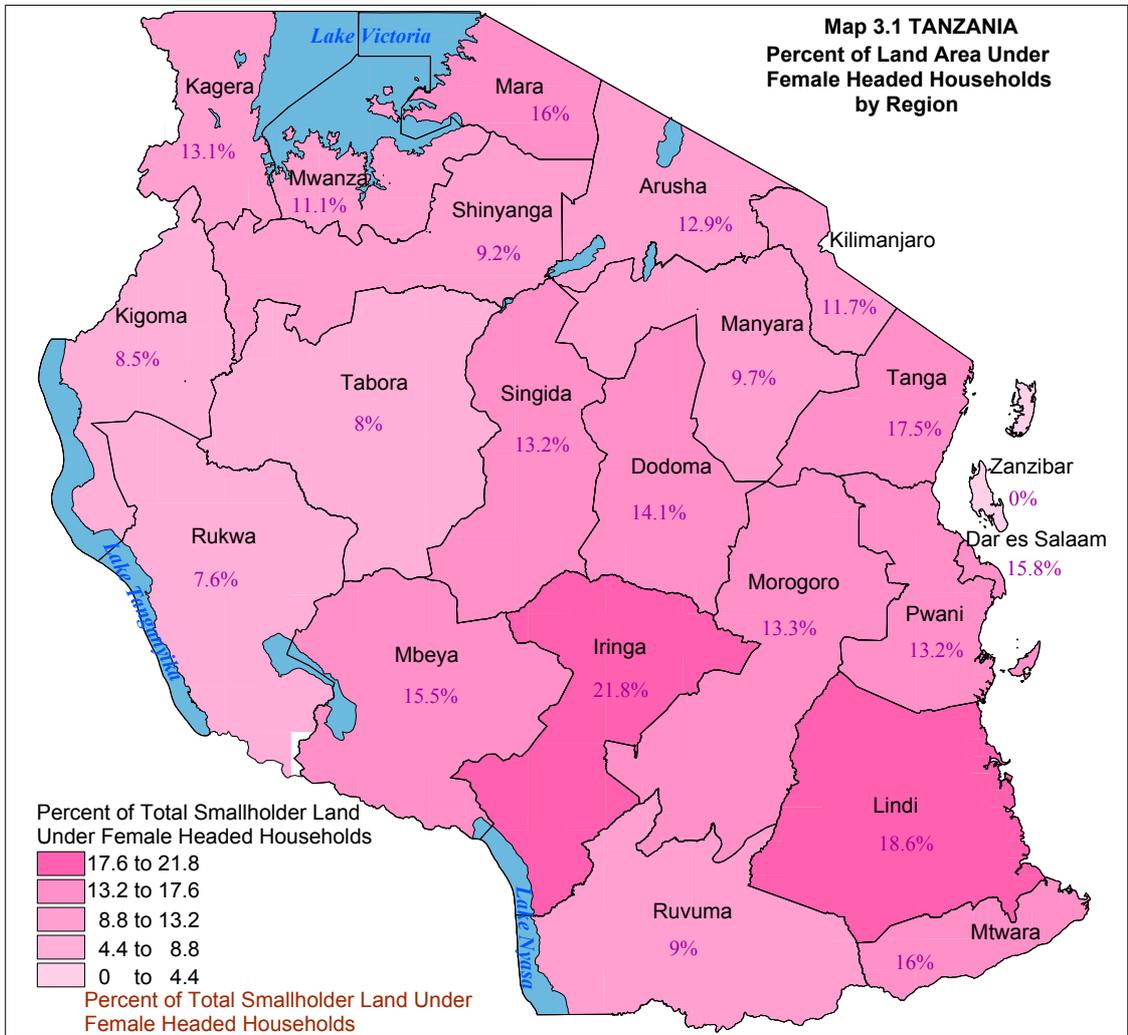
Of the 11,889,780 hectares directly available to agricultural households on Tanzania Mainland, 10,395,633 hectares (87%) are managed by male heads of households and 1,494,147 hectares (13%) are managed by female heads of households (Chart 3.1).



The agriculture sample census did not obtain land area of the different sub-holders operating in a household as it is assumed that, in the majority of cases, the household has only one holder, namely the head of household. It is possible that there are female household members who gained usufruct rights (user right) to land from male heads of household, which they operate in their own right, thereby becoming what is now commonly called a sub-holder. The same applies to male household members obtaining usufruct rights (user right) from female heads of household. Such land would be recorded under the respectively the male or female head of household. Due to this reason, especially female's access to land may be underreported in.

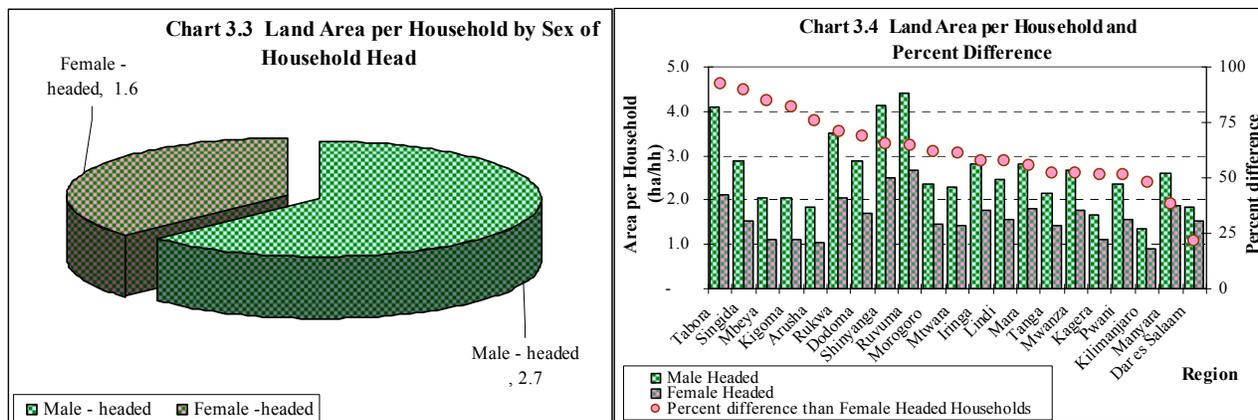
Chart 3.2 illustrates the regional variation in male and female managed land. Given the larger number of male headed households, their total cultivated area exceeds that of the female-headed households in all regions. The percent of land area under female-headed households is highest in Iringa, Lindi and Tanga (22, 19 and 17% respectively) (Chart 3.2 and Map 3.1 and Map 3.2).





3.1.2 Land Area per Household

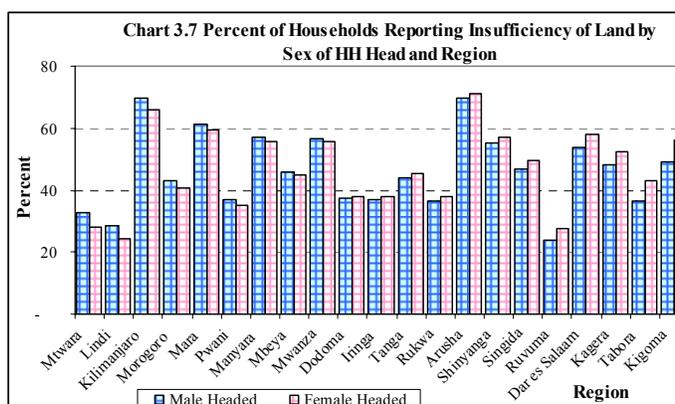
The National average land area available per household is 2.4 hectares, however female headed households have an average of only 1.6 ha compared to 2.7 ha for male headed households which is equivalent to 30 percent less land per household (Chart 3.3).



This trend is the same for all regions, however to a varying degree: male-headed households in Tabora, Singida, Mbeya, Kigoma and Arusha for example have between 92 and 75 percent more land per household than female-headed households, while male-headed households in Dar es Salaam and Manyara have only between 28 and 18 percent more land available per household than female-headed households (Chart 3.4 and Map 3.3).

3.1.3 Sufficiency of Land

Around half of all heads of households (47%) expressed dissatisfaction with the area of land available to them and there is no difference between male and female headed households. More than 50% of households reported having insufficient land in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mara, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kigoma and Kagera (Chart 3.7).

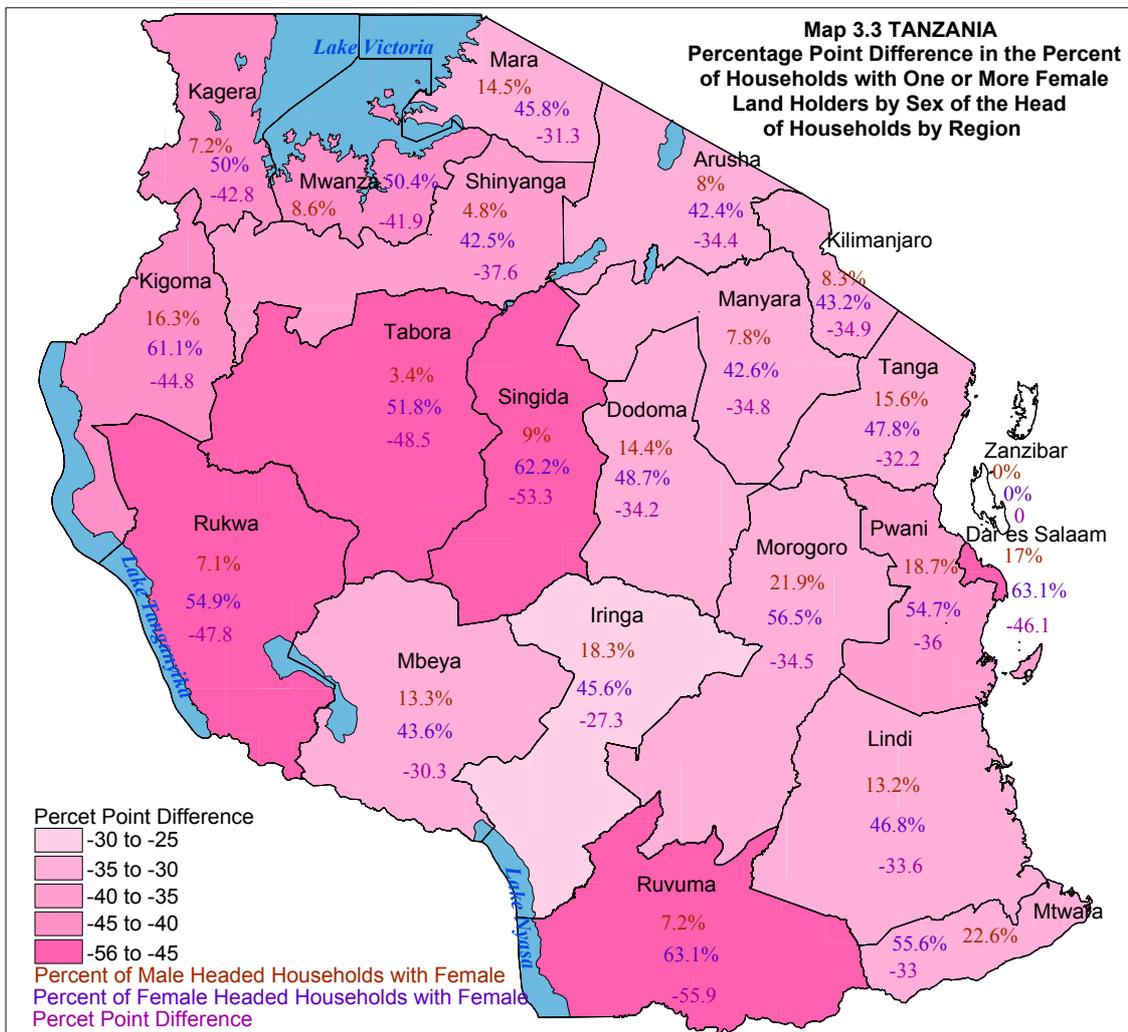
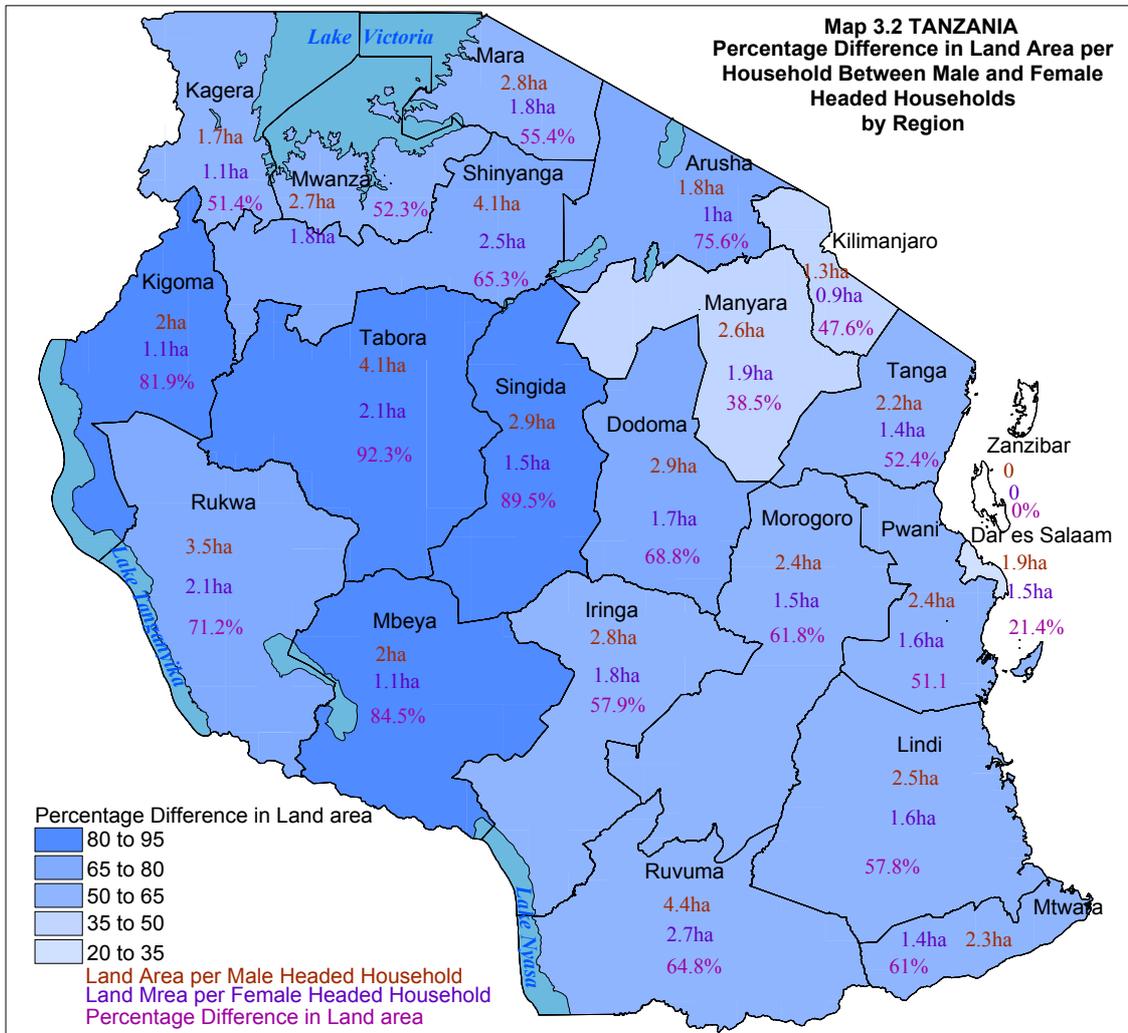


The difference in the response of male and female headed households between regions to land insufficiency is small. However, more male headed households reported insufficiency in Mtwara, Lindi, Kilimanjaro and Morogoro and, conversely more female headed households reported land insufficiency in Kigoma, Tabora, Kagera, and Dar es Salaam.

3.1.4 Ownership of Holdings

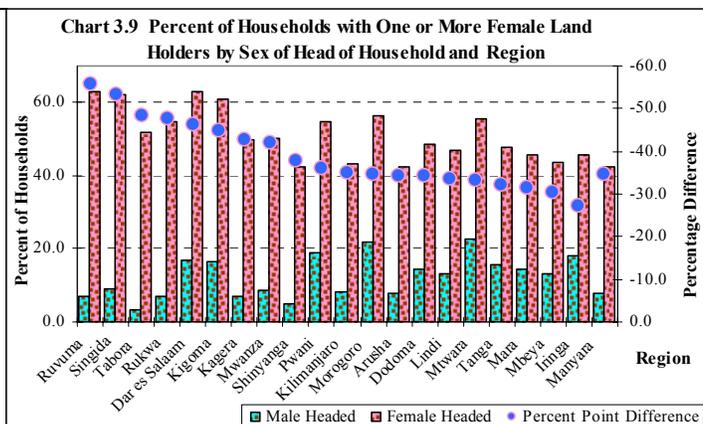
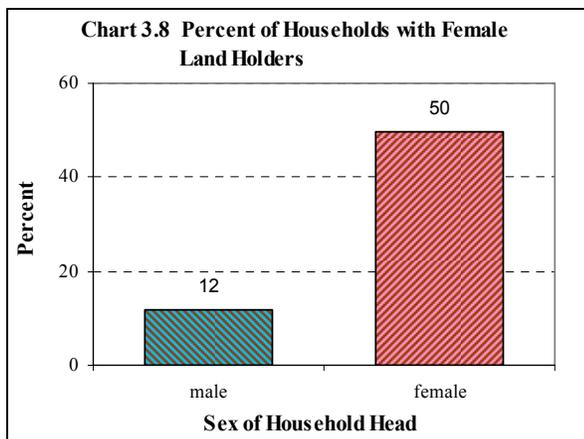
Twelve percent of the male heads of households (449,071 out of 3,838,381) indicated having one or more female household members who owned or had access to land under customary rights⁶ in their own right, while 50 percent of the female-headed households indicated having one or more female member (including the female holder herself), who owned

⁶ Land customary rights refer to land which the right to use is granted by traditional leaders and not the government. The right of access may be passed even through inheritance.



or had access to land under customary rights. It is important to note that the other 50 percent of female-headed households do not have female members with access to land under customary rights, meaning that, in these households, either the male household members have customary rights to land or that these female headed households do not have secure rights to land (Chart 3.8)

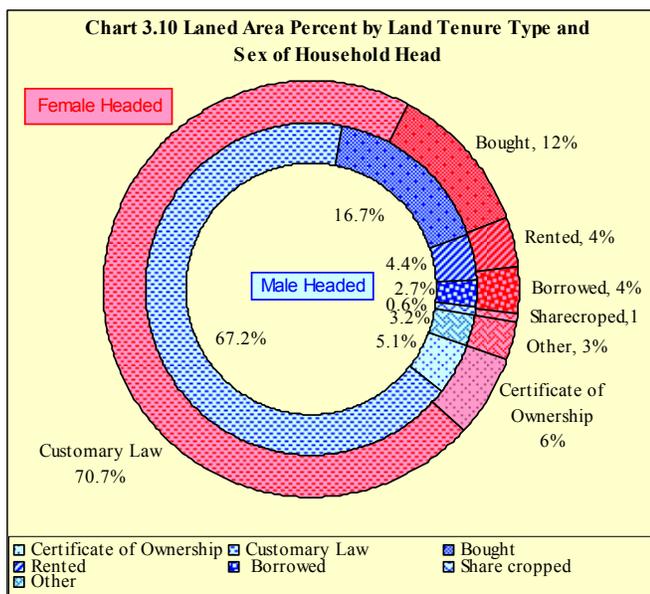
Mtwara, Morogoro and Pwani regions have the highest percentage of male-headed households with female members who are land holders (23, 22 and 19 percent respectively). In these regions a relatively high percentage of men are involved in non-agricultural activities (Chart 5.12) which may have contributed to women farmers’ increased access to land. Tabora and Shinyanga on the other hand, have the lowest percentage of male-headed households with female members having access to land under customary rights (3 and 5 percent respectively) (Chart 3.9 and Map 3.4). This might be due to the fact that these regions have intensive agricultural activities with good access to land and less male out-migration, supported by the slightly higher percentage of males in these regions (52% and 51% respectively) (Table 2.1). There will therefore be a lower tendency to break the traditional norms by issuing females with holdings.



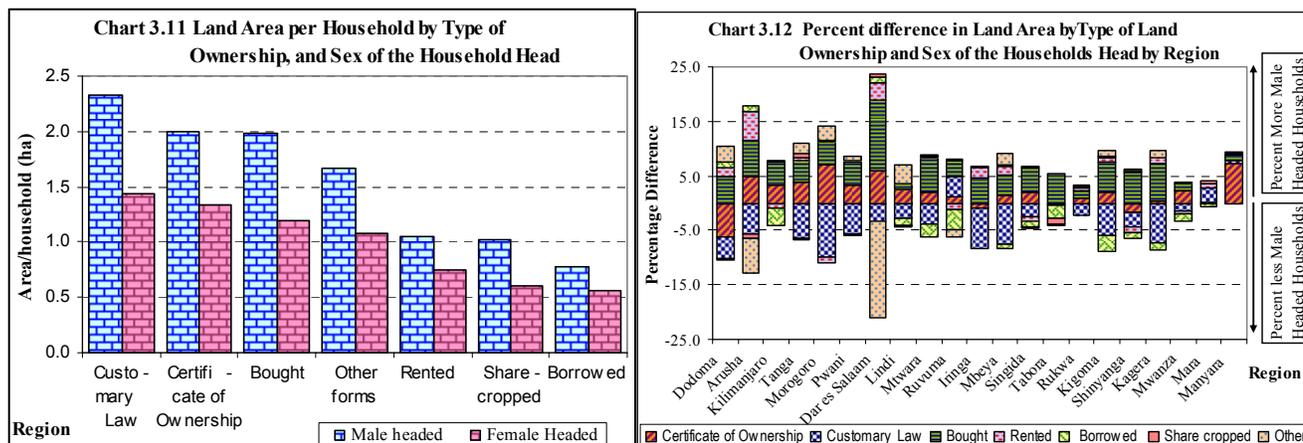
3.1.5 Land tenure

Land Area by Type of Tenure

The agricultural sample census distinguishes seven types of land tenure: leased, accessed through customary law, bought, rented, borrowed, sharecropped or other forms of land tenure. At national level there is little difference in the type of land tenure between male and female headed households. The most common form of land tenure for both is customary law. This is followed by “bought from others” and “other forms of land tenure” (Chart 3.10). There is a slightly higher percent of male headed households with bought land and slightly less under customary law compared to female headed households.

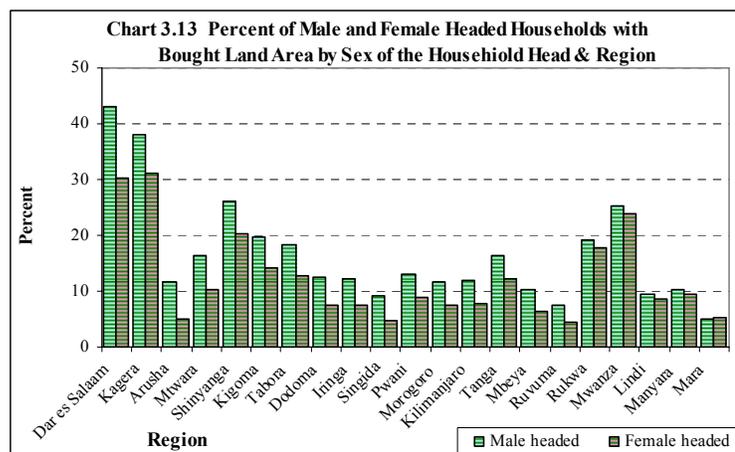


However the average area of land per household in male headed households is larger for all types of land ownership than in female headed households (Chart 3.11).



Differences in regional land ownership patterns exist between male and female-headed households. With the exception of Mara, Ruvuma and Manyara, all regions male-headed households have a lower percent of land area under customary law than in female-headed households, though in absolute terms the area attributed to male-headed households under customary law still exceed that of female-headed households. In most regions more male-headed households have more bought, share cropped and land under customary law than female headed households (Chart 3.12).

The largest difference in the type of land ownership between male and female-headed households is with the area of bought land. In all regions except Mara, male-headed households have a higher percent of bought land. Dar es Salaam and Kagera have the highest percentages of bought land for both male and female-headed households. In Dar es



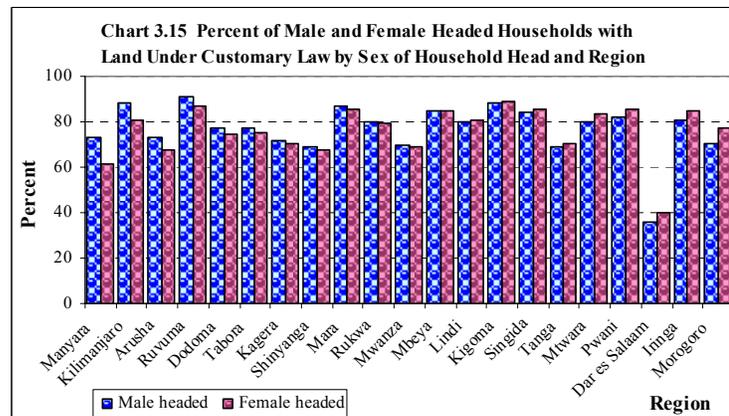
Salaam 43 percent of the land area under male-headed households and 30 percent of the land under female-headed households is bought, which is the highest difference in percent of bought land area between male and female-headed households. Kagera has the highest percent of bought land area under female-headed households (31% of the total area (Chart 3.13).

This indicates that more male headed households either have more purchasing power or that they are given more opportunities to purchase land and that female headed households may be restricted from purchasing land through traditional values. This has significant implications for women during the formulation of the correct policy push to make land tradable and usable as collateral under MKURABITA⁷.

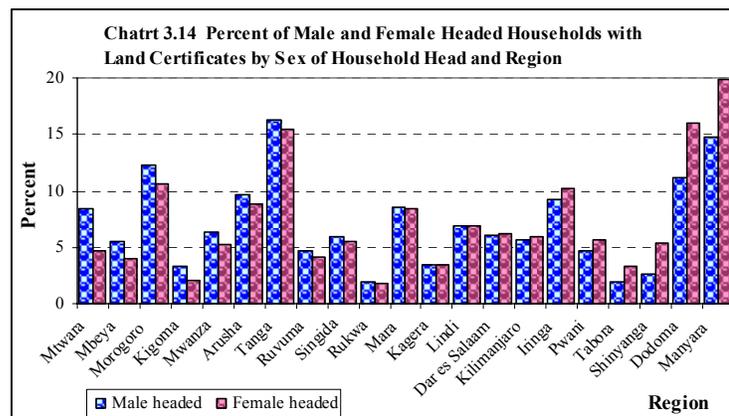
⁷ MKURABITA is a Policy that formalises informal businesses in order to promote access to credit. In the smallholder farmers case, the emphasis is on promoting land titles so that the smallholder can use it as collateral for accessing credit
 Tanzania Agriculture Sample Census – 2003 – NATIONAL GENDER REPORT

Number of Households by Type of Tenure

The most prevalent type of land tenure for agricultural households is *land under customary law*. There is virtually no difference between the percentage of male and female-headed households with this kind of land tenure with the possible exception of Manyara, where 5 percentage points more male-headed households possess land under this tenure form than female-headed households (Chart 3.15).



Very few households have official certificates of land tenure, so the following information should be used with care as the small number of observations results in a high the standard error for this variable Manyara has the highest percentage of households with *certificates of ownership* (20% of the female-headed households and 15% of the male-headed households). Tanga has the next highest (16% of the male-headed households and 15% of the female-headed households), followed by Dodoma (11% and 16% of the male and female-headed households respectively). Manyara, Dodoma and Shinyanga are the only three regions that have a significantly higher percent of female-headed households with official land titles. Whilst Mtwara has a higher percent of male-headed households with official titles compared to that of female-headed households. There is little difference between male and female-headed households in the relative ownership of land with official titles in the rest of the regions. Kigoma has the least number of female-headed households with official ownership titles (Chart 3.14 & Map 3.5).

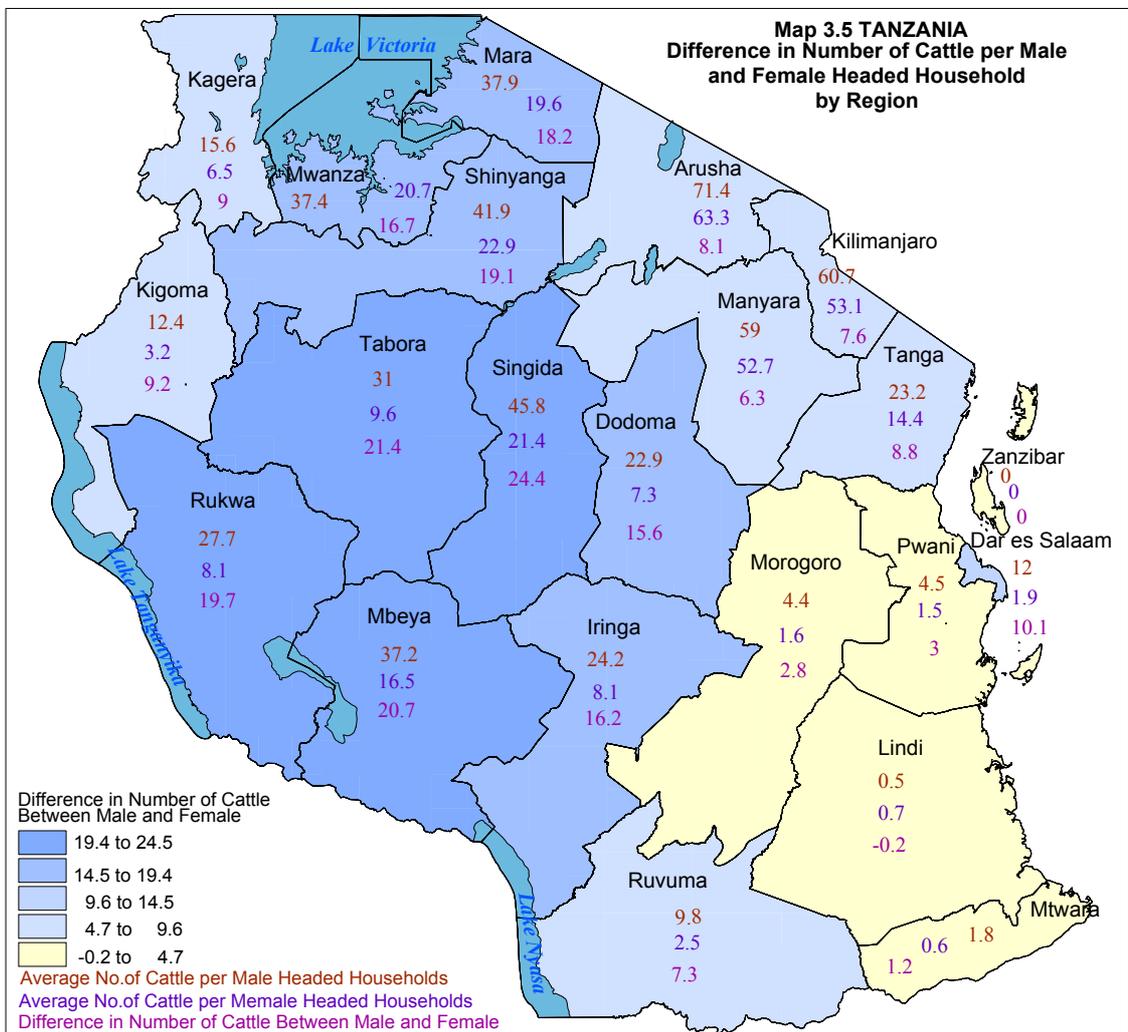
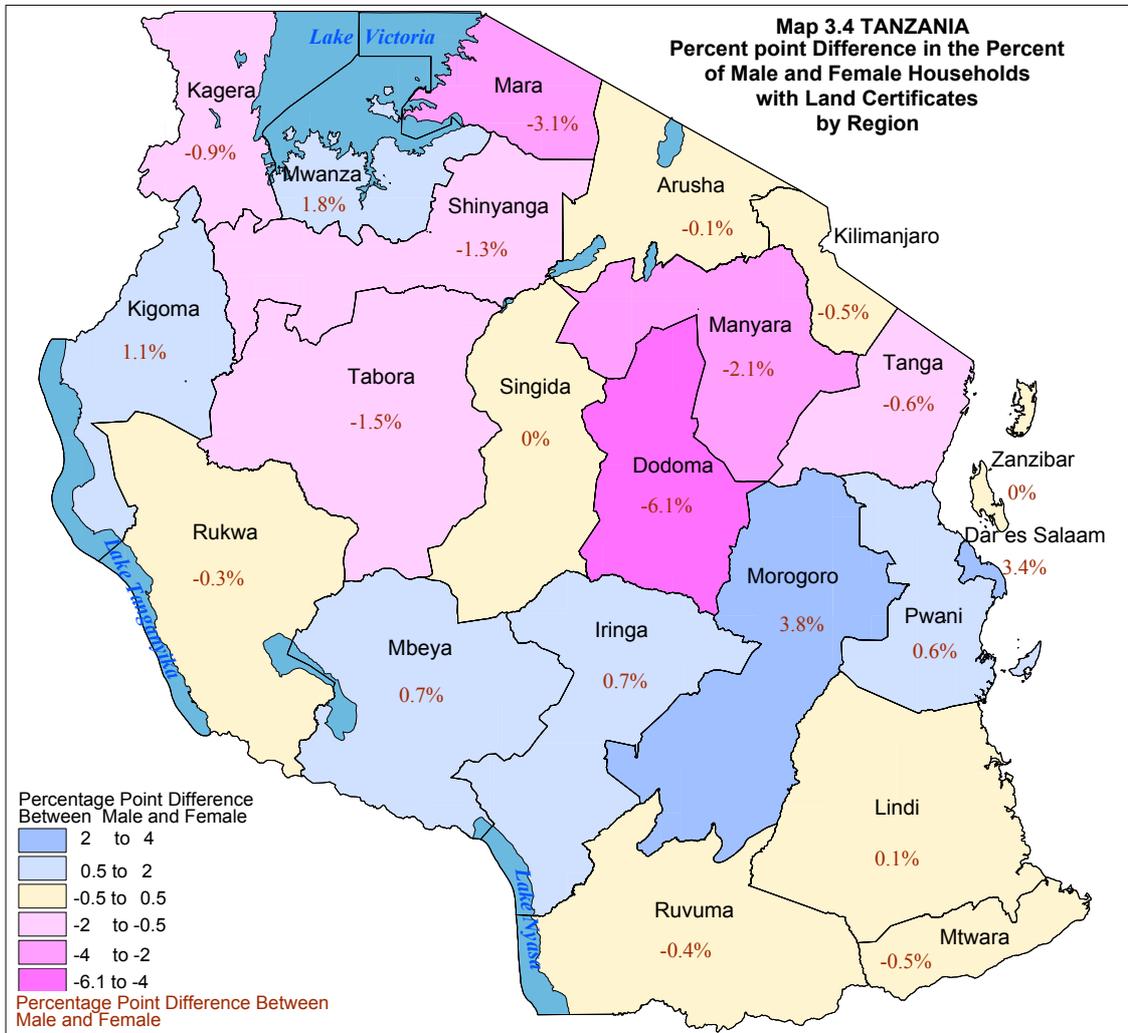


3.1.6 Land Use

At national level land use patterns do not vary much between male and female-headed households as indicated in table 3.1. Temporary mono-cropping is the predominant form of land use for both and regional land use patterns do not differ much. Dar es Salaam stands out in that it has a considerably higher percent of both male and female-headed households that cultivate land with “permanent or annual mixed crops” (37% for both male and female-headed households).

Table 3.1 Land use by sex of head of household at national level

Forms of land use	% Hectares in male headed households	% Hectares in female headed households
Temporary mono-crops	37	37
Temporary mixed crops	17	20
Permanent mono-crop	6	6
Permanent mixed crop	3	3
Permanent/annual mix	9	8
Pasture	1	3
Fallow	5	6
Natural bush	2	3
Planted trees	1	1
Rented to others	2	1
unusable	2	2
Uncultivated usable land.	12	12



3.2 ACCESS TO LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

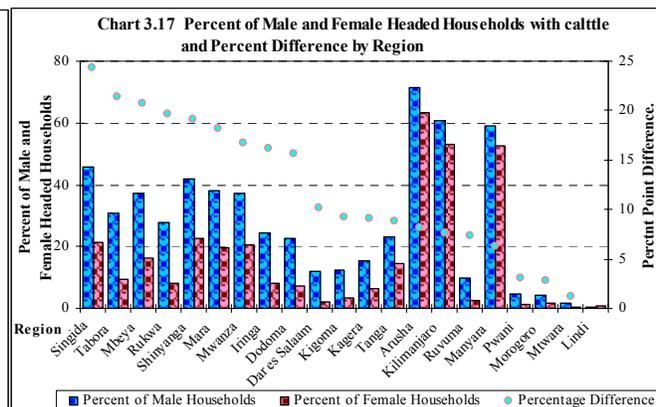
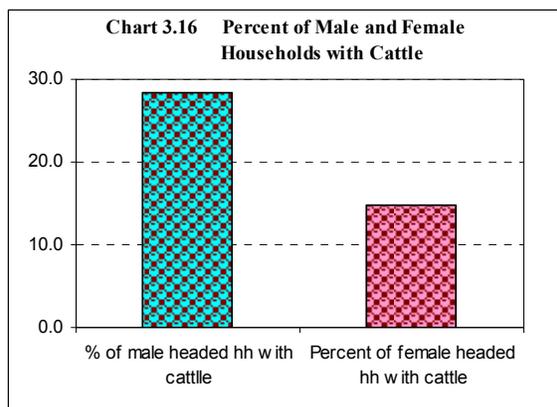
There are gender differences in the number of households keeping different types of livestock with the greatest percentage difference in goats and cattle; 13 percent fewer female headed households keep goats and 14 percent fewer keep cattle, than male headed households.

Table 3.2 Number of agricultural households rearing livestock by sex of head of the Household

	Total number of agricultural households	Male headed households	Female headed households	% of total number of agricultural households	% Male headed Agriculture Households Keeping Livestock	% Female headed Agriculture Households Keeping Livestock
Agric. HH	4,805,315	3,860,070	945,244			
Cattle owning	1,239,295	1,099,571	139,724	26	28	14
Goats	1,377,839	1,204,990	172,849	29	31	18
Sheep	499,260	436,740	62,520	10	11	7
Pigs	348,323	297,366	50,956	7	8	5

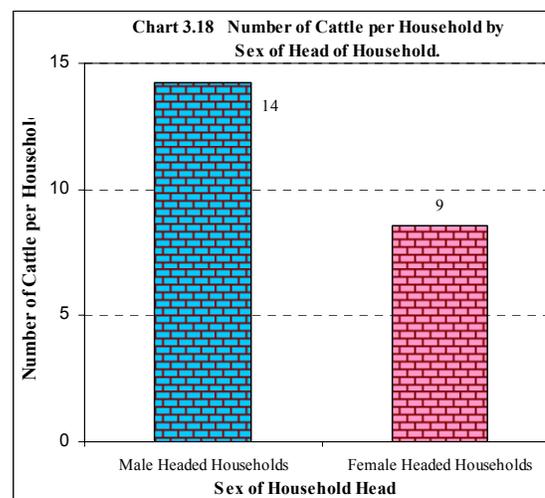
3.2.1 Cattle Keeping

A total of 1,239,295 smallholder households in Tanzania mainland rear cattle, out of which 1,099,571 are headed by men and 139,724 by women (28% and 14% of the male and female headed households respectively) (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.16). In all regions, a higher percentage of male headed household rear cattle than female headed households (Chart 3.17).



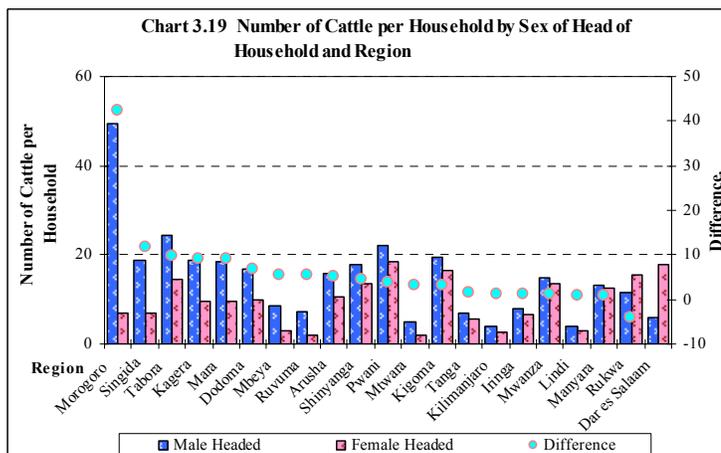
Arusha region has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households rearing cattle (71 percent and 63 percent respectively). In general, the percentage difference between male and female headed households rearing cattle is highest in regions that have a moderate percent of cattle rearing households (between 20 and 25 % difference in Singida, Tabora, Mbeya and Rukwa). Regions with the highest percent of cattle-rearing households (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara) have a smaller percent difference between the two kinds of households. This would suggest that in the areas with high cattle populations, women farmers have easier access to cattle, are likely to be more familiar with cattle rearing and traditional factors play a lesser role for the presence or absence of cattle in female headed households. In regions with a moderate percent of households involved in cattle production, general conditions may be less favourable for female-headed households having cattle or not and other factors may play a more important role, e.g. female-headed households may have less access to resources in the form of start-up capital, extension promotions, lack of household members for herding, etc.

Female headed households have fewer cattle per household than



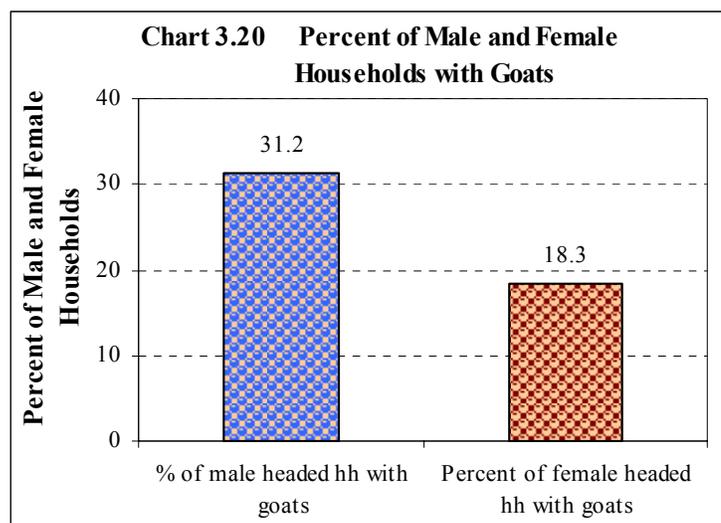
male headed households, a national average of 14 head of cattle per household in male headed households and 9 head in female headed households (Chart 3.18). In all regions, male headed households have more cattle per household than female headed households with the exception of Dar es Salaam and to a lesser extent Rukwa, where there are more cattle per household in female headed households. Regional differences between male and female-headed households in number of heads of cattle per households range from 0 to 10 heads, with the major exception of Morogoro where male-headed households have 45 heads of cattle more than female-headed households. However the overall percent of male and female-headed households keeping cattle in this region is very small and this high differential may be due to the small sample (Chart 3.19 and Map 3.6).

In most other regions the difference in the number of cattle per household between male and female headed households is small. The moderate to high cattle production regions of Tabora, Singida and Mara have a higher degree of inequality between male and female heads of households in relation to the average number of cattle per household and the percent of households owning cattle. (Chart 3.17 and 3.19).

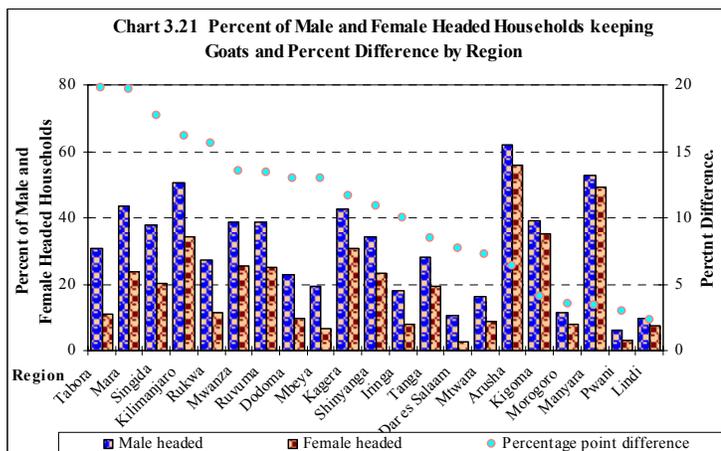


3.2.2 Goat keeping

A total of 1,377,839 small-holder households in Mainland Tanzania reared goats in the year 2002/2003, 1,204,990 male-headed (31% of all male-headed households) and 172,849 female-headed households (18% of all female-headed households) (Chart 3.20).

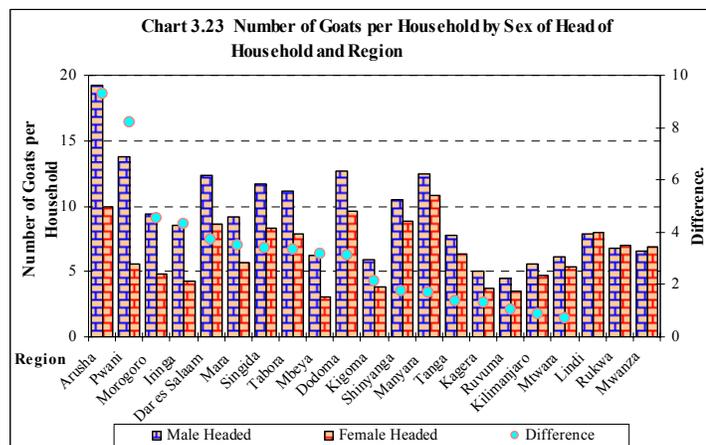


In all regions a higher percent of male-headed households keep goats, however the extent of this varies from region to region with a percent difference of up to 20 percent. As with cattle, some of the highest goat-producing regions (Arusha and Manyara) have a small percentage difference between male and female-headed households rearing goats (between 4 and 6 percent difference). However this is not the same for the high producing regions of Mwanza, Tabora, Mara, Singida and Kilimanjaro in which 16 to 20 percent more male-headed households keep goats than female-headed households (Chart 3.21).



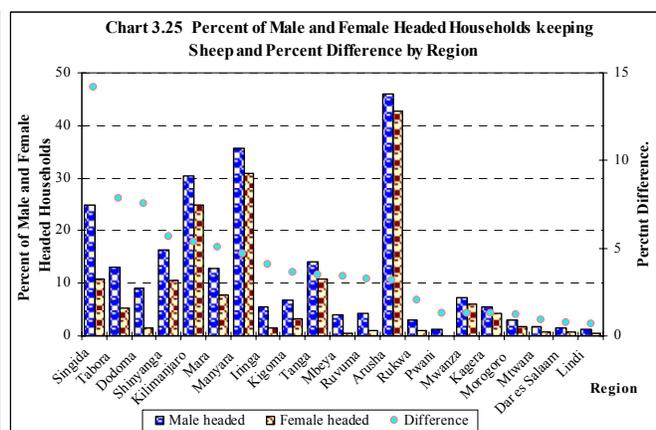
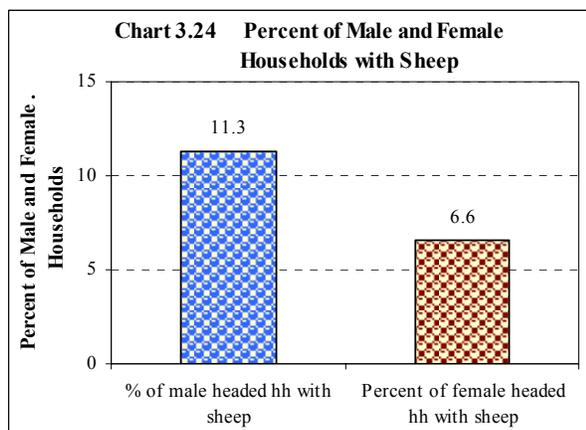
At National level there is a small difference in the number of goats per household between male and female headed households, with male headed households having a national average of 8.8 percent per household and female headed households 6.5 head per household (Chart 3.22).

At regional level, there is little difference between male and female-headed households in average number of goats they keep in about half of the regions. In the other regions male-headed households keep on average more goats than female-headed households, with Arusha and Pwani having the greatest difference of 8 and 9 more goats in male-headed households respectively than in female-headed households (Chart 2.23 and Map 3.7).



3.2.3 Sheep keeping

Sheep are of less importance compared to other livestock, with only approximately ten percent of the total number of households keeping them. A higher percent of male-headed households keep sheep (11% of the male-headed households) than female-headed households (7% of the female-headed households) and this applies to mainland Tanzania as well as the regions, though the differences are small (Chart 3.24 & 3.25).



In all regions the percentage of male headed households keeping sheep is greater than in female headed households. However, in most regions and in the main sheep producing regions of Arusha, Shinyanga and Manyara the difference is small. The exception to this is in Singida where there is a 14 percentage point difference between male and female headed households. In general, gender differentials are more pronounced in regions that are less important for sheep production than in regions where sheep production is more important. (Chart 3.24).

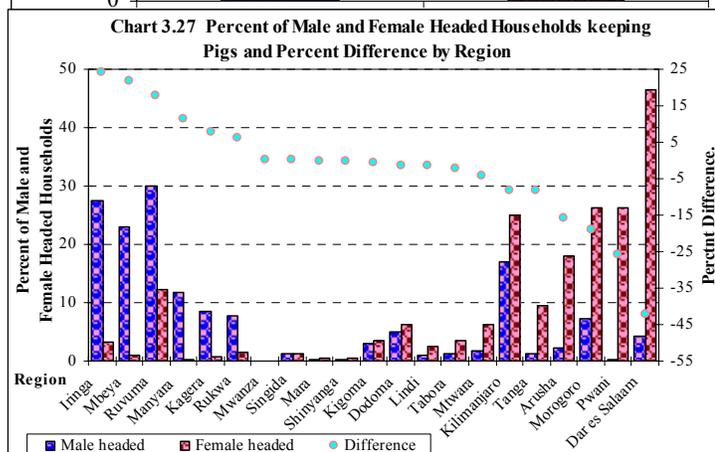
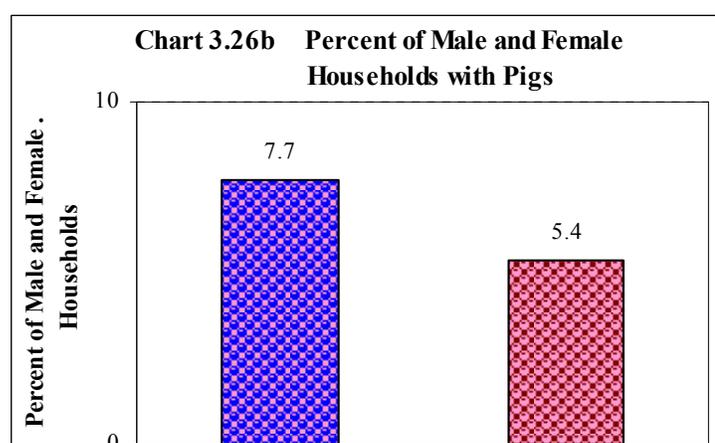
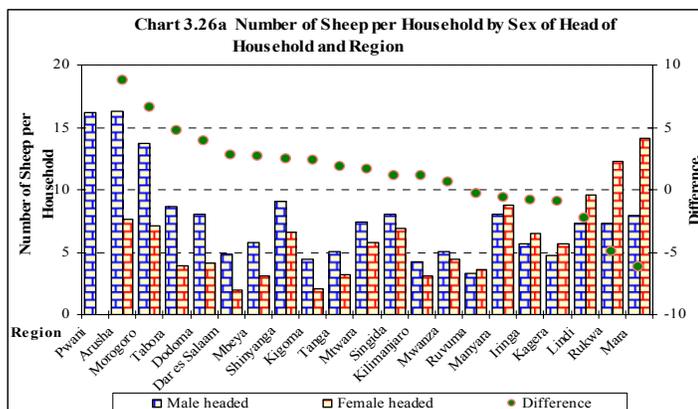
At national level the number of sheep per household is 8 for male-headed and 6 for female-headed households. Major variation exists at regional level. Pwani region did not record any female-headed households that kept sheep, however this may be a result of sampling among a relatively small number of sheep-keepers in this region and may not represent the real situation. The region with the highest number of households keeping goats (Kilimanjaro) has the greatest difference in the

number of sheep per household between male and female-headed households. This is followed by Morogoro, Tanga and Dodoma. On the other hand Mara, Rukwa and Lindi have more sheep per household in female-headed households than male-headed households (Chart 3.26a).

3.2.4 Pig keeping

There is a small difference in the percentage of male-headed households rearing pigs compared to female-headed households (7.7% of the male-headed and 5.4% of the female-headed households) (Chart 3.26b). However, the regional pattern shows major differences.

Pig production in regions with the highest number of pigs is dominated by male-headed households, with Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma respectively having 24, 22 and 18 percentage points more for male-headed than for female-headed households rearing pigs. However, the highest difference occurs in Dar es Salaam where 42 percentage points more female-headed households keep pigs than male-headed households. Pwani, Morogoro, Arusha Tanga and Kilimanjaro (Chart 3.27 or suggested number 3.27b) have also a higher percent of female headed households keeping pigs than that of male headed households.



The results show that male-headed households are more engaged in livestock farming compared to female-headed households, though this pattern does not repeat itself in all regions. It is especially at regional level that gender differentials become clear. The greatest gender difference is with cattle and this is mainly in the regions with a moderate to low percentage of farmers involved in cattle production. The same trend can be observed for sheep and to a lesser extent for goats. The pattern for pigs was slightly different with male-headed households dominating the high pig producing regions, while this has become an important activity for female-headed households in regions close to Dar es Salaam

3.3 AGRICULTURE INPUTS

The main agricultural inputs employed in crop production are improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. Up until 1988/89, the government was the principal importer and supplier of most of the inputs through Government agencies and co-operative unions. The liberalization process has shifted this responsibility to the private sector, leaving the government to provide an enabling environment for the commercialisation of agricultural inputs and the necessary regulatory frameworks.

3.3.1 Use of improved seeds during the long rainy season

Of the 5,686,187 hectares planted on the Tanzania Mainland during long rainy season, 918,338 hectares (16% of the total planted area) were planted with improved seeds, of which 814,508 hectares (88.7%) belonged to male-headed households and 103,830 hectares (11.3%) belong to female - heads of households. It appears that both male and female-headed households accord more or less equal importance to the use of improved seeds, given that male-headed households manage 87 percent of the land available to agricultural households in Mainland Tanzania and female-headed households 13 percent (reference Chart 3.1), which percentages more or less reflect in the total area planted with improved seeds under management of male or female-headed households.

The largest planted area with improved seed is in cereals, however this represents only 14 percent of the total planted area with cereals during the long rainy season. The use of improved seeds is relatively more pronounced in cash crop production and fruit & vegetable cultivation; during the long rainy season they were used in respectively 78 percent of the cash crop planted area and 62 percent of the area planted with fruits and vegetables (Table 3.3).

At national level, the difference between the percent of male and female headed households using improved seeds is small (17 and 14% respectively) and there is no difference in the improved seed used for the different crop types between male and female headed households (Chart 3.28 and Table 3.4)

Table 3.3 Total area planted (ha) in long rainy season by use of improved seeds for selected crops by sex of head of household Tanzania Mainland

Annual crop	All households			Male headed households			Female headed households		
	Total area (ha)	Impr. seeds		Total area (ha)	Impr. seeds		Total area (ha)	Impr. seeds	
		(Ha)	%		(ha)	(ha)		%	(ha)
Cereals	3,880,178	531,990	14	3,359,769	464,332	14	520,409	67,658	13
Roots & Tubers	354,086	12,045	3	297,688	10,315	3	56,398	1,730	3
Pulses	633,775	75,012	12	542,785	65,241	12	90,990	9,772	11
Oil Seeds & Nuts	488,335	48,045	10	424,053	41,336	10	64,282	6,709	10
Fruit & Veg.	47,395	29,573	62	42,809	26,953	63	4,586	2,621	57
Cash Crops	282,418	221,672	78	261,810	206,332	79	20,608	15,340	74
Tanzania Mainland	5,686,187	918,338	16	4,928,914	814,508	17	757,272	103,830	14

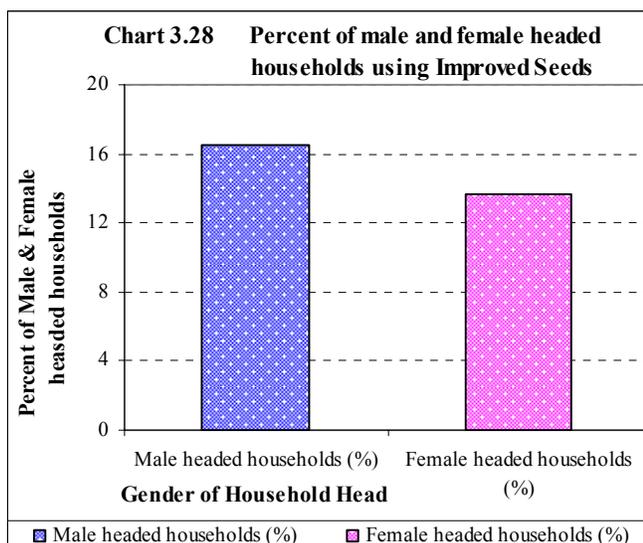
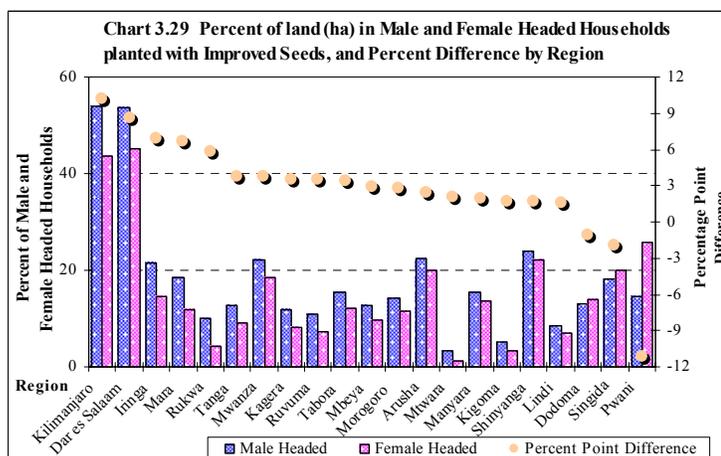


Table 3.4 Percentage of area planted with improved seeds by region and sex of head of household by region

Region	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara
Male headed households (%)	13	22	54	13	14	15	54	8	3	11	21	13	18	15	10	5	24	12	22	18	16
Female headed households (%)	14	20	44	9	11	26	45	7	1	7	15	10	20	12	4	3	22	8	18	12	14

In all regions, with the exception of Dodoma, Pwani and Singida, male-headed households use improved seeds on a percentage-wise larger area than female-headed households, though in most regions the difference is small (between 2 and 4 percent). Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro have the highest percentages of land planted with improved seeds for both male and female-headed households. Mtwara and Kigoma have the lowest percentage of land planted with improved seeds for both male and female-headed households. A substantial higher percent of female-headed households in Pwani use improved seed compared to male-headed households (Chart 3.29 and Table 3.4).



Mtwara and Kigoma have the lowest percentage of land planted with improved seeds during the rainy season for both male and female headed households. A higher percent of female headed households in Pwani use improved seed compared to male headed households (Chart 3.29 and Table 3.4).

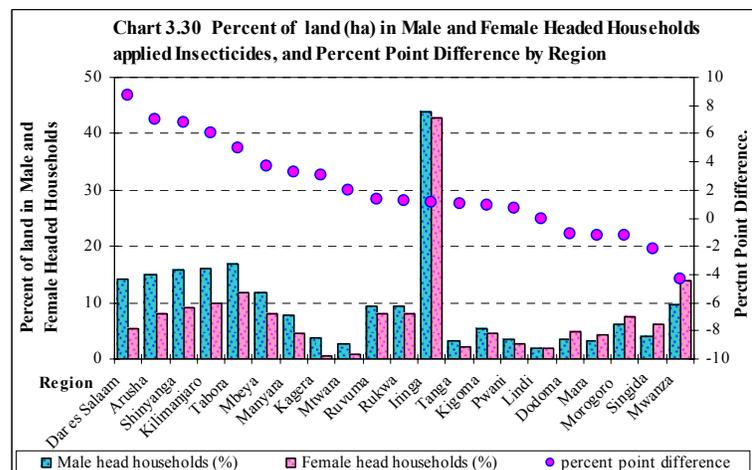
3.3.2 Use of Insecticides

The same percentage of male and female-headed households apply insecticides, with applications of 12 and 11 percent of the planted area respectively. However a gender differential exists for insecticide use on cash crops with male-headed households applying insecticides on 58 percent of their planted area and female-headed households applying insecticides on 45 percent of their area planted with cash crops (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Total area planted (ha) in long rainy season by use of Insecticides by sex of head of household Tanzania Mainland

Selected crops	All households			Insecticides used (% of the area)	
	Total area (ha)	Insecticide used		Male-headed households	Female-headed households
		(ha)	%		
Cereals	3,880,178	376,030	10	10	11
Roots & Tubers	354,086	16,355	5	5	3
Pulses	633,775	58,788	9	9	9
Oil Seeds & Nuts	488,335	14,105	3	3	5
Fruit & Vegetables	47,395	27,090	57	58	52
Cash Crops	282,418	159,880	57	58	45
Tanzania Mainland	5,686,187	652,249	11	12	11

Some differences are seen at regional level: insecticides are used on a higher percent of the planted area of male-headed households than the female-headed households, in all regions except, Dodoma, Morogoro, Singida, Mwanza and Mara. The difference was however small in most other regions with the exception of Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tabora (Chart 3.30).

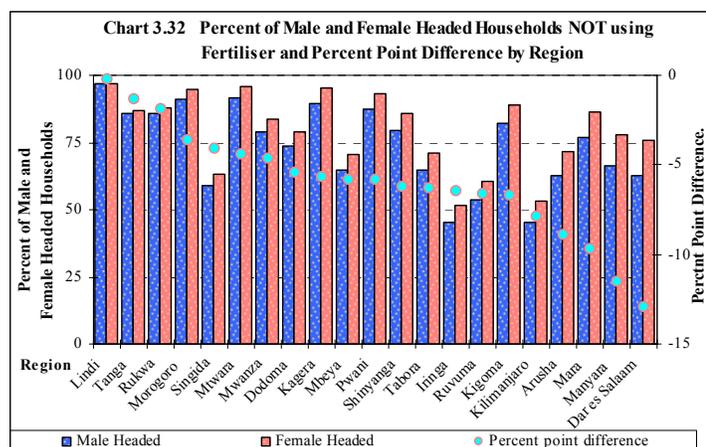


3.3.3 Use of fertilizer

Fertilisers are applied more than any other input, however it is only applied on 27% of the total area planted (permanent and annual crops combined) This is likely to be an over exaggeration as different types of fertiliser can be applied to the same crop on the same land. There is a small difference in the percentages of the planted area with fertiliser between male and female headed households using fertilisers (4 percentage points – 27% of male headed households and 23% female headed households). This is likely to be an over exaggeration as different types of fertiliser can be applied to the same land.

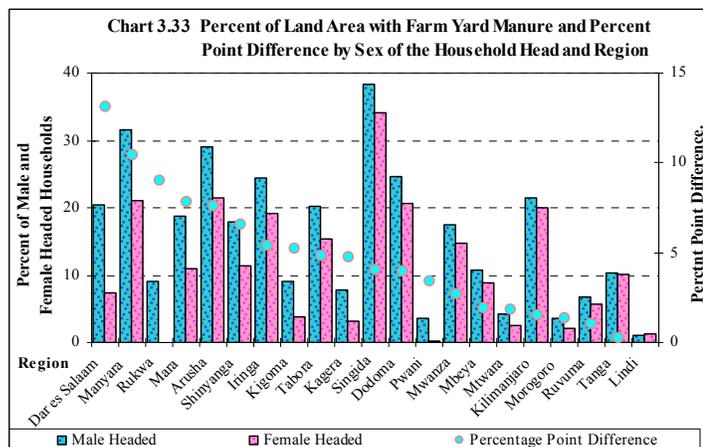
Farm yard manure is the most important of the three types of fertilizers distinguished by the Agricultural Sample Census - inorganic fertiliser, compost and farm yard manure-, being applied on 17% of the total area planted by male-headed households and 13% of the area planted by female-headed households (Chart 3.31). There are no other differences between male and female-headed households in fertiliser use at National Level

In all regions the percentage of the female-headed households not using fertiliser is generally higher than that of male-headed households, though the difference is small in most regions, ranging from 0 to 7 percentage point difference. Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Mara and Arusha had a larger percentage point difference in planted area without fertiliser application between male and female-headed households (ranging from 9 to 14 percentage point difference) (Chart 3.32).



Whilst there are further regional variations between male and female-households in the type of fertiliser used, care should be taken with the interpretation of these data as differences may be a result of the small number of observations. Nonetheless, the following comments can be made

In all regions, male headed households have a higher percent of planted area with farm yard manure than female headed households and the magnitude of this difference is highest in Dar es Salaam (13 percentage point difference), Manyara (10), Rukwa (9) and Mara (8) and Arusha (8). Regions with the least difference in area planted with farm yard manure between male and female headed households are Lindi, Tanga, Ruvuma, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro (0, 0, 1, 1, 2 percentage point difference respectively) (Chart 3.33 and Map 3.8).



The gender difference in the use of compost has a different regional pattern to that of farm yard manure with a higher percent of planted area in female headed households than in male headed households in Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Ruvuma and Arusha (Chart 3.34). Most of these regions have a higher percent of male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households (Chart 3.33) which may indicate that low access to farm yard manure in female headed households is substituted, to a lesser extent, by compost.

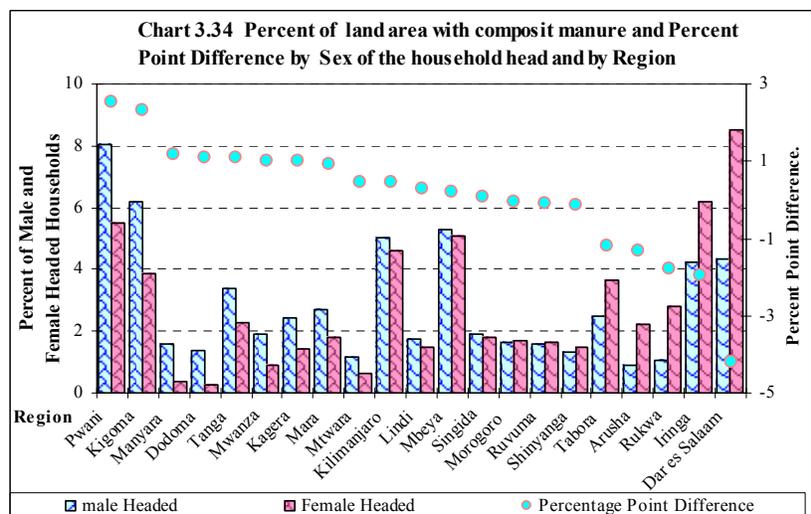
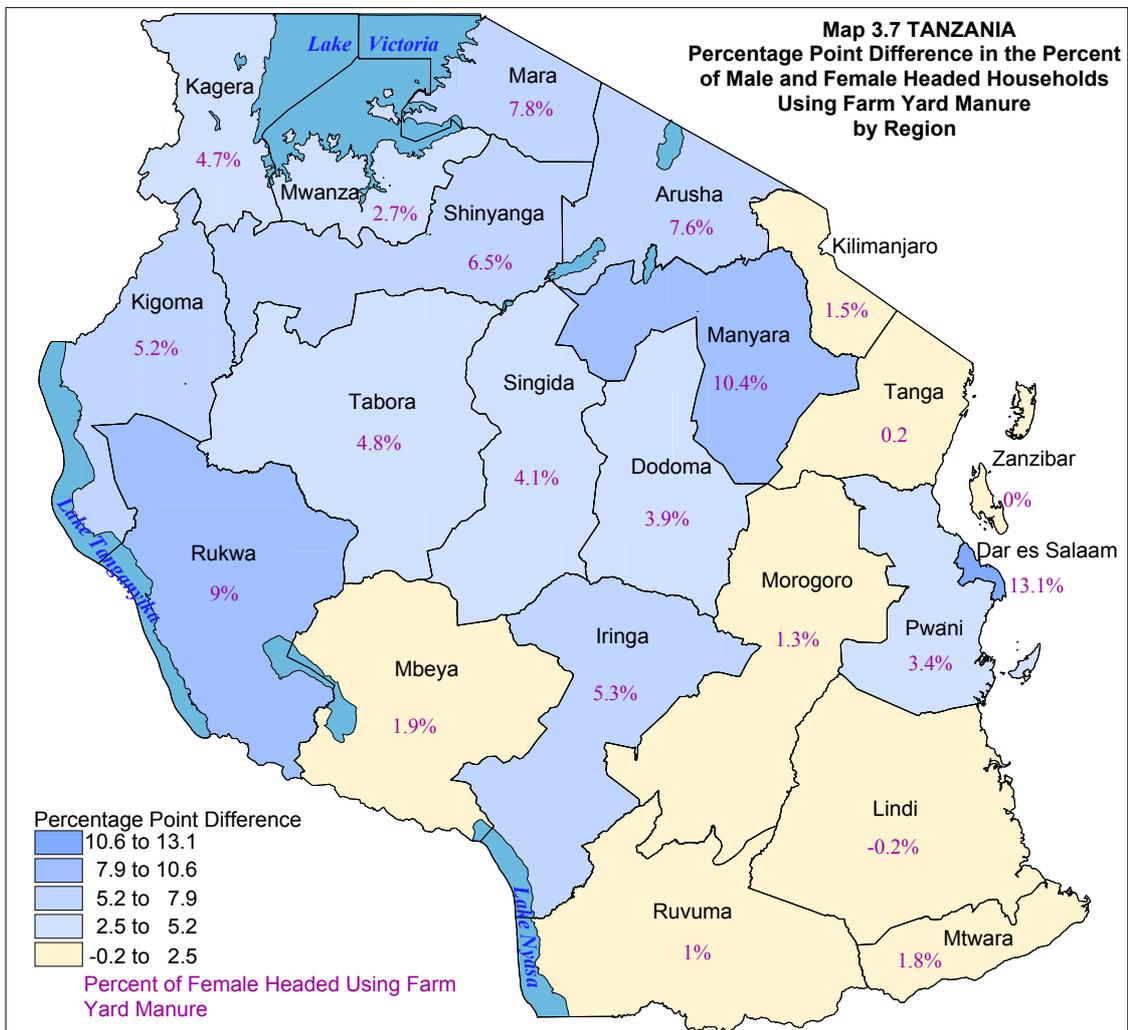
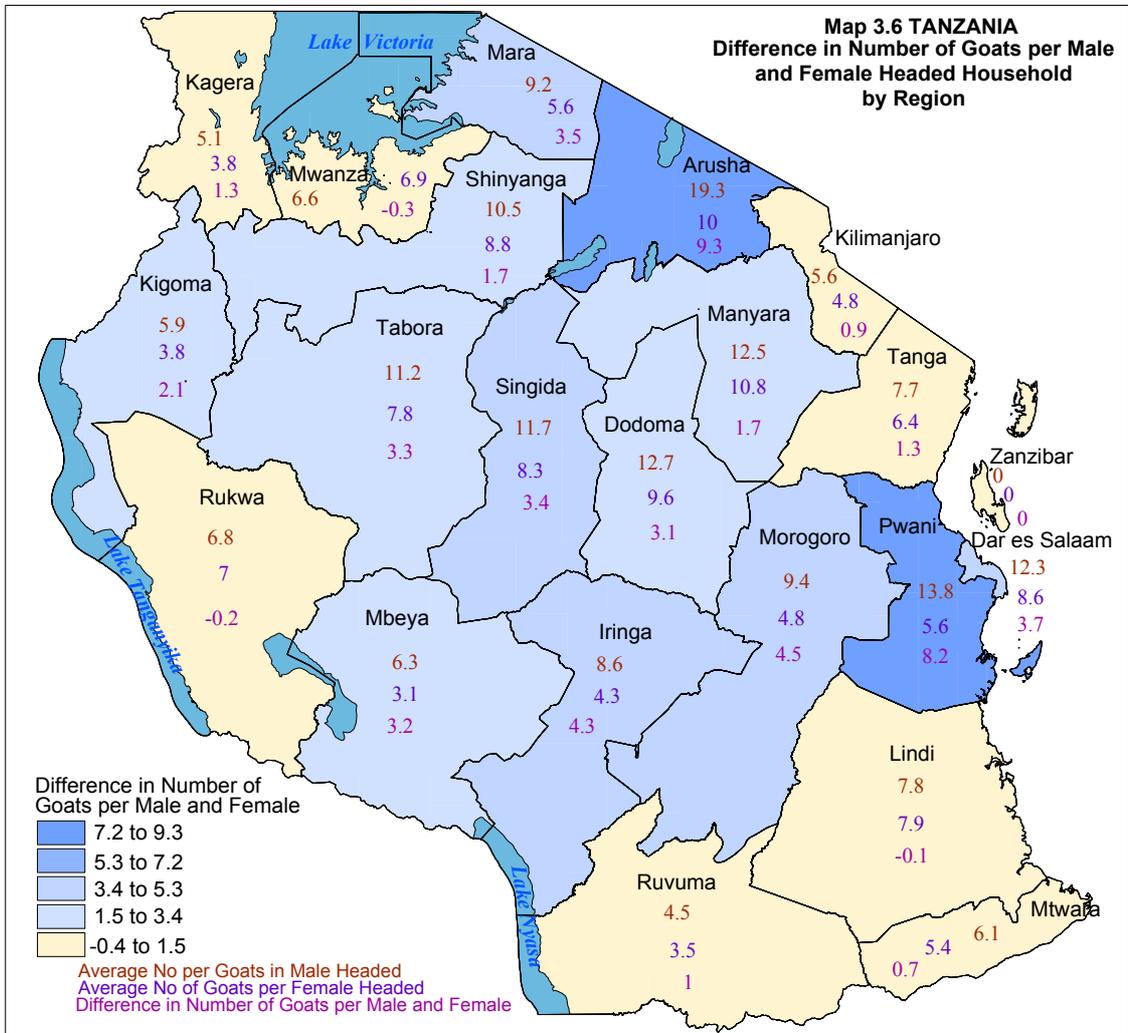


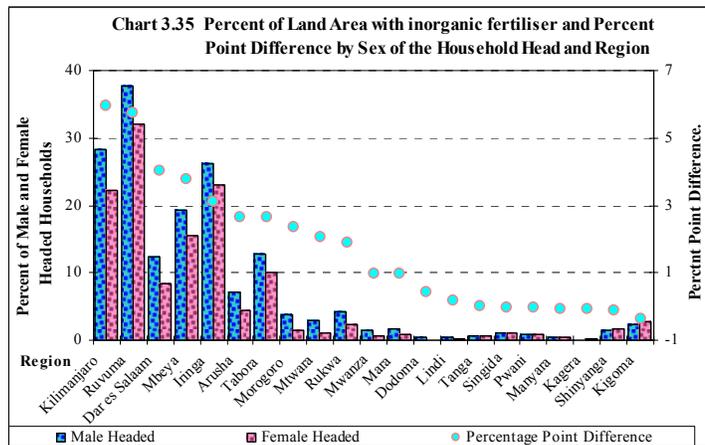
Table 3.6 Percentage of the area to which inorganic fertilisers were applied by region and sex of head the household

% of total area	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Tanzania
Male headed households	0	7	28	1	4	1	12	0	3	38	26	19	1	13	4	2	2	0	2	2	0	8
Female headed households	0	4	22	1	1	1	8	0	1	32	23	15	1	10	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	7

The regional percent point difference in the planted area with inorganic fertilisers between male and female headed households is small (Table 3.6). However, in the regions that uses inorganic fertiliser there is a consistently slightly higher percent of male headed households using organic fertiliser than that of female headed households with Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Dar es Salaam and Mbeya having the largest difference (a difference of between 4 and 6 percentage points) (Chart 3.35).



The higher use of fertilisers in male headed households may, to a certain extent, be due to a greater access to farm yard manure, either directly from their farms or bought. However with the exception of compost (which is used in minor quantities) the same pattern exists for other types of fertiliser, so other access/cost factors play a role in the higher use of fertilisers by male headed households (Map 3.9).



3.4 IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES

3.4.1 Irrigation

During the long rainy season 5,686,187 hectares were planted out of which only 3.6 percent of the planted area (205,113 hectares) was irrigated. Of the total area under irrigation, 88 percent was cultivated by male headed and 12 percent by female headed households, which is slightly different to the proportion of male and female headed households in Tanzania mainland (80% male headed and 20% female headed (Chart 2.5)).

Table 3.7 Planted area under irrigation during the long rainy season by selected annual crop and by sex of head of household for Tanzania Mainland

Type of annual crop	Planted area		Planted area under irrigation				% Irrigated area of total area planted		
	Total area (ha)	Irrigated area		Male-headed households		Female-headed households		Male heads	Female heads
		Total irrigated area (ha)	% irrigated	Area (ha)	% of total irrigated area	Area (ha)	% of total irrigated area		
Cereals	3,880,178	135,378	66	117,175	65	18,203	71	3.5	3.5
Roots & Tubers	354,086	5,863	3	4,861	3	1,002	4	1.6	1.8
Pulses	633,775	24,958	12	21,682	12	3,276	13	4.0	3.6
Oil seeds & oil nuts	488,335	4,290	2	3,930	2	360	1	0.9	0.6
Fruit & vegetables	47,395	27,244	13	24,765	14	2,479	10	57.9	54.1
Cash crops	282,418	7,380	4	7,223	4	156	1	2.8	0.8
Tanzania Mainland	5,686,187	205,113	100	179,636	100	25,477	100	3.6	3.4

However there is no difference in the percent of planted area with irrigation of male headed households compared with that of female headed households (3.6 percent and 3.4 percent respectively). Both male and female headed households irrigate mostly fruit and vegetables and there is virtually no difference in the percent of male and female headed household land under irrigation for the different crop types. (Table 3.7).

3.5 ACCESS TO SUPPORT SERVICES

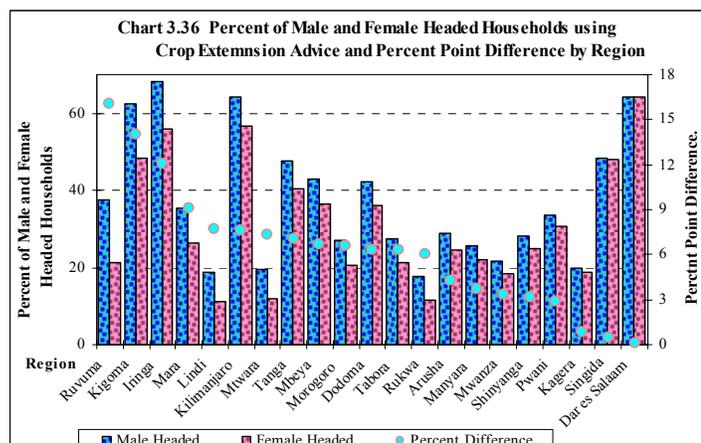
3.5.1 Credit facilities

Credit is provided to a very small number of smallholders. Relevant data are presented in chapter 7.

3.5.2 Access to extension services

Extension services are provided to 36 percent of the rural agriculture households in Tanzania (36% of male headed households and 31% of female headed households).

There is considerable regional variation in extension service delivery. In Kigoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Singida and Dar es Salaam more than 40 % of both male and female-headed households receive extension services, with Dar es Salaam and Singida having the most equitable delivery of extension services between male and female-headed households. In Lindi, Mtwara, Rukwa and Kagera, less than 20 % of both male and female-headed households receive extension services.



All regions, with the exception of Dar es Salaam, show that male headed-households receive relatively more extension services though the difference is relatively small in most regions. The difference in extension delivery is largest in Ruvuma, Kigoma, Iringa and Mara, varying from 16 to 9 percentage points (Chart 3.36 & Map 3.10).

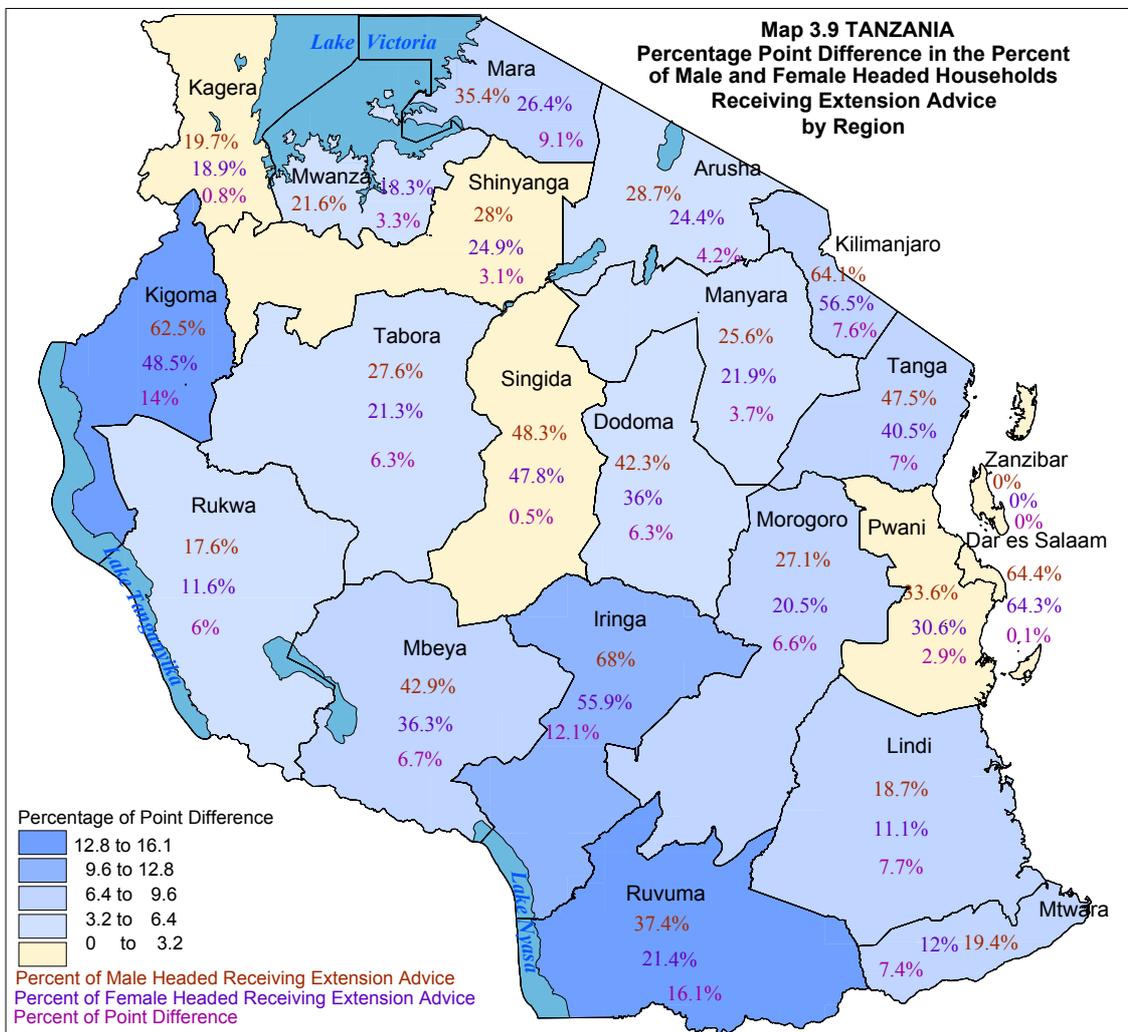
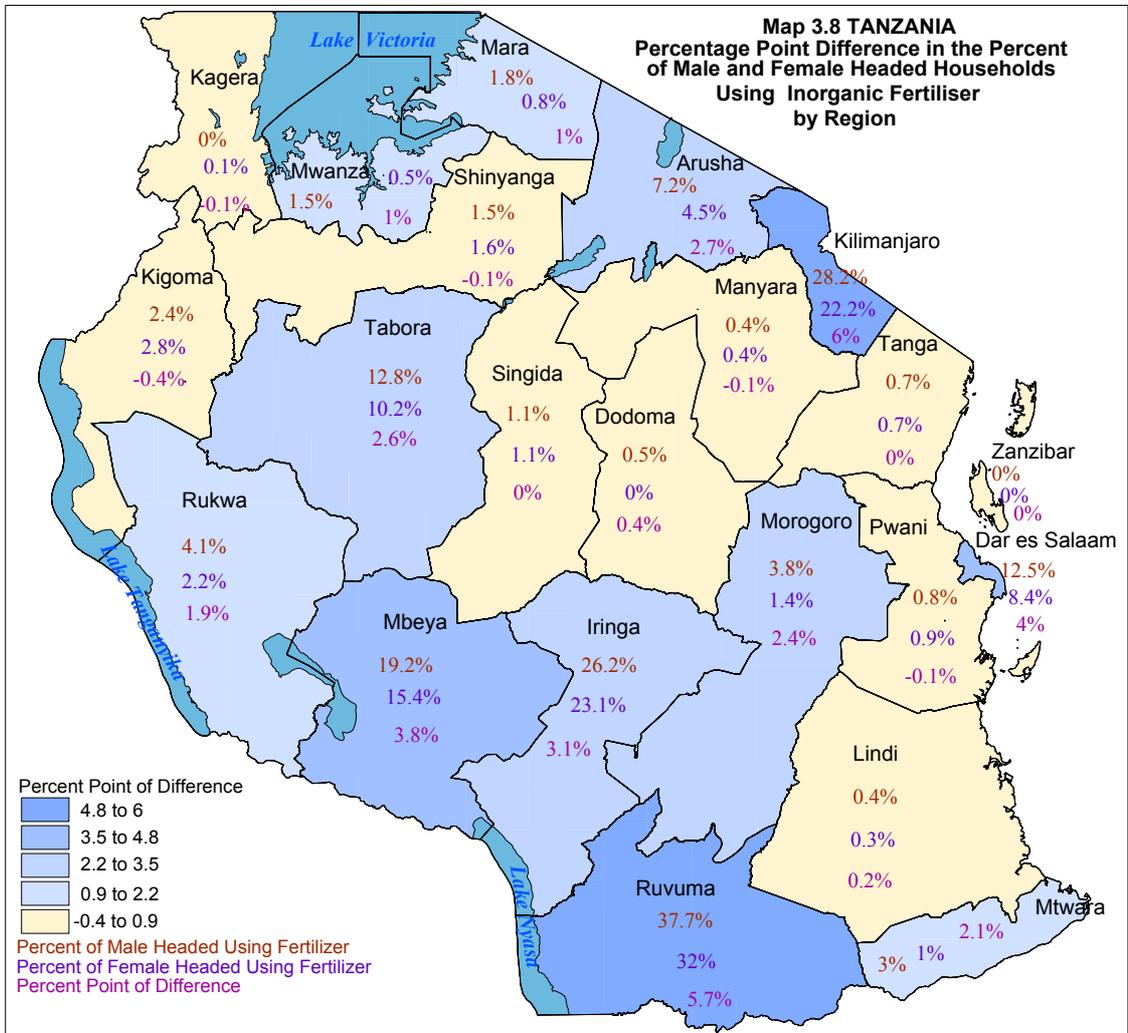
3.6 OTHER PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES: Fish Farming and Tree Planting

3.6.1 Fish farming

Fish farming is still an upcoming sector in Tanzania. Only a few male-headed households were engaged in this activity.

3.6.2 Tree planting

A total of 554,196 or 14 percent of the total number of male-headed households have planted trees on their land, against 97,764 or 10 percent of the total number of female headed households.



4. GENDER BASED PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

This chapter discusses household participation in agricultural production in its largest sense and compares male headed and female headed households. It first presents data on crop production followed by animal production and fish farming. The chapter concludes by presenting the findings of tree planting and forest exploitation.

4.1 CROP PRODUCTION: ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

4.1.1 Households planting during the long rainy season

During the long rainy season 3,972,089 households (82.7 of all agriculture households) planted crops, comprising of 3,194,487 male headed household and 777,602 female headed households (83% and 82% of the male and female headed households respectively). This high percentage was the same for most regions with the exception of Mwanza, Kigoma, Kagera, which have a greater dependence on the short rainy season than the long rainy season. There is little difference between male and female headed households, with the exception of Mwanza, Kigoma and Manyara, which have a higher percent of male headed households planting during the long rainy season than female headed households (between 7 and 9 percentage points more male headed households). Whereas, Dar es Salaam and Pwani have a higher percent of female headed households planting during the long rainy season (between 4 and 6 percentage point more female headed households compared to male headed households) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number of Households planting during the long rainy season by sex of head of Household and Region.

Region	Mwanza	Kigoma	Manyara	Morogoro	Kagera	Mbeya	Arusha	Tanga	Ruvuma	Mtwara	Kilimanjaro	Total	Iringa	Tabora	Shinyanga	Dodoma	Singida	Mara	Rukwa	Lindi	Pwani	Dar es Salaam
% Male Headed	36.6	62.0	97.8	86.8	45.1	93.1	82.5	88.8	98.2	99.1	75.6	82.8	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.6	66.2	99.2	98.5	49.0	70.9
% Female Headed	27.7	53.4	90.8	82.9	41.4	89.5	79.4	86.0	96.1	97.8	74.7	82.3	99.4	99.7	99.1	99.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	99.3	52.8	77.0
Difference	8.9	8.6	7.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-3.8	-6.0

Only 4 percent of households mentioned that lack of money prevents them from planting during the long rainy season and there is no difference between the gender of the head of household apart from in Arusha where 5 percent of male headed and 0 percent of female headed households reported money as being the main reason for not planting. The main reason for not planting crops (excluding those households that did not grow annual crops) is associated with lack of rainfall (either no rains or the rains came too late) with 42 percent of male headed households and 36 of female headed households reporting rains as the main reason for not planting (Table 4.2). This is followed by illness/social problems which is worse in female headed households (31%) compared to male headed households (23%). (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number of Households By Main Reason for NOT Planting Annual Crops During the Long Rainy Season

Reasons	Region	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
No Rains	Male headed	0	7	16	18	30	39	15	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	8	28	15	11	18
	Female headed	0	5	10	15	34	46	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	5	30	6	9	16
Rains Came Too Late	Male headed	27	15	16	32	19	14	28	4	0	9	34	3	24	0	17	18	30	18	39	23	15	24
	Female headed	0	11	15	27	23	12	29	0	0	19	13	4	0	100	0	13	45	12	38	19	14	20
Does not Plant Crops	Male headed	0	53	47	31	16	30	40	64	12	80	33	80	44	7	41	34	6	39	13	32	42	31
	Female headed	0	55	35	15	22	23	22	100	17	49	0	72	0	0	0	37	49	40	12	33	27	31
No Money	Male headed	0	5	3	1	6	2	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	8	4	5	2	0	4
	Female headed	0	0	5	1	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	5	2	3
Social Problems	Male headed	73	20	19	19	29	15	14	28	66	11	33	16	32	93	42	38	40	31	14	28	32	23
	Female headed	100	29	35	42	17	17	23	0	83	32	88	22	0	0	0	44	0	41	17	36	48	31

4.1.2 Households planting during the short rainy season

During the short rainy season 1,623,028 households (33.8%) planted crops comprising of 1,321,425 male headed households (34 % of male headed households) and 301,603 female headed (32%). Many regions experienced insufficient rainfall for crop cultivation during the short rainy season. Regions with more than 50 percent of households that plant crops during this season are: Kilimanjaro (54%), Tanga (74%), Morogoro (51%), Pwani (68%), Kigoma (94%), Kagera (91%), Mwanza (95%) and Mara (68%).

The highest percentage difference between male and female headed households planting in the short rain season was found in Mara region. All other regions had only small differences between (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Number of Households By Sex of Head of Household and Having Planted During the Short Rainy Season

Region	Mara	Morogoro	Pwani	Kigoma	Tanga	Kilimanjaro	Total	Arusha	Singida	Dodoma	Rukwa	Shinyanga	Lindi	Tabora	Iringa	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Mwanza	Manyara	Kagera	Mbeya	Dar es Salaam
Male headed	70.0	51.2	68.6	94.3	74.8	54.1	34.2	31.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.7	3.6	91.0	15.3	35.9
Female headed	60.3	47.8	65.4	91.2	71.8	51.5	31.9	30.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	95.2	5.1	92.5	19.1	39.8
Difference	9.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-1.5	-3.8	-3.9

Only 4 percent of the households mentioned that lack of money prevents them from planting during the long rainy season and there is no difference between the gender of the head of household apart from Arusha where 5 percent of male-headed and 0 percent of female-headed households reported money as being the main reason for not planting. Lack of rainfall (either no rains or the rains came too late) is the main reason for not planting crops (excluding those households that did not grow annual crops), reported by 42 percent of the male and 36 percent of the female-headed households as the main reason for not planting (Table 4.2). This is followed by illness/social problems, which is worse in female-headed households (31%), compared to male-headed households (23%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.4: Main Reason for Not Planting Crops During the Short Rainy Season by Sex of Head of Household By Region

Reason	Male/female headed households	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
		No Rains	Male headed	12	39	34	45	39	44	42	10	34	20	17	34	34	41	42	2	15	26	26	26	31	33
	Female headed	20	27	29	36	45	55	44	5	20	17	18	19	17	100	0	0	16	23	24	19	34	30
Rains Came Too Late	Male headed	56	28	23	27	43	16	25	42	41	66	72	39	54	35	43	32	44	12	41	30	50	34
	Female headed	39	27	23	19	42	9	30	39	51	48	80	44	58	0	100	26	36	13	42	31	48	32
Does not Plant Annual Crops	Male headed	29	21	28	4	4	21	24	4	24	13	9	14	7	22	15	34	37	27	7	19	12	17
	Female headed	38	33	21	5	1	13	8	0	24	24	2	13	25	0	0	27	44	7	5	23	13	16
No Money	Male headed	3	5	4	2	7	4	3	41	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	4	4	4	7	4	6	5
	Female headed	0	2	4	4	7	6	6	56	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	5	13	2	6	5	6
Illness / Social Problems	Male headed	1	7	11	22	8	15	5	3	0	0	2	4	5	1	0	29	0	32	19	21	1	11
	Female headed	2	11	23	37	5	17	11	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	0	47	0	43	28	20	0	17

4.2 TOTAL PLANTED AREA OF MAIN CROPS

Male-headed households planted 86.6 percent of the total planted area with the remaining 13.4 percent being planted by female headed households. This reflects the overall ratio of male to female-headed agricultural households and not the total contribution of females to agriculture production as the Agricultural sample census recorded agricultural activities undertaken by female members of male-headed households under the male heads of households. Taking into account that 80 percent of the agricultural households is headed by a man and 20 percent by a woman and without going into details of the reasons why, the percentages of planted area by sex of the head of household do however indicate that female-headed

households on average plant less land than male-headed households.

At national level, there are no significant differences in crop preferences between male and female-headed households. They both prefer cereals, followed by pulses, oil seeds, roots and tubers, cash crops and fruit and vegetables (Table 4.5), signifying that both male and female households give preference to food crop production as a way of ensuring household food security, which further emphasises the predominance of subsistence agriculture in the country.

Table 4.5 Total Planted Area by Crop Type and Sex of Head of Household

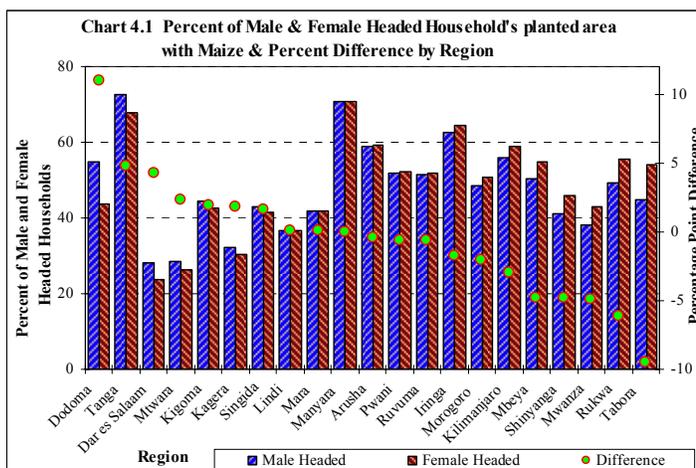
Male/female headed household	Crop Type	Cereals	Roots & Tubers	Pulses	Oil seeds	Fruit & vegetables	Cash crops	Total
Male headed	Total area planted (ha)	4,126,769	363,353	802,020	463,570	62,820	364,938	6,183,471
	% of total area	66.7	5.9	13.0	7.5	1.0	5.9	100.0
Female headed	Total area planted (ha)	646,195	69,670	136,699	70,434	6,666	30,907	960,571
	% of total area	67.3	7.3	14.2	7.3	0.7	3.2	100.0

4.3 MAIZE PRODUCTION

4.3.1 Area Planted with Maize

At national level, there is no significant difference between male and female-headed households in the percentage of the planted area devoted to the cultivation of maize, with male-headed households using 48 percent of their total planted area for maize and female-headed households using an average of 50 percent of their total area..

Some regional variation exists between male and female-headed households in the percentage of the planted area with maize. In Dodoma region male-headed household planted a higher percent of the planted area with maize (10 percentage point higher) compared to female-headed households. Whereas, in Tabora and Rukwa female-headed households planted a higher percent of the planted area with maize (respectively 9.5% and 6% percentage point higher compared to male headed households) (Chart 4.1).



4.3.2 Yield levels during the long rainy season

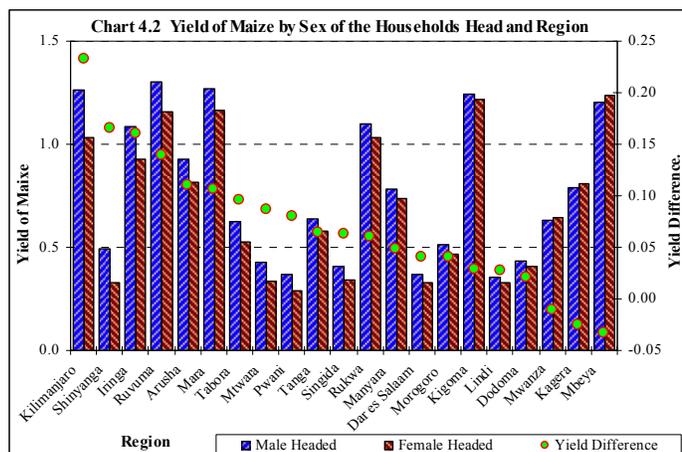
At national level there are very small differences in yield between male and female headed households, with equal yields of maize and only 0.7 tonnes per hectare (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Yield of Maize and Paddy by sex of head of household

Selected Staple crop	Male headed households				Female headed households			
	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tonnes)	Yield (t/ha)	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tonnes)	Yield t/ha
Maize	2,364,697	1,994,648	1,748,616	0.7	371,706	308,011	253,834	0.7
Paddy	464,018	389,501	460,757	1	54,635	42,663	42,768	0.8
Total	3,016,174	2,529,974	2,360,344		462,710	378,551	321,964	

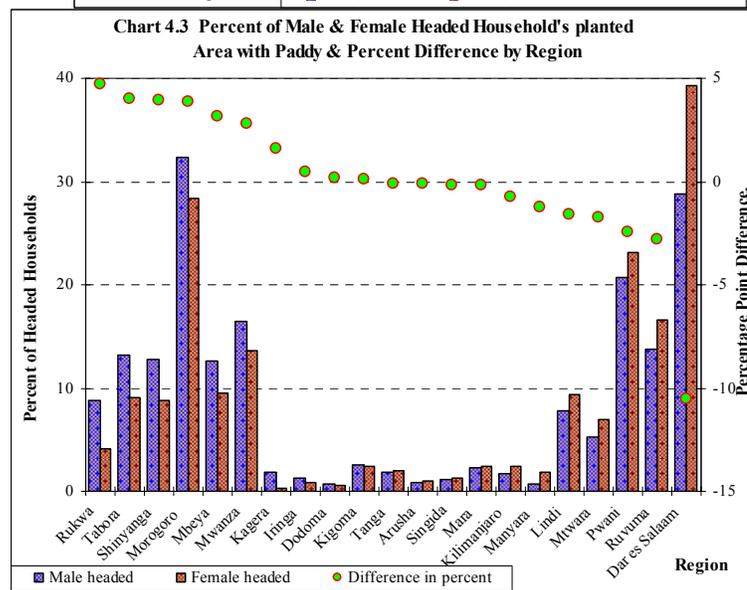
Male and female headed households in Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Mbeya, Kigoma and Mara had yield levels of more than 1 t/ha while Dodoma, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara, and Singida had yields of less than 0.5t/ha for both male and female headed households

Chart 4.2 indicates small regional differences in yield levels of maize. With the exception of Mwanza, Kigoma and Mbeya, male headed households in all regions had a slightly higher yield of maize compared to female headed households. The lower productivity in female headed households may be a result of having less access to inputs.



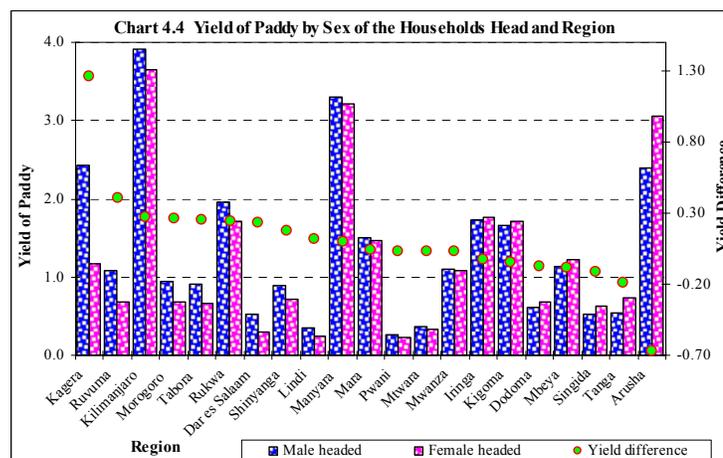
4.4 PADDY PRODUCTION

At national level male headed households have a slightly higher percent of their planted area under paddy than female headed households: 9 percent of the total planted area of male headed household and 7 percent of the total planted area of female headed household. However, some large differences can be found at regional level. In Rukwa female headed households have 5 percentage points more of their planted area under paddy, whilst, in Dar es Salaam, female headed households have 10 percentage points more of their planted area under paddy. In most other regions only a small difference exists in the percent of the planted area of paddy between male and female headed households.



At national level, male headed households have a slightly higher yield of paddy than female headed households (1t/ha for male and 0.8 t/ha for female headed households) (Table 4.6).

Kilimanjaro and Manyara had the highest yields of paddy (over 3t/ha) for both male and female-headed households, while Pwani had the lowest yields for both male and female headed households, (0.3t/ha and 0.2t/ha respectively) (Chart 4.4). The yield difference between male



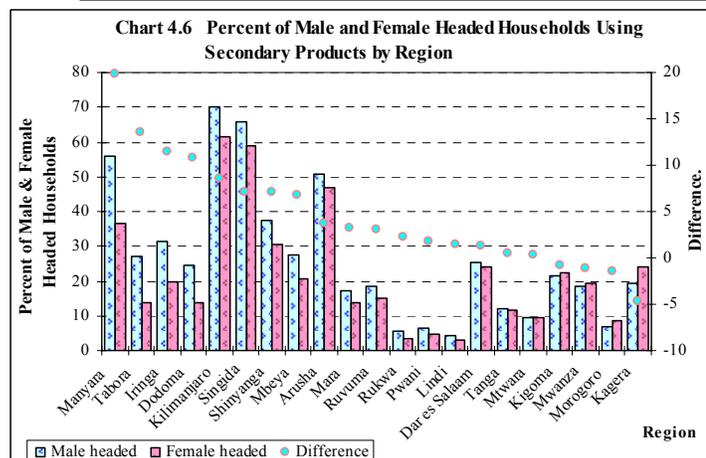
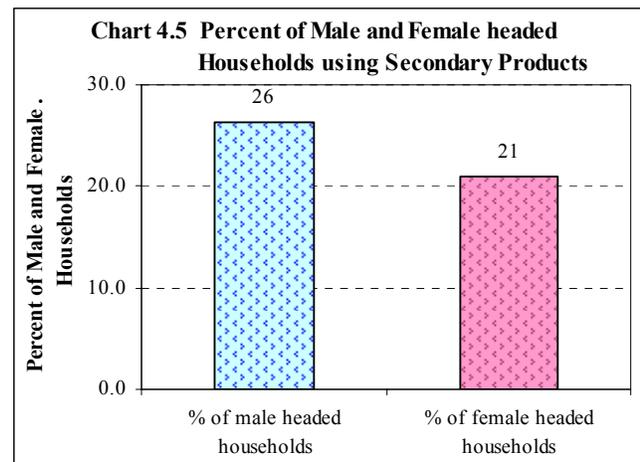
and female headed households is only significant for Kagera region, where male headed households have 1.3 tonnes per hectare more than female headed households and Arusha region, where female headed households have 0.7 tonnes per hectare more than male headed households.

4.5 UTILISATION OF SECONDARY PRODUCTS

Secondary products are the second most important product from a crop (the grain from maize may be the main product and the stem and leaves for feeding cattle may be the secondary product).

Out of a total of 4,762,589 agricultural households, 1,211,295 used secondary products (25%); 1,012,844 or 26% of the male headed households and 198,452 or 21% of the female headed households (Chart 4.5)

This trend replicates itself in most regions, with the difference being particularly high in Manyara, where 56 percent of the male headed households used secondary products compared to 36 percent of the female headed households. Tabora, Iringa, and Dodoma also have a higher percent of the male headed households using secondary products, whereas Kigoma and Morogoro have a slightly higher percent of the female headed households using secondary products (Chart 4.6).



4.5.1 Main use of secondary products

Secondary products are the second most important product from a crop (the grain from maize may be the main product and the stem and leaves for feeding cattle may be the secondary product).

The main use of secondary products for both male and female headed households is for feeding livestock

followed by human consumption, fuel for cooking, building material and sale. A higher percent of male headed households use secondary products for livestock feeding than male headed households, whilst household consumption of

Table 4.7 Utilisation of Secondary Products by Sex of Head of Household

Use	Male-headed households	% Utili - sation	Female-headed households	% Utili - sation	Difference
Feeding livestock	1,267,795	71.3	181,386	56.5	14.8
Household consumption	229,561	12.9	64,155	20.0	-7.1
Fuel for cooking	163,724	9.2	41,258	12.9	-3.6
Building material	67,169	3.8	13,706	4.3	-0.5
Sold	43,990	2.5	18,525	5.8	-3.3
other	5,326	0.3	1,828	0.6	-0.3
No of occurrences of use of secondary products	1,777,565	100	320,858	100	0.0

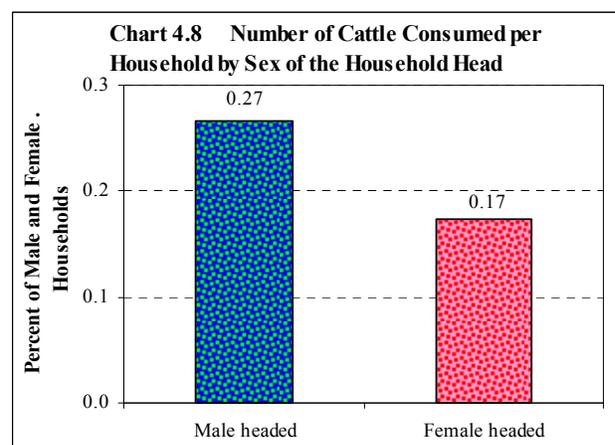
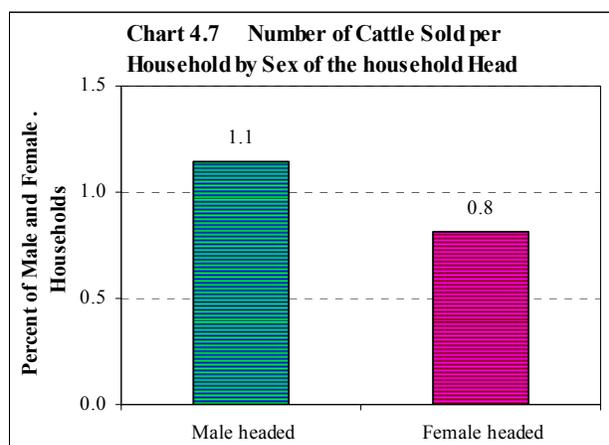
secondary products is more important in female headed households (Table 4.7). This may simply be due to the higher percent of male headed households with livestock or it may be due to more serious poverty related factor that forces more female headed households to consume secondary products.

Slightly more female headed households use more secondary products for building materials compared to male headed households. This may be an indication that the female headed household have less access to forests trees for building as this may be a traditionally male controlled resource or that the female headed household head does not have the skills to build a house or the money to buy better quality building material and is forced to use secondary products for building its dwelling.

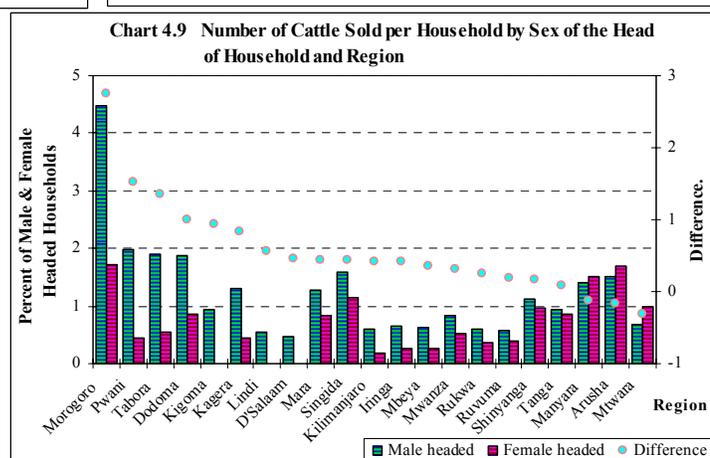
4.6 ANIMAL PRODUCTION: LIVESTOCK, SMALL RUMINANTS AND POULTRY

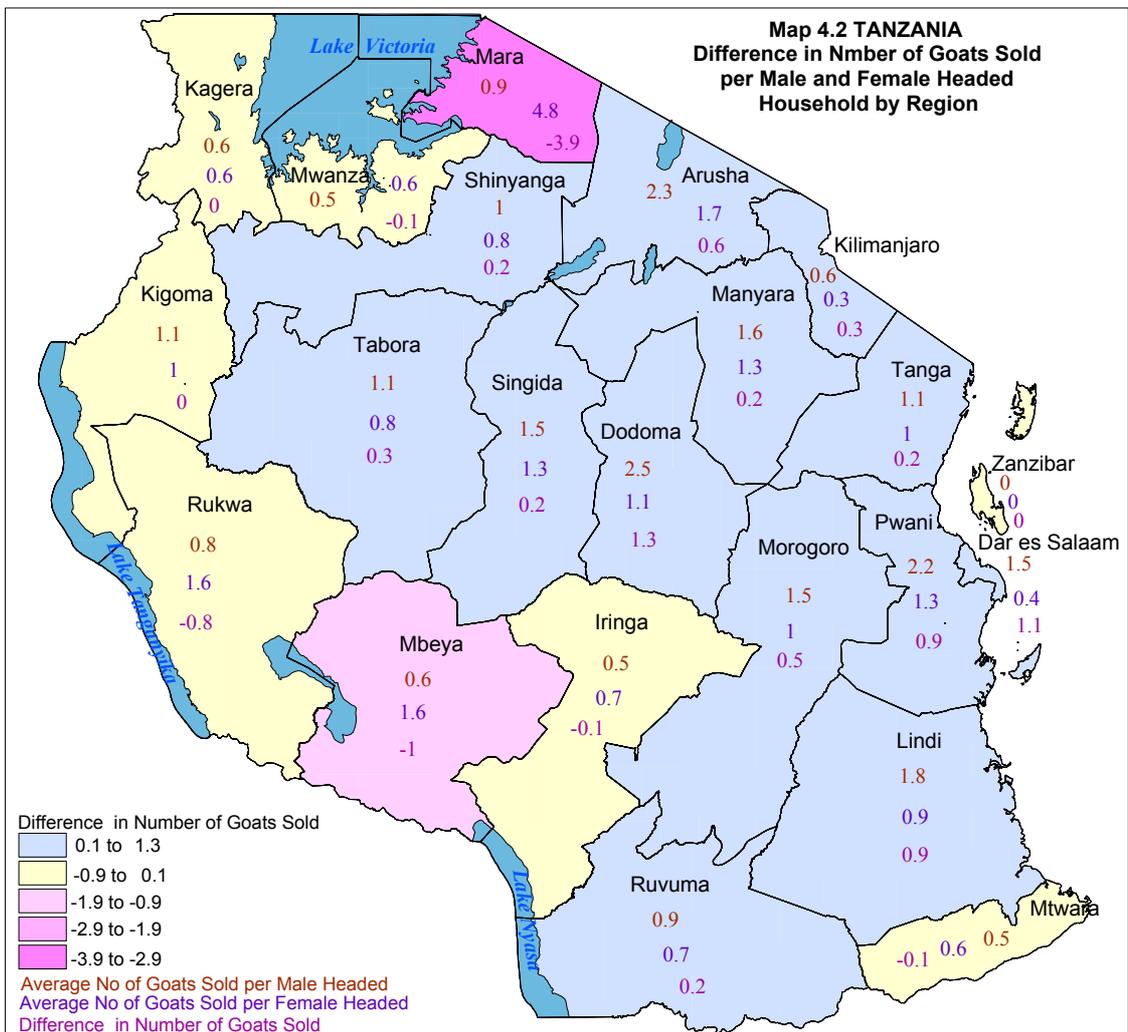
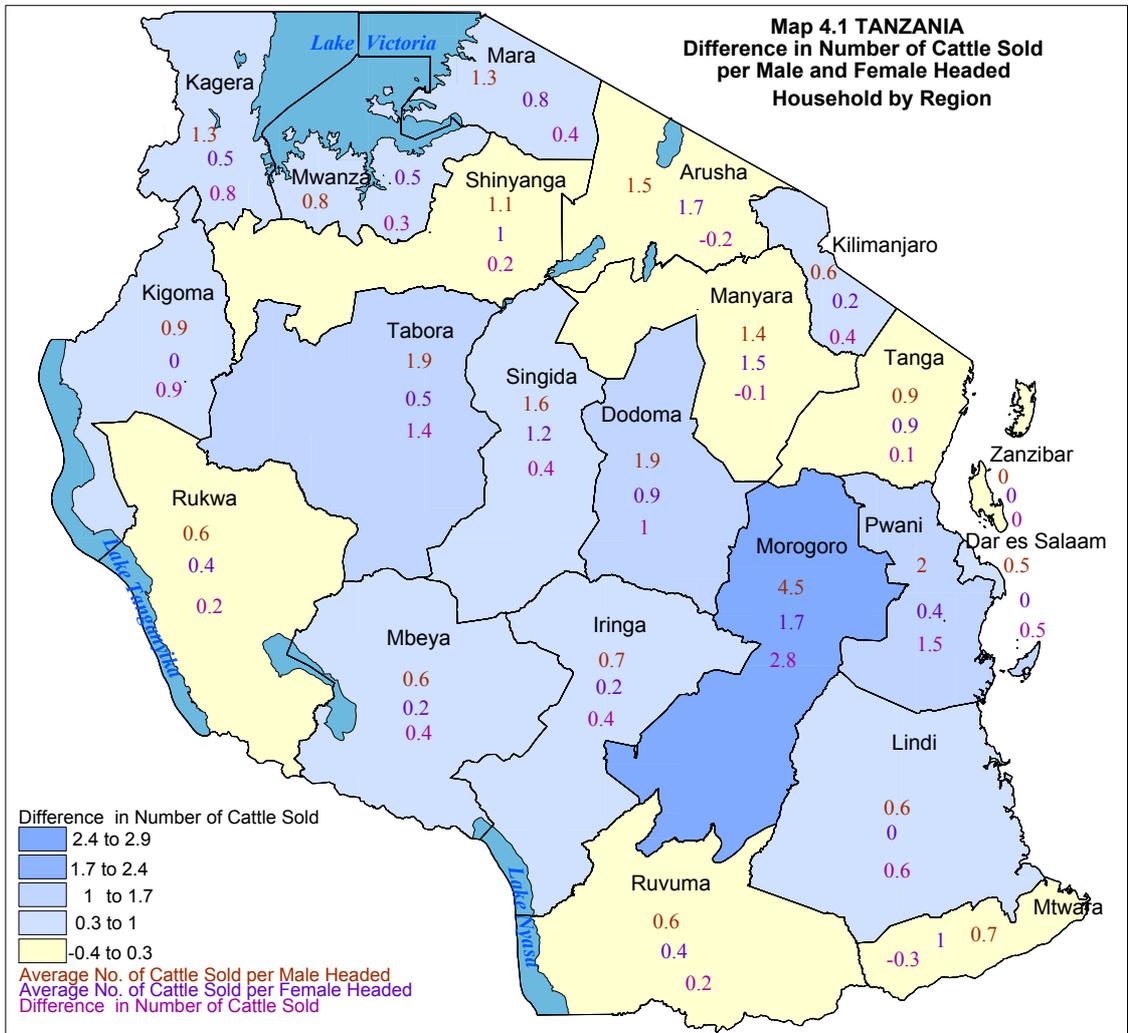
4.6.1 Cattle traded or consumed by the households

At national level, 1,257,887 cattle are sold by male headed households and 113,107 are sold by female headed households (Table 4.8a & b) representing 1.1 and 0.8 head per male and female headed household respectively (Chart 4.7). Home consumption of cattle is substantially less than selling for both kinds of household, with only 293,063 cattle consumed by male and 24,319 by female headed households (Table 4.8 a & b) representing 0.27 and 0.17 head per male and female headed households respectively (Chart 4.8). This shows that cattle are valued more for their monetary value than for their nutritive value to the household and that male headed households are able to sell and consume slightly more than female headed households probably due to the fact that female headed households have less cattle to utilise.



The trend of male-headed households selling more cattle per household repeats itself in most regions, though this percent difference is only significant in the number of heads sold in the large cattle producing regions, Tabora, Dodoma, Kagera, Mara and Singida. The difference in the number of heads sold is far less in Morogoro, Pwani, Lindi and Kigoma (Chart 4.9 and Map 4.1).





Dodoma has the highest percent of cattle sold by both male and female headed households (97%) and the lowest percent of cattle consumed (3%). Lindi has the highest percent of cattle consumed by male headed households, with Mbeya and Tabora having the highest percent of cattle consumed by female headed households (Table 4.8b).

In the non traditional cattle keeping regions of Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma, all male headed household cattle offtake⁸ was for human consumption whilst for female headed households in these regions the cattle were sold, meaning that female headed households in these areas principally engaged in livestock production for income generation (Table 4.8a and b).

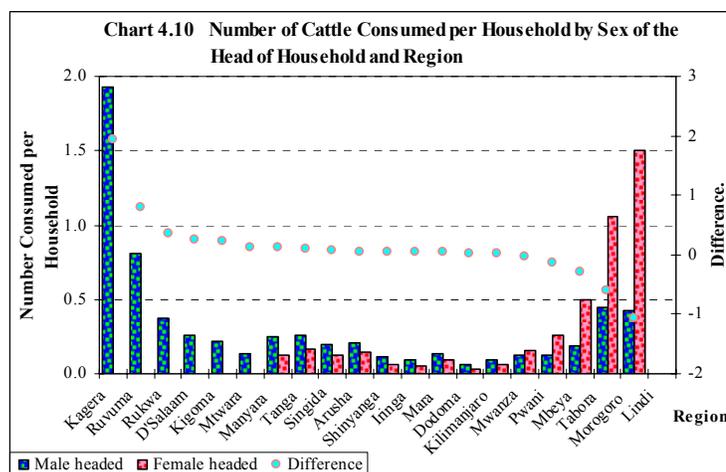
Chart 4.10 illustrates the relatively low consumption of cattle per household, which further confirms that cattle is mainly used as a financial resource as opposed to household consumption. In most regions male headed households consume more of their cattle than female headed households. However many of these regions are low cattle producing regions. In Tabora, Mbeya and Pwani regions female headed households consume more cattle per household than male headed households.

Table 4.8a Regional variations in the percentage of cattle sold & consumed by Male headed household

Region	Number sold/traded			Number consumed by household			Number of cattle consumed or traded in male headed households	Total male + female headed households	
	Total	% of total cattle	% of total number sold	Total	% of total cattle	% of total consumed		number Sold / Traded	number Consumed by the household
Dodoma	108,427	97	96	3,463	3	96	111,890	112,829	3,605
D'Salaam	924	64	100	519	36	100	1,443	924	519
Lindi	306	6	100	5,255	94	100	5,561	306	5,255
Mtwara	2,228	84	87	428	16	100	2,655	2,550	428
Ruvuma	9,316	42	97	13,006	58	100	22,322	9,577	13,006
Rukwa	25,404	62	98	15,430	38	100	40,834	26,023	15,430
Kigoma	19,346	81	100	4,606	19	100	23,953	19,346	4,606
Kagera	57,905	40	97	86,310	60	100	144,216	59,841	86,310
National Mainland	1,257,887	81	92	293,068	19	92	1,550,955	1,370,994	317,387

Table 4.8b Regional variations in the percentage of cattle sold & consumed by Female headed household

Region	Number sold/traded			Number consumed by the households			Number of cattle consumed or traded in female headed households	Total male + female headed households	
	Number Sold / Traded	% of total cattle	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total cattle	% of total consumed		number Sold / Traded	number Consumed by HH
Dodoma	4,402	97	4	142	3	4	4,544	112,829	3,605
Arusha	34,187	92	20	2,965	8	14	37,151	167,359	20,736
D' Salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924	519
Mtwara	322	100	13	0	0	0	322	2,550	428
Ruvuma	261	100	3	0	0	0	261	9,577	13,006
Mbeya	3,873	34	6	7,639	66	28	11,513	67,464	27,314
Tabora	1,758	34	1	3,425	66	11	5,183	120,907	31,211
Rukwa	619	100	2	0	0	0	619	26,023	15,430
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,346	4,606
Total	113,107	82	8	24,319	18	8	137,426	1,370,994	317,387



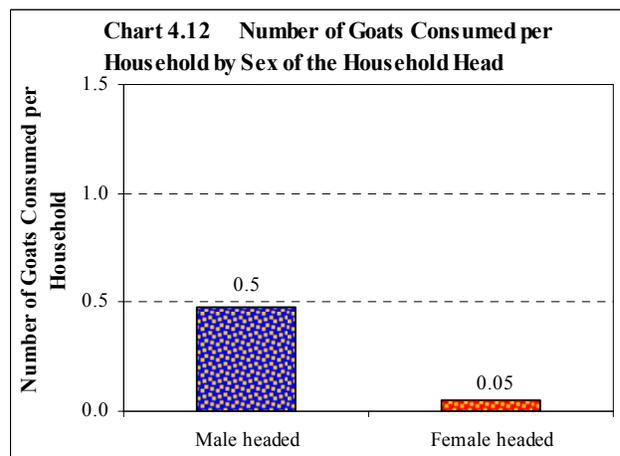
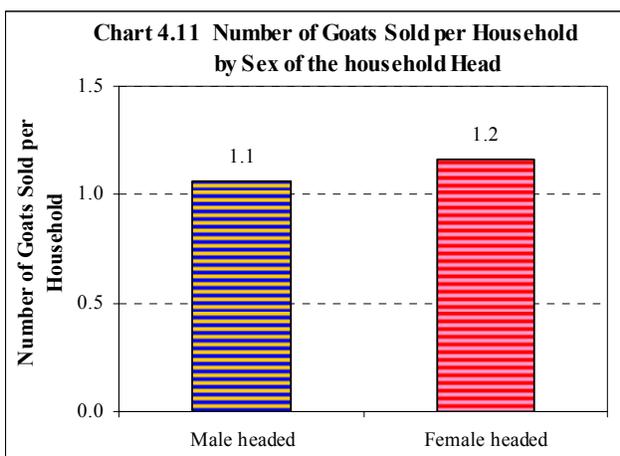
⁸ Offtake normally refers to the movement of cattle from the farmers herd either by household consumption, selling, giving away or death. In this case it represents selling and household consumption only
Tanzania Agriculture Sample Census – 2003 – NATIONAL GENDER REPORT

Most of the regions that have a high consumption of cattle in male headed household have a low population of cattle. However Kagera has a moderate population of cattle and the consumption was relatively high

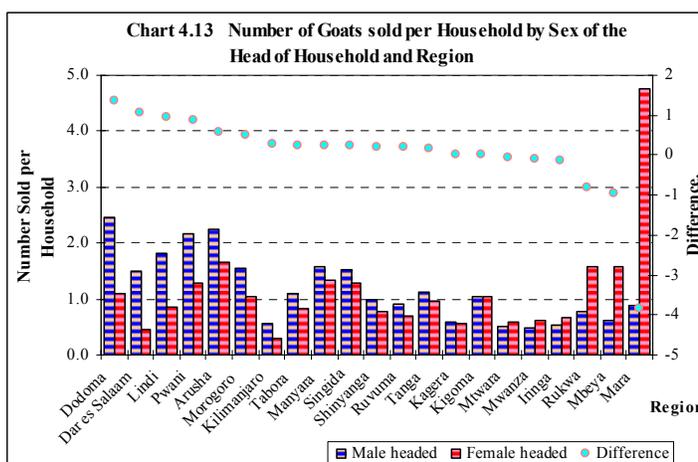
4.6.2 Goats traded or consumed by the household

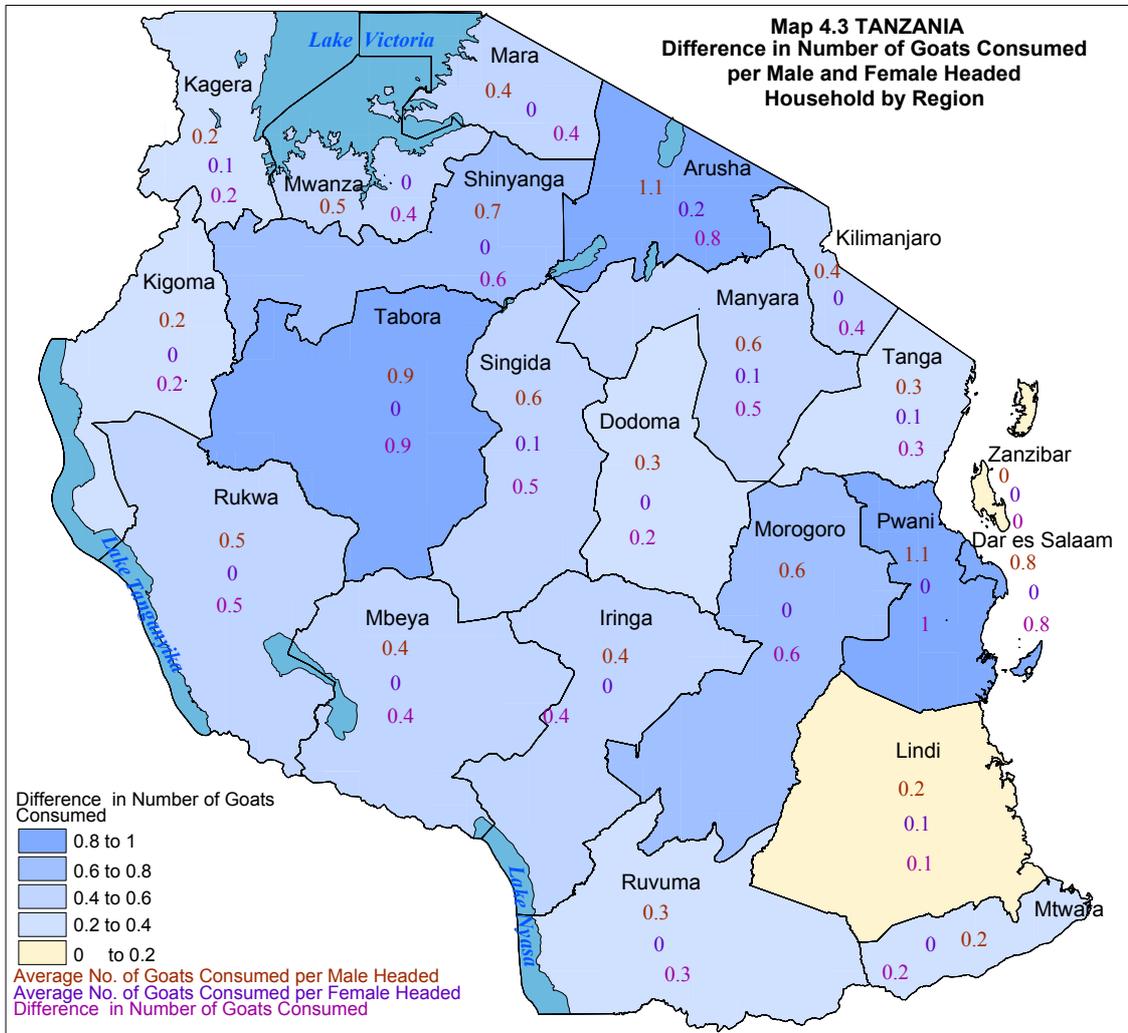
Both male and female-headed households keep goats more as a financial resource than for food for the family and this is slightly more so in female-headed households. 1,479,325 goats were sold on the mainland of Tanzania, 86 percent (1,278,169) by male and the remaining 14 percent (201,156) by female-headed households.

The average goat consumption is relatively low in mainland Tanzania, both in male and female-headed households, but at this low level the former eat on average 10 times more goat than the latter (Charts 4.11 & 4.12). There is little difference in the number of goats sold per household. This illustrates a heavy dependence on goats for cash, especially in female headed households. where goats are rarely consumed and this may have an impact on the nutritional status of members of the female headed households compared to male headed households (Map 4.2).

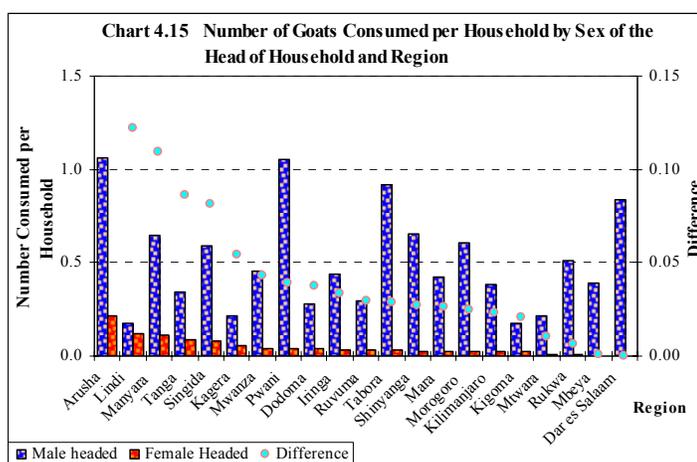


In most regions male-headed households sell, on average, more goats than female-headed households, although the differences remain small (between 0 and 2 percentage point difference). The largest differences were observed in Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Lindi which are low to moderate goat producing regions. On the other hand, Mara has a substantially higher number of goats being sold per female-headed household compared the male-headed households (4 percentage points difference), followed by Mbeya and Rukwa (Chart 4.13 and Map 4.3).





At National level Goat consumption is consistently higher in male headed households than in female headed households in all regions, especially so in Arusha, Pwani, Tabora and Dar es Salaam (between 0.8 to 1.1 goats per household) (Chart 4.15 and Map 4.4).



4.7 FISH FARMING

The number of smallholders practicing fish farming is very small and analysing gender in this small sample leads to high standard errors, so care must be exercised in using the data in this section.

In total, 12,155 male-headed households (0.3% of all male-headed households) and 2,077 female-headed households (0.2% of all female-headed households) are involved in fish farming. The highest number of female-headed households involved in fish farming is found in Iringa region. The most common type of fish farming system is by using dug out ponds, which applies to both kind of households. Iringa region has the highest number of female-headed households involved in fishing farming in natural and dug out ponds. Although not statistically significant, the sample census recorded only male-headed household involved in fish farming in the following 10 regions (Kagera, Mara, Tabora, Kigoma, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Mwanza, Manyara, and Arusha). This may indicate better opportunities for male-headed households to go into fish farming, possibly related to their more secure access to land. Although the sample census captured many other variables in relation to fish farming, the small number of observations does not allow further analysis.

4.8 TREE PLANTING

A total of 914,397 households use planted tree on the mainland of Tanzania. Out of this, 783199 households were male headed households (20% of the total number of male headed households) and 131,198 were female headed households (13% of the total number of female headed households). Kilimanjaro region had the largest number of both male and female headed households using planted tree resources, followed by Iringa region.

There is little difference between male and female headed households in the usage of planted trees: both use planted tree resources mainly for planks or timber,

followed by fuel-wood, shade, poles, medicine, and others. The use of planted tree resources for charcoal production in both male and female headed household is insignificant (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Number and percent of households using planted trees by type of use, and sex of the head of household.

Use of tree resource	Male HoHH		Female HoHH	
	Total number	% of total number	Total number	% of total number
Planks/timber	380,840	49	52,808	40
Fuelwood	160,904	21	31,785	24
Shade	140,108	18	27,803	21
Poles	70,997	9	12,877	10
Medicine	16,913	2	2,480	2
Charcoal	2,085	0	525	0
Other	11,352	1	2,951	2
Total	783199	100	131198	100

5 DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE AND DIVISION OF LABOUR

This chapter analyses the differences in the dependence on agriculture of the agriculture population and the division of labour within smallholder households. Dependence on agriculture is based on two indicators: whether the household member has agriculture as the most important activity and whether the household member works full time on the farm or not. The division of labour section presents the productive and non-productive activities of the household member within the following categories: Household head alone; adult males; adult females; adults; boys; girls; boys and girls, all household members and hired labour. There are some similarities between this chapter and chapter 2, with this chapter looking at the level of dependence on agriculture of the agriculture population whilst chapter 2 concentrates on the general demographics of the agriculture population.

5.1 LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

In order to identify gender disparities, the data in this section is presented in different ways: level of involvement of the active agriculture population (15 to 64 years of age) and the most active segment of the active agricultural population (18 to 44 years of age).

5.1.1 Level of involvement in Agriculture of the Active Agriculture Population (aged 15 to 64) between male and female headed households

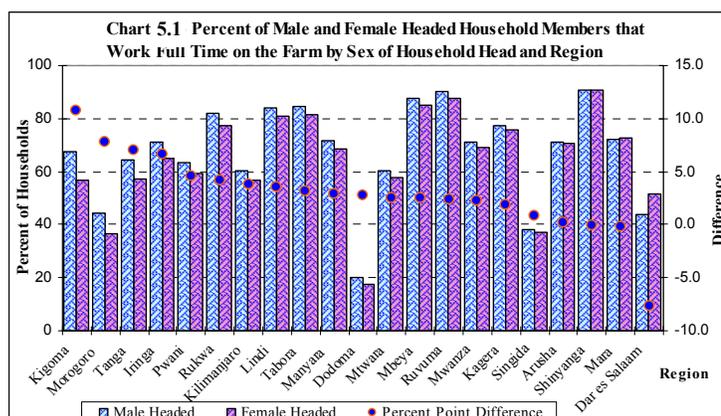
Of the active population (aged 15 to 64), members of female headed households are slightly less reliant on agriculture than those in male headed households.

At national level male headed households have a slightly higher percentage of active agriculture population (between 15 and 64 years of age) working full time on farm compared to female headed households (Table 5.1).

Similarly, most regions have a higher percent of active male headed household members working full time on farm compared to female headed members, with Kigoma, Morogoro and Tanga having the largest percentage point difference compared to other regions. Conversely, Dar es Salaam is the only region that has a higher percent of the active population in female headed household members working full time on the farm compared to male headed household members (Chart 5.1).

Table 5.1 Level of engagement of Household Members in Farm Work (aged 15 – 64) by Sex of the Head of Household

Engagement in farm work	Male-headed households		Female-headed households	
	Number	%	Number	%
full time	7,051,792	65	1,111,047	59
part time	656,500	6	133,575	7
Rarely	256,9611	25	531,510	28
never	466,264	4	114,636	6
Tanzania Mainland	10,834,168	100	1,890,769	100



Only minor disparities exist between male and female headed households in the degree of involvement in agriculture of the active agriculture population (15 to 64). However, in the most active age cohort (18 to 44) larger differences can be detected and these are presented in the next section.

5.1.2 Involvement in agriculture as the main activity by the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years).

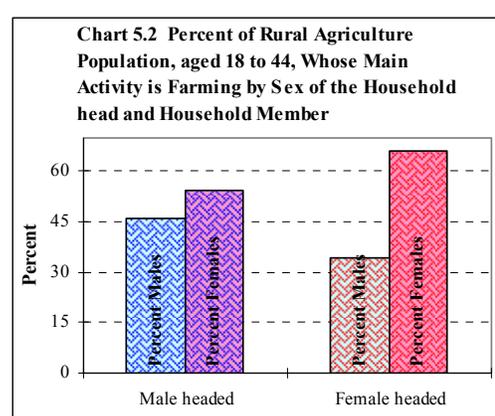
The age group that is the most active in agriculture is between 18 to 44 years of age (established in section 2.1.5), comprising 4,062,955 males and 4,541,812 females (Table 5.2). The overall percent of the male population between the age of 18 and 44 whose main activity is in agriculture is 79 percent, whilst the corresponding percentage for females is 88 percent.

In this age group females play a greater role in agriculture than males in both male and female headed households: 90 and 81 percent of the female members in this age group in male and female headed households respectively are involved in agriculture, against 79 and 75 percent of the male members in this age group in male headed households.

Table 5.2 Percent of male and female members of smallholder households (aged 18 to 44) by sex of the head of household, sex of the household member and region

Regions	Male headed households						Female headed households					
	Total Number Aged 18 - 44		Involved in agric.				Total Number Aged 18 - 44		Involved in agric.			
			Number		%				Number		%	
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	M	F	M	F
Dodoma	217,779	228,369	170,372	206,869	78	91	24,953	47,193	20,857	35,926	84	76
Arusha	120,190	124,817	84,748	100,191	71	80	20,232	27,240	14,528	22,135	72	81
Kilimanja	158,679	167,088	77,815	111,435	49	67	19,967	29,412	9,155	16,506	46	56
Tanga	170,642	191,113	85,888	162,312	50	85	27,849	53,483	14,784	33,520	53	63
Morogoro	188,912	193,816	146,738	169,553	78	87	24,503	48,224	17,778	39,082	73	81
Pwani	90,641	104,090	67,627	84,604	75	81	11,028	18,386	6,952	14,006	63	76
D'Salaam	16,218	15,968	8,013	9,533	49	60	1,761	2,356	794	1,074	45	46
Lindi	87,377	100,741	67,352	94,270	77	94	12,545	31,053	9,311	25,963	74	84
Mtwara	135,376	162,658	120,520	156,902	89	96	16,544	39,937	11,694	36,676	71	92
Ruvuma	143,154	152,988	123,810	145,109	86	95	7,525	19,470	6,370	17,057	85	88
Iringa	167,440	171,843	122,306	150,862	73	88	25,482	66,038	16,534	53,343	65	81
Mbeya	235,796	248,598	204,427	228,697	87	92	28,026	61,459	21,279	53,969	76	88
Singida	125,807	135,741	111,269	122,627	88	90	18,764	27,600	16,037	24,167	85	88
Tabora	232,731	229,849	202,303	208,695	87	91	15,895	21,655	13,449	17,916	85	83
Rukwa	150,556	148,563	131,609	141,660	87	95	8,061	15,782	7,050	12,903	87	82
Kigoma	156,898	175,434	114,736	157,881	73	90	12,063	20,348	8,005	16,057	66	79
Shinyanga	374,975	378,123	352,935	361,577	94	96	34,127	48,980	30,698	46,481	90	95
Kagera	262,394	259,759	199,062	242,876	76	94	26,298	46,260	17,624	37,772	67	82
Mwanza	325,524	329,680	271,786	309,024	83	94	33,089	49,052	28,627	42,138	87	86
Mara	150,393	163,344	113,456	149,902	75	92	26,491	35,455	22,526	29,300	85	83
Manyara	143,192	133,011	123,782	117,359	86	88	13,077	16,836	11,665	14,766	89	88
Total	3,654,673	3,815,592	2,900,551	3,431,939	79	90	408,280	726,220	305,714	590,757	75	81

Female headed households have a smaller percent difference in the percent of males and females aged 18 – 44 years with agriculture as their main activity compared to male headed households (a percentage point difference of 11 in male headed and 6 in female headed households). The largest difference in the number of males and females aged 18-44 years that are mainly involved in agriculture is in male headed households in Tanga region, with 85,888 males and 162,312 females (50% of males and 85% of females). Iringa has the largest difference between the percentage of males and females involved in agriculture in female headed households (65% of the males and 81 percent of the females aged 18 to 44 years in female headed households) (Table 5.2).



5.1.3 Gender composition of the active agriculture population whose main activity is in agriculture

Of the total number of household members (aged between 18 and 44) whose main activity is agriculture, 46 percent are males and 54 percent are females in male headed households whilst in female headed households 34 percent are males and 66 percent females (Table 5.2). There is a large and consistent difference in the gender composition between male and

female headed households; at the level of Mainland Tanzania Male headed households have 8 percentage point more females, whilst female headed households have 32 percentage points more females (Table 5.3)

Table 5.3 Percent of members (aged 18 to 44) whose main activity is in agriculture by sex of the household head, sex of the member and region

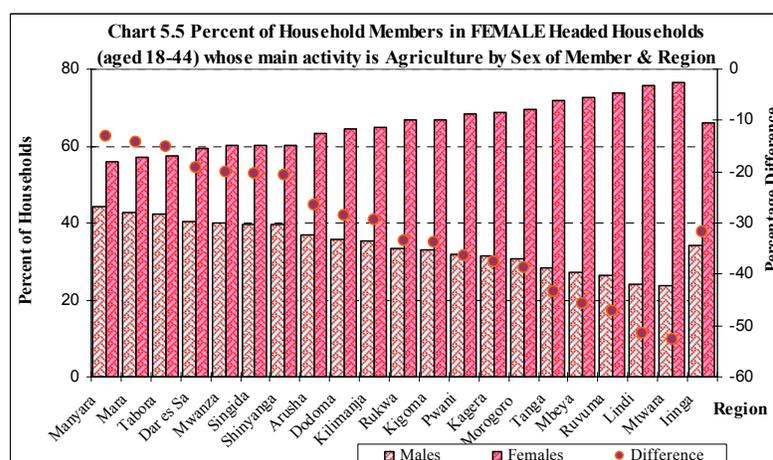
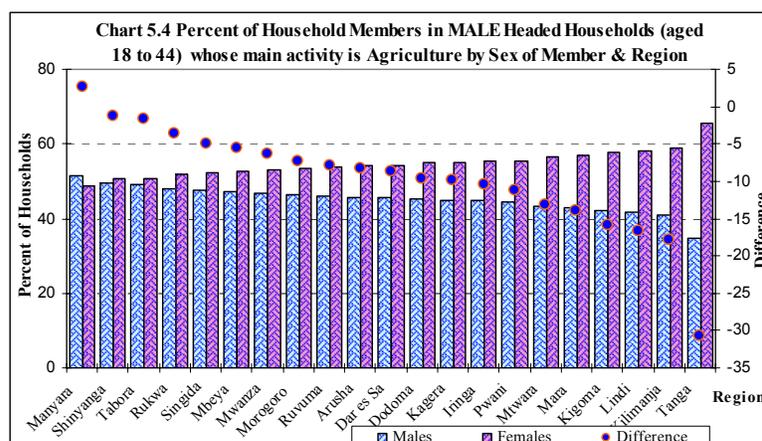
		Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Manara	Manyara	Total
Male headed household	Percent of Males	45	46	41	35	46	44	46	42	43	46	45	47	48	49	48	42	49	45	47	43	51	46
	Percent of females	55	54	59	65	54	56	54	58	57	54	55	53	52	51	52	58	51	55	53	57	49	54
	Difference	-10	-8	-18	-31	-7	-11	-9	-17	-13	-8	-10	-6	-5	-2	-4	-16	-1	-10	-6	-14	3	-8
Female headed household	Percent of Males	37	40	36	31	31	33	42	26	24	27	24	28	40	43	35	33	40	32	40	43	44	34
	Percent of females	63	60	64	69	69	67	58	74	76	73	76	72	60	57	65	67	60	68	60	57	56	66
	Difference	-27	-21	-29	-39	-37	-34	-15	-47	-52	-46	-53	-43	-20	-14	-29	-33	-20	-36	-19	-13	-12	-32

Charts 5.4 and 5.5 show the difference in composition of male and female members, aged 18 to 44, whose main activity is agriculture in male and female headed households at regional level.

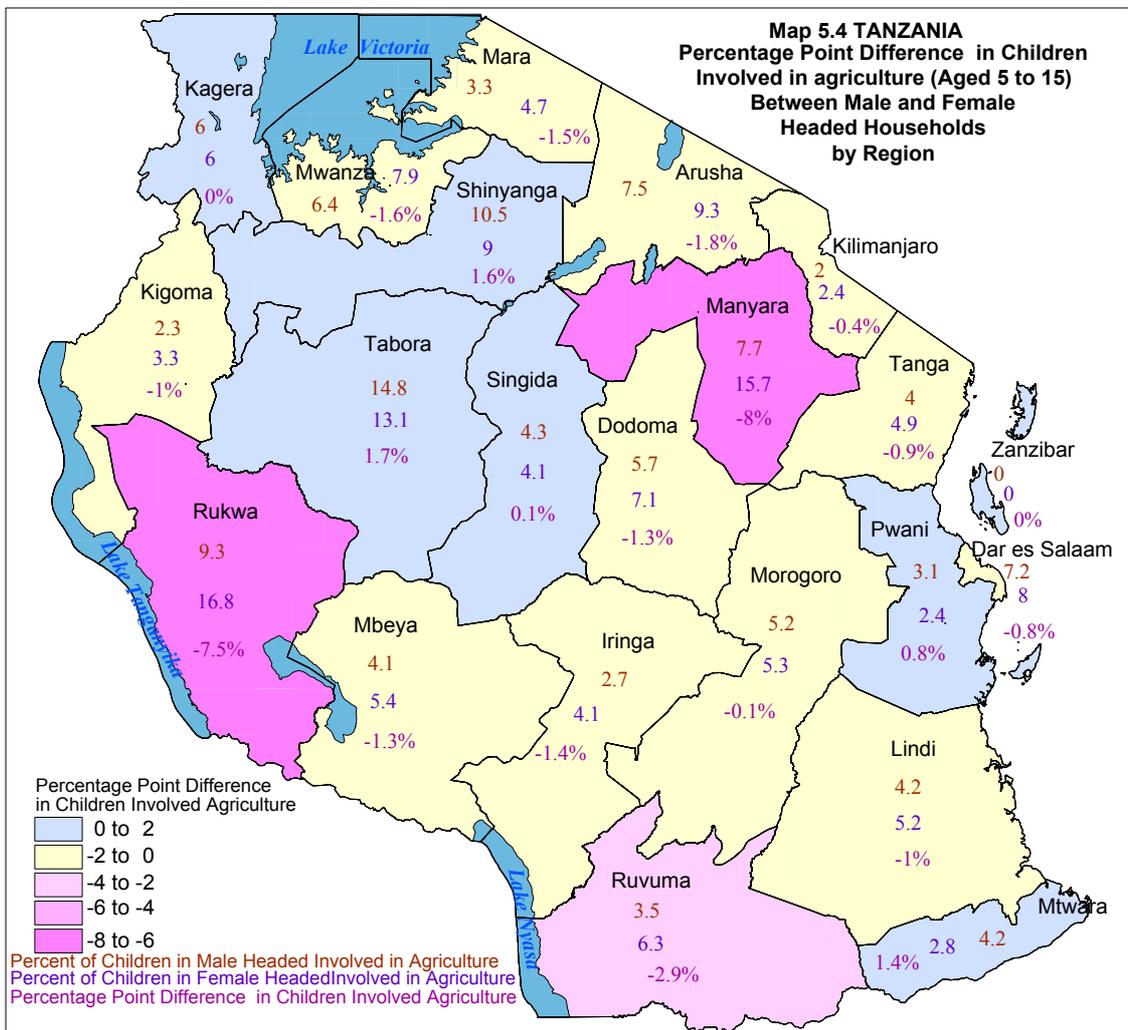
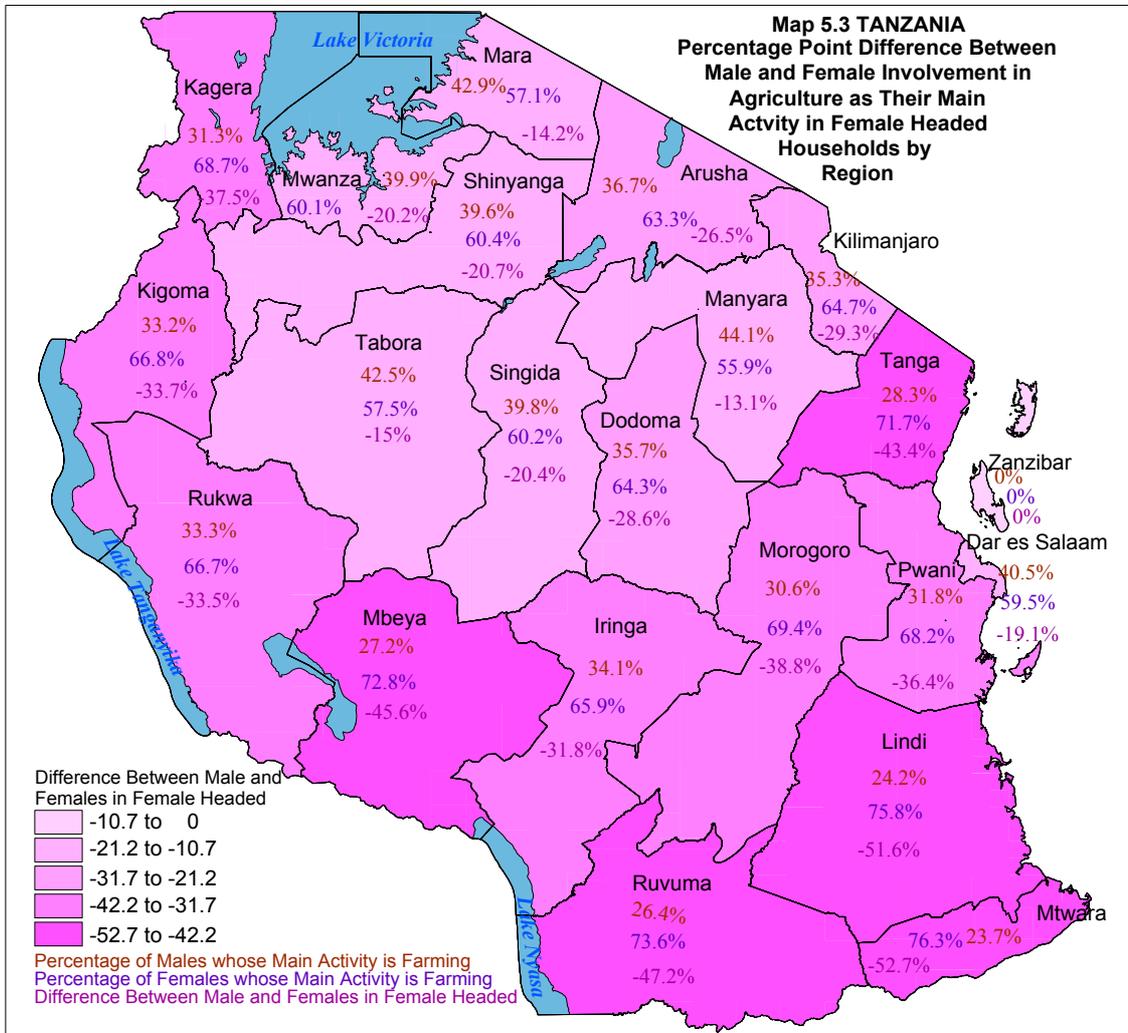
With the exception of Manyara, all regions have a higher percent of females compared to males aged 18 to 44 whose main activity is agriculture in male headed households. Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Lindi have the largest difference in the number of males and female having agriculture as their main activity (Chart 5.4)

and Iringa, Mtwara and Lindi having the largest difference in female headed households (Chart 5.5 and Map 5.1 & 5.2).

The higher percentage of females involved in agriculture in this age group is when most of the male out migration is likely taking place. Again it can be seen that in the areas of higher production the difference in the percent of males and females involved in agriculture is much smaller than in the regions with low production potentials, indicating that the reason why males move off the land is more likely through necessity than by choice (Charts 5.4 and 5.5 & Map 5.32).



It is clear from the results that there are a greater number of females involved in agriculture as their main activity than males. However a certain degree of care is needed in interpretation as the reason for these large differences may be that females, in this group may have less access to non agriculture related income generating activities than the males.



This may create a higher dependence on agriculture for females. This cannot be directly determined from the results of the census, however the gender division of labour presented in section 5.3 illustrates that the responsibility for different farming activities are gender based and whilst off farm income may be the males most important activity, he may still be responsible for the agriculture activities of the male members.

5.2 Involvement of children and elderly in agriculture

5.2.1 Overall children's Involvement in Agriculture (5 to 17 years old)

At national level, the overall percentage of boys and girls (5 – 17 years old) involved in agriculture was 14 percent of the total number of agriculture household members in that age group. However, female headed households have a slightly higher percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture than in male headed households (13.5 and 14% respectively of the boys and girls in

Table 5.4 Number of Boys and Girls Involved in Agriculture by Sex of the Head of Household.

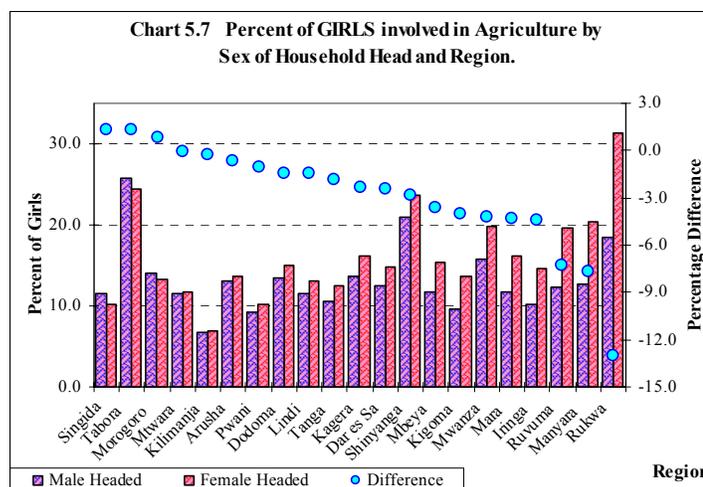
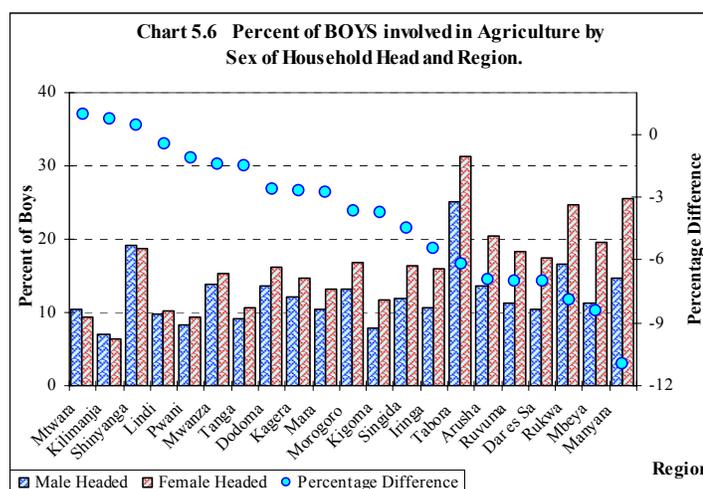
Households by sex of head of household	5-17 years old members						
	Total		Total	Involved in Agriculture			
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	% Boys	% Girls
Male Headed	3,937,107	3,680,829	7,470,266	523,963	518,389	13	14
Female Headed	782,097	773,735	1,555,833	125,447	121,940	16	16
Total	4,719,204	4,454,564	9,026,098	649,411	640,328	14	14

male headed households are involved in agriculture and 16.0 percent of both boys and girls in female headed households). (Table 5.4 and Map 5.4).

There are regional differences in the involvement of boys and girls in agriculture within and between male and female headed households. Tabora has a higher percentage of boys than girls involved in agriculture, followed by Rukwa, Shinyanga and Manyara. In most regions female headed households have more boys involved in agriculture than in male headed households with Manyara, Mbeya, Rukwa and Dar es Salaam having the largest percentage difference in the involvement of boys in agriculture between male and female headed households (Chart 5.6 and Map 5.5).

In Lindi, Shinyanga, Kilimanjaro and Mtwara there is little difference in the percentage of boys involved in agriculture between male and female headed households (Chart 5.6).

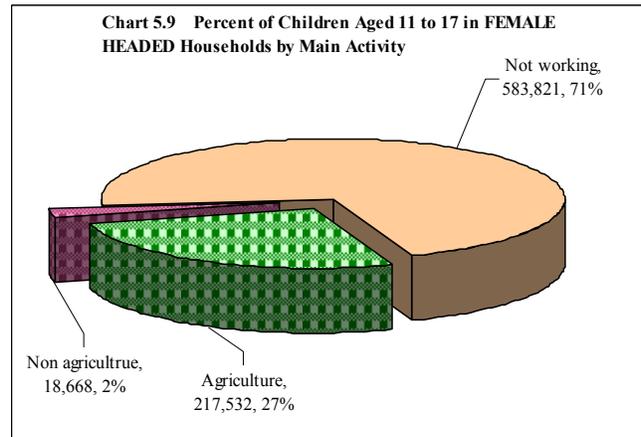
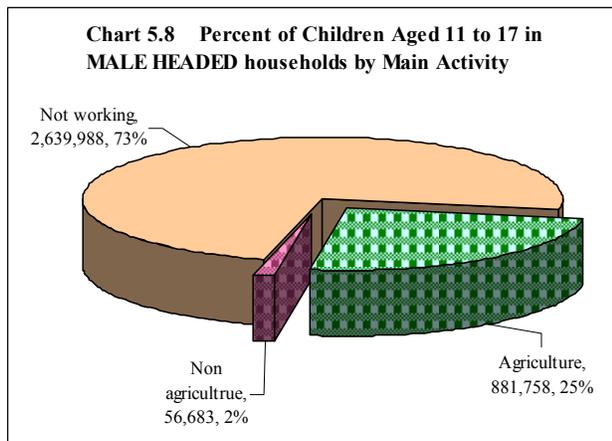
The same pattern exists for girls between male and female headed households except that only three regions have substantially more girls involved in agriculture than in



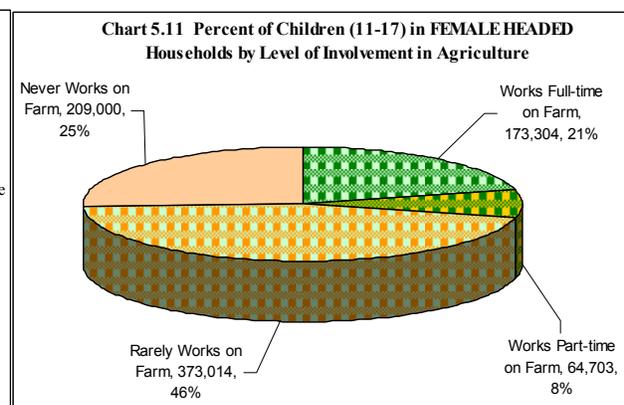
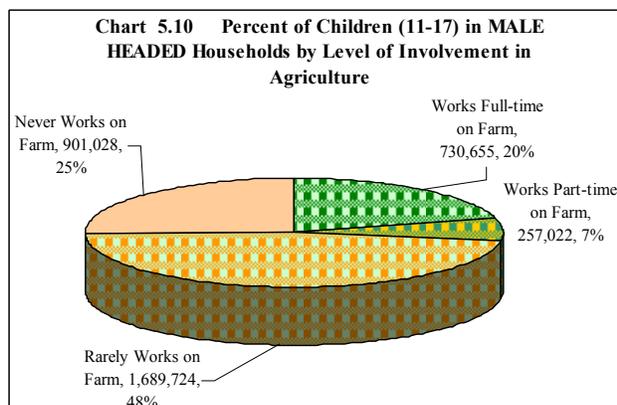
male headed households. Rukwa, Manyara and Ruvuma had the highest percent difference in girls' involvement in agriculture between female and male headed households (Chart 5.7 & Map 5.6).

5.2.2 Most active children's involvement in agriculture (11-17 age group)

The most active children's age group is between 11 and 17 years of age as their contribution to agriculture is greater due to their greater physical strength and maturity. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in the percent of children, aged between 11 to 17 years, whose main activity is agriculture (Chart 8 and 9).



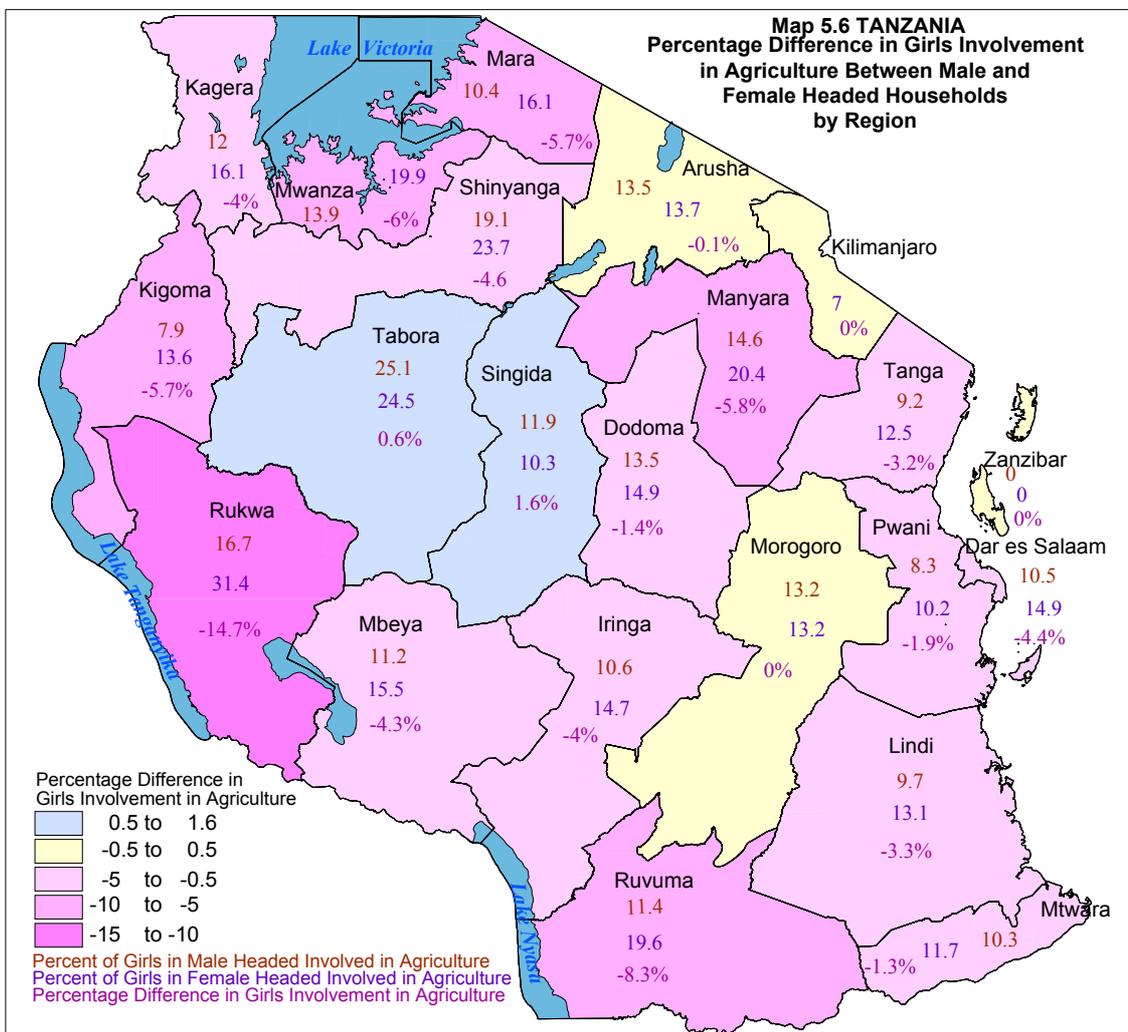
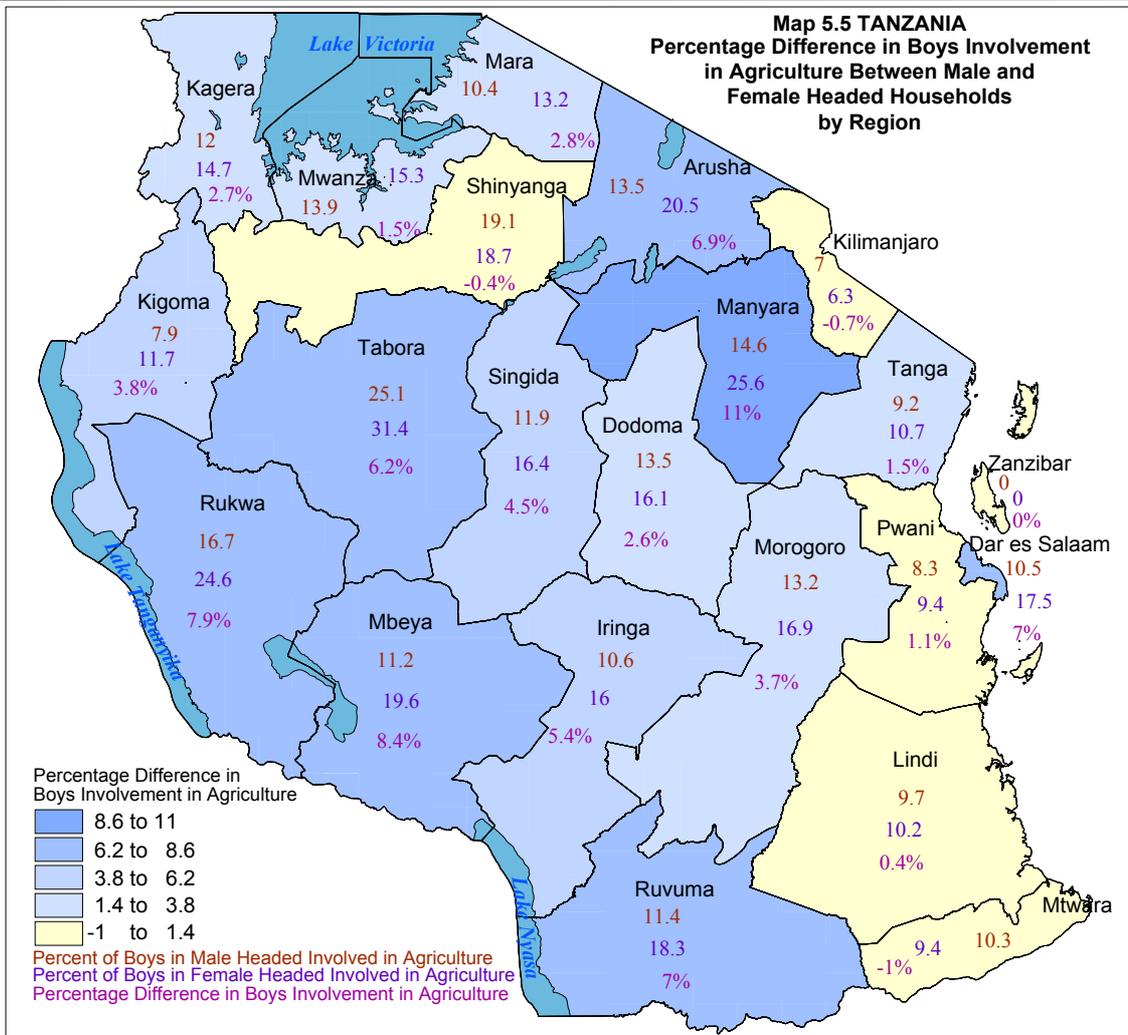
The level of involvement of children aged between 11 and 17 years is also the same in male and female headed households, with around 20 percent of them involved in agriculture on a full time basis (Chart 5.10 and 5.11).

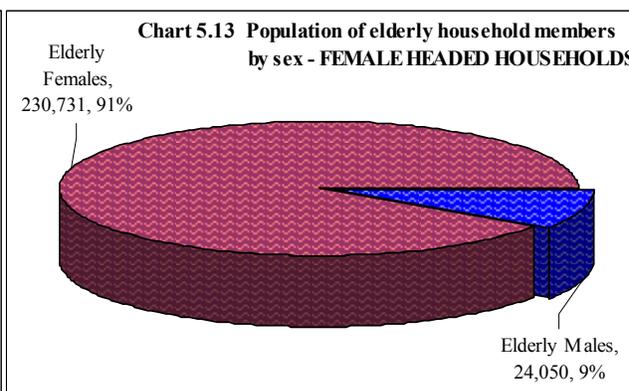
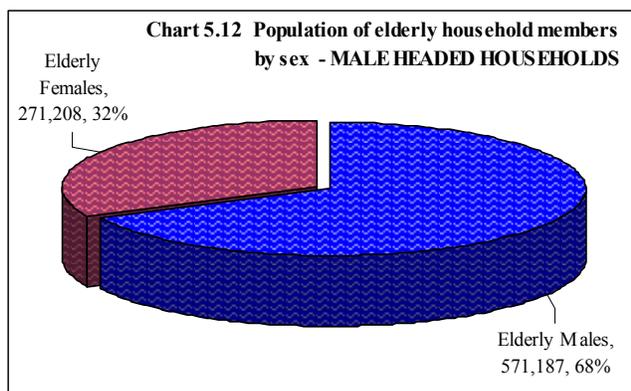


5.2.3 Involvement of elderly in Agriculture (65+ years of age)

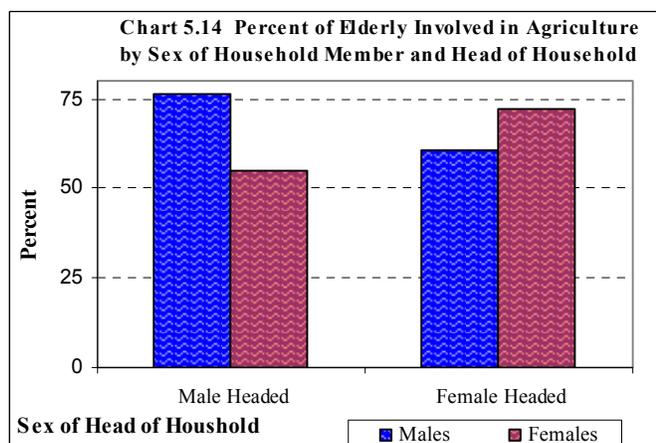
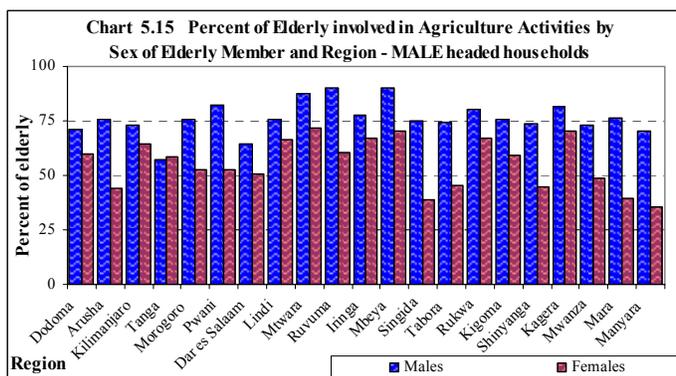
There are more elderly males (54%) than females in rural agricultural households. In female headed households the percentage of elderly females is much higher than elderly males (91% of females and 9% of males). Conversely, in male headed households the percent of elderly males is higher than elderly females (68% males and 32% females) (Charts 5.12 and 5.13). This pattern is the same for all regions.

Overall, there is a high involvement of the elderly in agriculture, 70 percent of the elderly are involved in agriculture activities and there is no difference in overall elderly involvement between male and female headed households.

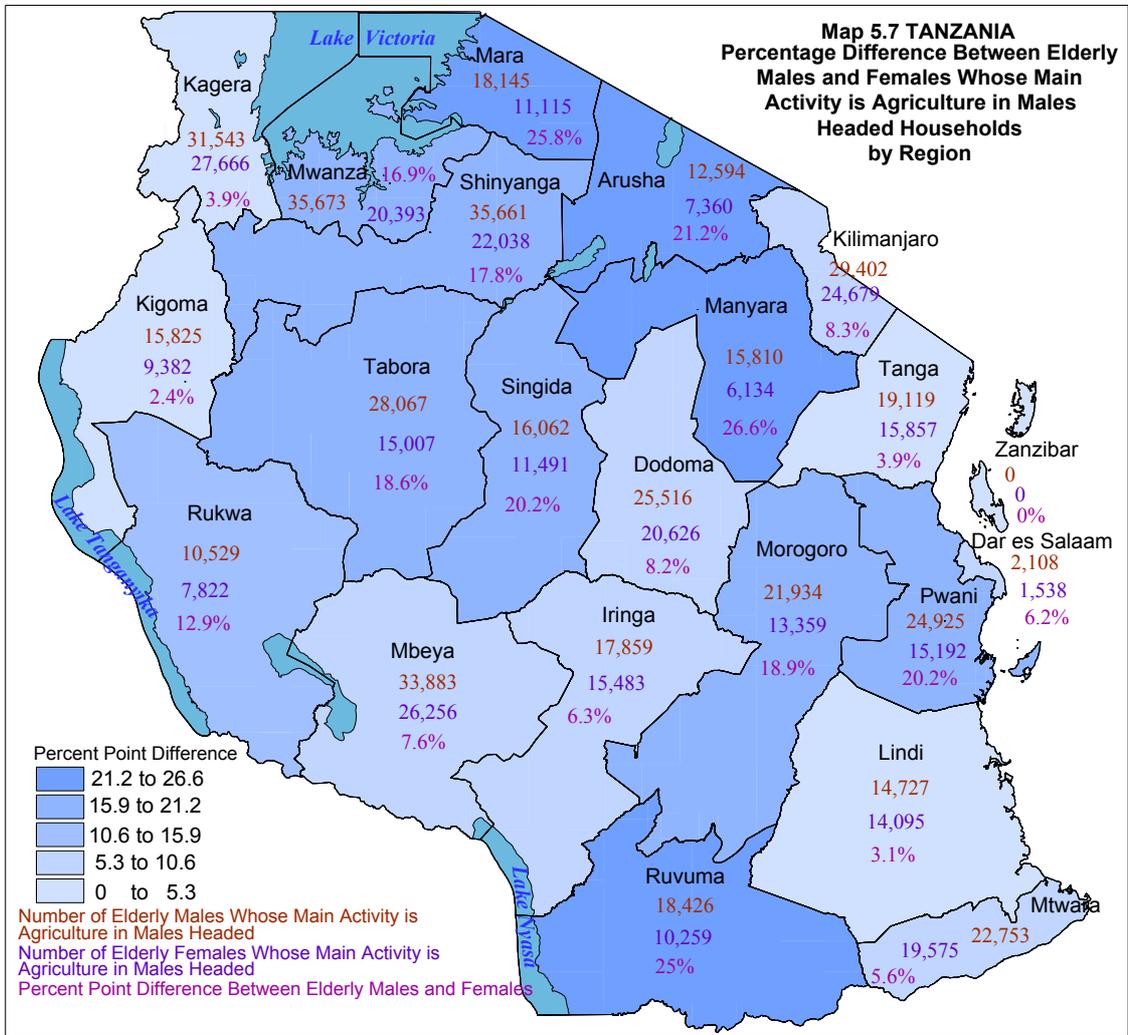




However, there is a difference in the percent of elderly males and elderly females involved in agriculture (70 percent of elderly males and 63 percent of elderly females whose main activity is agriculture). In male headed households there are less elderly females than males involved in agriculture (55 % of elderly females compared to 76% of elderly males). In female headed households the elderly male numbers are so small that it may be incorrect to make similar comparisons, however the ratio is reversed with 71 and 60 percent of elderly females and males respectively involved in agriculture (Chart 5.14).

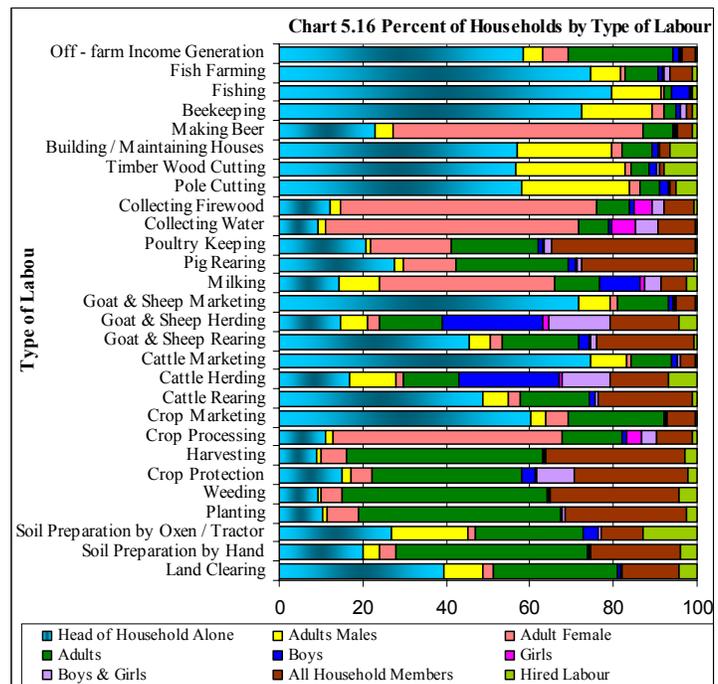


In male headed households, large regional differences exist in the level of elderly people’s involved in agriculture with Ruvuma, Mbeya and Kagera having the highest percent. The largest percentage difference between elderly males and females involved in agriculture is found in Singida, Mara, Tabora and Manyara (Chart 5.15 and Map 5.7).



5.3 GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

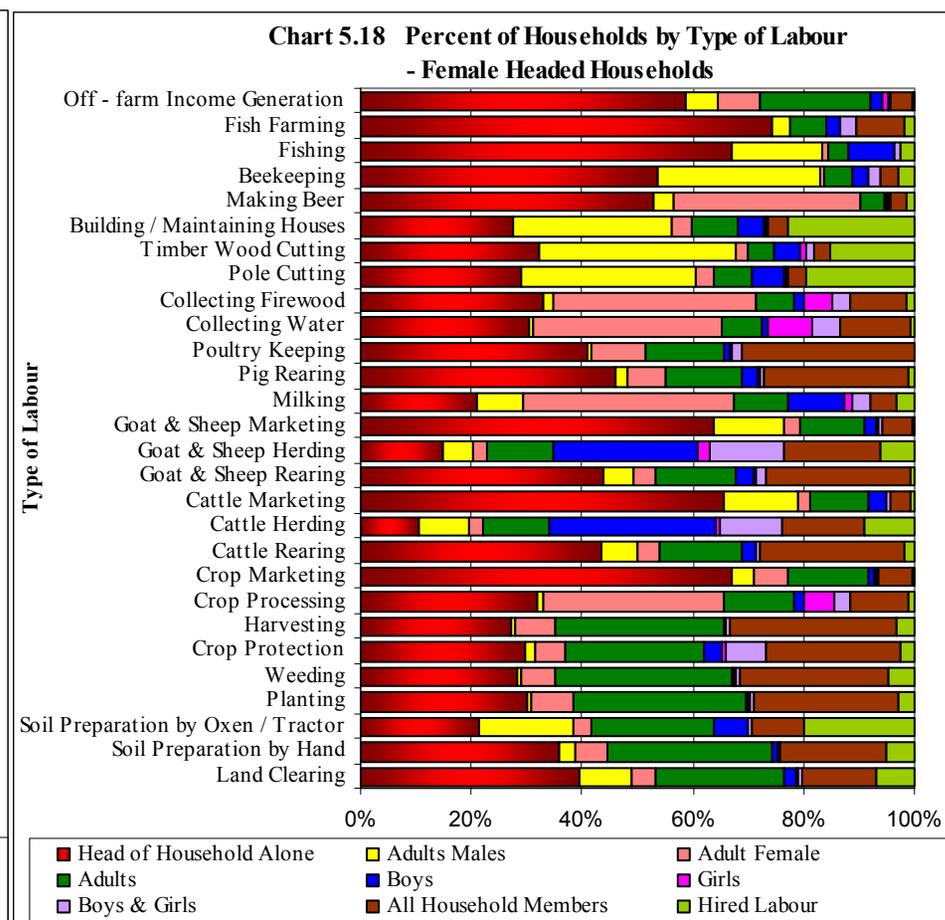
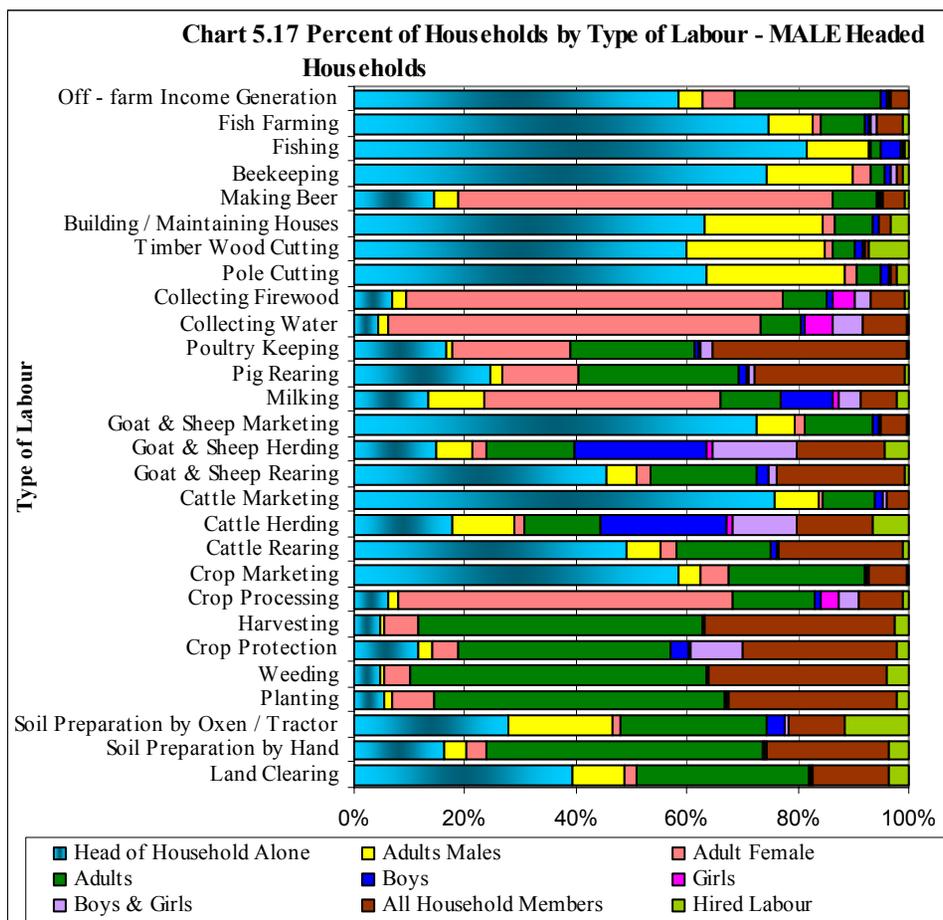
Rural agricultural communities set responsibilities for different household members in carrying out different productive and reproductive duties. The division in responsibilities can overburden different members of the household and prevent them from gaining access to different resources. In most households the head of the household takes up the major share of off-farm income generating activities, beekeeping, building houses, wood and pole cutting, rearing, fishing and crop marketing livestock, and a considerable part of and land clearing. Female adult household members are responsible for making beer, collecting firewood and water, milking and crop processing. In most households all adults are involved in crop production activities and a relatively large number of households use boys for herding livestock (Chart 5.16).



5.3.1 Difference in Division of Labour between Male and Female Headed Households

The main difference in the division of labour between male and female headed households is that in many female headed households the head assumes the additional responsibilities that a male head of household would normally have undertaken and in addition to the normal female responsibilities of collecting firewood and water, crop processing, milking and making beer, together with the collective responsibilities of crop production, she also has to take on the additional responsibilities of off farm income generation, fishing, beekeeping, building, wood cutting, livestock rearing and marketing which increases the burden on the female household head. In other cases the responsibilities that would normally be taken on by the male household head in beekeeping, building, and wood cutting is taken on by adult males of the female headed household or by using hired labour. There is a small difference in responsibilities of the youth between male and female headed households. Youth in female headed households take on a slightly greater responsibility of the activities that would normally be undertaken in a male headed household (Charts 5.17 and 5.18).

In male headed households women are responsible for most of the repetitive and time consuming daily tasks, which include crop processing, milking, collecting water & firewood and beer making. The census results agree with previous studies that there are certain activities in the household or community that society and cultural norms oblige women to do, like fetching water and collecting fire wood. The male head of household relies on all adults or all household members to carry out crop production activities which releases time for him to carry out other activities like bee keeping, fishing and hunting, livestock rearing etc. In many cases the female head of household takes on these activities as additional responsibilities. With the possible exception of beer making, female members of male headed households are mostly responsible for activities that are unpaid indicating that in most male headed households, it is the male head that is in control of income.



6 STORAGE, PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

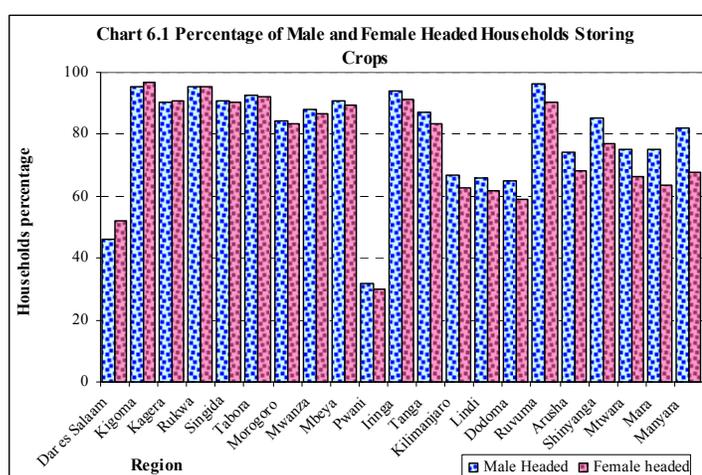
This chapter presents aspects of storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce and investigates differences between male and female households.

6.1 CROP STORAGE

6.1.1 Households storing crops

Eighty two percent of all agricultural households on Tanzania Mainland (3,938,493 households) store crops, with some regions having significantly higher percentages of households storing crops than others. Regions with the highest amount of storage are Kigoma (96% of households), Rukwa (95%), Ruvuma (95%) and Iringa (93%). Pwani and Dar es Salaam have the lowest percent of households storing crops (32% and 47% respectively). This might be because most of the coastal zone regions do not produce enough crops to store and they have a greater dependence on off farm income and fishing compared to farming.

At regional level there are little differences in the percent of male and female headed households storing crops. Though in most regions a very small percentage of male than female headed households store crops. Only in Dar es Salaam, percentage-wise more female headed households store crops than male headed households



6.1.2 Main reasons for storing crops

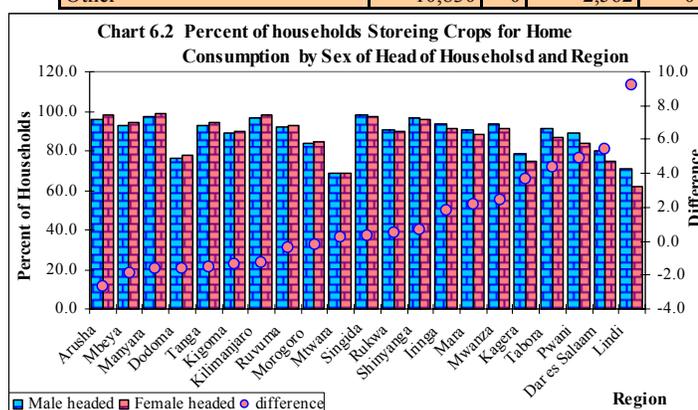
Both male and female-headed households store crops mainly for home-consumption (respectively 79 and 77% of the male and female-headed households) followed by keeping produce for seeds (respectively 16 and 19 percent). Only a few households store produce with the purpose of obtaining higher prices later in the season (4%) (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Main Reason for Storing Crops by sex of Head of Household

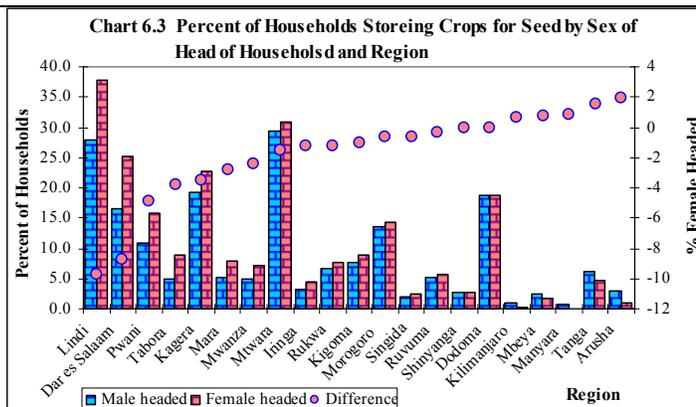
Main purpose for storing agricultural produce	Male - headed households		Female - headed households	
	Number	%	Number	%
Food for household consumption	4,526,973	79	961,924	77
To sell for higher price	242,958	4	40,417	3
Seeds for planting	917,051	16	237,061	19
Other	10,830	0	2,562	0

Mtwara, Lindi, Manyara and Dodoma have a lower percentage of both male and female-headed households storing crops for home consumption.

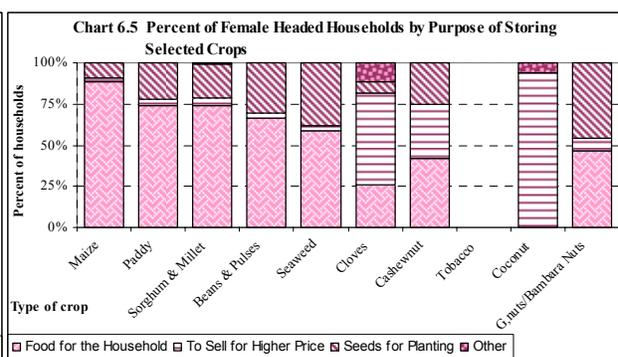
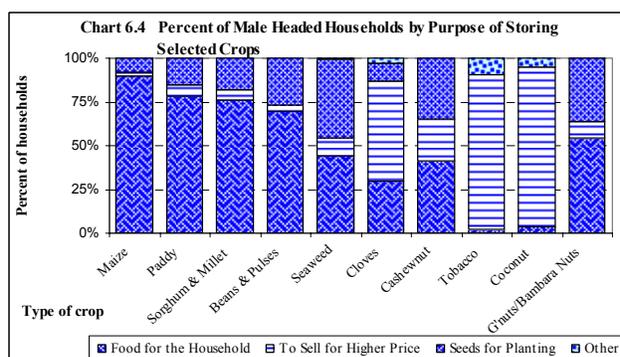
The largest difference between male and female headed households are found in Lindi, Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Tabora, with a higher percent of male headed households storing crops for home consumption than female headed households. Little or no difference between male and female headed households can be detected in other regions (Chart 6.2).



Lindi and Mtwara had the highest percent of households storing crops for seed, with Lindi and Dar es Salaam having the highest percentage point difference between male and female headed household storing seed (between 10 and 8 percentage points more female headed households than male headed households) (Chart 6.3).



Cash crops were mainly stored for selling at a higher price, with no difference between male and female headed households (Charts 6.4 and 6.5).



6.1.3 Methods of storage

At national level, both male and female headed households store maize mainly in sacks/open drums (54%), followed by locally made traditional structures (41%). Improved locally made structures, modern stores and airtight drums are much less widely used (only 2% of the smallholder households). This indicates that both types of household invest little in storage structures and rely largely on inherited locally made structures (Table 6.2).

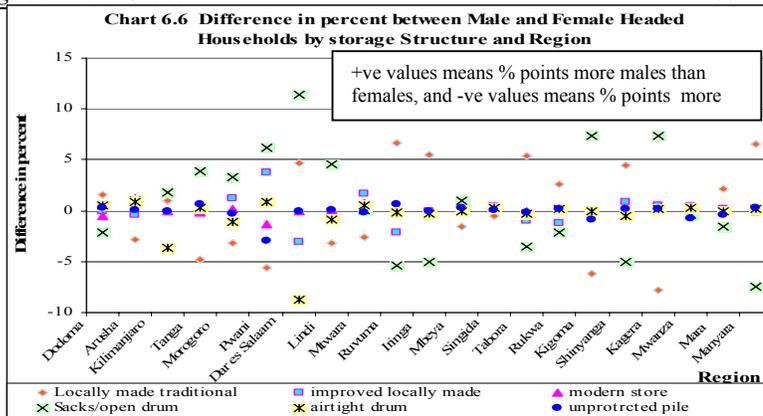
Table 6.2 Storage structures/methods by sex of head of household

Storage structures/methods	Male headed households		Female headed households	
	Number	%	Number	%
Locally made traditional structures	1,134,505	40	266,912	42
Improved locally made structures	48,384	2	9,343	1
Modern stores	7,560	0	1,304	0
Sacks/open drums	1,524,650	54	328,233	52
Airtight drums	70,664	3	14,331	2
Unprotected pile	15,920	1	3,918	1
Others	20,749	1	6,106	1

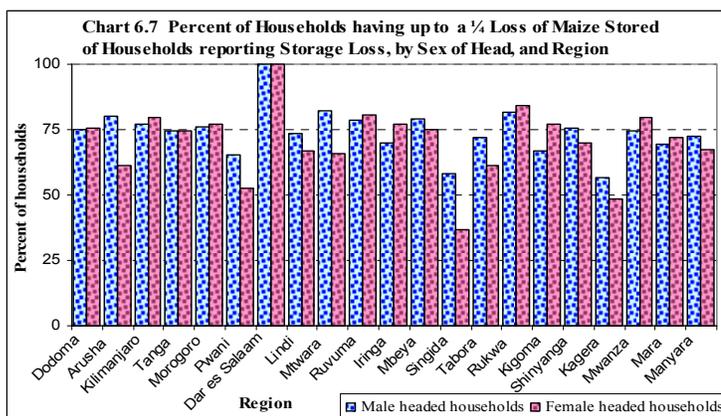
At region level, the greatest difference in type of storage structures between male and female headed households is found in Dar es Salaam where a higher percent of male headed households use sacks and open drums compared to female headed households (11 percentage points different), whereas a higher percent of female headed households use airtight drums (9 percentage points different) compared to male headed households. In Kagera, a higher percent of male headed households use open sacks, whereas a higher percent of female headed households use locally made traditional structures. In Manyara the reverse occurs with a higher percent of male headed households using locally made traditional structures whilst more female headed households used sacks and open drums. Least variation between male and female headed households is in the use of airtight drums, unprotected pile, modern store and airtight drum (Chart 6.6).

6.1.4 Estimated storage loss.

Storage loss is negligible with 79 percent and 81 percent of the male and female headed households respectively having little or no loss. Of the households that reported storage loss 71 percent reported up to a quarter loss (73% of the male headed households and 71% of the female headed households).



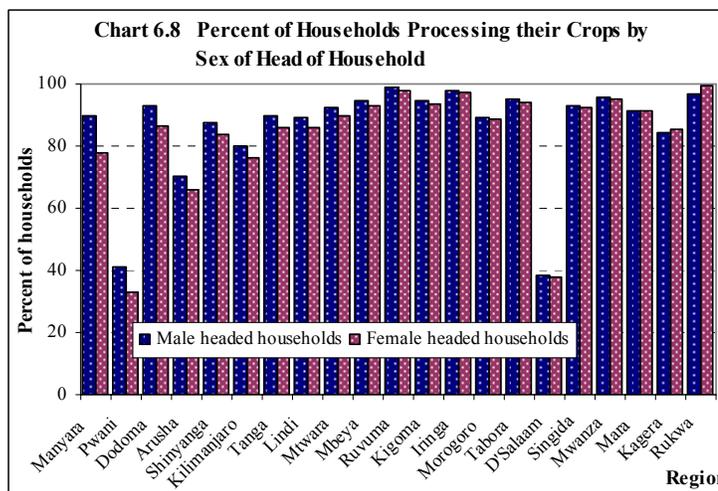
Regional variations exist in households that experience storage loss, however there are no differences between male and female headed households with the possible exception of Arusha, Singida, Mtwara, Tabora and Pwani where a higher percent of male headed households experience up to a quarter loss of maize through storage (Chart 6.7)..



6.2 AGRO-PROCESSING AND BY-PRODUCTS

Most households process crops (89% and 87% of male and female-headed households respectively in the mainland of Tanzania) (Figure 6.8).

Pwani and Dar es Salaam regions indicated a significantly lower than average percentage of both male and female-headed households processing their produce (41% and 33% of the male and female-headed households respectively in Pwani) and 38 percent for both male and female-headed households in Dar es Salaam (Chart 6.8).

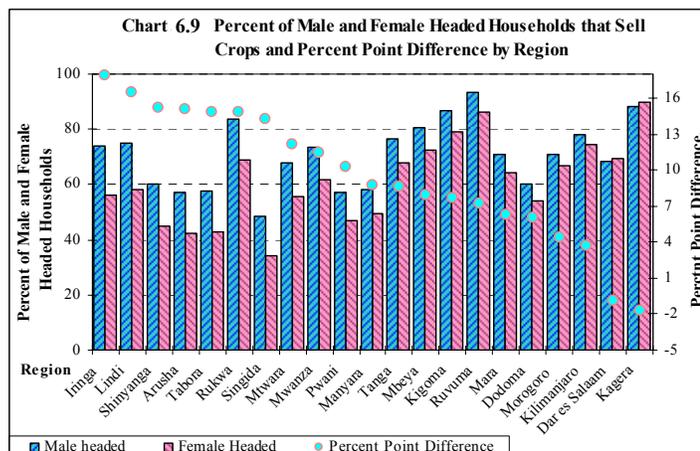


Small differences between male and female headed households can be observed in Manyara, Pwani and Dodoma. In the remaining regions there is virtually no difference in processing between male and female headed households. However, even though differences are small and not be statistically significant, more regions have a higher percent of male headed households processing crops than female headed households.

6.3 MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

6.3.1 Selling Crops

At National level, a higher percentage of the male headed households sold crops (72%) than female headed households (62%). At regional level there are no differences in the percent of male and female headed households selling crops in Kigoma, Dar es Salaam and Killmanjaro regions. Whereas Iringa, Lindi, Shinyanga, Arusha, Rukwa and Singida have the highest percent difference between male and female headed households that sell crops (between 15 and 18 percentage points difference) (Chart 6.9).



A higher percentage of female headed households use crops for household consumption than male headed households, which might be due to lower production levels and therefore no surplus for selling, household choice, poorer access to markets, poorer means of transport to markets, or a households choice, etc. There is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households that reported insufficient production for selling and access to markets (Chart 3.37).

6.3.2 Reasons for not selling

At national level, the results indicate that the main reason for not selling was insufficient production, and there is little difference between male and female headed households (88 percent and 89 percent of male and female-headed households respectively) (Chart 6.10 and Table 6.3).

This pattern is common to almost all regions except in Pwani and Dar es Salaam. In Pwani 55 percent and 54 percent of the male and female headed households respectively and in Dar es Salaam 66 percent and 61 percent of male and female headed households respectively indicated insufficient production to be the main reason for not selling.

At regional level the differences between male and female headed households varies. Kagera had the highest percent difference between male and female headed households reporting insufficient production to sell with 15 percentage points more female headed households reporting insufficient production to sell than male headed households.

A phenomena also reported in Iringa and Rukwa but to a somewhat lesser extent

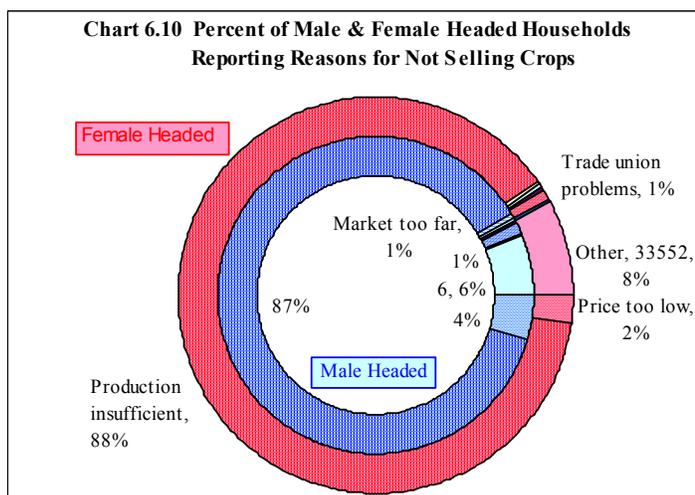
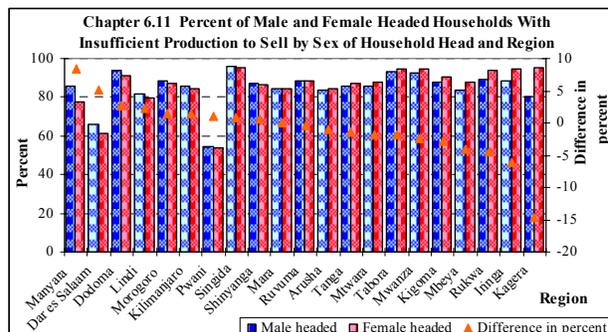


Table 6.3 Reason for Not Selling by Sex of Household Head – National Level

Main reason	Male-headed households		Female headed households	
	Number	%	Number	%
Price too low	62,920	4	8,979	2
Production insufficient	1,262,473	87	375,421	88
Market too far	9,402	1	1,583	0
Farmers association problems	2,604	0	741	0
Co-operatives problems	6,854	0	1,996	0
Trade union problems	14,364	1	2,772	1
Government regulatory board problems	3,797	0	1,026	0
Other	89,168	6	33,552	8
Total	1,451,581		426,070	100

On the other hand Manyara and Dar es Salaam have a higher percent of male headed households reporting insufficient production to sell compared to the female headed households. There are no differences in the percent of male and female headed households reporting insufficient production to sell in the remaining regions (Chart 6.11).



6.3.3 Marketing of Permanent/perennial crops

At national level 49 percent of harvested permanent crops are sold (49 percent produced by male headed households and 51 percent by female headed households). However there are significant differences in the percentages sold between male and female headed households at regional level. In around half of the regions in Mainland Tanzania female headed households sell a higher percent of their harvested permanent crop produce than male headed households and this is particularly the case in Rukwa, Shinyanga, Tabora Singida and Pwani (with a difference in percent of 41, 34, 28, 16 and 15 percentage points respectively) (Table 6.4 and chart 6.12). Conversely male headed households sell a higher percent of their harvested permanent crop produce in Mbeya, Tanga and Manyara, though these differences are much smaller (difference in percent of 13, 6 and 6 percentage points respectively) (Table 6.4 and Chart 6.12).

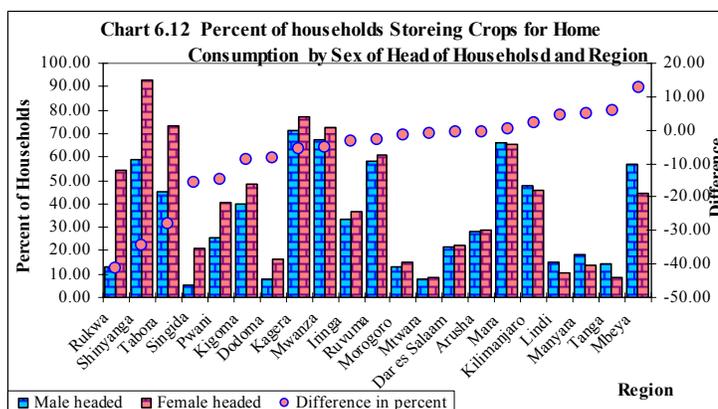


Table 6.4 Percentage of the harvested permanent crops sold by sex of head of household

	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
Male headed households	8	28	48	14	13	26	22	15	8	58	33	57	5	45	13	40	59	71	67	66	18	51
Female headed households	16	28	46	8	15	40	22	10	9	61	37	44	21	73	54	49	93	77	73	65	14	49

The regions that have a higher percent of harvested permanent crops sold by female headed households, may reflect a greater need to sell crops in these households for cash income, possibly in relation to less off-farm income earning opportunities available to female headed households compared to male headed households. Such factors contribute to female headed households being more dependant on agriculture and therefore more at risk to the effects of seasonal variations in agriculture production.

6.3.4 Main marketing outlets

Nearly a half of all agricultural households sell their agricultural produce to “traders who visit them at their farms”; 51 percent of the male - headed and 47 percent of the female headed households. “Selling to neighbours” ranked second for both male and female - headed households (21 and 25% respectively) (Table 6.5). “Market cooperatives, farmers’ associations and selling under contract” play a relatively small role in the marketing of agricultural produce in mainland Tanzania , though percentage-wise this for marketing outlet is still nearly twice as important for male headed households

(4.7%) than for female headed households (2.8%) (Table 6.5). This might be because many farmers associations are still rather male dominated.

Table 6.5 National overview, main marketing outlets for all crops by sex of head of household

Main marketing outlets	Male headed		Female headed	
	Number	%	Number	%
Neighbour	640,905	21.0	138,679	24.5
Local markets/trade store	430,446	14.1	86,068	15.2
Trader at farm	1,545,272	50.6	267,609	47.2
Secondary/ tertiary market	260,982	8.6	48,225	8.5
Market cooperative/farmers ass./contract	143,785	4.7	15,620	2.8
Others	29,629	1.0	10,626	1.9
Total number of households having sold any crop	3,051,019	100	566,827	100

Regional variations indicate that, most of the households in Kilimanjaro sell to local markets/trader store (44 % of both male and female headed households) followed by trader at farm (31% and 24% of male and female headed households respectively), while most of the households in Lindi (39% and 40% of male and female headed households respectively) and Mtwara (40% and 47% percent of male and female headed household respectively) sell to neighbours, followed by trader at farm (41% and 40% of male and female headed households respectively in Mtwara, and 29% and 28% of male and female headed households respectively).

7 CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

Very few households receive credit and because of this the sample error on most credit variables are high making it difficult to present a definitive picture of the current situation of the availability, use and sources of credit by agriculture households. However, interesting trends have been identified and these are presented in this chapter.

7.1 ACCESS TO CREDIT

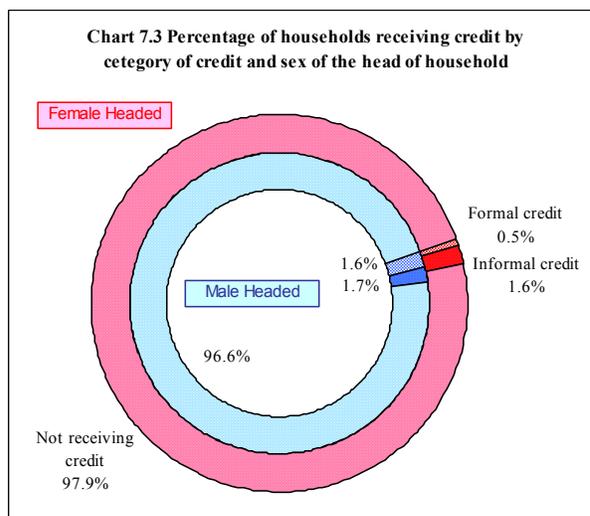
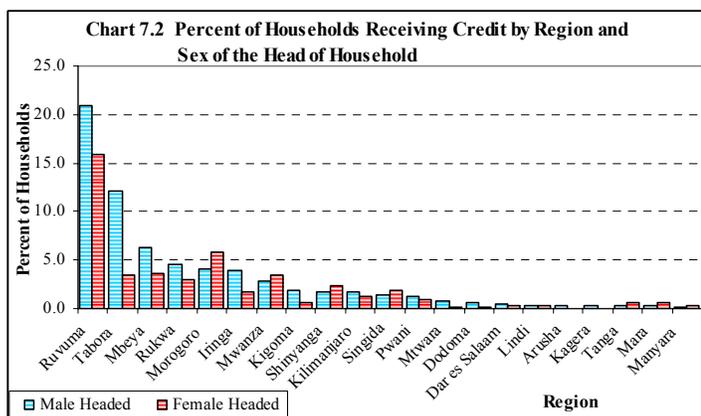
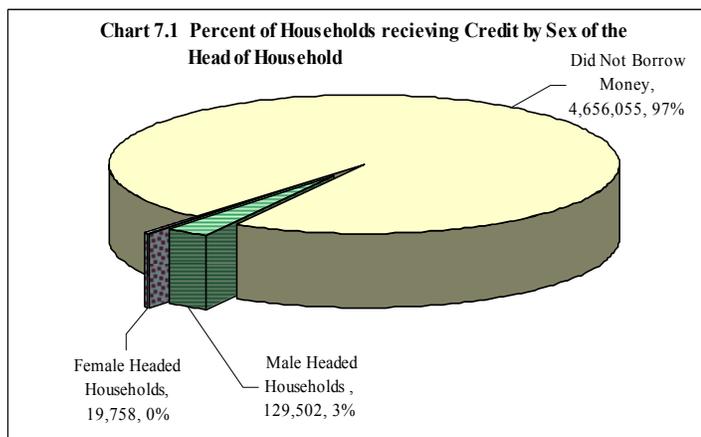
Only 149,260 households received credit which represents 3 percent of the rural agricultural households in Mainland Tanzania (Chart 7.1). Of these, 129,502 were male headed and 19,758 were female headed households representing 3.4 and 2.1 percent of the male and female headed households respectively.

The highest percentages of households receiving credit are in Ruvuma (20%) and Tabora (11%). In Ruvuma, has a slightly higher percent of the male headed households received credit (21%) than the female headed households (16%). Tabora has the largest difference in access to credit between male and female headed households (12% of the male headed households receive credit and against 4% of the female headed households).

Mbeya, Rukwa, Morogoro, Iringa and Mwanza have a low percent of households receiving credit. The provision of credit in the remaining regions is too low to bring out any differences between male and female headed households are indistinguishable (Chart 7.2).

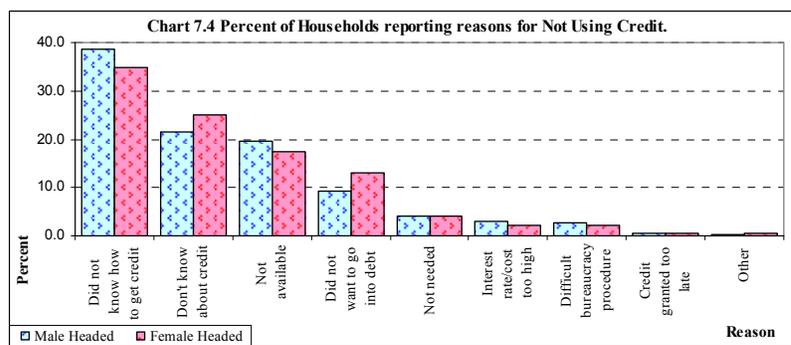
7.2 TYPE OF CREDIT

Only 1.6 percent of the male headed households and 0.5 percent of the female headed households receive formal credit, while sources of formal credit appear to be equally accessible to male and female headed households. Formal credit refers to the credit from financial institutions that have been set up for lending money eg banks and cooperatives while informal credit is from individuals, friends, traders etc (Chart 7.3).



7.3 REASONS FOR NOT ACCESSING CREDIT

The main reason for not accessing credit was lack of knowledge about credit and procedures on how to get credit, followed by not available. There is no difference between the responses of male and female headed households. Care is needed in interpretation of this data as it may be that the reason for ignorance about credit may actually be that it is not available (Figure 7.4).

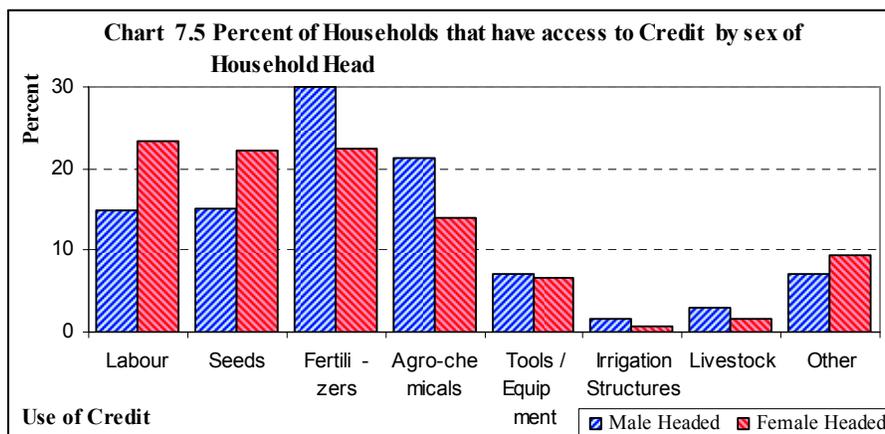


7.4 NUMBER OF CREDIT RECEIVED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

There is no difference in the number of credit facilities received per household between male and female headed households

7.5 USE OF CREDIT

A higher percent of the male headed households than the female headed households use credit for fertilisers (31% of male headed households against 22% of female headed households) and agrochemicals (21% of male headed households against 13% of female headed households). Whilst a higher percent of the female headed households obtain credit mainly to hire labour (23% of female headed households against 15% of male headed households) and to purchase seeds (22% of female headed households and 15% of male headed households).



credit mainly to hire labour (23% of female headed households against 15% of male headed households) and to purchase seeds (22% of female headed households and 15% of male headed households). (Chart 7.5).

It is expected that the higher number of female headed households using credit for labour may be due to the smaller number of adults per female headed households and especially due the reduced number of males to carry out male dominated activities (eg ploughing).

7.6 SOURCES OF CREDIT

Cooperative unions form the primary source of credit for male headed households (38% of the credit provided these households), followed by “family, friends and relatives” (30%). Female headed households main source of credit is “family/ friends and relatives” (42 percent) followed to a much lesser extent by “cooperative unions” (15 percent), “saving and credit associations” (11 percent) and “religious organizations/NGOs/projects” and “private individuals” (10 percent

each) (Table 7.1). The greater dependence of female headed households' on family and friends at the expense of cooperative unions may indicate restricted access to cooperative unions by female heads of households, or that female headed households prefer borrowing from friends and relatives compared to male headed households.

Table 7.1 Number of Households Receiving Credit by Type of Credit and Sex of the Household Head

Source of credit	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%
Family, Friend and Relative	39,424	30	8,298	42	47,722	32
Commercial Bank	3,204	2	136	1	3,340	2
Co-operative	49,441	38	2,883	15	52,324	35
Saving & Credit Society	10,245	8	2,189	11	12,434	8
Trader / Trade Store	11,615	9	1,665	8	13,281	9
Private Individual	3,942	3	1,904	10	5,845	4
Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	9,249	7	2,068	10	11,317	8
Other	2,276	2	615	3	2,890	2
Total receiving Credit	129,396	3.4	19,758	2.1	149,153	3.1
Total Number of households	3,860,070		945,244		4,805,315	

8 ACCESS TO DOMESTIC RESOURCES

8.1 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

8.1.1 Average number of rooms

At national level there is little difference in the number of rooms per household between male and female headed households (2.7 for male and 2.4 for female headed households). The same pattern exists at regional level with female headed households consistently having slightly fewer rooms than male headed households (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 Average number of rooms per household by sex of the head of household and region

Region	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
Male	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.7	
Female	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.4
Total	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.7

8.1.2 Type of roofing materials

At national level 61 percent of the agricultural households use local material (grass/leaves/mud) as roofing material for their dwellings (60.7% and 63.6% for male and female headed households respectively). However some regional variations exist with Arusha, Iringa, and Kigoma having the largest difference in the percent of male and female headed households with modern roofing material (between 12 and 14 percent point difference), here as Kagera has a higher percent difference in favour of female headed households (Chart 8.1, Table 8.2 and Map 8.1).

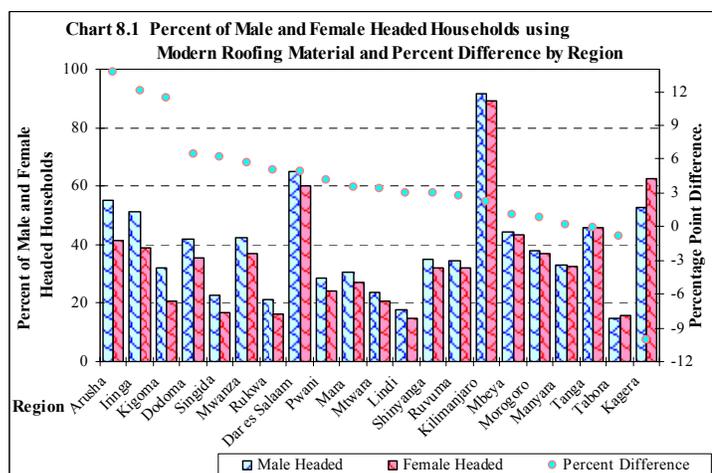


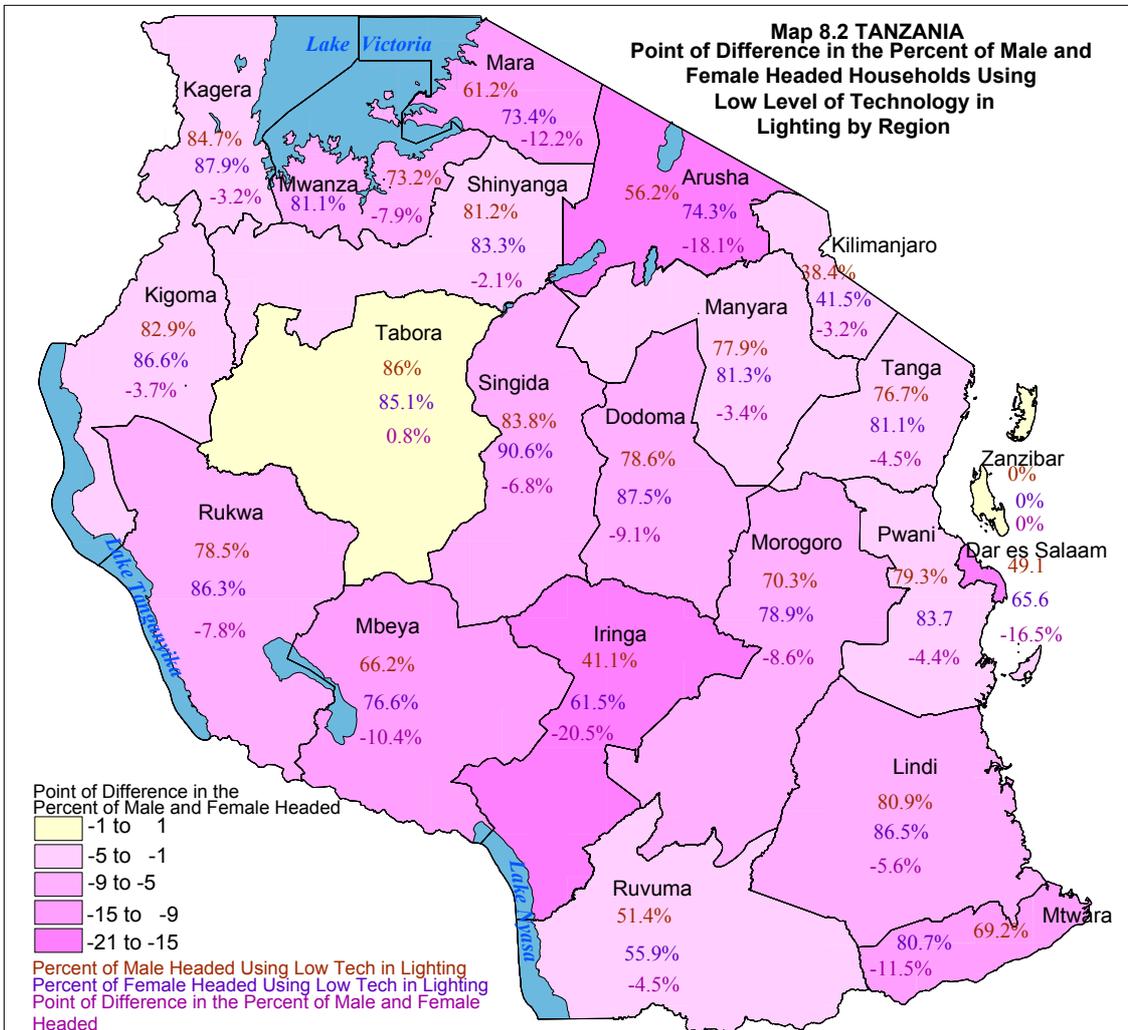
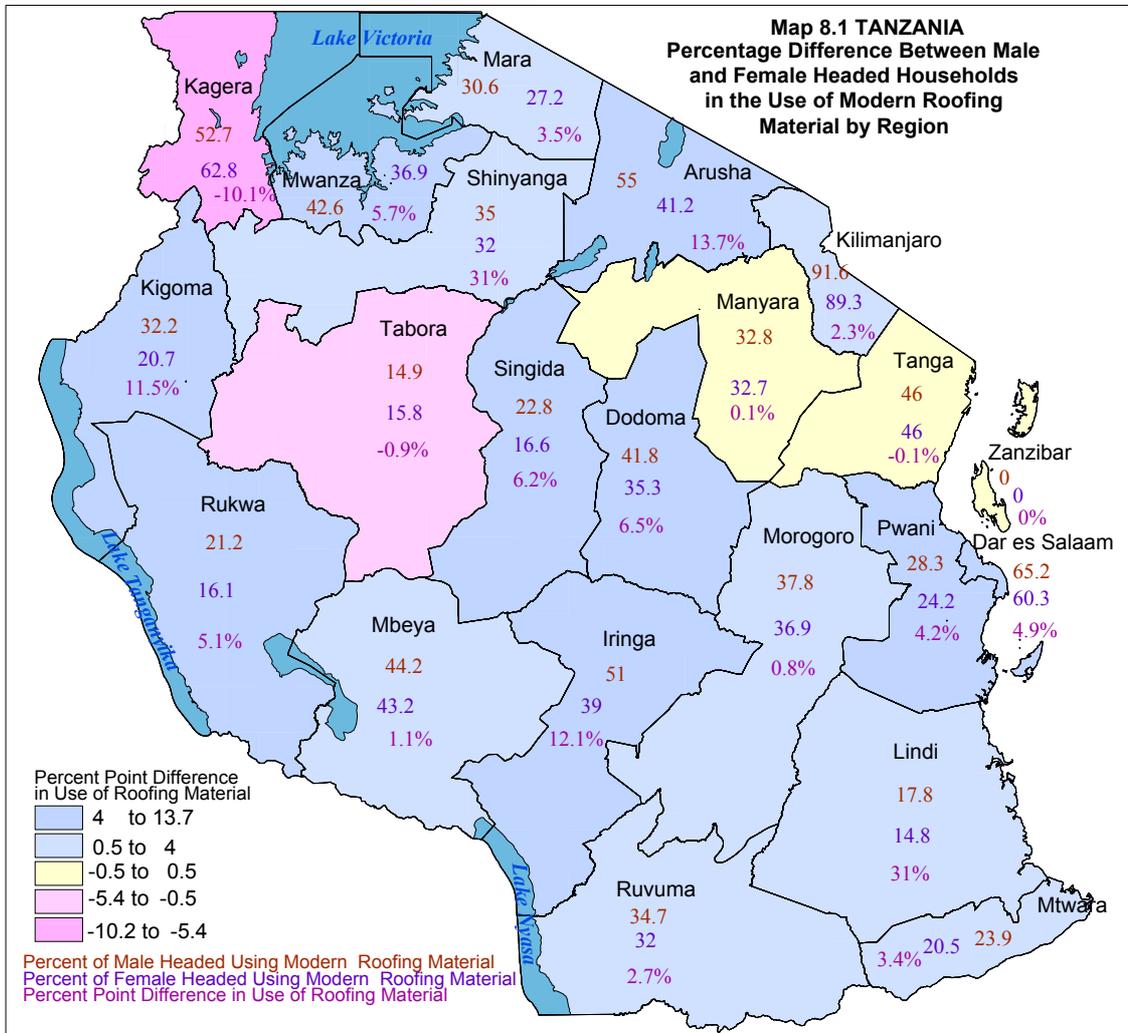
Table 8.2 Percentage of household by type of roofing material, sex of the head of household and region.

	Arusha	Iringa	Kigoma	Dodoma	Singida	Mwanza	Rukwa	Dar es Salaam	Pwani	Mara	Mtwara	Lindi	Shinyanga	Ruvuma	Kilimanjaro	Mbeya	Morogoro	Manyara	Tanga	Tabora	Kagera	Total
Male Headed	55.0	51.0	32.2	41.8	22.8	42.6	21.2	65.2	28.3	30.6	23.9	17.8	35.0	34.7	91.6	44.2	37.8	32.8	46.0	14.9	52.7	39.3
Female Headed	41.2	39.0	20.7	35.3	16.6	36.9	16.1	60.3	24.2	27.2	20.5	14.8	32.0	32.0	89.3	43.2	36.9	32.7	46.0	15.8	62.8	36.4
Difference	13.7	12.0	11.5	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-10.1	2.9

8.2 HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

8.2.1 Source of energy for lighting

The different types of lighting use in Tanzania are electric, solar, gas (biogas), hurricane lamp, pressure lamp, wick lamp, candles and firewood. At national level, both male (69%) and female (74%) headed households mainly use wick lamps, followed by hurricane lamps (24% and 17% respectively). Firewood, pressure lamps, gas and electricity were used by only a few agricultural households, whether male or female headed (Table 8.3).



With the exception of Tabora, all regions, have a higher percent of female headed households using low technology lighting (wick lamps and firewood) than male headed households (Map 8.2). The difference is highest in Iringa, Arusha and Dar es Salaam, where the percent of female headed households using wick lamps/firewood is between 20 and 17 percentage points higher than male headed households (Chart 8.2 and Table 8.3). Households that do not use wick lamp/firewood for lighting mainly use hurricane/pressure lamps and this is specially the case for Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma and Iringa (Chart 8.2 and 8.3 & Map 8.3).

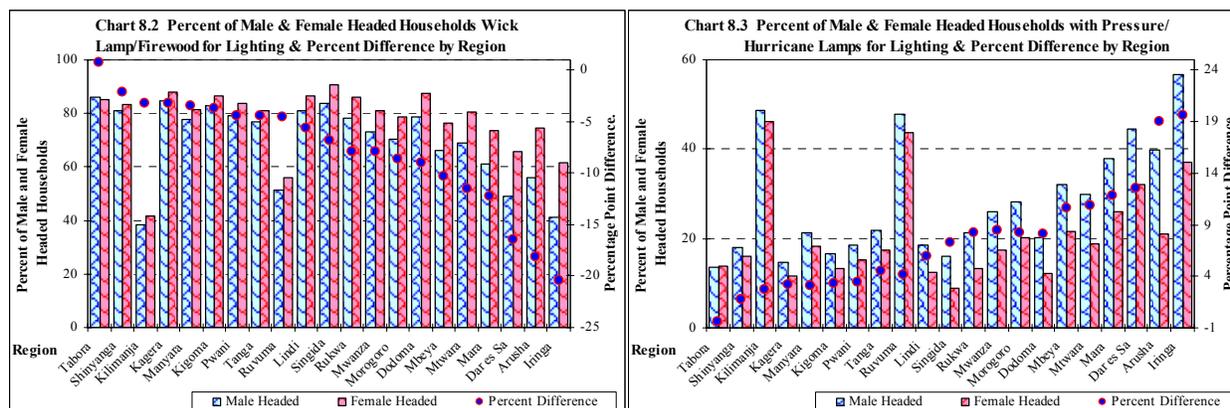


Table 8.3 Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households by Sources of Energy for Lighting and Region

Source of energy for Lighting	Male/Female Headed Households	Tabora	Shinyanga	Kilimanjaro	Kagera	Manyara	Kigoma	Pwani	Tanga	Ruvuma	Lindi	Singida	Rukwa	Mwanza	Morogoro	Dodoma	Mbeya	Mtwara	Mara	Dar es Salaam	Arusha	Iringa	Total
		Electricity	Male Headed	0.4	0.7	12.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.5	6.1	3.3	1.7	1.4
	Female Headed	0.7	0.3	12.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.6	2.3	4.0	1.0	1.3
Solar/Gass	Male Headed	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
	Female Headed	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2
Hurricane/Pressure	Male Headed	13.4	17.8	48.8	14.6	21.3	16.7	18.6	21.9	47.8	18.5	16.0	21.3	25.9	28.3	20.3	32.1	29.7	37.8	44.6	39.9	56.8	26.9
	Female Headed	13.9	16.1	46.1	11.5	18.3	13.4	15.2	17.4	43.6	12.5	8.8	13.1	17.4	20.0	12.2	21.5	18.9	26.0	32.1	20.9	37.2	20.4
Wick/Firewood	Male Headed	86.0	81.2	38.4	84.7	77.9	82.9	79.3	76.7	51.4	80.9	83.8	78.5	73.2	70.3	78.6	66.2	69.2	61.2	49.1	56.2	41.1	71.4
	Female Headed	85.1	83.3	41.5	87.9	81.3	86.6	83.7	81.1	55.9	86.5	90.6	86.3	81.1	78.9	87.5	76.6	80.7	73.4	65.6	74.3	61.5	78.1

8.2.2 Source of energy for cooking

The different types of energy used for cooking in Tanzania are electricity, solar, gas (biogas), bottled gas, paraffin/kerosene/charcoal, firewood, crop residues and livestock dung. At national level firewood is by far the main source of energy for cooking in rural agriculture households (96% for both male and female headed households). (Table 8.4). The next important source of energy for cooking is charcoal but only 2.5 percent of male and female headed households using it. All other sources of energy for cooking are insignificant in comparison.

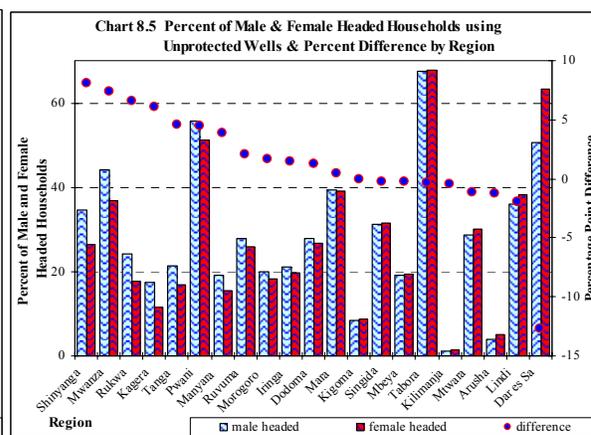
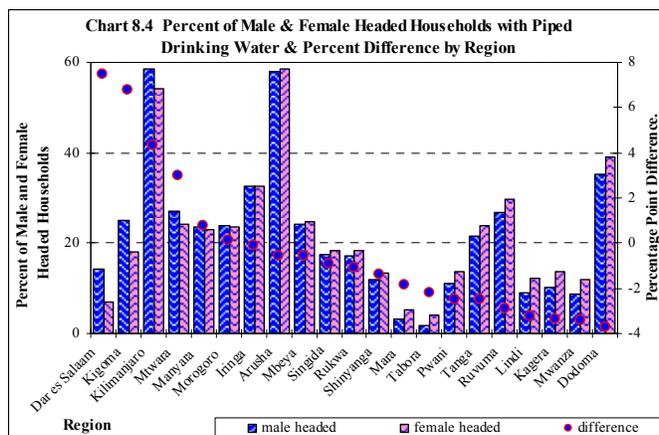
In Dar es Salaam region the percentage of households using firewood is somewhat lower than the mainland Tanzanian average, which is mainly due to male headed households using relatively more charcoal (17% of male headed households against 8 percent of female headed households). Most female headed households preferred to use firewood for cooking (91 percent of female headed households against 80 percent of male headed households) (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4 Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households by Sources of Energy for Cooking and Region

Source of Energy for Cooking	Male/Female Headed Household	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabara	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
		Mains Electricity	Male Headed	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Female Headed	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Solar	Male Headed	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Female Headed	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gas (Biogas)	Male Headed	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female Headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled Gas	Male Headed	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Female Headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Paraffin / Kerosene	Male Headed	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Female Headed	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Charcoal	Male Headed	2.5	1.9	1.5	3.0	6.9	4.8	17.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.6
	Female Headed	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.1	3.1	8.2	1.2	1.6	3.3	0.8	2.8	2.4	3.8	6.2	2.3	4.6	2.3	3.9	1.5	2.2	2.5
Firewood	Male Headed	95.7	95.0	95.7	96.0	91.5	94.4	80.1	97.5	98.1	97.5	97.9	95.9	95.1	95.4	97.2	95.8	94.9	97.8	96.7	97.2	96.6	96.0
	Female Headed	98.0	95.9	95.8	97.6	95.2	96.3	91.3	98.2	97.6	95.0	98.9	95.7	95.2	91.3	93.4	97.4	93.7	97.4	95.2	97.8	97.2	96.4
Crop Residues	Male Headed	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
	Female Headed	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
Livestock Dung	Male Headed	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Female Headed	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	Male Headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female Headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.2.3 Source of drinking water during wet season

On Tanzania Mainland, the main sources of household drinking water during the wet season are unprotected wells (27% of the total number of rural agriculture households), piped water (22%), surface water (14%), and unprotected springs (14%). Other sources of drinking water are of minor importance in comparison (Table 8.5).



Arusha and Kilimanjaro had the highest percentages of both male and female headed households using piped water, which probably explains why both regions have very low percentages of both male and female headed households using unprotected wells. Tabora, on the other hand, had the highest percentage of households using unprotected wells and the lowest percentage with access to piped water for both male and female headed households, followed by Mara. In Dar es Salaam a higher percent of female headed households use unprotected wells compared to male headed households (63% female headed and 50% male headed households) (Table 8.5, Chart 8.4 and 8.5).

Table 8.5 Percentage of Male and Female Headed Households by Sources of Drinking Water and Region

Source of Drinking Water	Male/Female Headed	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
		Piped Water	Male headed	35.3	58.0	58.4	21.5	23.8	11.1	14.4	9.1	27.1	26.9	32.6	24.3	17.4	1.9	17.2	25.0	11.9	10.3	8.6	3.3	23.7	21.6
	Female Headed	39.0	58.6	54.1	23.9	23.6	13.6	6.9	12.3	24.1	29.8	32.7	24.9	18.4	4.1	18.3	18.2	13.3	13.6	12.0	5.2	22.9	23.4
Protected Well	Male headed	8.6	2.0	2.0	8.7	21.7	8.6	14.7	13.4	6.7	14.8	4.9	7.3	14.4	7.7	24.5	15.9	25.5	14.1	23.0	10.8	14.6	13.1
	Female Headed	7.1	1.5	5.5	11.3	23.2	7.6	12.8	15.0	7.5	17.2	6.7	8.2	17.8	11.5	31.0	13.0	27.8	12.2	27.8	11.3	13.4	13.2
Protected / Covered Spring	Male headed	1.6	1.8	4.3	3.7	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	4.0	4.7	4.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	14.6	1.4	11.3	2.5	3.8	1.7	3.7
	Female Headed	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.1	6.6	5.8	5.3	1.1	1.2	3.0	11.0	1.1	12.2	3.3	5.1	3.1	4.0
Uprotected Well	Male headed	27.9	3.8	1.0	21.4	20.0	55.7	50.5	36.1	28.8	27.9	21.1	19.0	31.2	67.4	24.3	8.5	34.6	17.5	44.1	39.5	19.2	27.7
	Female Headed	26.7	5.1	1.5	16.9	18.3	51.2	63.2	38.1	30.0	25.9	19.6	19.3	31.4	67.8	17.7	8.6	26.5	11.5	36.8	39.0	15.4	24.8
Unprotected Spring	Male headed	9.0	9.7	22.3	25.0	8.8	3.2	7.3	8.1	9.5	18.8	17.6	23.5	8.0	5.7	9.9	15.8	4.1	24.5	10.8	16.5	10.4	13.5
	Female Headed	7.2	7.5	22.6	27.3	12.3	2.5	5.0	7.0	10.4	13.2	17.0	23.9	7.9	2.6	11.3	26.1	4.2	29.1	10.3	14.5	13.2	14.7
Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Male headed	8.5	21.0	9.2	17.4	23.4	11.4	1.2	14.7	9.1	6.4	15.5	17.7	15.9	5.8	20.5	18.8	15.8	16.2	5.6	20.1	22.0	14.3
	Female Headed	7.3	21.5	11.2	16.1	21.2	16.7	0.7	9.6	10.0	5.1	15.1	15.8	15.0	3.6	18.0	20.3	20.3	15.2	4.1	19.0	23.2	14.1
Covered Rainwater Catchment	Male headed	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
	Female Headed	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Male headed	8.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	7.9	8.3	15.3	10.9	0.8	2.7	1.5	10.9	8.0	1.0	0.5	5.1	2.2	4.2	2.9	6.1	4.4
	Female Headed	8.4	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	6.2	9.4	14.6	10.9	1.2	2.6	0.6	7.7	8.1	0.4	0.7	4.6	0.8	4.3	2.3	6.9	4.0
Water Vendor	Male headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Female Headed	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Tanker Truck	Male headed	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Female Headed	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled Water	Male headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Female Headed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	Male headed	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.4	0.9	0.8
	Female Headed	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.8

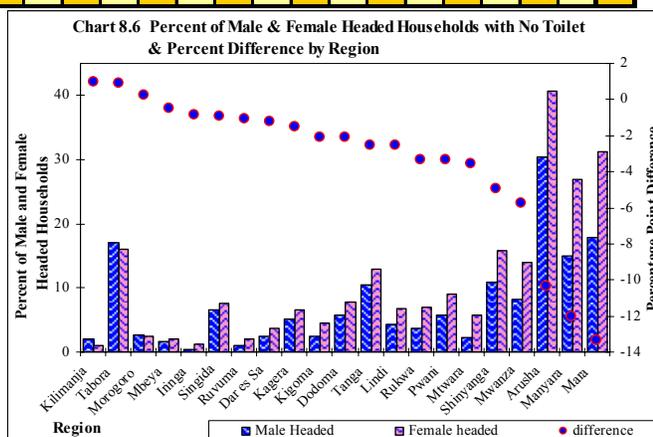
8.2.4 Type of toilet used by the household

The traditional pit latrine was by far the most frequent form of convenience for both male and female headed households in mainland Tanzania (89% and 87% of the male and female headed households respectively), followed by no toilet/bush. A higher percent of the female headed households have no toilet compared to male headed households. However, in most regions the difference is small.

Table 8.6 Percent of Households Reporting type of TOILET the household normally uses by sex of head of household and Region

Type of toilet	Male/female headed household	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Dar es Salaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total
		No Toilet / Bush	Male headed	6	30	2	10	3	6	2	4	2	1	0	2	7	17	4	2	11	5	8	18	15	7
	Female headed	8	41	1	13	2	9	4	7	6	2	1	2	8	16	7	5	16	7	14	31	27	10
Flush Toilet	Male headed	1	1	3	1	1	3	10	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	2
	Female headed	1	1	2	0	1	3	6	1	2	2	2	4	5	2	4	2	2	4	5	2	1	2
Traditional Pit Latrine	Male headed	92	65	90	87	93	89	83	94	95	95	95	93	89	81	93	95	85	90	87	78	83	89
	Female headed	89	57	92	85	95	87	88	92	92	95	95	92	87	82	88	93	82	88	79	66	71	87
Improved Pit Latrine - hh Owned	Male headed	1	3	5	2	2	2	5	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
	Female headed	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	1

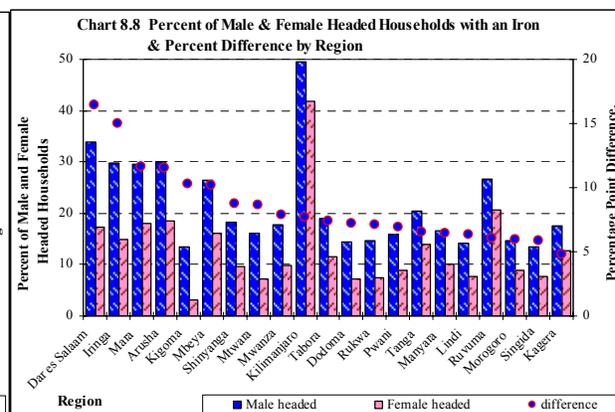
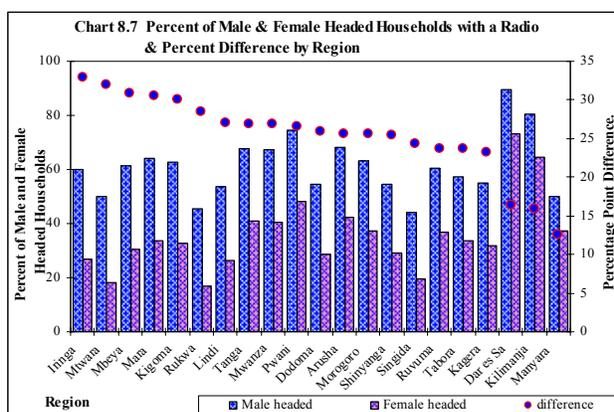
At regional level, Arusha, Mara and Manyara have the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using the bush to relieve themselves. Besides, these regions have the largest percent difference between male and female headed households with 13, 12 and 10 percent more of the female headed households having no toilets compared to male headed households respectively. (Table 8.6 and Chart 8.6).



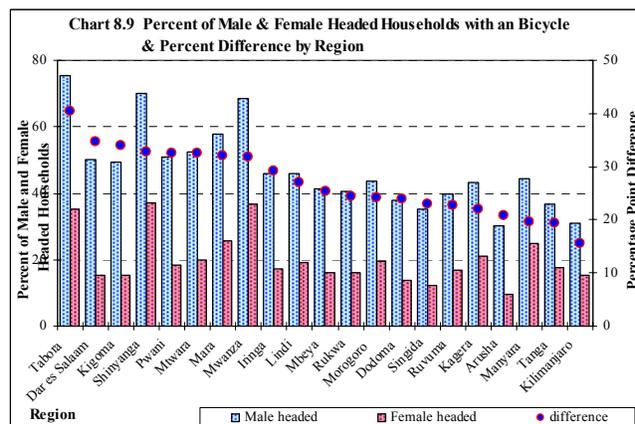
8.2.5 Domestic assets owned by the households

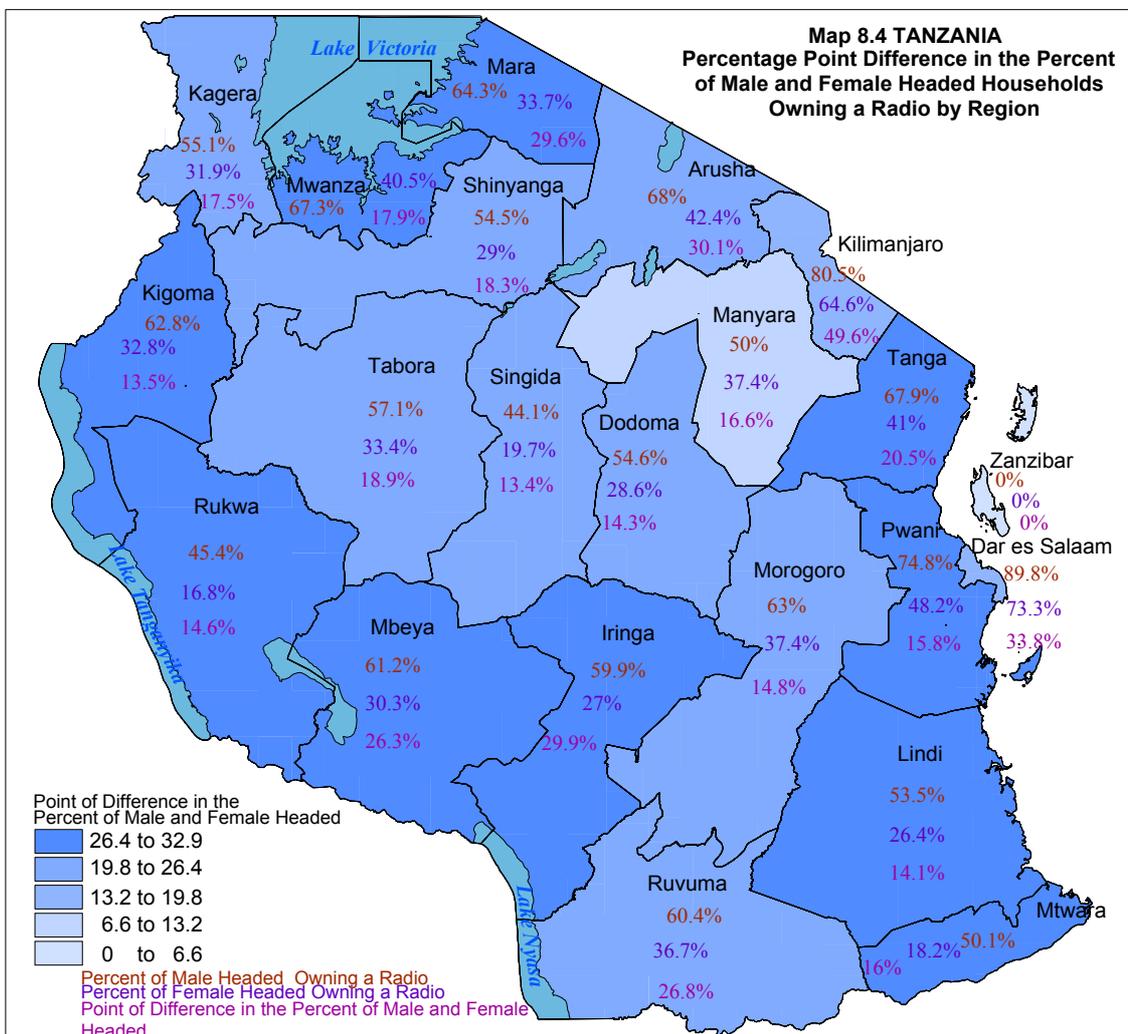
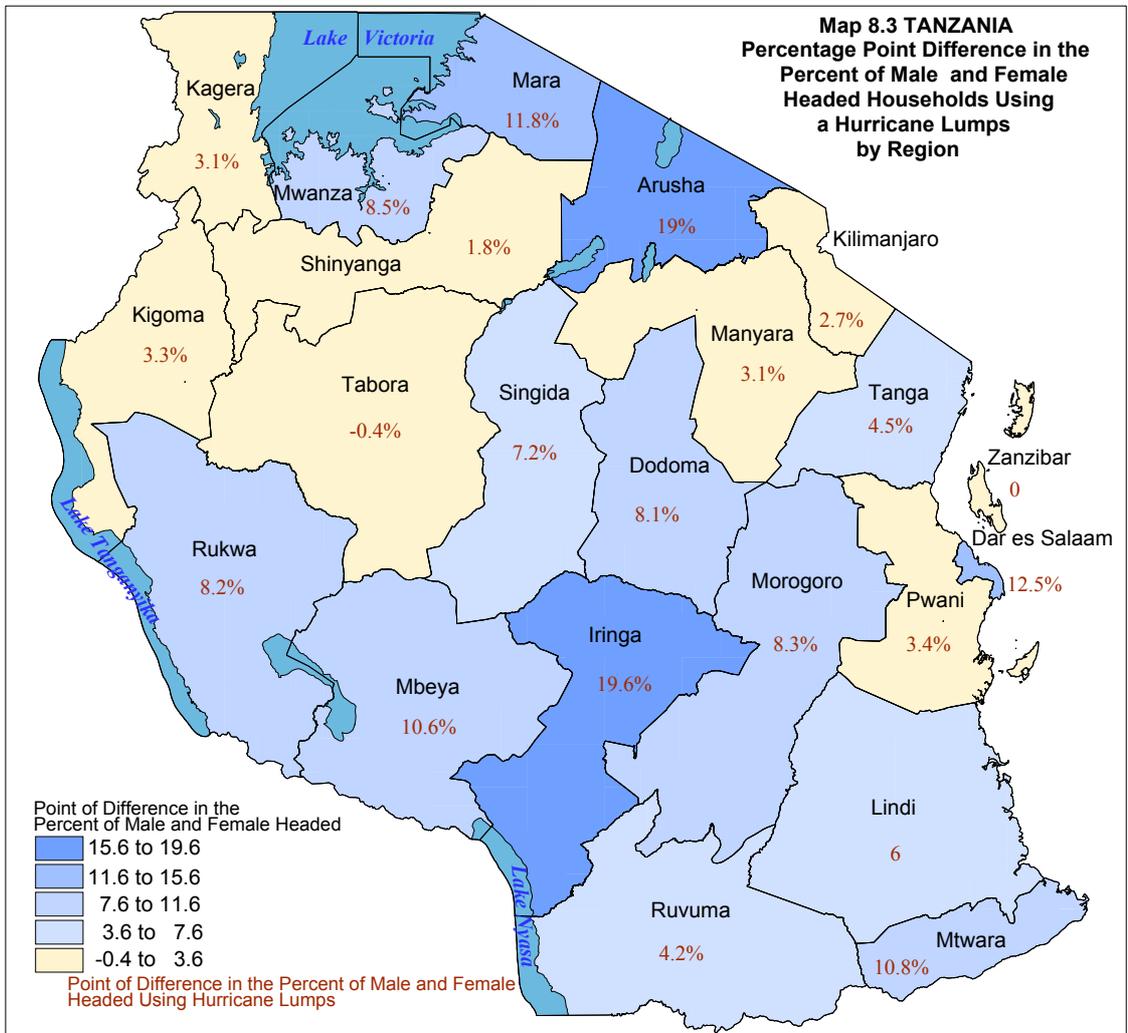
Notable differences exist between male and female headed households in the ownership of domestic assets. In general, a higher percent of the male headed households have domestic assets compared to female headed households and large regional variation exists.

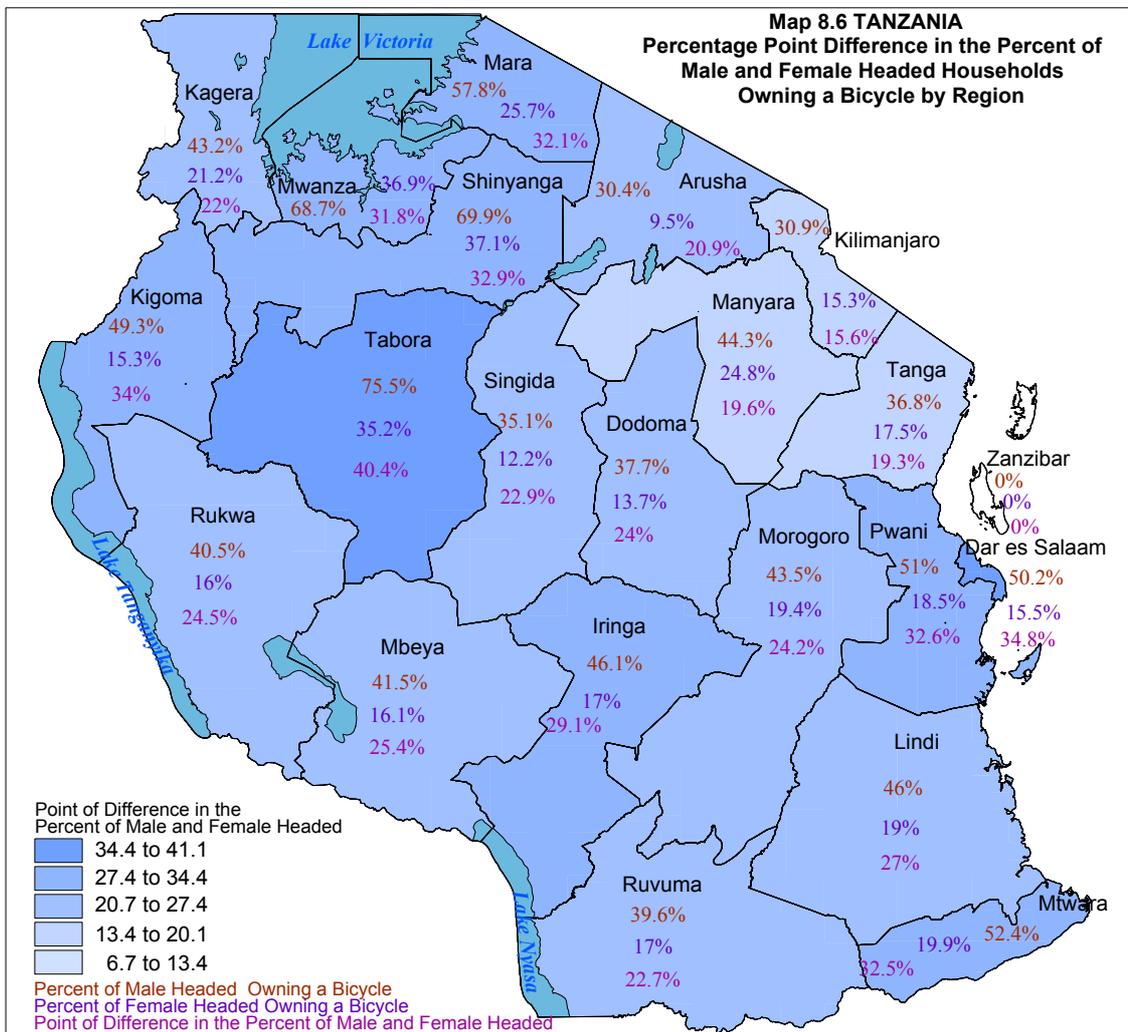
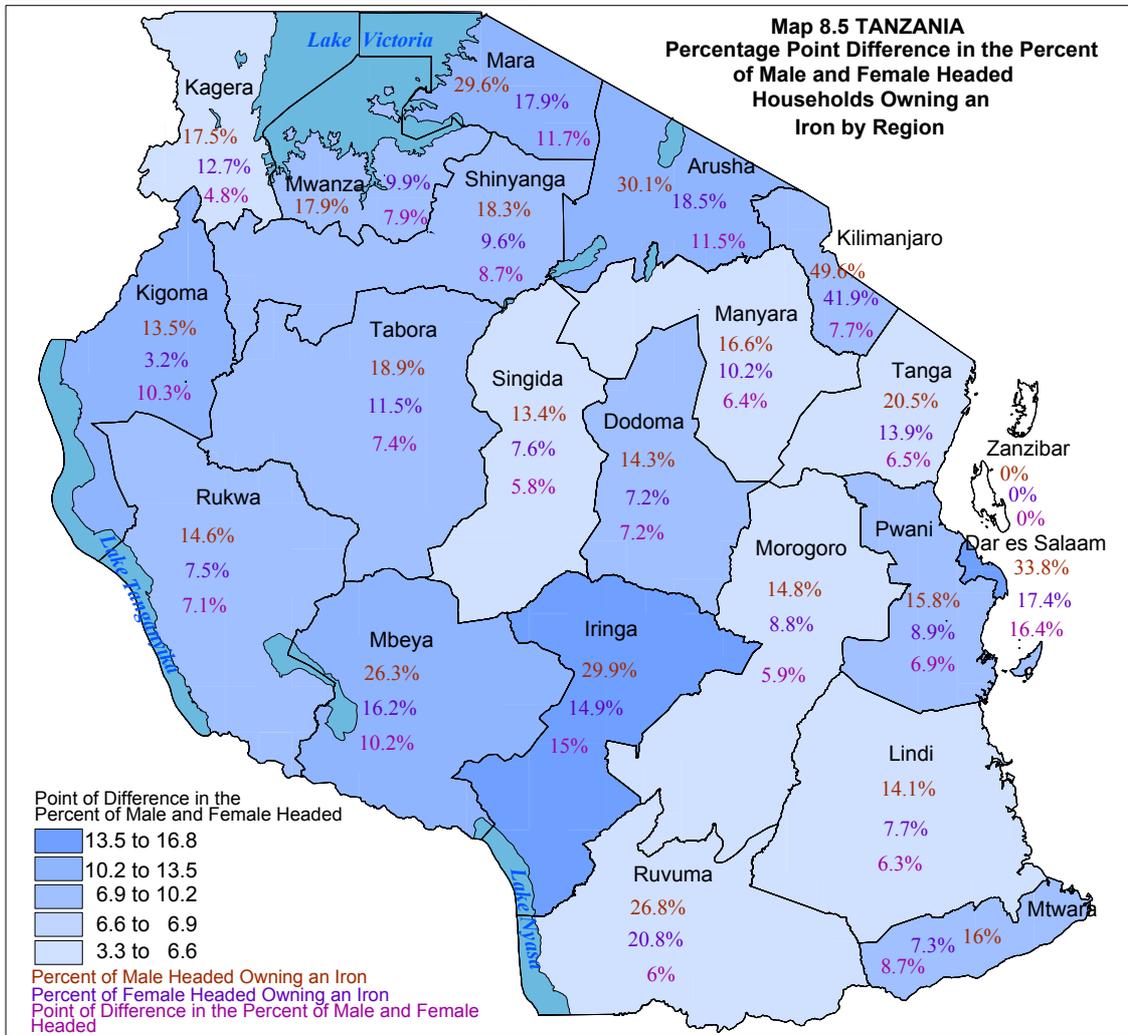
There is a large difference between male and female headed households in the ownership of radios (60% of the male headed households and 33% of the female headed households), bicycles (48% and 20%) and irons (21% and 13%). This difference is consistent at regional level with all regions having a higher percent of the male headed households with these assets than the female headed households. Only 2 percent of the male headed and 1 percent of female headed households own mobile phones and 6 percent of male headed households and 3 percent of female headed households own wheel barrows.



The lowest percent difference in the ownership of assets is found in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Kagera and Ruvuma. The highest percent difference is found in Iringa, Mara, Kigoma and Mtwara (Charts 8.7, 8.8, 8.9 and Maps 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6).







9.0 POVERTY STATUS OF MALE AND FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

“Poverty” is determined by a combination of factors of socio-economic and individual nature. Some of these have already been covered in previous chapters like access to land, livestock and other productive resources, access to domestic resources, availability of agriculture support services and natural resources, etc. This chapter covers other core areas of poverty many of which are not directly related to agriculture production but are important for the overall assessment of gender disparities in poverty of the rural agricultural households. Being more or less poor is determined by the presence of combinations of such factors as well as factors specific to the individual household heads or members. This chapter therefore examines some core poverty indicators with a gender perspective in order to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of progress made in poverty reduction. This includes:

- levels of food security
- sources of drinking water during wet and dry season
- Income/lack of access to productive resources due to financial constraints

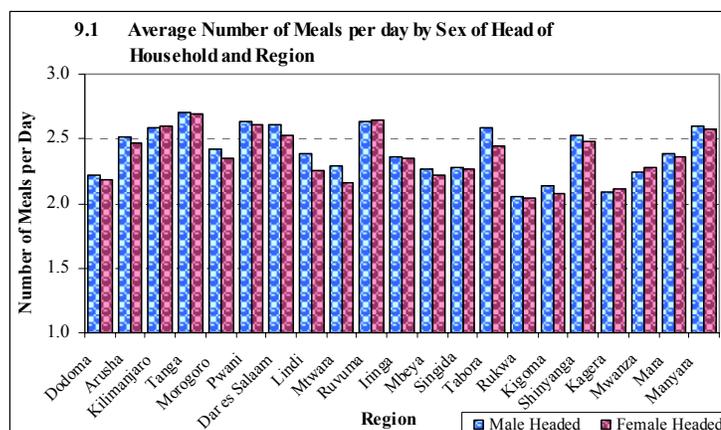
9.1 FOOD SECURITY

Food security is one dimension of poverty that indicates whether a household can meet its food requirements and its vulnerability to shortages or shocks. The agriculture sample census collected data on food consumption patterns - the number of meals taken per day, meat consumption and problems in satisfying food needs and area planted during the short and long rainy seasons, as proxies for households’ level of food security.

9.1.1 Food consumption patterns

Number of meals per day

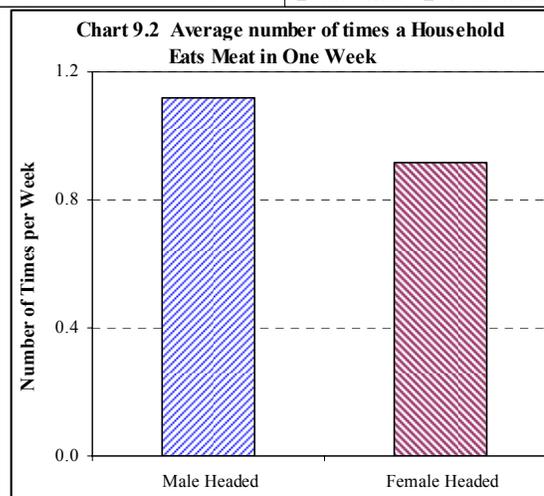
At national level the results indicate that both male and female headed households take an average of 2.4 meals per day and some variation exists at regional level (between 2.1 to 2.7 meals per day) However the regional variation applies to both male and female headed households in the selected regions (Chart 9.1).



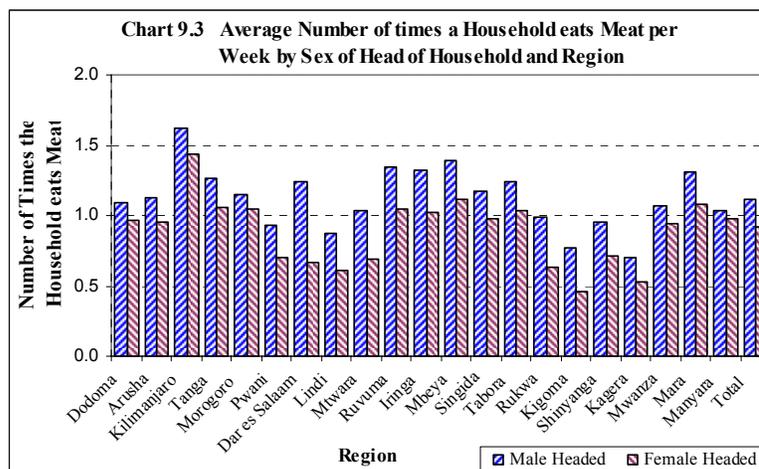
Household meat consumption per week

At national level, both male and female headed households consume meat on average once a week. There is a small difference in the number of times a household eats meat between male and female headed households with the former having 1.1 meals with meat and the later 0.9 meals with meat per week (Chart 9.2).

The number of times a household eats meat per week varies from 0.7 in Kigoma to 1.6 in Kilimanjaro. In all regions male headed

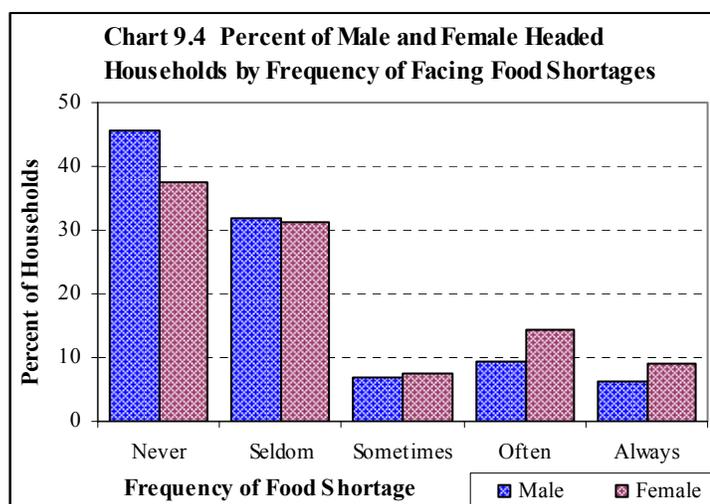


households have more meals with meat per week than female headed households. The difference is largest in Dar es Salaam and smallest in Manyara (Chart 9.3 and Map 9.1).

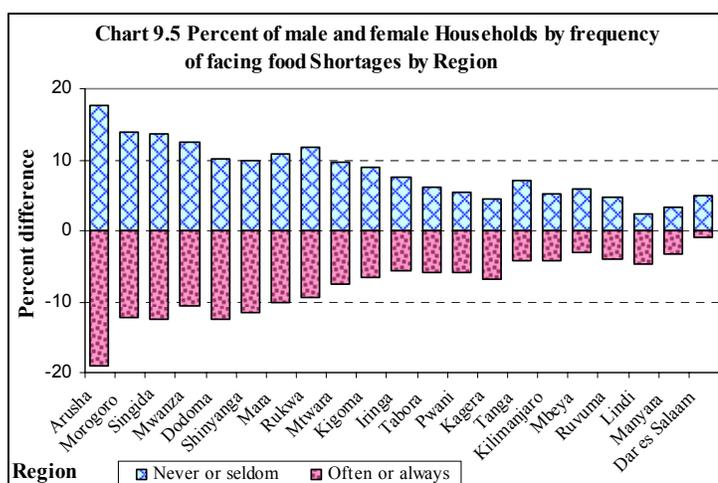


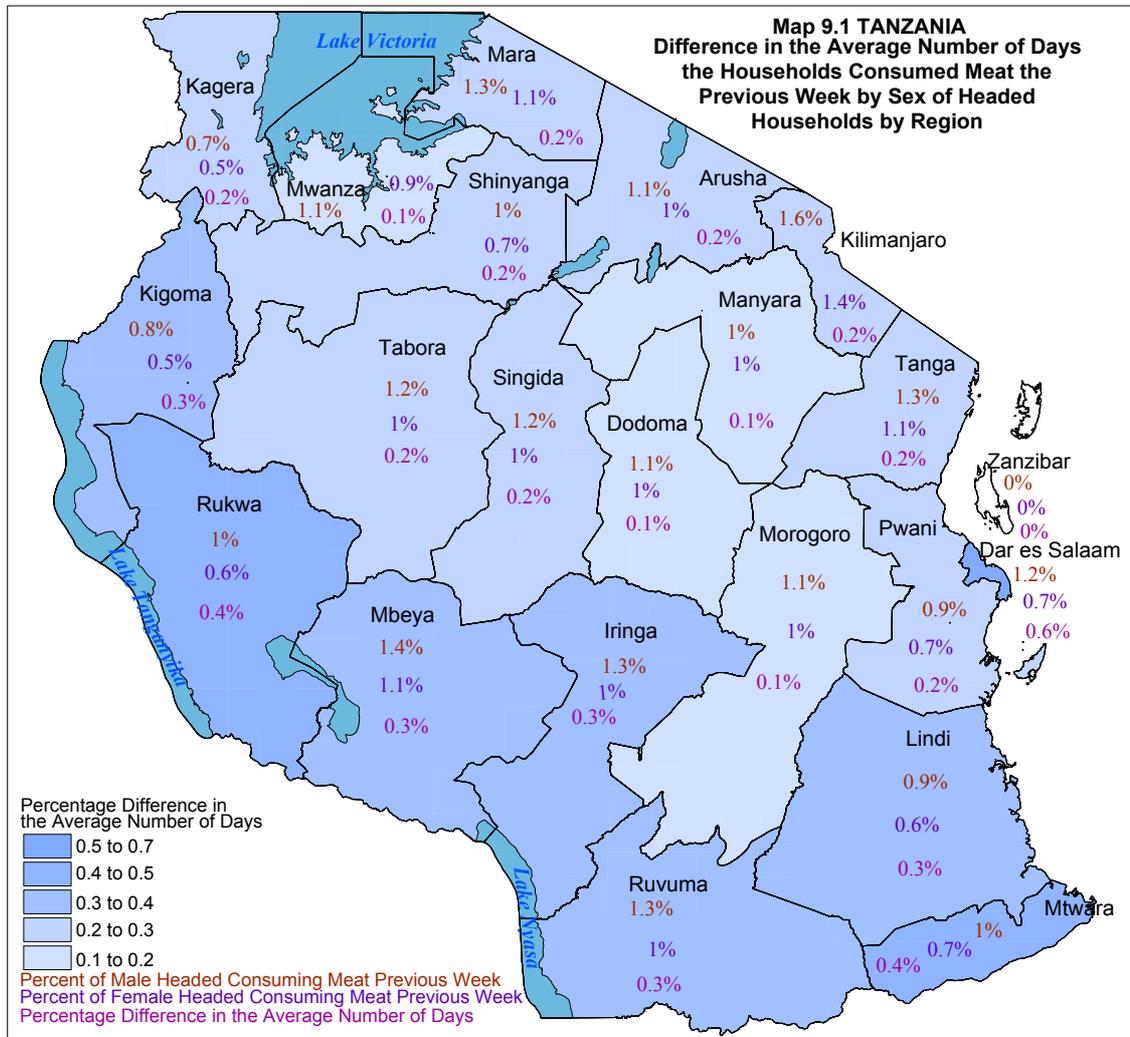
Household problems in satisfying food needs.

At national level, around 75% of the households either never or seldom have problems with food shortage. A higher percent of male headed households never have problems with food shortage compared to female headed households and a higher percent of the female headed households often or always have problems with food shortages. Whilst the difference between male and female headed households is small at national level, the trend shows that slightly more female headed households have more food shortage problems than male headed households (Chart 9.4).



The same trend exists in every region to a greater or lesser degree. Chart 9.5, shows the percent difference between male and female headed households. Positive numbers means more male headed households and negative numbers mean more female households. Each region has a higher percent of female headed households that often or always face food shortages together with a higher percent of male headed households that either never or seldom faces problems. The greatest gender differential in favour of male headed households is in Arusha, Morogoro and Singida, whereas the smallest differential is in Dar es Salaam, Manyara and Lindi.

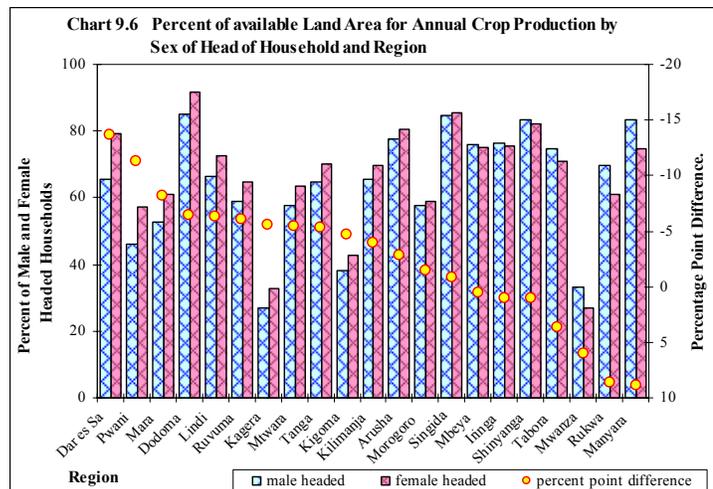




9.1.2 Area planted by the households during short and long rainy season

The planted land area has an impact on the households' agricultural production and when analyzed as part of the total land available for cultivation it can be considered an indirect indicator of household food security and their options for improving their economic situation.

Land area refers to the physical area of land. This is opposed to planted area which is the area planted in one year and would include the area of crops planted on the same plot of land more than once in a year. This section uses the available arable land area, excluding the land area of permanent crops, fallow, unusable, under planted trees and 25% of the planted area under permanent/annual mixed crops. The land area is also for the long rainy season only.



There is no consistent clear distinction between male and female headed households in the percentage use of available land and in some regions a higher percent of the available land is used in female headed households (Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Mara and Dodoma) while in others male headed households use a higher percent of the available land (Manyara, Rukwa, Mwanza, Tabora and Shinyanga).

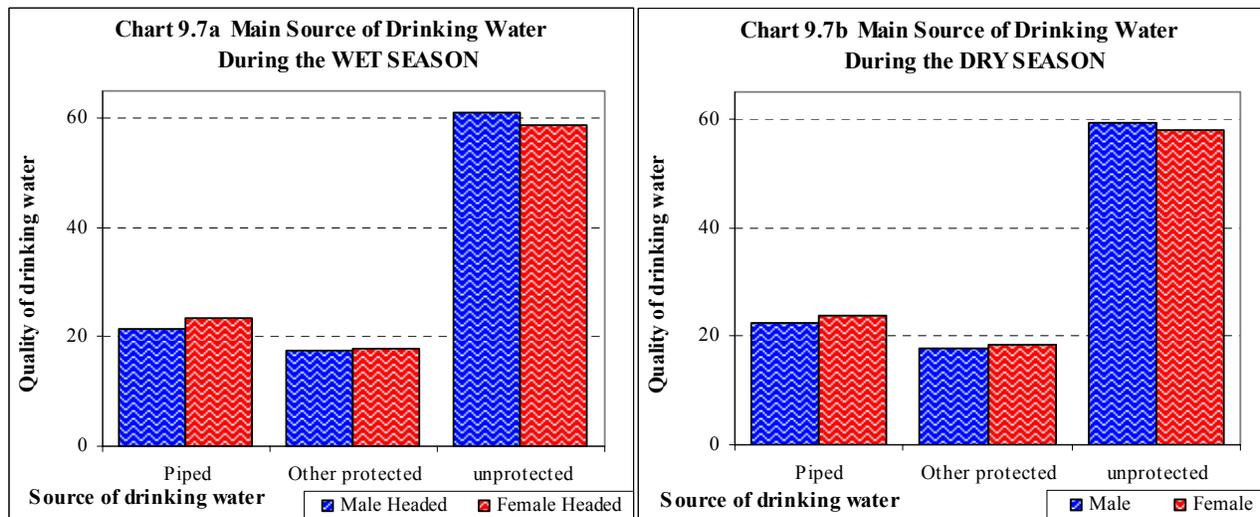
However, in general, more regions indicate that female headed households used a higher percent of their available land than male headed households (Chart 9.6). This may be due to a number of factors in these regions:

- Female headed households have less land available to them and may therefore face more land pressure than male headed households,
- Female headed households have less opportunities to off farm income and therefore have a higher dependence on crop production,
- Female headed households have less livestock and are therefore more dependent on crop production.

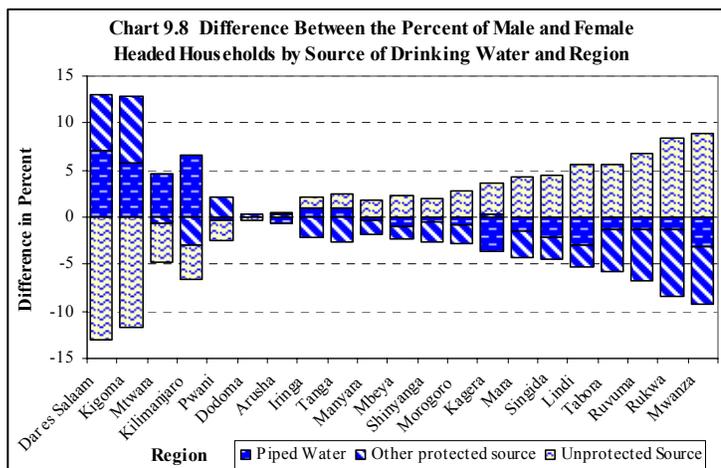
9.2 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER DURING WET AND DRY SEASON

The agriculture sample census classified the sources of drinking water into three categories: piped water; other protected sources (bottled water, protected well, protected/covered spring and covered rainwater catchments); and unprotected/poor sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring water, surface water (i.e. dams, lakes, rivers) and uncovered rain water catchments). The following analysis compares the difference in the source of drinking water focusing on gender disparities within the wet and dry seasons and between seasons.

The main source of drinking water in both the wet and dry season is from unprotected sources (about 60% of smallholder households). About 22 percent of smallholder households have access to piped water and a further 18 percent have access to other protected sources. At Mainland Tanzania level there is no significant difference in the source of drinking water between male and female headed households in both seasons and there is no difference between the dry and wet seasons (Charts 9.7a and 9.7b).



However differences can be seen at regional level, both between regions and within selected regions. Chart 9.8 shows the percent difference between male and female headed households. Positive numbers means a higher percent of male headed than female headed households and negative numbers mean a higher percent of female headed than male headed households. Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro has the largest difference in the use of piped water and other protected sources of water in favour of male headed households and a higher percent of female headed households use unprotected sources for their drinking water in these regions. In all other regions, with the exception of Dodoma, Arusha, Iringa and Tanga, the reverse is true with a higher percent of female than male headed households using protected sources of drinking water and the largest gender differential in favour of the female headed household is found in Mwanza, Rukwa and Ruvuma.



The majority of agricultural of the rural agriculture households do not have access to safe drinking water and although there is no difference between male and female headed households at Mainland Tanzania level, female headed households have better access to safe drinking water in more regions than men. This is offset to, a certain degree, by the four regions where male headed households have better access to protected sources of water (Chart 9.8).

9.3 INCOME POVERTY

Findings on financial reasons for not using seeds or farm implements give some insight into the selected production factors of households. This section explores if there are differences between male and female headed households in their capacity to purchase inputs or implements for agriculture.

9.3.1 Households not using improved seeds for lack of finances

At national level, a very small percentage (1%) of agricultural households use improved seeds.

The reasons for not using improved seed are not due to financial constraints of the household and there are no differences between male and female headed households, with only 1 percent of male and female headed households reporting lack of finance as the main reason for not purchasing improved seed.

However, for those households reporting financial problems (either no money to buy or the price is too high) as the main reason for not purchasing improved seed, a higher percent of male headed households reported that the price of improved seed is too high compared to no money to buy (97% and 3% of households reporting financial problems as the main reason for not purchasing improved seed respectively) and there is no difference between male and female headed households (Table 9.1). The numbers are too small to make a regional analysis of these categories.

Table 9.1 Households not using improved seeds for lack of finances (Price too high or no money to buy or rent) by sex of HoHH

Problem	Total			Male Headed households			Female headed households		
	Number of HH who lack finance	% of those that lack finance	% of total no of households	Number of male that lack finance	% of male headed HH that lack finance	% of total number of male headed HH	Number of female headed HH that lack finance	% of female HoHH that lack finance	% of total number of female headed HH
Prices too high	26,760	97%		21,065	97%		5,695	98%	
No money to buy	704	3%		566	3%		138	2%	
Total	27,464		1%	21,631		1%	5,833		1%

9.3.2 Households not using farm implements due to finance problems

At national level, 6 percent of households reported that they did not use farm implements due to financial reasons (either no money to buy or cost is too high). There are no differences between male and female headed households and regional differences are small (Table 9.2)

Table 9.2 Households not using farm implements for lack of finances (price too high or no money to buy/rent) by sex of head of household

Region	Problem	Total HH			Male headed HH			Female headed HH		
		Number of HH that lack finances	% of those that lack finances	% of total number of HHs	Number of male headed HH who lack finance	% of those that lack finances	% of total number of male headed HHs	Number of female headed HH who lack finances	% of those that lack finances	% of total number of female headed HHs
Arusha	Price too high	5,840	68%		4,601	68%		1,239	67%	
	No money to buy/rent	2,784	3%		2,180	32%		604	33%	
	Total	8,624		6%	6,781		6%	1,843		6%
Dar es Salaam	Price too high	2,489	48%		2,068	49%		421	44%	
	No money to buy/rent	2,723	5%		2,190	5%		533	56%	
	Total	5,212		26%	4,258		26%	954		25%
Ruvuma	Price too high	4,812	44%		4,154	44%		658	43%	
	No money to buy/rent	6,058	6%		5,194	56%		62	57%	
	Total	10,868		6%	9,348		6%	1,520		6%
Tabora	Price too high	7,279	45%		6,257	45%		1,022	2%	
	No money to buy/rent	8,932	55%		97	55%		1,435	58%	
	Total	16,211		7%	13,754		7%	2,457		7%
National/Tanzania mainland	Price too high	139,774	52%		112,102	52%		27,672	51%	
	No money to buy/rent	130,723	48%		104,000	48%		26,723	49%	
	Total	270,497		6%	216,102		6%	543,95		6%

9.3.3 Access to Credit.

Access to credit facilities are presented in Chapter 7. In general very little credit is availed (3% of smallholder households) and no significant differences were detected between male and female households.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 General Conclusions

At Mainland Tanzania level there is a small degree of feminisation of the active agriculture population over the ages 20 to 39. The level of feminisation of the agriculture sector over this age group varies greatly by region with some regions showing a high degree of feminisation whilst others have none. This gender difference is made up for in other age groups having less females males, resulting in an equal overall male and female population. There are more males than females in the rural agriculture population in the age group 15 to 19 and this is consistent in 14 out of 21 mainland Tanzania regions. The same applies for the age group 10 to 14 in some regions. This would suggest that female out-migration from rural areas into urban centres starts at an earlier age compared to males, leading to a source of underage cheap labour as house girls or, more worryingly, commercial sex workers.

The lower percent of households with livestock in female headed households compared to male headed households is to be expected as livestock rearing in Tanzania is normally the responsibility of males. The largest difference in this at region level are in areas of low livestock populations and non traditional livestock keepers, indicating that either female headed households prefer to grow crops based on traditional/cultural or socio-economic norms or by choice, or that the female headed household have less opportunity or have not been able to acquire the husbandry skills to raise livestock.

At National level there are 1.4 times more household members in male headed households than in female headed households and it is thought that this is largely due to the absence of the male head. At regional level this difference varies from 0.6 household members more in male headed households in Arusha to 2.5 members more in Tabora. This shows that other factors than the absence of a male head play a role in determining the difference in household size between male and female headed households. Cultural factors may be at play, whereby it may be inappropriate to have adult males living with females in female headed households if there is no formal partnership arrangement.

Overall there are more agriculture active males than females (49% and 51% respectively), however at regional level the percentage can be as much as 56 percent for female headed households against 46 percent for male headed households. It is thought that this difference is largely due to a higher degree of male out migration than for females. The regions that have an equal or slight over representation of men actively involved in agriculture are mostly regions of higher agriculture productivity or have a predominance of livestock keepers. One conclusion from this might be that more men would stay in the rural areas if there were better opportunities to make a living.

Illiteracy of the heads of household can have a large impact on the household in terms of its ability move away from subsistence farming into more productive modern type of farming and its ability to access services like credit, but equally important is the difficulty for the illiterate household head to move away from farming into off farm income generating activities. There is a large difference in literacy between male and female heads of households (21% male heads are illiterate as opposed to 50% of female heads) which may imply that a higher percent of female headed households are trapped in poverty due to illiteracy. This indicates that female headed households followed the same cultural norms as the male headed households in the promotion of literacy of the male member at the expense of the female members. There is also a difference in

the literacy of the male and female household members with a higher percent of illiterate female members compared to male members. This large difference in illiteracy rates between is mirrored at regional level. However in terms of current education status there is no difference in the percent of boys and girls attending school indicating that the trend of favouring males for education may currently not be the case and that the disparity in literacy between males and females may not exist in future.

There is no difference in the main source of livelihood between male and female headed households with the exception of remittances. A slightly higher percent of female headed households depend on remittances compared to male headed households. This applies to all regions and it may be either due to female heads of these households being more likely to get financial assistance from their spouses or relatives who have moved off the farm or that their dependence on remittances is due to a low level of access to other livelihood resources or activities.

Off farm income is the second most important livelihood activity in rural agriculture households and it is slightly more important in female headed households than in male headed households. In the regions where the difference is greatest (Dodoma, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Rukwa) there are large differences in the area of allocated land between male and female headed households which may imply that female headed households compensate for the small land area allocated to them by having more off farm income generating activities compared to male headed households.

Male headed households have greater access to productive agriculture resources (land and livestock) compared to female headed households and this is true for all regions to a greater or lesser degree with some regions having over 90 percent more land in male headed households than in female headed households. Female headed households have problems accessing land in their own rights as 50 percent of female headed households do not have female holders meaning that, in these households, either male members have the access to the land or the members of the household do not have secure rights to land. The members of female headed household are more likely to borrow land or are forced into the illegal use of un-allocated land.

The percentage with bought land is slightly higher in male headed households than in female headed households which indicates that either female headed households have less money to buy land or that they are culturally excluded from purchasing land. This will restrict land consolidation in female headed households which is a prerequisite for moving from subsistence farming to self sustaining profit making agricultural entities and thus out of poverty.

The higher numbers of livestock per household in male headed households permits them to sell more livestock for cash and consumption than in female headed households which can have in impact on the availability of cash income and the nutrition of the female headed household.

Farm Yard Manure is used more than any other input, which illustrates the predominance of subsistence type of farming in the smallholder sector of the country. It is used by more my male headed households than female headed households probably reflecting the smaller percent of female headed households with livestock compared to male headed households.

The main difference in the division of labour between male and female headed households is that in many female headed households the female head assumes the additional responsibilities that a male head of household would normally have

undertaken and, in addition to the normal female responsibilities of collecting firewood and water, crop processing, milking and making beer, together with the collective responsibilities of crop production, she also has to take on the additional responsibilities of off farm income generation, fishing, beekeeping, building, wood cutting, livestock rearing and marketing which increases the burden on the female household head. In other cases the responsibilities that would normally be taken on by the male household heads in beekeeping, building, and wood cutting is taken on by adult males of the female headed household or by using hired labour. There is a small difference in responsibilities of the children between male and female headed households. Children in female headed households take on a slightly greater responsibility of the activities that would normally be undertaken in a male headed household.

Apart from the above variables, the difference between male and female headed households at national level is very small or not distinguishable. However, for many variables at regional level, male headed households have a small but consistently greater advantage over female headed households. It could be postulated that the absence of large differences between male and female headed households is to be expected due to the predominance of subsistence/traditional agriculture practices with few farmers using improved techniques or inputs and therefore differentials in access to services and levels of productivity between male and female headed households would therefore be either very small or non existent.

In general, most of the gender differentials identified in the agriculture census are small, indicating that the gender discrimination in the rural agriculture population is not as high, prominent and widespread as was expected. It is the area and/or cultural differences in Tanzania that influence the extent of gender discrimination and the results of the census should be used to prioritise the places in the country to alleviate gender disparities and to target specific gender interventions

Most of the gender analysis concentrated in identifying differences between male and female headed households. Future work on gender analysis of the agriculture sector should not only concentrate on the differences between male and female headed households but also on differences based on the percent or number of females within households as it may be that cultural norms are maintained more by male headed households than female headed households and that the disparity between males and females within a male headed households may be larger than in female headed households.

Gender disparities are not always obvious when comparing between male and females using national level estimates and it is mainly when regional and district level estimates are investigated that gender differentials are captured. It is essential that agriculture or other rural surveys that collect data on gender have a sample size large enough to make regional comparisons at least. Making a policy decision on gender at district or region level with national level estimates does not make sense given the inter regional differences identified in this report and in order to support district level planning a sample size that allows district level comparisons is preferred.

10.2 Regional Profiles

10.2.1 Dodoma

Dodoma Region has similar numbers of males and females (49% males and 51% females) and it has close to a normal population pyramid. The region has an active agriculture population⁹ of 756,851 of which 368,921 are males and 387,930 are females, however there is virtually no difference between the percent of total male and of total female active population in the region (49% and 51% respectively). The region has the 5th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (323,719, out of which 253,566 are male headed and 70,153 are female headed). It also has the 3rd highest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size between male and female headed households is the same as the national average (5 members per household in male headed households and 4 members per household in female headed households).

Dodoma region has a higher percent of male headed households keeping livestock compared female headed households and this differential is large compared to many other regions.

The dependency ratio in male headed households is the same as the national average with around 103 dependents for every 100 active members. However there is a large difference in dependency ratio between male and female headed households IN Dodoma region with female headed households having 134 dependants for every 100 active members. The region has also one of the largest differences in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (108:100 in male headed households compared to 47:100 in female headed households).

As with all other regions Dodoma region has a higher illiteracy rate in female heads of household compared to male heads, however this is relatively moderate compared to other regions. Similarly, female headed households have a higher percent of illiterate members than in male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Dodoma region, there is a higher percent of illiterate female members compared to male members and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Dodoma has a moderate percent of orphans in both male and female headed households and there is a higher percent of orphans in female headed households than in male headed households however the difference is moderate compared to other regions. There is no difference between the percent of boy and girl orphans in the region and orphan heads of household were not detected in the region.

As with all regions, Dodoma has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households, and the difference is moderate to high compared to other regions. Around 40 percent of households have insufficient land, however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Dodoma have around 35% more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Dodoma has 41 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household

⁹ Active Agriculture Population is the population of smallholder households between the age of 15 to 64 regardless on whether they are involved in full time farming or not.

members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 59 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Dodoma. In Dodoma a higher percent of female headed households have females with certificate of ownerships and land under customary law compared to male headed households.

As with most regions Dodoma has a higher percent of male headed households with cattle compared to female headed households, however the difference is moderate compared to other regions. Male headed households have a moderate to high percent difference in the number of cattle per household compared to other regions. Goat production is more important for male headed households compared to female headed households and male headed households keep more goats per household compared to female headed households, however this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Sheep keeping is not very important in the region, however it is practiced more by male headed households compared to female headed households and for those households that keep sheep in the region, there are more sheep per household in male headed households compared to female headed households. Pig keeping is not important in the region.

Dodoma has one of the smallest differences in the use of improved seed between male and female headed households compared to other regions, very few households use insecticides, the number of households not using fertiliser is large and very few households practice irrigation. Differences in male and female headed households use of inputs therefore cannot be determined. About 40 percent of the households in Dodoma region receive extension advice and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

There is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting in the long rainy season (99% of male and female headed households respectively) and for those few that did not plant the main reason is illness or social problems. Dodoma does not have a short rainy season.

Dodoma Region has the largest difference in the percent of the planted area with maize in male headed households compared to female headed households with 11 percentage points more maize grown in male headed households than in female headed households. There is no difference in the yield of maize between male and female headed households. Paddy production in Dodoma is minor and differences cannot be determined.

Whilst the use of secondary products in Dodoma is relatively small, it has one of the largest differences in use between male and female headed households with male headed households having 10 percentage points more households utilising secondary products compared to female headed households.

A slightly higher percent of male headed households sell cattle compared to female headed households and very a small number are consumed by either type of household. Selling of goats is relatively important in Dodoma compared to other regions and it has the largest percentage difference between male and female headed households with a higher percent of male headed households selling goats compared to female headed households. A small percent of goats were consumed by the household.

Dodoma region has the smallest percent of household members working full time on farm and there is little difference between

male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) in male headed households, around 45 percent of the male members and 52 percent of the female members are mainly involved in agriculture. Whilst in female headed households 48 percent of males and 62 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In Dodoma region a higher percent of girl members are involved in agriculture as their main activity compared to boys in both male and female headed households. There is little difference in the percent of elderly involved in agriculture between male and female headed households.

In Dodoma region there are very small differences in the percent of households storing, purpose, method and storage loss between male and female headed households. Similarly, there are small differences in processing and marketing in the region. Virtually no credit was received in the region.

Although the difference is small, a higher percent of male headed households use modern roofing materials in male headed households compared to female headed households in Dodoma region. A slightly higher percent of female headed households use low technology forms of energy for lighting compared to male headed households and conversely a higher percent of male headed households use pressure/hurricane lamps for lighting compared to female headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a slightly higher percent of female headed households using piped water compared to female headed households. Very few households in Dodoma have no toilets (less than 3%). The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high for all regions, however in comparative terms it is moderate in Dodoma.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of times household members eat meat. However, there is a large difference in the percent of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Twelve percent of female headed households often or always face food problems, whilst 10 percent of male headed households never or seldom face food problems.

10.2.2 Arusha

Arusha Region has the same numbers of males and females (50% males and 50% females) and it has close to a normal population pyramid. The region has an active agriculture population¹⁰ of 420,318 of which 210,821 are males and 209,497 are females, however there is virtually no difference between the percent of total male and of total female active population in the region (50% and 50 percent respectively). The region has the 17th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (154,857, out of which 122,960 are male headed and 31,897 are female headed). It also has the 15th highest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size of male headed households is the same as the National average (5.4 members per household for male headed households), however in female headed households the number

¹⁰ Active Agriculture Population is the population of smallholder households between the age of 15 to 64 regardless on whether they are involved in full time farming or not.

of household members is considerably greater than the national average (4.9 members per household for female headed households) resulting in a small difference in the household size of 0.6 members between male and female headed households.

Arusha region has the highest percent of households keeping livestock and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The dependency ratio in male headed households is the same as the national average with around 105 dependents for every 100 active members. However there is a large difference in dependency between male and female headed households with female headed households having 134 dependants for every 100 active members. The region has also one of the largest differences in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (110:100 in male headed households compared to 65:100 in female headed households).

Arusha has the 4th highest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with a illiteracy rate of 28 percent of male household heads and 67 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members there are around 7 percentage points more illiterate females compared to males. In male headed households the difference is 6 percentage points more illiterate females and in female headed households the difference is 12 percentage points.

Compared to other regions, Arusha has a low percent of orphans in both male and female headed households and there is no difference between male and female headed households. However the region has the highest percent of female orphans than male orphans compared to other regions. Orphan head of households are not found in Arusha.

Arusha has a higher percent of female headed households with children aged 12 to 17 having off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Arusha has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households, and the difference is large compared to other regions. Around 70 percent of households have insufficient land, however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Arusha have around 25 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Arusha has 37 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 63 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Arusha. In Arusha, a slightly higher percent of female headed households have females with land under customary law and “other forms of tenure¹¹” compared to male headed households.

Arusha has the highest percent of households with cattle compared to other regions, however it has one of the smallest differences between male and female headed households. As with most regions, Arusha has a higher percent of male headed households with cattle than female headed households compared to other regions and there is little difference in the number of cattle per household. Goat production is also more important in Arusha compared to other regions and the difference in the

¹¹ The type of land tenure included in other forms of tenure was not determined, however it is expected that it will fall within the types already identified and it is expected to be “Customary Law”.

percent on male and female headed households keeping goats is small compared to other regions. However the region has the largest difference in the number of goats per households between male and female headed households with 9 more goats per household in male headed households than in female headed households. Sheep keeping is more important in Arusha compared to other regions and there is little difference in the number of male and female headed households keeping goats. However, as with cattle and goats, the number of number of sheep kept per male headed household is higher than in female headed households (7 more sheep in male headed households compared to female headed households). Pig keeping in Arusha is more important in female headed households than in male headed households with 15 percentage points more female headed households keeping pigs compared to male headed households.

Arusha has one of the smallest differences in the use of improved seed between male and female headed households compared to other regions. Few households use insecticides, however it has one of the highest percentage points difference (7) in the number of households using insecticides between male and female headed households. The percentage of households not using fertilisers is moderate to high compared to other regions and it has a higher percent of female headed households not using fertiliser than in male headed households (4th highest percentage points difference compared to other regions). In terms of planted area with fertilisers, male headed households apply fertiliser on 14 percent points more land than female headed households. Most of the fertiliser used is organic manure. Male headed households have 5 percentage point more planted area under irrigation compared to female headed households.

About 25 percent of the households in Arusha region receive extension advice and male headed households receive slightly more than female headed households.

In Arusha, 82.5 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 79.4 percent in Female headed households and for those that do not plant the main reason is that they are livestock keepers only and do not plant crops. Arusha has a smaller short rainy season compared to the long rain season and there is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during this season. The main reason for not planting during the short rainy season was due to rains (67% male headed and 54% female headed households), followed livestock keepers only (26%)

There is no difference in the percent of planted area with maize between male and female headed households and little paddy is grown in the region by smallholders.

A high percent of households utilise secondary products in Arusha compared to other regions and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Although small (1.5 cattle sold per household), Arusha has a moderate to high number of cattle sold per household compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. A small percent of cattle were consumed by the household. Arusha has one of the highest number of goats sold per household compared to other regions and male headed households sell slightly more than female headed households. The region has the highest goat consumption in the country and it has the largest difference in consumption between male and female headed households.

Arusha region has a high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (71% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) in male headed households, around 71 percent of the male members and 80 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 72 percent of males and 81 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In Arusha region there is a higher percent of boys involved in agriculture in male headed households than in female headed households. Whereas there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. Arusha has a large difference in the percent of elderly male and females involved in agriculture, (around 30 percentage points more elderly males than females in male headed households).

In Arusha region there are very small differences in the percent of households storing, purpose and method of storage between male and female headed households. However it has the largest difference in storage loss between male and female headed households, with 80 percent of male headed households reporting a storage loss of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ compared to 61 percent for female headed households. There are small differences in processing between male and female headed households in the region. However a higher percent of male headed households sell crops compared to female headed households.

Virtually no credit was received in the region.

The region has the highest difference the country in the type of roofing material used for their dwellings with 13 percentage points more male than female headed households using modern roofing material. It also has the 2nd highest differential between male and female headed households using low and high technology forms of lighting, with 20 percentage points more female headed households using wick and firewood compared to male headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has the highest percent of households with piped drinking water and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has the highest percent of households with no toilets and has one of the largest percentage differences between male and female headed households (10 percentage points more toilets in male headed households compared to female headed households).

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high for all regions. In Arusha male headed households have 12 percentage points more irons and 21 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. In Arusha region there is little difference between male and female headed households in the number of times household members eat meat per week. Arusha region has the largest difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing food shortages, with 20 percentage points more male headed households facing food problems compared to male headed households.

10.2.3 Kilimanjaro

Kilimanjaro Region has the same numbers of males and females (49% males and 51% females). The population pyramid is more or less equal over all age groups indicating little difference between males and females. It is narrow over the ages 20 to 44 indicating either high mortality but more likely out-migration from the region. The very narrow number of babies (aged 0-4) compared to other regions may indicate a higher mortality rate in the region, out migration of this age group to other places, or out-migration of the sexually reproductive population or to a planned reduction in family size due to land pressure in the region. The region has an active agriculture population of 607,805 of which 293,824 are males and 313,981 are females and there is a small difference between the percent of total male and of total female active population in the region (48.3% and 51.7% respectively). The region has the 11th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (216,173, out of which 180,786 are male headed and 35,386 are female headed). It also has the 13th highest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size is the same as the National average (5.4 members per household for male headed households and 4.0 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.4 members between male and female headed households.

Kilimanjaro region has the 2nd highest percent of households keeping livestock and, whilst a higher percent of males keep livestock compared to females, the difference is small compared to other regions.

There is no difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (90 dependants for every 100 active members). This is the smallest dependency ratio in the country. The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (102:100 in male headed households compared to 50:100 in female headed households).

Kilimanjaro has the 2nd smallest difference in literacy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 5 percent of male household heads and 21 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members the region has the smallest difference in illiteracy between male and female members (only 2 percentage points).

Compared to other regions, Kilimanjaro has a low percent of orphans in both male and female headed households and there is no difference between male and female headed households. However the region has the second highest percent of male orphans than female orphans compared to other regions. A small number of orphan heads of households were detected in Kilimanjaro (125 households).

Kilimanjaro has around 8 percent of children with off farm income and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Kilimanjaro has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is small compared to other regions. Around 70 percent of households have insufficient land, however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Kilimanjaro have around 35

percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Kilimanjaro has 36 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 64 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Kilimanjaro. In Kilimanjaro, a slightly higher percent of female headed households use borrowed land” compared to male headed households.

Kilimanjaro has a high percent of households with cattle compared to other regions and it has a small percentage point difference between male and female headed households. However the number of cattle per household is amongst the smallest in the country with small differences between male and female headed households. Kilimanjaro has the 2nd highest percent of households with goats and the difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats is relatively high with 13 percentage points more male headed households keeping goats compared to female headed households. The number of goats per household is relatively small and there is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats. Sheep keeping is important in Kilimanjaro and there is only a small difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping sheep, with no difference in the number of sheep per household between male and female headed households. Pig keeping in Kilimanjaro is more important in female headed households than in male headed households with 5 percentage points more female headed households keeping pigs compared to male headed households.

Kilimanjaro has the highest percent of households using improved seeds and it also has the highest percentage points difference between male and female headed households. The region has one of the highest percent of households using inorganic fertiliser and it has the highest percentage points difference between male and female headed households (6 percentage points more male headed than female headed). The region has the 2nd highest area under irrigation in the country and it also has the 2nd largest difference in the percent area under irrigation in male headed households compared to female headed households, with 7 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households having irrigation.

About 60 percent of the households in Kilimanjaro region receive extension advice and the difference between male and female headed households is small.

In Kilimanjaro, 99.3 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 98.2 percent in female headed households and for those that do not plant the main reason is bad rains, are livestock keepers only and illness. Kilimanjaro has an equal short rainy season compared to the long rain season and there is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during this season. The main reason for not planting during the short rainy season was due to rains (57% male headed and 52% female headed households), followed livestock keepers only (26%)

There is no difference in the percent of planted area with maize between male and female headed households. However the difference in yield between male and female headed households is the largest in the country (0.2 t/ha more in male headed households than in female headed households. and little paddy is grown in the region by smallholders, however it had the highest yield per hectare for both male and female headed households..

Kilimanjaro has the highest percent of households utilising secondary products in the country and 9 percentage points more

male headed households utilise secondary products compared to female headed households. A high percent of households utilise secondary products in Kilimanjaro compared to other regions and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Kilimanjaro has a small number of cattle sold per household (0.5/hh) compared to other regions and there is a large difference between male and female headed households. A small number of cattle were consumed per household. Kilimanjaro has one of the smallest number of goats sold per household compared to other regions (0.5/hh) and male headed households sell slightly more than female headed households. The region has a moderate goat consumption per household, however this is almost entirely by male headed households.

Kilimanjaro region has a moderate percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (60% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 49 percent of males and 69 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 49 percent of the male members and 67 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 46 percent of males and 56 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Kilimanjaro region has the lowest percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is a small difference in the percent of elderly males and females involved in agriculture activities (less than 10 percentage points more elderly males than females).

In Kilimanjaro region there are very small differences in the percent of households storing, purpose of storage and storage loss between male and female headed households. However a higher percent of female headed households store crops in airtight drums compared to male headed households. There are small differences in processing between male and female headed households in the region and little difference in marketing crops between male and female headed households.

A very small amount of credit is provided in Kilimanjaro region and the main reason is that they do not know about credit and how to access it.

The region has the highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (90% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. It is also the 2nd highest percent of households using hurricane lamps and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has one of the highest percent of households with piped drinking water and there is no significant difference between male and female headed households. Practically all households have access to toilets.

Kilimanjaro has a high percent of households with Radios and irons. The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. In Kilimanjaro male headed households have 16 percentage points more radios, 8 percentage points more irons and 15 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. In Kilimanjaro region, a higher percent of male headed households eat meat more times per week than female headed households but the difference is small. Kilimanjaro region has one of the smallest differences between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing food shortages.

10.2.4 Tanga

Tanga Region has the almost the same numbers of males and females (49% males and 51% females). The population pyramid has a bulge towards the female side over the ages from 20 to 44 indicating either a higher mortality in males than females, but more likely out-migration of males from region. The region has an active agriculture population of 659,921 of which 311,930 are males and 347,991 are females and there is a relatively moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (47.3% and 52.7% respectively). The region has the 7th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (265,198, out of which 200,432 are male headed and 64,766 are female headed). It also has the 5th lowest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size is similar to the National average (5.1 members per household for male headed households and 4.2 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1 member between male and female headed households.

Tanga region has the 11th highest percent of households keeping livestock and, whilst a higher percent of males keep livestock compared to females, the difference is small compared to other regions.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (104 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 119 dependants for every 100 active members). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (103:100 in male headed households compared to 50:100 in female headed households).

Tanga has the 9th smallest difference in literacy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 15 percent of male household heads and 45 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members the region there are 10 percentage points more illiterate females than males.

Compared to other regions, Tanga has a low to moderate percent of orphans in both male and female headed households it is higher in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Tanga.

Tanga has around 4 percent of children with off farm income and this is slightly more prevalent in female headed households compared to male headed.

As with all regions, Tanga has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is small to moderate compared to other regions. Around 42 percent of households have insufficient

land, however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Tanga have around 30 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is low compared to other regions. Tanga has 48 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 52 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Tanga. In Tanga, a slightly higher percent of female headed households use customary land compared to male headed households.

Tanga has a low percent of households with cattle compared to other regions and it has a moderate percentage point difference between male and female headed households compared to other regions. The number of cattle per household is amongst the smallest in the country with no difference between male and female headed households. Tanga has a moderate percent of households with goats and the difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats is relatively moderate with 8 percentage points more male headed households keeping goats compared to female headed households. The number of goats per household is relatively small and there is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats. Sheep keeping is moderately important in Tanga and there is only a small difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping sheep, and a difference of 2 sheep more per male headed household compared to female headed households. Pig keeping in Tanga is much more important in female headed households than in male headed households with 5 percentage points more female headed households keeping pigs compared to male headed households.

A small percent of households use improved seeds in Tanga region and 4 percentage points more male headed households use improved seed compared to female headed households. The region has one of the smallest usage of insecticides in the country. It also has one of the highest percent of households not using fertiliser and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Virtually no inorganic fertiliser is used in the region. The region has the 6th highest area under irrigation in and there is little difference in the percent area under irrigation in male headed households compared to female headed households, with only 2 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households having irrigation.

About 45 percent of the households in Tanga region receive extension advice and the difference between male and female headed households is small.

Tanga has almost an equal short rainy season compared to the long rain season. In Tanga, 88.3 percent of male headed households plant crops in the long rainy season compared to 86.0 percent in female headed households and for those that do not plant the main reason is associated with rains. However female headed households had a much higher percent of illness/social problems as the reason for not planting during this season. There is little difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during the short rainy season and the main reason for not planting during this season was due to rains (72% male headed and 56% female headed households), followed by illness.

Tanga has the highest percent of planted area with maize in the country and the difference between male and female headed households is only 5 percentage points. There is no difference in yield between male and female headed households. Little paddy is grown in the region by smallholders.

Tanga has a small percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Tanga has a small number of cattle sold per household (0.5/hh) compared to other regions and there is a large difference between male and female headed households. A small number of cattle are consumed per household. Tanga has a small number of goats sold per household compared to other regions (1.0/hh) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has a low goat consumption per household, however this is mostly by male headed households. Tanga region has a moderate percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (60% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 51 percent of males and 80 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 50 percent of the male members and 85 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 53 percent of males and 63 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Tanga region has a relatively low percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (10 percent of boys and girls) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference in the percent of elderly males and females involved in agriculture activities in the region.

In Tanga region there are no differences in the percent of households storing, purpose of storage and storage loss between male and female headed households. However a higher percent of female headed households store crops in locally made traditional structures compared to sacks/open drums in male headed households. There are small differences in processing between male and female headed households in the region. A higher percent of male headed households sell crops compared to female headed households (10 percentage points more).

A very small amount of credit is provided in Tanga region and the main reason is that they do not know how to access it.

The region has the one of the highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (43% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use wick lamps/firewood and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a moderate percent of households with piped drinking water and there is no significant difference between male and female headed households. Only 10 percent of households have no toilets and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Tanga has a high percent of households with radios, however it has a comparatively moderate to low percent of households with irons and bicycles. In Tanga male headed households have 25 percentage points more radios, 8 percentage points more irons and 20 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in

all regions. In Tanga region, a higher percent of male headed households eat meat more times per week than female headed households but the difference is small. Tanga region has one of the smallest differences between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing food shortages

10.2.5 Morogoro

Morogoro Region has the same numbers of males and females (50% males and 50% females). The population pyramid has a more or less normal population pyramid apart from a bulge towards the female side over the ages from 24 to 29 possibly indicating a either a higher mortality in males than females, but more likely out-migration of males from region over that age group. The region has an active agriculture population of 678,610 of which 328,342 are males and 350,268 are females and there is a small difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (48.4% and 51.6% respectively). The region has the 8th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (260,746, out of which 209,056 are male headed and 51,690 are female headed). It also has the 9th lowest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size is the similar to the National average (4.9 members per household for male headed households and 4.2 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 0.7 member between male and female headed households.

Morogoro region has the 3rd lowest percent of households keeping livestock and, whilst a higher percent of males keep livestock compared to females, the difference is small compared to other regions.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (90 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 101 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (106:100 in male headed households compared to 50:100 in female headed households).

Morogoro has the 3rd smallest difference in literacy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 17 percent of male household heads and 34 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 9 percentage points more illiterate females than males

Morogoro has one of the lowest percents of orphans in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Morogoro.

Morogoro has around 10 percent of children with off farm income and this is slightly more prevalent in female headed households compared to male headed.

As with all regions, Morogoro has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is moderate compared to other regions. Around 40 percent of households have insufficient land, however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Morogoro have around 35 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate

compared to other regions. Morogoro has 49 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 51 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Morogoro. Morogoro has a higher percent of female headed households using customary land compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have land under certificate of ownership and bought land.

Morogoro has a low percent of households with cattle compared to other regions and it has a low percentage point difference between male and female headed households. However for those households that keep cattle the number of cattle per male headed household is much higher than female headed households (50 per household in male headed households compared to 5 in female headed households, however this may be an outlier and further scrutiny is required on the data to confirm this). Morogoro has a small percent of households with goats and the difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats is relatively small. However the number of goats per household is moderate and there is a difference between male and female headed households with male headed households having 4 more goats per household compared to female headed households. Sheep keeping is not important in Morogoro. Pig keeping in Morogoro is moderate to low in importance compared to other regions, however there is a higher percent of female headed households keeping pigs compared to male headed households.

A small percent of households use improved seeds in Morogoro region and 3 percentage points more male headed households use improved seed compared to female headed households. The region has one of the smallest usage of insecticides in the country. It also has one of the highest percent of households not using fertiliser and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Little inorganic fertiliser is used in the region. The region has the 5th highest area under irrigation in and there is little difference in the percent area under irrigation in male headed households compared to female headed households, with only 1.9 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households having irrigation.

About 25 percent of the households in Morogoro region receive extension advice and the difference between male and female headed households is small.

Morogoro has almost an equal short rainy season compared to the long rain season. In Morogoro, 86.8 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 82.9 percent in female headed households in the long rainy season and for those that do not plant the main reason is associated with rains. However male headed households had a higher percent of illness/social problems as the reason for not planting during this season. There is little difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during the short rainy season and the main reason for not planting during this season was due to rains (82% male headed and 87% female headed households).

Morogoro has one of the highest percent of planted area with maize in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference in yield between male and female headed households. Morogoro has one of the highest percent of households growing paddy in the country, with male headed households growing 4 percentage points more than female headed households. Male headed households have a higher yield than female headed households, however the difference is small.

Morogoro has a small percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Morogoro has a high number of cattle sold per household (4.0/hh) compared to other regions and there is a large difference between male and female headed households (4.5 cattle sold per household in male headed households compared to 1.8 per female headed household). A relatively high number of cattle are consumed per household and female headed households consume twice as much as male headed households. Morogoro region has a moderate number of goats sold per household compared to other regions (1.4/hh) and male headed households sell 0.5 goats more per household than female headed households.

Morogoro region has a low percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (40% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 77 percent of males and 86 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 78 percent of the male members and 87 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 73 percent of males and 81 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Morogoro region has a relatively moderate percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (13 percent of boys and girls). A higher percent of boys are involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households and there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. Twenty five percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

In Morogoro region there are no differences in the percent of households storing, purpose of storage, method of storage and storage loss between male and female headed households. There are no differences in processing and marketing between male and female headed households in the region.

A small amount of credit is provided in Morogoro region (4% of households) and slightly more is provided to female headed households the main reason is that they do not know how to access it. Both male and female headed households use credit mainly for labour followed by purchasing seed, obtain credit from family, friend or relative followed by trade store.

The region has the one of the highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (41% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use wick lamps/firewood and male headed households use 9 percentage points more hurricane and pressure lamps than female headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a moderate percent of households with piped drinking water (20%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Three percent of households have no toilets and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of

male headed households, for all regions. Morogoro has a moderate percent of households with Radios and bicycles, however it has a comparatively low percent of households with irons. In Morogoro male headed households have 25 percentage points more radios, 7 percentage points more irons and 25 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. In Morogoro region, a slightly higher percent of male headed households eat meat more times per week than female headed households but the difference is very small. Morogoro region has the second highest difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing food shortages (about 12 percentage points more female headed households face food shortage problems compared to male headed households).

10.2.6 Pwani

Pwani Region has the same number of males and females (50% males and 50% females). The region has a very slender population pyramid over the ages 20 to 44 and this is more so for males than it is for females. This would suggest that there is a large out-migration from the region over this age range and that more males have the opportunity to leave than females. The result is a relatively moderate feminisation of the agriculture sector in this region. Over the 15 to 19 age range there are more males than females in the region. The region has an active agriculture population of 358,210 of which 168,746 are males and 189,464 are females and there is a small difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (47% and 53% respectively). The region has the 2nd lowest number of households in the country compared to other regions (141,530, out of which 115,108 are male headed and 26,422 are female headed). It also has the 11th highest percent of female headed households in the country. The average household size is the similar to the National average (5.3 members per household for male headed households and 4.1 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.2 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Pwani region has the lowest percent of households keeping livestock and, whilst a higher percent of males keep livestock compared to females, the difference is the smallest in the country.

There is a relatively large difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (109 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 121 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (103:100 in male headed households compared to 50:100 in female headed households).

Pwani has the 12th largest difference in literacy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 22 percent of male household heads and 54 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 13 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 2nd highest difference in the country

Pwani has a moderate to low percent of orphans in the country and there is little difference between male and female headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Pwani.

Pwani has around 10 percent of children with off farm income and this is more prevalent in female headed households (15% with off farm income) compared to male headed.

As with all regions, Pwani has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is small compared to other regions. Pwani region had one of the smallest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (38%), however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Pwani have around 38 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Pwani has 38 percent of female headed households with female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 62 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land in Pwani. Pwani has a higher percent of female headed households using customary land compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have land under certificate of ownership and bought land.

Pwani has a low percent of households with cattle compared to other regions and differences between male and female headed households could not be detected. Pwani has the lowest percent of households with goats and the difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping goats is relatively small. However the number of goats per household is high and there is a difference between male and female headed households with male headed households having 8 more goats per household compared to female headed households. Sheep keeping is not important in Pwani. Pig keeping in Pwani is also not important however it is important in female headed households with 26 percent of female headed households keeping compared to 1 percent in male headed households.

Compared to other regions, a moderate percent of households use improved seeds in Pwani region and a higher percent female headed households use improved seed compared to male headed households (11 percentage points more female than male headed households) and this is the highest differential in favour of female headed households in the country. The region has one of the smallest usage of insecticides in the country. It also has one of the highest percent of households not using fertiliser and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Little farm yard manure is used and only by male headed households, however the region has the highest percent of households using compost with slightly more male headed households than female headed households. Very little inorganic fertiliser is used in Pwani region. The region has the 3rd smallest area under irrigation in and there is little difference in the percent area under irrigation in male headed households compared to female headed households, with only 3 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households having irrigation.

About 25 percent of the households in Pwani region receive extension advice and the difference between male and female headed households is small.

In terms of planted area, Pwani has a smaller short rainy season compared to the long rain season. In Pwani, 49.0 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 52.8 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and for those that do not plant the main reason is associated with rains. However a relatively high percent of households do not plant

crops and this was followed by illness. There is little difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during the short rainy season (3.2 percentage points more male than female headed households) and the main reason for not planting during this season was due to rains (60% male headed and 71% female headed households).

Pwani has a high percent of planted area with maize in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the lowest in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Pwani has the third highest percent of households growing paddy in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households and there is no difference in yield.

Pwani has a small percent of households utilising secondary products and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Pwani has a high number of cattle sold per household (2.0/hh) compared to other regions and there is a large difference between male and female headed households (2.0 cattle sold per household in male headed households compared to 0.4 per female headed household). More female headed households consume cattle than male headed households. In Pwani region, a large number of goats are sold per household compared to other regions (2.2/hh) and male headed households sell 0.8 more goats per household than female headed households. The number consumed per household is higher than in any other region and it is almost entirely by male headed households.

Pwani region has a moderate percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (60% of active members) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households (5 percentage points more are working full time in male headed households compared to female headed households). Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 73 percent of males and 81 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 75 percent of the male members and 81 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 63 percent of males and 76 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Pwani region has one of the smallest percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (9 percent of boys and girls). There is no difference in the percent of boys involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households and there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. Thirty percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Pwani region has the smallest percent of households storing crops (25% of households) and there is no difference in the percent of households storing crops between male and female headed households. More female headed households store crops in locally made traditional cribs compared to male headed households and it has the highest percent difference in storage in modern stores in favour of female headed households. This is in contrast to male headed households where a higher percent of male headed households store crops in sacks/open drums and improved cribs compared to female headed households. Male headed households have 25 percentage points more households having up to a quarter loss compared to female headed households. A higher percent of male headed households process crops in Pwani region compared to female headed households.

Very little credit is provided in Pwani region (1% of households) and slightly more is provided to male headed households, The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it followed by not available and don't know about credit.

The region has the one of the smallest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (41% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use wick lamps/firewood and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households use firewood for cooking and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a small percent of households with piped drinking water (10%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Nine percent of households have no toilets and female headed households have 3 percentage points more compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Pwani has a moderate percent of households with radios and irons and it has a comparatively high percent of bicycles. In Pwani male headed households have 27 percentage points more radios, 7 percentage points more irons and 32 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. In Pwani region, a higher percent of male headed households eat meat more times per week than female headed households and the difference is comparatively moderate. Pwani region has a small to moderate difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing food shortages (about 7 percentage points more female headed households face food shortage problems compared to male headed households).

10.2.7 Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam Region has similar numbers of males and females (51% males and 49% females). The region has a slender but normal population pyramid over the age of 20. The biggest difference is in the age group 15 to 19, where there are much less females than males suggesting a higher out migration of female girls than males over this age group (The same applies to the Pwani population pyramid). There is no feminisation of the agriculture sector in this region. The region has an active agriculture population of 55,458 of which 28,296 are males and 27,162 are females and there is a small difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (51% and 49% respectively). The region has the lowest number of households in the country compared to other regions (20,394, out of which 16,611 are male headed and 3,783 are female headed), however it has the 13th highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is the similar to the National average (5 members per household for male headed households and 4 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.0 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Dar es Salaam region has the 4th lowest percent of households keeping livestock and, whilst a higher percent of males keep

livestock compared to females, it has the 6th smallest difference in the country.

There is a relatively large difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (89 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 101 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (116:100 in male headed households compared to 55:100 in female headed households).

Dar es Salaam has the largest difference in literacy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 9 percent of male household heads and 61 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 12 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 3rd highest difference in the country

Dar es Salaam has the highest percent of orphans in the country and it has the highest percentage points difference between male and female headed households, with over three percentage points more female headed households having orphans compared to male headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Dar es Salaam.

Dar es Salaam has around 12 percent of children with off farm income and this is more prevalent in female headed households (14% with off farm income) compared to male headed (11%).

As with all regions, Dar es Salaam has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is the smallest in the country. Dar es Salaam region had one of the highest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (55%), however there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Dar es Salaam. have around 46 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. Dar es Salaam has the highest percent of female headed households with female land holders in the country (62%). Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 38 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Dar es Salaam has a higher percent of female headed households using “other” forms of tenure land compared to male headed households (Other land tenure in this case may refer to land squatting and further investigation of the data is required to determine this), whilst a higher percent of male headed households have land under certificate of ownership and bought land.

Dar es Salaam has a moderate to low percent of households with cattle compared to other regions and a higher percent of male headed households keep cattle compared to female headed households. However in terms of the number of cattle per household, Female headed households have 13 more cattle per household than male headed households. Dar es Salaam has the lowest percent of households with goats, however goat keeping in the region is dominated by male headed households and the number of goats per household is also higher in male headed households compared to female headed households. Sheep keeping is not important in Dar es Salaam. Pig keeping in Dar es Salaam is very important in female headed households with 46 percent of female headed households rearing pigs resulting in 42 percentage points more female headed households with pigs compared to male headed households.

Compared to other regions, Dar es Salaam has one of the highest percent of households using improved seeds and it has one of the largest percentage point differences between male and female headed households (9 percentage points more male headed households using improved seed in male headed households compared to female headed households). The region has a moderate to high usage of insecticides compared to other regions and it has the highest percentage point difference between male and female headed households. It also has one of the lowest percent of households not using fertiliser and it has the highest percentage point difference in the usage of fertiliser between male and female headed households, with 13 percentage points less female headed households using fertiliser compared to male headed households. A moderate to high amount of farm yard manure is used with male headed households using 13 percentage points more in male headed households compared to female headed households. In contrast more female headed households use compost however the difference is much smaller. A moderate percent of households use inorganic fertiliser in Dar es Salaam compared to other regions and 4 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households use this type of fertiliser. The region has the smallest area under irrigation.

About 64 percent of the households in Dar es Salaam region receive extension advice and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

In terms of planted area, Dar es Salaam has small short rainy season compared to the long rain season. In Dar es Salaam, 71 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 77 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and for those that do not plant the main reason is associated with rains. However a relatively high percent of households do not plant crops due to illness. There is little difference in the percent of male and female headed households planting during the short rainy season (3.9 percentage points more male than female headed households) and the main reason for not planting during this season was due to rains (67% male headed and 64% female headed households).

Dar es Salaam has the lowest percent of planted area with maize in the country and 5 percentage points more male headed households grow maize compared to female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the lowest in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Dar es Salaam has the second highest percent of its households growing paddy compared to other regions and it has the largest difference between male and female headed households (11 percentage points more female headed households than male headed households) and male headed households have 0.3 tonnes more yield compared to female headed households.

Dar es Salaam has a moderate percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Dar es Salaam sells the smallest number of cattle compared to other regions and only male headed households sell cattle. In Dar es Salaam region a moderate to large number of goats are sold per household compared to other regions (1.5/hh) and male headed households sell 1.0 more goats per household than female headed households. The number consumed per household is high region and is entirely by male headed households.

Dar es Salaam region has one of the lowest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (39%

of active members) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households (8 percentage points more female headed household members work full time on farm compared to male headed household members). Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 49 percent of males and 58 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 49 percent of the male members and 80 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 45 percent of males and 46 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Dar es Salaam region has a moderate to high percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (15 percent of boys and girls). There is a large difference in the percent of boys involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households, with 7 percentage points more boys working in female headed households compared to male headed households. Three percentage points more girls work in female headed households compared to male headed households. Twenty five more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Dar es Salaam region has the second smallest percent of households storing crops (45% of households) and 5 percentage points more female headed households store crops compared to male headed households. Five percentage points more male headed households store crops for consumption compared to female headed households. A higher percent of female headed households store crops for seed compared to male headed households. A higher percent of female headed households store crops in airtight drums compared to male headed households which have a higher percent of households than female headed households storing crops in locally made traditional cribs. Dar es Salaam has the smallest percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Very little credit is provided in Dar es Salaam region (<0.5% of households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and don't want to get into dept and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has the 2nd highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (62% of households in the region) and there is a small difference between difference between male and female headed households (5 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households). Dar es Salaam has the 4th highest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps and it is used by 12 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households.

Dar es Salaam has one of the smallest percent of households using piped drinking water (17%) and there is a large difference between male and female headed households with 9 percentage points more male headed households having piped water compared to female headed households. A small percent of households have no toilets.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Dar es Salaam has the highest percent of households with radios and a high percent with irons and it has a moderate to high percent with bicycles. In Dar es Salaam male headed households have 17 percentage points more radios, 16 percentage points more irons and 32 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in

all regions. Dar es Salaam region, has the highest percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat. Male headed households eat meat 1.2 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 0.7 times per week. However, both male and female headed households rarely have problems with food shortages.

10.2.8 Lindi

Lindi Region has one of the largest differences in the number of males and females (48% males and 52% females). The region does not have a normal population pyramid and there are more females than males over the age group 20 to 44 probably resulting from differential out migration of male household members. This has resulted in a degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector in this region. The region has an active agriculture population of 350,628 of which 159,865 are males and 190,763 are females and there is a large difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (45.6% and 54.4% respectively). The region has the 3rd lowest number of households in the country compared to other regions (152,173, out of which 112,618 are male headed and 40,555 are female headed), however it has the 2nd highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is smaller than the National average (4.4 members per household for male headed households and 3.6 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 0.8 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Lindi region has the second lowest percent of households keeping livestock and, there is no difference in the percent of male and female headed households keeping livestock.

There is a relatively moderate difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (89 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 111 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households (100:100 in male headed households compared to 41:100 in female headed households).

Lindi has the 8th smallest difference in illiteracy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 32 percent of male household heads and 44 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 12 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 4th highest in the country.

Lindi has one of the lowest percent of orphans in the country and it has twice as many orphans in male headed households compared to female headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Lindi.

Lindi has around 8 percent of children with off farm income and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Lindi has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is the moderate compared to other regions in the country. Lindi region has the lowest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (25%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Lindi. have around 34 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed

households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Lindi, 45 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 55 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Lindi has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law and borrowed land compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have land under certificate of ownership and ‘other’ form of tenure.

Lindi has virtually no smallholder households keeping cattle and very few households keep goats, sheep and pigs.

Compared to other regions, Lindi has one of the lowest percent of households using improved seeds. The region has one of the lowest usage of insecticides compared to other regions and it has the highest percentage of households not using fertiliser (98%). The region has very little irrigation.

About 20 percent of the households in Lindi region receive extension advice and more male headed households receive extension compared to female headed households.

Lindi has no short rainy season. In Lindi, 99 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 99 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and the reason for not planting is that they do not plant annual crops.

Lindi has one of the smallest percent of planted area with maize in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the lowest in the country, with no difference in yield between male and female headed households.

Lindi has the smallest percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Lindi region has a high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (82% of active members) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households (8 percentage points more female headed household members work full time on farm compared to male headed household members). Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 77 percent of males and 91 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 77 percent of the male members and 94 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 74 percent of males and 84 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Lindi region has a low percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (12 percent of boys and girls). There is no difference in the percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. Ten percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Lindi region has a small percent of households storing crops (65% of households) compared to other regions and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Nine percentage points more male headed households store crops for consumption compared to female headed households. A higher percent of female headed households store crops for seed compared to male headed households (10 percentage point difference). There are little differences in the method of storage and

storage loss between male and female headed households. Lindi has a moderate percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Very little credit is provided in Lindi region (<0.5% of households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available and don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has the 2nd lowest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (19% of households in the region) and there is a small difference between difference between male and female headed households (3 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households). Lindi has one of the highest percent of households using firewood and wick lamp for lighting and it is used by 6 percentage points more female headed households than male headed households.

Lindi has one of the smallest percent of households using piped drinking water (10%) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households with 3 percentage points more female headed households having piped water compared to male headed households. In Lindi a small percent of households have no toilets, however slightly more female headed households have no toilets compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Lindi has a low percent of households with radios and irons and a moderate percent with bicycles. In Lindi male headed households have 26 percentage points more radios, 6 percentage points more irons and 26 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Lindi region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 0.8 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 0.6 times per week. Slightly more female headed households face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.9 Mtwara

Mtwara Region has one of the largest differences in the number of males and females (48% males and 52% females). The region does not have a normal population pyramid. It has a narrow base and not much definition as a pyramid. This suggests high mortality or, more likely, a large out migration of both male and females over the age 20 to 44, which has, in turn, reduced the population of fertile sexually active adults resulting in a lower percent of children in the region compared to other regions. The out migration has been more pronounced with males resulting in a larger number of females in the most active agriculture population and this has led to a degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector in the region.

The region has an active agriculture population of 517,099 of which 234,896 are males and 282,202 are females and there is a large difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (45.6% and 54.4% respectively).

The region has the 10th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (229,314, out of which 175,579 are male headed and 53,735 are female headed) and it has the 5nd highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is substantially smaller than the National average (4.3 members per household for male headed households and 3.3 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 0.9 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Mtwara region has the 3rd lowest percent of households keeping livestock and 7 percentage point more male headed households keep livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a relatively moderate to high difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (82 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 110 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has one of the largest difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households in the country (97:100 in male headed households compared to 38:100 in female headed households).

Mtwara has the 10th smallest difference in illiteracy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 31 percent of male household heads and 40 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 9 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 12th highest difference in the country.

Mtwara has one of a moderate percent of orphans in the country and it has more than twice as many orphans in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Mtwara.

Mtwara has around 10 percent of children with off farm income and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Mtwara has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. However the difference is the moderate compared to other regions in the country. Mtwara region has one of the lowest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (26%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Mtwara have around 33 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Mtwara, 55 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 45 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Mtwara has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law and borrowed land compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have land under certificate of ownership and bought land.

Mtwara has virtually no smallholder households keeping cattle and very few households keep goats, sheep and pigs.

Compared to other regions, Mtwara has the lowest percent of households using improved seeds. The region has the lowest

usage of insecticides compared to other regions and one of the the highest percentage of households not using fertiliser (98%). The region has very the 3rd smallest area of land under irrigation.

About 20 percent of the households in Mtwara region receive extension advice and more male headed households receive extension compared to female headed households. Around 20 percent receive extension advice and more is provided to male headed households compared to female headed households.

Mtwara has no short rainy season. In Mtwara, 99 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 98 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and the reason for not planting is largely associated with illness or social problems.

Mtwara has one of the smallest percent of planted area with maize in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the lowest in the country, with 0.08t/ha more yield in male headed households compared to female headed households. A small percent of households grow paddy in the region and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yields are also the same.

Mtwara has a small percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Mtwara region has a moderate percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (60% of active members) and there no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 87 percent of males and 96 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 89 percent of the male members and 96 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 71 percent of males and 92 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Mtwara region has a low percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (11 percent of boys and girls). There is no difference in the percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. 17 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Mtwara region has a moderate percent of households storing crops (75% of households) compared to other regions and 9 percentage points more male headed households store crops compared to female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption, selling and method of storage. However, 17 percentage points more male than female headed households have losses through storage. Mtwara has a moderate to high percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Very little credit is provided in Mtwara region (<0.5% of households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has the 5th lowest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (22% of households in the region) and there is a small difference between difference between male and female headed households (3 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households). Mtwara has a moderate percent of households using hurricane lamps/pressure lamps lighting and it is used by 11 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households.

Mtwara has a moderate percent of households using piped drinking water (25%) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households. The region has a small percent of households with no toilets, however more female headed households have no toilets compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Mtwara has a low percent of households with radios, moderate percent with irons and a high percent with bicycles. Male headed households have 34 percentage points more radios, 9 percentage points more irons and 33 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is little difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Mtwara region has a high percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.1 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 0.7 times per week. A higher percent of female headed households face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.10 Ruvuma

Ruvuma region has similar numbers of males and females (48% males and 52% females). The region has a fairly normal population pyramid, with a slight bulge on the female side over the ages 20 to 39, leading to a minor degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector in the region.

The region has an active agriculture population of 472,079 of which 226,847 are males and 245,232 are females resulting in a small difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (48% and 52% respectively). The region has the 13th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (191,175, out of which 164,347 are male headed and 26,827 are female headed) and it has the 3rd lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is slightly smaller than the National average (4.8 members per household for male headed households and 3.7 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.1 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Ruvuma region has the 5th lowest percent of households keeping livestock and 15 percentage point more male headed households keep livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a relatively moderate to high difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (96 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 120 dependants for every 100 active members in

female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households in the country (102:100 in male headed households compared to 38:100 in female headed households).

Ruvuma has the smallest difference in illiteracy rates between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 13 percent of male household heads and 26 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 6 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 3rd smallest difference in the country.

Ruvuma has one of a moderate to low percent of orphans in the country and it has more than twice as many orphans in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan heads of households were detected in Ruvuma.

Ruvuma has around 5 percent of children with off farm income and 8 percent point more female headed households have children with off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Ruvuma has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has the largest area of land per household and the difference between male and female headed households is also large (1.3 ha). Ruvuma region has the lowest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (23%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Ruvuma have around 56 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Ruvuma, 62 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 38 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Ruvuma has a higher percent of female headed households using land using borrowed land compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have a land under customary law and bought land.

Ruvuma has a small number of households keeping cattle, sheep and pigs. However, it has a moderate number of households keeping goats and 13 percentage points more male headed households keep goats compared to female headed households. There is no difference in number of goats per household between male and female headed households with male headed households.

Compared to other regions, Ruvuma has the lowest percent of households using improved seeds. The region has the lowest usage of insecticides compared to other regions and one of the the highest percentage of households not using fertiliser (98%). The region has very the 3rd smallest area of land under irrigation.

About 20 percent of the households in Ruvuma region receive extension advice and more male headed households receive extension compared to female headed households. Around 20 percent receive extension advice and more is provided to male headed households compared to female headed households.

Ruvuma has no short rainy season. In Ruvuma, 98 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 96 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and the reason for not planting is largely associated with rainfall however, more female headed households than male headed households do not plant due to illness and social problems.

Ruvuma has a moderate to high percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the highest in the country (1.3t/ha) with 0.15t/ha more yield in male headed households compared to female headed households. A moderate to high percent of households grow paddy in the region and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Male headed households have 0.3 t/ha more yield than female headed households.

Ruvuma has a small percent of households utilising secondary products and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Ruvuma region has one of the highest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (86% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 86 percent of males and 94 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 86 percent of the male members and 95 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 85 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Ruvuma region has a moderate percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (12 percent of boys and girls). There are more boys and girls involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. There are 27 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Ruvuma region one of the highest percent of households storing crops (96% of households) compared to other regions and 6 percentage points more male headed households store crops compared to female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption, selling and storage loss. However, a higher percent of male headed households use locally made traditional cribs whilst a higher percent of female headed households use sacks or open drums. Ruvuma has the highest percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

A higher percent of households receive credit in Ruvuma than in other regions (20% of male headed households and 16% of female headed households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and do not want to go into dept. The main use of credit is for fertilisers, followed by labour and agrochemicals and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Male headed households get most credit from family, friend or relative, whilst in female headed households most obtained from cooperatives.

The region has the 9th lowest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (35% of households in the region) and there is a small difference between difference between male and female headed households (3 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households). Ruvuma has the second lowest percent of households using wick lamps/firewood for lighting and it is used by 4 percentage points more female headed households than male headed

households.

Ruvuma has a moderate percent of households using piped drinking water (25%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a small percent of households with no toilets, however more female headed households have no toilets compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Ruvuma has a moderate percent of households with radios, irons and bicycles. Male headed households have 25 percentage points more radios, 6 percentage points more irons and 22 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Ruvuma region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.3 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 1.0 times per week. A higher percent of female headed households face food shortages compared to male headed households, however this is small compared to most other regions.

10.2.11 Iringa

Iringa region has one of the largest differences in the numbers of males and females (48% males and 52% females). The region has a fairly normal population pyramid, with a bulge on the female side over the ages 20 to 39, leading to a degree of feminisation of the agriculture sector in the region.

The region has an active agriculture population of 650,002 of which 299,281 are males and 350,721 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (46% and 54% respectively). The region has the 6th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (278,717, out of which 193,603 are male headed and 85,114 are female headed) and it has the highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is slightly smaller than the National average (4.8 members per household for male headed households and 3.7 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.1 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Iringa region has the 13th highest percent of households keeping livestock and 20 percentage point more male headed households keep livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a relatively moderate difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (95 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 120 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a moderate to high difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households in the country (107:100 in male headed households compared to 38:100 in female headed households).

Iringa has the 13th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 13 percent of male household heads and 46 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 10 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 12th largest difference in the country.

Iringa has one of the highest percent of orphans in the country and it has more orphans in female headed households compared to male headed households. Sixty four orphan headed households can be found in Iringa.

Iringa has around 7 percent of children with off farm income and more female headed households have children with off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Iringa has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has a large area of land per household and the difference between male and female headed households is also large (1.1 ha). Iringa region has a moderate to low percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (23%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Iringa have around 28 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Iringa, 44 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 56 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Iringa has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land than female headed households.

Iringa has a moderate number of households keeping cattle and goats and this is mostly by male headed households. Sheep are not important in Iringa region. However, 28 percent of households keep pigs and this is dominated by male headed households, with 28 percent of male headed households compared to 3 percent of male headed households.

Compared to other regions, Iringa has a moderate to high percent of households using improved seeds and 7 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households use improved seed. Iringa has, by far, the highest percent of households using insecticides (43%), however there is no difference between male and female headed households. It also has the lowest percent of households not using fertilisers (49%). A high percent of farmers use farm yard manure (25%) and it is used by 7 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households. The region has the 4th highest percent of households using inorganic fertiliser, with only 4 percentage points more male headed households using it compared to female headed households. The region has very the largest area of land under irrigation and male headed households have 2 percentage point more planted area under irrigation compared to female headed households.

Iringa region has the highest percent of households receiving extension advice and 12 percentage points more male headed households receive extension advice compared to female headed households.

Iringa has no short rainy season. In Iringa, 100 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 99 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and the reason for not planting is mainly due to illness or social problems

and this is more prevalent in female headed households than male headed households.

Iringa has a the 3rd highest percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the highest in the country (1.1t/ha) with 0.16t/ha more yield in male headed households compared to female headed households. Very few households grow paddy in the region.

Iringa has a moderate percent of households utilising secondary products and they are utilised by 2 percentage point more male headed households than female headed households.

Iringa region has a moderate percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (70% of active members) and there is a 7 percentage point difference between male and female members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 72 percent of males and 86 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 73 percent of the male members and 88 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 65 percent of males and 81 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Iringa region has a moderate percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (11 percent of boys and girls). There are more boys and girls involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. There are 10 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households that are involved in agriculture in the region.

Iringa region one of the highest percent of households storing crops (96% of households) compared to other regions and there is little difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption, selling and storage loss. However, a higher percent of male headed households use locally made traditional cribs whilst a higher percent of female headed households use sacks or open drums. Iringa has one of the highest percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

A small percent of households receive credit in Iringa compared in other regions (4% of male headed households and 6% of female headed households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and do not want to go into dept. The main use of credit is for labour seeds and fertiliser and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households receive credit from a family, friend or relative, followed by religious organisation.

The region has the 4th highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (51% of households in the region) and the region has the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 14 percentage points more male headed households having modern roofs compared to female headed households. Iringa has the highest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting (58% of households) and it has the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 21 percentage more male than female headed households using this type of lighting.

Iringa has a high percent of households using piped drinking water (30%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has virtually no households without toilets.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Iringa has a moderate percent of households with radios and bicycles and a high percent of irons. Male headed households have 33 percentage points more radios, 15 percentage points more irons and 26 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Iringa region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.3 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 1.0 times per week. A higher percent of female headed households face food shortages compared to male headed households, however this is small compared to most other regions.

10.2.12 Mbeya

Mbeya region has one of the largest differences in the numbers of males and females (48% males and 52% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a slightly higher percent of female between the age 20 to 34.

The region has an active agriculture population of 843,629 of which 399,226 are males and 444,403 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (47% and 53% respectively). The region has the 2nd highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (372,844 out of which 278,613 are male headed and 94,232 are female headed) and it has the 3rd highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is slightly smaller than the National average (4.6 members per household for male headed households and 3.4 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.2 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Mbeya region has the 8th highest percent of households keeping livestock and 23 percentage point more male headed households keep livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a relatively moderate difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (97 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 120 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a moderate to high difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households in the country (105:100 in male headed households compared to 43:100 in female headed households).

Mbeya has the 14th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 17 percent of male household heads and 53 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 10 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 11th largest difference in the country.

Mbeya has one of the highest percent of orphans in the country and it has more orphans in female headed households compared

to male headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Mbeya.

Mbeya has around 8 percent of children with off farm income and more female headed households have children with off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Mbeya has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has a moderate area of land per household and the difference between male and female headed households is large (1.0 ha). Mbeya region has a moderate to high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (44%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Mbeya have around 30 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is moderate compared to other regions. In Mbeya, 43 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 57 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Mbeya has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land and land under certificate of ownership than female headed households.

Mbeya has a moderate to high percent of households keeping cattle with 21 percentage points more male headed households compared to female headed households. The region has a moderate to high percent of households keeping goats and male headed households have 13 percentage points more goat keepers than female headed households. Male headed households also have more goats per household compared to female headed households (6 male headed and 3 female headed). Pigs are important in Mbeya and it has the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 22 percent of male headed households keeping pigs compared to 1 percent of female headed households. Sheep are not important in Mbeya.

Compared to other regions, Mbeya has a moderate percent of households using improved seeds and 3 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households use improved seed. Compared to other regions Mbeya, has a moderate percent of households using insecticides (11%), however there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has the 5th lowest percent of households not using fertilisers (70%). A low to moderate percent of farmers use farm yard manure (10%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. It has the 4th highest percent of households using inorganic fertiliser, with 4 percentage points more male headed households using it compared to female headed households. The region has the 4th largest area of land under irrigation and male headed households have 4 percentage point more planted area under irrigation compared to female headed households.

Mbeya region has a high to moderate percent of households receiving extension advice and 7 percentage points more male headed households receive extension advice compared to female headed households.

In Mbeya, 93 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 90 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season and the reason for not planting is mainly they don't plant crops (livestock only households). This is followed by illness and social problems which is more prevalent in female headed households than in male headed households. During the short rainy season 15 percent of male headed households and 19 percent of female headed households plant crops and the male

reason for not planting during this season are associated with rains.

Mbeya has a the 7th highest percent of its planted area with maize and female headed households have 5 percentage points more than female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the highest in the country (1.25t/ha) with no difference between male and female headed households. A moderate number of households grow paddy in the region and there is a small difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference in yield between male and female headed households.

Mbeya has a moderate percent of households utilising secondary products and they are utilised by 7 percentage point more male headed households than female headed households.

Mbeya region has a high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (85% of active members) and there is only a 3 percentage point difference between male and female members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 86 percent of males and 91 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 87 percent of the male members and 92 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 76 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Mbeya region has a moderate percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (12 percent of boys and girls). There are more boys and girls involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. There are 20 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households that are involved in agriculture in the region.

Mbeya region has a high percent of households storing crops (90% of households) compared to other regions and there is little difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption, selling, storage loss and method of storage. Mbeya has a high percent of households processing crops and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

A small percent of households receive credit in Mbeya compared in other regions (6% of male headed households and 4% of female headed households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The main use of credit is for labour, seeds and fertiliser and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Most households receive credit from a family, friend or relative, followed by religious organisation.

The region has the 7th highest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (41% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Mbeya has the 7th highest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting (32% of households) and it has 11 percentage points more male headed than female headed households using this type of lighting.

Mbeya has a moderate percent of households using piped drinking water (24%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has virtually no households without toilets.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Mbeya has a moderate percent of households with radios and bicycles and a high percent of irons. Male headed households have 31 percentage points more radios, 11 percentage points more irons and 25 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Mbeya region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.3 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 1.0 times per week. A higher percent of female headed households face food shortages compared to male headed households, however this is small compared to most other regions.

10.2.13 Singida

Singida region has the same number of males and females (50% males and 50% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a very slightly higher percent of females between the age 20 to 39.

The region has an active agriculture population of 474,976 of which 230,591 are males and 474,976 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (48.5% and 51.5% respectively). The region has the 15th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (179,915 out of which 139,553 are male headed and 40,362 are female headed) and it has the 7th highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is similar to as the National average (5.5 members per household for male headed households and 4.3 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.2 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Singida region has the 4th highest percent of households keeping livestock and 24 percentage point more male headed households keep livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a relatively moderate to small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (106 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 118 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (105:100 in male headed households compared to 56:100 in female headed households).

Singida has the 10th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 21 percent of male household heads and 53 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 8 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 6th smallest difference in the country.

Singida has a low to moderate percent of orphans in the country, however it has a much higher percent in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Singida.

Singida has around 10 percent of children with off farm income and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Singida has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has a moderate area of land per household and the difference between male and female headed households is large (1.4 ha). Singida region has a high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (57%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Singida have around 52 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is one of the largest compared to other regions. In Singida, 63 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 27 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Singida has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land and land under certificate of ownership than female headed households.

Singida has a moderate to high percent of households keeping cattle with 24 percentage points more male headed households compared to female headed households. It has one of the highest percent of households keeping goats and male headed households have 17 percentage points more goat keepers than female headed households. Male headed households also have more goats per household compared to female headed households (12 male headed and 8 female headed). Sheep are important in the region (25% of households) and a 14 percentage points more male headed households keep goats compared to female headed households. Pigs are not important in Singida.

Compared to other regions, Singida has a moderate percent of households using improved seeds and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Compared to other regions Singida, has a small percent of households using insecticides (4%), and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has the 3rd lowest percent of households not using fertilisers (56%). It has the highest percent of households using farm yard manure (39% of households in the region) and there are only 4 percentage point more male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households. There is virtually no inorganic fertiliser used. The region has a small area of land under irrigation.

Singida region has a low to moderate percent of households receiving extension advice and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Singida only has a long rainy season. In Singida, 100 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 100 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season.

Singida has the 7th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is one of the lowest in the country (0.4t/ha) with a small difference between male and female headed households. Very little paddy is grown in the region.

Singida has one of the highest percent of households utilising secondary products (65 percent of households) and they are utilised by 7 percentage point more male headed households than female headed households.

Singida region has the second lowest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (39% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 88 percent of males and 90 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 85 percent of the male members and 92 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 76 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Singida region has a moderate percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (12 percent of boys and girls). There are more boys involved in agriculture in female headed households compared to male headed households. Singida has the highest percent difference in the percent of elderly males and females involved in agriculture. Around 37 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Singida region has a high percent of households storing crops (91% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption, selling and method of storage. However, the region has the highest difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing storage losses. Male headed households have 20 percentage points more storage loss compared to female headed households.

A small very small percent of households receive credit in Singida compared in other regions (2% of male headed households and 1% of female headed households). The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households rely on more cooperatives than relations compared to male headed households.

The region has the 3rd lowest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (21% of households in the region) and male headed households have 6 percentage points more compared to female headed households. A higher percent of male headed households use hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting compared to female headed households.

Singida has a moderate percent of households using piped drinking water (24%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has a small number of households without toilets and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Singida has a low percent of households with radios, irons and bicycles. Male headed households have 25 percentage points more radios, 6 percentage points more irons and 24 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in all regions. Singida region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households

eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.2 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 1.0 times per week. Singida has the third largest difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Ten percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.14 Tabora

Tabora region has a large difference in the number of males and females (52% males and 48% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a very slightly higher percent of females between the ages 20 to 39.

The region has an active agriculture population of 731,166 of which 369,747 are males and 361,419 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (50.5% and 49.5% respectively). The region has the 9th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (235,917 out of which 202,097 are male headed and 33,820 are female headed) and it has the 4th lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is much higher in male headed households compared to the National average (6.4 members per household for male headed households and 3.9 for female headed households), resulting in the largest difference in the household size of 2.5 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Tabora region has the 9th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 26 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (105 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 110 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (108:100 in male headed households compared to 57:100 in female headed households).

Tabora has the 5th smallest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 33 percent of male household heads and 59 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 11 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is 7th largest difference in the country.

Tabora has a moderate percent of orphans in the country, however it has a much higher percent in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Tabora.

Tabora has around 10 percent of children with off farm income and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Tabora has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has the largest difference between male and female headed households with 2.0ha more in male headed households compared to female headed households. Tabora region has a high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (57%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Tabora have around 52 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is one of the largest compared to other regions. In Tabora, 63 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 27 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Tabora has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land and land under certificate of ownership than female headed households.

Tabora has a moderate to high percent of households keeping cattle with 24 percentage points more male headed households compared to female headed households. The region has the highest percent point difference between male and female headed households keeping goats, with 20 percentage point more male headed households keep goats compared to male headed households. Male headed households also have a larger number of goats per household than female headed households. Sheep are moderately important in the region (12% of households) and a 8 percentage points more male headed households keep goats compared to female headed households. Pigs are not important in Tabora.

Compared to other regions, Tabora has a moderate to low percent of households using improved seeds and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Compared to other regions Tabora, has a high percent of households using insecticides (18%), and 5 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households. The region has the 7th lowest percent of households not using fertilisers (56%). It has a high percent of households using farm yard manure (21% of households in the region) with 5 percentage point more male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households. Inorganic fertiliser is used by a moderate percent of households in the region (13%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has small area of land under irrigation (2.2%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Tabora region has a moderate percent of households receiving extension advice and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a long rainy season only. In Tabora, 99.8 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 99.7 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season.

Tabora has the 11th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and it is the region with the highest percentage point more female headed households than male headed households. The yield of maize in the region 9th lowest in the country (0.4t/ha) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. A moderate number of households grow paddy in the region (13%) and 4 percentage points more male headed households grow paddy compared to female headed households.

Tabora has a moderate percent of households utilising secondary products (65 percent of households) and they are utilised by

14 percentage point more male headed households than female headed households.

Tabora region has the 4th highest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (83% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 88 percent of males and 90 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 87 percent of the male members and 91 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 85 percent of males and 83 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Tabora region has the highest percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (26 percent of boys and girls). A higher percent of boys are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households, whilst a similar percent of girls are involved in both types of households. Tabora has the highest percent difference in the percent of elderly males and females involved in agriculture. Around 30 percent more elderly males compared to elderly females in male headed households are involved in agriculture in the region.

Tabora region has a high percent of households storing crops (91% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption and selling. However, the region has a moderate difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing storage losses. Male headed households have 10 percentage points more storage loss compared to female headed households and more male headed households store crops in locally made traditional cribs whilst more female headed households store crops in sacks/open drum.

Tabora has the second highest percent of the regions households receiving credit in the country with 12 percent of male headed households receiving credit compared to 3 per cent for female headed households. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has the lowest percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (17% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. It has the lowest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Tabora has the lowest percent of households using piped drinking water (24%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a moderate percent of households without toilets and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Tabora has a moderate to low percent of households with radios, irons, however it has the highest percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 27 percentage points more radios, 7 percentage points more irons and 40 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

There is no difference between male and female headed households in the number of meals household members eat per day in

all regions. Tabora region has a moderate percentage difference in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions. Male headed households eat meat 1.2 times per week whilst female headed households eat meat only 1.0 times per week. Tabora has moderate difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Six percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.15 Rukwa

Rukwa region a large difference in the number of males and females (52% males and 48% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 458,848 of which 232,711 are males and 226,136 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (50.7% and 49.2% respectively). The region has the 16th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (172,261 out of which 150,902 are male headed and 21,359 are female headed) and it has the lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is similar to the National average (5.7 members per household for male headed households and 3.9 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.8 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Rukwa region has the 10th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 27 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (106 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 109 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (111:100 in male headed households compared to 44:100 in female headed households).

Rukwa has the 3rd largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 20 percent of male household heads and 61 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 15 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the largest difference in the country.

Rukwa has a one of the highest percent of orphans in the country and it has a higher percent of orphans in female headed households compared to male headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Rukwa.

Rukwa has around 8 percent of children with off farm income and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Rukwa has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has the 6th largest difference between male and female headed households with 1.5ha more in male headed households compared to female headed households. Rukwa region has a moderate to low percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (48%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Female headed households in Rukwa have around 47 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is one of the largest compared to other regions. In Rukwa, 61 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 39 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Rukwa has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households.

Rukwa has a moderate percent of households keeping cattle with 22 percentage points more male headed households compared to female headed households. The region has a small percent point difference between male and female headed households in the number of cattle per household, with 4 more cattle in female headed households compared to male headed households. The region has a moderate percent of households keeping goats (14% of households) and there is a large difference between male and female headed households, with 13 percent of male headed households keeping goats compared to 5 percent in female headed households. There is no difference in the number of goats per household between male and female headed households. Sheep are not important in the region and 8 percent of households in the region keep pigs and this is almost entirely dominated by male headed households.

Compared to other regions, Rukwa has a low percent of households using improved seeds and a higher percent of male headed use improved seeds. Compared to other regions Rukwa, has a low percent of households using insecticides (9%), and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has the 7th highest percent of households not using fertilisers (85%). It has a low percent of households using farm yard manure (9% of households in the region) and it is all used by male headed households. The use of compost is small, however more female headed households use it compared to male headed households. Inorganic fertiliser is used by a small percent of households in the region and it is used by a higher percent of male headed households than female headed households. The region has a small area of land under irrigation (2.2%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Rukwa region has the lowest percent of households receiving extension advice and a higher percent of male headed households receive advice compared to female headed households.

The region has a long rainy season only. In Rukwa, 99.2 percent of male headed households plant crops compared to 100.0 percent of female headed households in the long rainy season.

Rukwa has the 11th highest percent of its planted area with maize and it has 6 percentage points more planted area in female headed households. The yield of maize in the region 7th highest in the country (1.1t/ha) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. A moderate to low percent of households grow paddy in the region (9%) and it has the highest difference between male and female headed households, with 4 percentage points more male headed households growing paddy compared to female headed households.

Rukwa has one of the lowest percent of households utilising secondary products (5% of households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Rukwa region has the 6th highest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (81% of active members) and there is little difference between male and female members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 87 percent of males and 94 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 87 percent of the male members and 95 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 87 percent of males and 82 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Rukwa region has a high percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (26 percent of boys and girls). A slightly higher percent of boys are involved in female headed households is highest in the country and it also has the largest difference between male and female headed households (13 percentage points more female headed households). Rukwa has a high percent of elderly involved in agriculture and it has slightly more elderly males than females.

Rukwa region has a high percent of households storing crops (97% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption. The region has little difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households facing storage losses. A higher percent of female headed households store crops in Locally made traditional cribs, whilst more female headed households store crops in sacks/open drum.

Rukwa has the fourth highest percent of the regions households receiving credit in the country with 4 percent of male headed households receiving credit compared to 3 per cent for female headed households. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a low percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (20% of households in the region) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. It has a low percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and more male headed households use them compared than female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Rukwa has a moderate to low percent of households using piped drinking water (24%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a moderate percent of households without toilets and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Rukwa has one of the lowest percent of households with radios, irons, however it has a moderate percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 30 percentage points more radios, 7 percentage points more irons and 24 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Rukwa region have the smallest number of meals per day in the country. And there is no difference

between male and female headed households. The region has one of the largest differences in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions, with male headed households eating meat around once per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 0.6 times per week. Rukwa has moderate difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Ten percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.16 Kigoma

Kigoma region has the similar number of males and females (49% males and 51% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 543,951 of which 258,640 are males and 281,311 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (47.5% and 52.5% respectively). The region has the 12th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (195,765 out of which 167,324 are male headed and 28,442 are female headed) and it has the 5th lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is similar to the National average (5.7 members per household for male headed households and 4.3 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.4 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Kigoma region has the 12th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 17 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a moderate difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (108 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 123 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a large difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (98:100 in male headed households compared to 46:100 in female headed households).

Kigoma has the 2nd largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 20 percent of male household heads and 48 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 11 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the 7th largest difference in the country.

Kigoma has a small number of orphans compared to most other regions in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Kigoma.

Kigoma has around 5 percent of children with off farm income and female headed households have more children involved in off-farm income than in male headed households

As with all regions, Kigoma has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has a large difference between male and female headed households with 1.0ha more in male headed households compared to female headed households. Kigoma region has a moderate to high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (48%) and a higher percent of female headed households have insufficient land compared to male headed households. Female headed households in the region have around 45 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is one of the largest compared to other regions. In Kigoma, 60 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 40 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Kigoma has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law and borrowed compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land compared to female headed households.

Kigoma has a small percent of households keeping cattle (11%) and goat keeping is dominated by male headed households. Goats are important in the region with 40 percent of households keeping and there is a small percent point difference between male and female headed households keeping goats, with only 2 percentage point more male headed households keeping goats compared to female headed households. Sheep and pigs are not important in the region.

Compared to other regions, Kigoma has a very low percent of households using improved seeds and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Compared to other regions Kigoma, has a low percent of households use insecticide and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The has a moderate to high percent of households not using fertilisers (80%). It has a low percent of households using farm yard manure (10% of households in the region) with 6 percentage point more male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households. Inorganic fertiliser is used by a small percent of households in the region and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has a small area of land under irrigation (4.0%) and male headed households have a higher percent of households with irrigation compared to female headed households.

Kigoma region has one of the highest percent of households receiving extension advice and male headed households receive 14 percentage points more advice than female headed households.

The region has a long and short rainy season with the short rainy season being more important: In the long rainy season 62.0 percent of male headed households and 53.4 percent of female headed households plant crops. Whereas in the short rainy season, 94.3 percent and 91.2 percent of female headed households plant crops.

Kigoma has the 9th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region one of the highest in the country (1.25t/ha) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. A very small number of households grow paddy in the region and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Kigoma has a moderate percent of households utilising secondary products (22 percent of households) and there is no difference in utilisation between male and female headed households.

Kigoma region has the 8th lowest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (67% of active members) and it has the largest difference with 11 percentage points more male headed household members than female headed household members. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 73 percent of males and 90 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 87 percent of the male members and 95 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 66 percent of males and 79 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Kigoma region has a low percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (8% of boys and 10% of girls). A higher percent of boys and girls are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households. Kigoma has a high percent of elderly involved in agriculture and it has more elderly males than females.

Kigoma region has one of the highest percent of households storing crops (97% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption. The region has more female headed households facing storage losses compared to male headed households. A higher percent of female headed households store crops in locally made traditional cribs, whilst more male headed households store crops in sacks/open drum.

Kigoma has a small percent of the regions households receiving credit in the country and more male headed households receive credit than female headed households. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by not available, don't know about credit and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a moderate to low percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (25% of households in the region) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. It has a low percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Kigoma has a moderate percent of households using piped drinking water (24%) and it has the second largest difference between male and female headed households (7 percentage points more male headed households than female headed households). The region has a low percent of households without toilets and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Kigoma has a moderate percent of households with radios, one of the lowest percent of households with irons, and a high percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 30 percentage points more radios, 11 percentage points more irons and 32 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Kigoma region have one of the smallest number of meals per day in the country. And there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has one of the largest differences in the number of times male and female headed households eat meat compared to other regions, with male headed households eating meat around 0.7

per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 0.4 times per week. Kigoma has a moderate to small difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Six percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.17 -Shinyanga

Shinyanga region has similar number of males and females (51% males and 49% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 1,209,803 of which 608,972 are males and 600,832 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (50.3% and 49.7% respectively). The region has the highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (377,857 out of which 323,921 are male headed and 53,936 are female headed) and it has the 3rd lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is larger than the National average (6.7 members per household for male headed households and 4.8 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.9 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Shinyanga region has the 6th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 19 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is no difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (111 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 112 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a small difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (109:100 in male headed households compared to 57:100 in female headed households).

Shinyanga has the 18th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 31 percent of male household heads and 70 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 13 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the 4th largest difference in the country.

Shinyanga has a moderate percent of orphans in the country compared to other regions and it has a higher percent of orphans in male headed households compared to female headed households. No orphan headed households were detected in Shinyanga.

Shinyanga has around 4 percent of children with off farm income and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Shinyanga has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households. It has a large difference between male and female headed households with 1.7ha more in male headed households compared to

female headed households. Shinyanga region has a high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (56%) and a slightly higher percent of female headed households have insufficient land compared to male headed households. Female headed households in the region have around 19 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is one of the largest compared to other regions. In Shinyanga, 42 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 58 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Shinyanga has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law and bought compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land than female headed households.

Shinyanga has a high percent of households keeping cattle (42%) and 19 percentage points more male headed households keep cattle than female headed households. Male headed households keep around 5 more cattle per household than female headed households. Goats are moderately important in the region with 34 percent of households keeping them and 11 percentage points more households keep goats compared to female headed households. Male headed households keep slightly more goats per household than female headed households. Shinyanga has the 3rd highest number of households with sheep and slightly more sheep are kept per household in male headed households than in female headed households. Pigs are not important in the region.

Compared to other regions, Shinyanga has a moderate to high percent of households using improved seeds (3rd highest) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Compared to other regions Shinyanga, has a moderate to high percent of households using insecticides (15%) and 7 percentage points more male headed households use it compared to female headed households. The region has a moderate to high percent of households not using fertilisers (76%). It has a moderate to high percent of households using farm yard manure (17% of households in the region) with 7 percentage point more male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households. Inorganic fertiliser is used by a small percent of households in the region and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has a very small area of land under irrigation (0.5%) and male headed households have a slightly higher percent of households with irrigation compared to female headed households.

Shinyanga region has a low percent of households receiving extension advice and there is little difference between male headed households and female headed households.

The region has a long rainy season only. In the region, 99.2 percent of male headed households and 99.1 percent of female headed households plant crops.

Shinyanga has the 7th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and a higher percent of female headed households planted area is with maize compared to male headed households. The yield of maize in the region is low (0.5t/ha) and male headed households have 0.15t/ha more than female headed households. A moderate to high percent of households grow paddy in the region (12%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Shinyanga has a moderate to high percent of households utilising secondary products (35 percent of households) and there is

little difference in utilisation between male and female headed households.

Shinyanga region has the highest percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (90% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 94 percent of males and 96 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 94 percent of the male members and 96 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 90 percent of males and 95 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Shinyanga region has one of the highest percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture (26% of boys and 21% of girls). A higher percent of boys are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households, however there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. Around 38 percent more elderly males are involved in agriculture compared to elderly females.

Shinyanga region has one of the highest percent of households storing crops (85% of households) compared to other regions with more male headed households storing crops than female headed households. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the percent of households storing for consumption. The region has slightly more male headed households facing storage losses compared to female headed households. A higher percent of male headed households store crops in locally made traditional cribs, whilst more female headed households store crops in sacks/open drum.

Shinyanga has a small percent of the households in the region receiving credit (2%) and more there is no difference between male and female headed households. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a moderate percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (35% of households in the region) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. It has one of the lowest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Shinyanga has a low percent of households using piped drinking water (11%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has a moderate percent of households without toilets compared to other regions and more female headed households have no toilets than male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Shinyanga has a moderate to low percent of households with radios, a moderate percent of households with irons, and one of the highest percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 26 percentage points more radios, 9 percentage points more irons and 33 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Shinyanga region have a moderate to high number of meals per day in the country. And there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has the fifth lowest number of time the household

members eat meat in a week and this is lower in female headed households than in male headed households, with male headed households eating meat around 0.9 times per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 0.4 times per week. Shinyanga has a large difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Eleven percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.18 Kagera

Kagera region has the same number of males and females (50% males and 40% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 856,689 of which 422,966 are males and 433,723 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (50.7% and 49.2% respectively). The region has the 3rd highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (353,277 out of which 287,638 are male headed and 65,639 are female headed) and it has the 12th highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is similar to the National average (5.2 members per household for male headed households and 3.9 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.2 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Kagera region has the 15th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 12 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (112 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 124 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a small difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (109:100 in male headed households compared to 56:100 in female headed households).

Kagera has the 4th smallest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 21 percent of male household heads and 45 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 8 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the 8th smallest difference in the country.

Kagera has a one of the highest percent of orphans in the country and it has a higher percent of orphans in female headed households compared to male headed households. The highest number of orphan headed households was recorded in Kagera (291 households) and all of these were male.

Kagera has a very small percent of children with off farm income and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Kagera has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households.

However this difference is small compared to other regions (0.5ha difference). Kagera region has a moderate to high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (58%) and a slightly higher percent of female headed households have insufficient land compared to male headed households. Female headed households in the region have around 46 percentage points more female land holders compared to male headed households and this difference is large compared to other regions. In Kagera, 50 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 50 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Kagera has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households, whilst a higher percent of male headed households have bought land than female headed households.

Kagera has a high percent of households keeping cattle (41%) and 9 percentage points more male headed households keep cattle than female headed households. Male headed households keep 10 more cattle per household than female headed households. Goats are important in the region with 42 percent of households keeping them and 12 percentage points more households keep goats compared to female headed households. There is little difference in the number of goats per household between male and female headed households. Kagera has a small percent of households keeping goats and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Pigs are kept by 9 percent of the households in the region and most of these are male headed.

Compared to other regions, Kagera has a low percent of households using improved seeds (6th lowest) and there is a slightly higher percent of male headed households than female headed households using improved seed. Compared to other regions Kagera, has one of the lowest percent of households using insecticides and it is used by a higher percent of male headed households than female headed households. The region has the 3rd highest percent of households not using fertilisers.(90%). It has one of the smallest percent of households using farm yard manure (7% of households in the region) with 5 percentage points more male headed households using farm yard manure than female headed households. Inorganic fertiliser is not used in the region. The region has a small area of land under irrigation (3.8%) and male headed households have a slightly higher percent of households with irrigation compared to female headed households.

Kagera region has one of the lowest percent of households receiving extension advice and there is no difference between male headed households and female headed households.

The region has long and short rainy seasons, which are equally important in terms of planted area. During the long rainy season 45 and 41 percent of male and female headed households In the region, 99.2 percent of male headed households and 99.1 percent of female headed households plant crops.

Kagera has the 7th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and a higher percent of female headed households planted area is with maize compared to male headed households. The yield of maize in the region is low (0.5t/ha) and male headed households have 0.15t/ha more than female headed households. A moderate to high percent of households grow paddy in the region (12%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Kagera has a moderate to high percent of households utilising secondary products (34 percent of households) and there is little difference in utilisation between male and female headed households.

Kagera region has a moderate to high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (90% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 75 percent of males and 92 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 76 percent of the male members and 97 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 67 percent of males and 82 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Kagera region has around 12 percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture. A higher percent of boys are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households, however there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. The region has a higher percent of the elderly males involved in agriculture, however the percentage difference is small.

Kagera region has one of the highest percent of households storing crops (91% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has one of the highest differences between male and female headed households that store crops for household consumption with 35 percentage points more female headed households storing for consumption compared to male headed households. The region has more male headed households facing storage losses compared to female headed households. A higher percent of female headed households store crops in locally made traditional cribs, whilst more male headed households store crops in sacks/open drum.

Credit in Kagera is almost absent and the main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a high percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (62% of households in the region) and there is a comparatively large difference between male and female headed households, with 10 percentage points more female headed households with modern roofing. It has the second highest percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Kagera has a low percent of households using piped drinking water (11%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a low percent of households without toilets compared to other regions and slightly more female headed households have no toilets than male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Kagera has a moderate percent of households with radios and irons and one of the percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 24 percentage points more radios, 5 percentage points more irons and 21 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Kagera region have one of the smallest number of meals per day in the country and one of the smallest differences between male and female headed households. The region has the lowest number of times the household members

eat meat in a week and this is lower in female headed households than in male headed households, with male headed households eating meat around 0.9 times per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 0.4 times per week. Kagera has a high difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Eleven percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.19 Mwanza

Mwanza region has similar number of males and females (51% males and 49% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 458,848 of which 232,711 are males and 226,136 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (49.3% and 50.7% respectively). The region has the 4th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (340,085 out of which 285,901 are male headed and 54,184 are female headed) and it has the 6th lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size considerably larger than the National average (6.5 members per household for male headed households and 5.0 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.5 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Mwanza region has the 7th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 17 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (106 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 109 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (111:100 in male headed households compared to 44:100 in female headed households).

Mwanza has the 7th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 25 percent of male household heads and 61 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 11 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the 8th largest difference in the country.

Mwanza has a moderate to small percent orphans in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The highest number of orphan headed households was recorded in Mwanza (291 households) and all of these were male.

Mwanza has a relatively small percent of children with off farm income (3%). However a higher percent of female headed households have children with off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Mwanza has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households and the difference is large compared to other regions (1.0ha difference). Mwanza region has a high percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (59%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. In Mwanza, 50 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 50 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Mwanza has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law and borrowed land compared to male headed households, whilst there is a higher percent of male headed households with land under certificate of ownership than female headed households.

Mwanza has a high percent of households keeping cattle (38%) and 16 percentage points more male headed households keep cattle than female headed households. There is no difference in the number of cattle per household between male and female headed households. Goats are important in the region with 39 percent of households keeping them and 14 percentage points more households keep goats compared to female headed households. There is no difference in the number of goats per household between male and female headed households. Mwanza has a small percent of households keeping sheep and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Pigs are not kept in the region

Compared to other regions, Mwanza has a moderate to high percent of households using improved seeds and there is a slightly higher percent of male headed households than female headed households using improved seed. Compared to other regions Mwanza, has a moderate percent of households using insecticides and it has the highest percentage point more female headed households using it compared to male headed households than in any other region. The region has a moderate to high percent of households not using fertilisers (90%) with a slightly higher percent of female headed households than male headed households. It has a moderate percent of households using farm yard manure (18% of households in the region) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Inorganic fertiliser are used by a small percent of the households in the region and differences between male and female headed households cannot be determined. The region has 10.4 percent of its planted area under irrigation and higher percent of the planted area of male headed households is under irrigation (10.6%) compared to the planted area under female headed households (7.5%).

Mwanza region has a moderate to low percent of households receiving extension advice and there is little difference between male headed households and female headed households.

The region has long and short rainy seasons. During the long rainy season 36.6 and 27.7 percent of male and female headed households plant crops. In the short rainy season 94.7 percent of male headed households and 95.2 percent of female headed households plant crops.

Mwanza has the 7th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and a higher percent of female headed households planted area is with maize compared to male headed households. The yield of maize in the region is low (0.5t/ha) and male headed households have 0.15t/ha more than female headed households. A moderate to high percent of households grow paddy in the region (12%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

Mwanza has a moderate to high percent of households utilising secondary products (34 percent of households) and there is little difference in utilisation between male and female headed households.

Mwanza region has a moderate to high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (70% of active members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 84 percent of males and 93 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 83 percent of the male members and 94 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 87 percent of males and 86 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Mwanza region has around 15 percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture. A higher percent of boys are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households, however there is no difference in the percent of girls involved in agriculture between male and female headed households. The region has a higher percent of elderly males involved in agriculture.

Mwanza region has a high percent of households storing crops (83% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has slightly more female headed households facing storage losses compared to male headed households.

The number of households receiving credit in Mwanza is very small (3%) and the main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a comparatively high percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (41% of households in the region). It has a moderate percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and 8 percentage points more male headed households use hurricane lamps compared to female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Mwanza has a low percent of households using piped drinking water (8%) and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a low percent of households without toilets compared to other regions and more female headed households are without toilets than male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Mwanza has a moderate percent of households with radio, a low percent with irons, and one of the highest percent of households with bicycles in the country. Male headed households have 26 percentage points more radios, 8 percentage points more irons and 32 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Mwanza region have one of the smallest number of meals per day in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has the lowest number of times the household members eat meat in a week and this is lower in female headed households than in male headed households, with male headed households eating meat around 0.9 times per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 0.4 times per week. Mwanza has a high difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Eleven percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.20 Mara

Mara region has the same number of males and females (50% males and 50% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 551,366 of which 268,677 are males and 282,889 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (48.7% and 51.3% respectively). The region has the 14th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (188,203 out of which 145,187 are male headed and 43,016 are female headed) and it has the 6th highest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is considerably higher than the National average (6.2 members per household for male headed households and 4.6 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.8 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Mara region has the 5th highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 21 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (108 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 114 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (105:100 in male headed households compared to 60:100 in female headed households).

Mara has the 6th largest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 15 percent of male household heads and 51 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 11 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is also the 6th largest difference in the country.

Mara has a moderate percent of orphans in the country, however the difference between male and female headed households is amongst the largest in the country, with female headed households having 3 percentage points more female headed households and there is no difference between male and female headed households. However a small number of orphan headed households were detected in the region (133 households) and all of these were male.

Mara has one of the smallest percent of households with children having off farm income (3%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

As with all regions, Mara has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households and the difference is large compared to other regions (1.2ha difference). Mara region has one of the highest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (59%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. In Mara, 46

percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 44 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Mara has a higher percent of female headed households using land under customary law compared to male headed households.

Mara has a high percent of households keeping cattle (39%) and 18 percentage points more male headed households keep cattle than female headed households. There is a large difference in the number of cattle per household between male and female headed households (10 more head of cattle in male headed households). Mara has one of the highest percent of households keeping goats in the country (49% of the households in the region) and it has 20 percentage points more male headed households with goats compared to male headed households. Male headed households have 4 more goats per household compared to female headed households. Mara has a moderate to small percent of households keeping sheep (12%) and a higher percent of male headed households keep sheep compared to female headed households. Pigs are not kept in the region

Compared to other regions, Mara has a moderate to high percent of households using improved seeds and 8 percentage points more male headed households use improved seeds compared to male headed households. Mara, has a low percent of households using insecticides and there is little difference between male and female headed households. The region has a moderate to high percent of households not using fertilisers (76%) with a higher percent of female headed households than male headed households. It has a moderate percent of households using farm yard manure (18% of households in the region) and there is a large difference between male and female headed households. Inorganic fertilisers are used by a small percent of the households in the region and differences between male and female headed households cannot be determined. The region has 1.3 percent of its planted area under irrigation and there is no difference between male and female headed households..

Mara region has a moderate percent of households receiving extension advice and 9 percentage points more male headed households receive extension compared to female headed households.

The region has long and short rainy seasons. During the long rainy season 66.2 and 66.7 percent of male and female headed households plant crops. In the short rainy season 70.0 percent of male headed households and 60.3 percent of female headed households plant crops.

Mara has the 8th lowest percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The yield of maize in the region is high (1.25t/ha) and male headed households have 0.12t/ha more than female headed households. A small percent of households grow paddy in the region and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a small percent of households utilising secondary products (18 percent of households) and there is little difference in utilisation between male and female headed households.

Mara region has a moderate to high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (76% of active

members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 77 percent of males and 90 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 75 percent of the male members and 92 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 89 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Mara region has around 11 percent of boys and girls involved in agriculture. A higher percent of boys and girls are involved in female headed households compared to male headed households. The region has a higher percent of elderly males involved in agriculture and the percentage point difference is the highest in the country.

Mara region has a moderate percent of households storing crops (83% of households) compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. There is no difference in storage loss between male and female headed household.

The number of households receiving credit in Mara is negligible. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a comparatively moderate to low percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (30% of households in the region). It has a high percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and 11 percentage points more male headed households use hurricane/pressure lamps compared to female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Mara has the second lowest percent of households using piped drinking water (2%). The region has one of the highest percents without toilets and 13 percentage point more female headed households are without toilets compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Mara has a moderate to high percent of households with radio, irons and bicycles. Male headed households have 31 percentage points more radios, 12 percentage points more irons and 32 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Mara region have a moderate number of meals per day compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Male headed households eat meat 1.2 times per week, whilst female headed households eat meat 1.1 times per week. Mara has a high difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Ten percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

10.2.21 Manyara

Manyara region a large difference in the number of males and females (52% males and 48% females). The region has a normal population pyramid with a wider base compared to other regions.

The region has an active agriculture population of 445,807 of which 231,176 are males and 214,631 are females resulting in a moderate difference between the percent of total male and female active population in the region (52% and 48% respectively). The region has the 18th highest number of households in the country compared to other regions (154,194 out of which 134,268 are male headed and 19,926 are female headed) and it has the 2nd lowest percent of female headed households compared to other regions in the country. The average household size is slightly higher than the National average (5.7 members per household for male headed households and 4.6 for female headed households), resulting in a difference in the household size of 1.1 more members in male headed households compared to female headed households.

Manyara region has the 3rd highest percent of households keeping livestock and also the largest difference between male and female headed households, with 7 percentage point more male headed households keeping livestock compared to female headed households.

There is a small difference in the dependency ratio between male and female headed households (103 dependants for every 100 active members in male headed households and 108 dependants for every 100 active members in female headed households). The region has a smaller difference in sex ratio of the active agriculture population between male and female headed households compared to most other regions (115:100 in male headed households compared to 49:100 in female headed households).

Manyara has the 10th smallest difference in illiteracy rate between male and female household heads with an illiteracy rate of 30 percent of male household heads and 59 percent of female household heads. Taking the overall population of male and female members in the region there are 5 percentage points more illiterate females than males and this is the 2nd smallest difference in the country.

Manyara has the smallest number of orphans in the country and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The highest number of orphan headed households was recorded in Manyara (291 households) and all of these were male.

Manyara has one of the smallest percent of children with off farm income (3%). However a higher percent of female headed households have children with off farm income compared to male headed households.

As with all regions, Manyara has more land per household in male headed households than in female headed households, however the difference is one of the smallest compared to other regions (0.7ha difference). Manyara region has one of the highest percent of households reporting insufficiency of land (59%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. In Manyara, 42 percent of female headed households have female land holders. Assuming that male household members of female headed households do not have rights to land, this would imply that 58 percent of female headed households have insecure access to land. Manyara has a higher percent of male headed households having land under certificate of ownership compared to male headed households.

The region has one of the highest percent of households keeping cattle (60%) and only 6 percentage points more male headed

households than female headed households. There is no difference in the number of cattle per household between male and female headed households. It has one of the highest percent of households keeping goats in the country (53% of the households in the region) and there is no difference between male and female headed. Male headed households have 2 more goats per household compared to female headed households. Manyara has a one of the highest percent of households keeping sheep (35%) and there is a small difference between male and female headed households. Pigs are not kept in the region

Compared to other regions, Manyara has a moderate to high percent of households using improved seeds and there is little difference between male and female headed households. Manyara, has a low percent of households using insecticides and are used by a higher percent of male headed households than female headed households. The region has the 9th lowest percent of households not using fertilisers (68%) with a higher percent of female headed households than male headed households (12 percentage points more female headed households). It has a high percent of households using farm yard manure (31% of households in the region) and there it has one of the largest differences between male and female headed households. Inorganic fertilisers are used by a small percent of the households in the region and differences between male and female headed households cannot be determined (10 percentage points different). The region has 1.6 percent of its planted area under irrigation and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Manyara region has a moderate percent of households receiving extension advice and 4 percentage points more male headed households receive extension compared to female headed households.

The region has a long rainy season only and 97.8 and 90.8 percent of male and female headed households plant crops during this season.

Manyara has the highest percent of its planted area with maize and there is no difference between male and female headed households. However, the yield of maize is moderate compared to other regions (0.75t/hand there is little difference between male and female headed households. A small percent of households grow paddy in the region.

The region has a high percent of households utilising secondary products (57% of households in the region) and it has the largest difference in utilisation between male and female headed households, with 20 percentage points more male headed households utilising secondary products compared to female headed households.

Manyara region has a moderate to high percent of active agriculture household members working full time on farm (77% of active agriculture members) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Of the most active agriculture population (18 to 44 years of age) 87 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. In male headed households, 86 percent of the male members and 88 percent of female members are mainly involved in agriculture, whilst in female headed households 89 percent of males and 88 percent of females are mainly involved in agriculture. Manyara region has one of the highest number of children involved in agriculture and it has one of the highest percentage differences between male and female headed households. The region has a higher percent of elderly males involved in agriculture and the percentage point difference is one of the highest in the country.

Manyara region has a moderate percent of households storing crops (81% of households) compared to other regions and there is a higher percent of male headed households storing than female headed households. Male headed households have a slightly less storage loss than male headed households.

The number of households receiving credit in Manyara is negligible. The main reason for not using credit is that they do not know how to access it, followed by don't know about credit and not available and there is no difference between male and female headed households.

The region has a comparatively moderate percent of households with modern roofing material in the country (32% of households in the region). It has a moderate to low percent of households using hurricane/pressure lamps for lighting and there is little difference between male and female headed households.

Compared to other regions, Manyara has a moderate to high percent of households using piped drinking water (23%) and there is no difference between male and female headed households. The region has one of the highest percents without toilets and 12 percentage point more female headed households are without toilets compared to male headed households.

The difference in the ownership of assets (radio, iron and bicycle) between male and female households is high, in favour of male headed households, for all regions. Manyara has a low percent of households with radio, irons and bicycles compared to other regions. Male headed households have 13 percentage points more radios, 6 percentage points more irons and 20 percentage points more bicycles than female headed households.

Household members in Manyara region have a moderate number of meals per day compared to other regions and there is no difference between male and female headed households. Both male and female headed households eat meat once per week. Manyara has a small difference in the percentage of male and female headed households facing food shortages. Four percentage points more female headed households often or always face food shortages compared to male headed households.

4. APPENDICES

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TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

2.1 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD: Number of Households by Sex of the Household Head and Region

Region	Male Headed Households	% Male Headed Household	Female Headed Households	% Female Headed Household	Total Household
Dodoma	253,566	78	70,153	22	323,719
Arusha	122,960	79	31,897	21	154,857
Kilimanjaro	180,786	84	35,386	16	216,173
Tanga	200,432	76	64,766	24	265,198
Morogoro	209,056	80	51,690	20	260,746
Pwani	115,108	81	26,422	19	141,530
Dar es Salaam	16,611	81	3,783	19	20,394
Lindi	112,618	74	40,555	26	153,173
Mtwara	175,579	77	53,735	23	229,314
Ruvuma	164,347	86	26,827	14	191,175
Iringa	193,603	69	85,114	31	278,717
Mbeya	278,613	75	94,232	25	372,844
Singida	139,553	78	40,362	22	179,915
Tabora	202,097	86	33,820	14	235,917
Rukwa	150,902	88	21,359	12	172,261
Kigoma	167,324	85	28,442	15	195,765
Shinyanga	323,921	86	53,936	14	377,857
Kagera	287,638	81	65,639	19	353,277
Mwanza	285,901	84	54,184	16	340,085
Mara	145,187	77	43,016	23	188,203
Manyara	134,268	87	19,926	13	154,194
Total	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	4,805,315

2.2 TYPE OF AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD: Number of Agriculture Households By Type of Holding By Sex of Head Region During 2002/03 Agriculture Year

Region	Crops Only				Livestock Only				Pastoralist				Crops & Livestock				Total			
	Male Heads		Female Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	172,507	74	61,203	26	388	64	220	36	0	0	0	0	80,671	90	8,731	10	253,566	78	70,153	22
Arusha	21,882	72	8,631	28	11,787	75	3,921	25	670	100	0	0	88,621	82	19,345	18	122,960	79	31,897	21
Kilimanjaro	44,790	78	12,929	22	1,365	70	586	30	35	100	0	0	134,596	86	21,871	14	180,786	84	35,386	16
Tanga	129,190	72	49,362	28	1,078	73	399	27	97	50	97	50	70,068	82	14,907	18	200,432	76	64,766	24
Morogoro	176,588	79	47,634	21	1,122	75	377	25	0	0	0	0	31,345	89	3,679	11	209,056	80	51,690	20
Pwani	104,318	81	25,031	19	1,724	83	363	17	0	0	0	0	9,066	90	1,028	10	115,108	81	26,422	19
Dar es Salaam	12,261	77	3,582	23	1,096	97	34	3	0	0	0	0	3,253	95	167	5	16,611	81	3,783	19
Lindi	101,367	73	36,667	27	159	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,092	74	3,889	26	112,618	74	40,555	26
Mtwara	153,508	75	50,733	25	112	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,959	88	3,001	12	175,579	77	53,735	23
Ruvuma	118,341	84	23,278	16	0	0	132	100	0	0	0	0	46,006	93	3,418	7	164,347	86	26,827	14
Iringa	131,069	64	74,834	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,534	86	10,280	14	193,603	69	85,114	31
Mbeya	157,424	68	74,785	32	658	55	537	45	0	0	0	0	120,532	86	18,909	14	278,613	75	94,232	25
Singida	67,635	70	29,202	30	516	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,403	86	11,160	14	139,553	78	40,362	22
Tabora	119,347	81	28,699	19	191	64	105	36	0	0	0	0	82,559	94	5,016	6	202,097	86	33,820	14
Rukwa	94,811	83	19,258	17	416	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,676	96	2,100	4	150,902	88	21,359	12
Kigoma	111,831	82	23,824	18	911	100	0	0	160	100	0	0	54,422	92	4,618	8	167,324	85	28,442	15
Shinyanga	163,910	81	37,406	19	1,977	86	333	14	0	0	0	0	158,034	91	16,198	9	323,921	86	53,936	14
Kagera	200,029	79	53,788	21	2,887	95	162	5	628	100	0	0	84,094	88	11,689	12	287,638	81	65,639	19
Mwanza	158,682	80	39,098	20	1,043	90	113	10	0	0	0	0	126,176	89	14,973	11	285,901	84	54,184	16
Mara	72,616	70	30,762	30	1,948	81	464	19	0	0	0	0	70,623	86	11,790	14	145,187	77	43,016	23
Manyara	45,732	85	8,192	15	2,414	64	1,362	36	141	100	0	0	85,982	89	10,372	11	134,268	87	19,926	13
Total	2,357,837	76	738,899	24	31,790	78	9,108	22	1,731	95	97	5	1,468,712	88	197,140	12	3,860,070	80	945,244	20

**2.3 TYPE OF AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD: Number of Agriculture Households By Type of Holding
By Sex of Head Region During 2002/03 Agriculture Year**

Region	Total crop producers				Total livestock keepers				Total Households
	Male Heads		Female Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	253,178	99.8	69,934	99.7	81,059	32	8,951	13	413,122
Arusha	110,503	89.9	27,976	87.7	101,078	82	23,266	73	262,823
Kilimanjaro	179,386	99.2	34,801	98.3	135,996	75	22,457	63	372,640
Tanga	199,258	99.4	64,270	99.2	71,243	36	15,403	24	350,173
Morogoro	207,934	99.5	51,312	99.3	32,468	16	4,056	8	295,770
Pwani	113,384	98.5	26,059	98.6	10,790	9	1,390	5	151,624
Dar es Salaam	15,515	93.4	3,749	99.1	4,349	26	201	5	23,814
Lindi	112,459	99.9	40,555	100.0	11,250	10	3,889	10	168,154
Mtwara	175,467	99.9	53,735	100.0	22,071	13	3,001	6	254,274
Ruvuma	164,347	100.0	26,696	99.5	46,006	28	3,549	13	240,599
Iringa	193,603	100.0	85,114	100.0	62,534	32	10,280	12	351,531
Mbeya	277,955	99.8	93,694	99.4	121,189	43	19,446	21	512,285
Singida	139,038	99.6	40,362	100.0	71,919	52	11,160	28	262,478
Tabora	201,906	99.9	33,715	99.7	82,750	41	5,121	15	323,492
Rukwa	150,487	99.7	21,359	100.0	56,091	37	2,100	10	230,037
Kigoma	166,253	99.4	28,442	100.0	55,493	33	4,618	16	254,805
Shinyanga	321,944	99.4	53,603	99.4	160,011	49	16,530	31	552,089
Kagera	284,123	98.8	65,477	99.8	87,609	30	11,851	18	449,060
Mwanza	284,857	99.6	54,071	99.8	127,219	44	15,086	28	481,233
Mara	143,239	98.7	42,552	98.9	72,570	50	12,254	28	270,615
Manyara	131,713	98.1	18,564	93.2	88,537	66	11,734	59	250,548
Total	3,826,549	99.1	936,040	99.0	1,502,234	39	206,345	22	6,471,167

3.1 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population by Age Group, by Sex of the Head of Household, Sex of the Household Member and Region.

Region	<5				5 - 14				15-17			
	Male Head		Female Head		Male Head		Female Head		Male Head		Female Head	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dodoma	89,584	101,226	15,962	19,301	183,955	178,688	41,101	48,833	38,811	30,734	10,600	9,809
Arusha	49,173	53,099	12,077	11,417	101,084	102,730	27,991	26,517	21,667	20,609	7,714	5,520
Kilimanjaro	42,320	39,566	5,499	5,103	141,630	152,355	21,862	21,022	32,607	33,264	4,521	4,929
Tanga	68,560	72,960	13,457	16,029	162,753	150,415	43,666	44,767	32,608	26,927	10,885	9,444
Morogoro	60,880	59,599	10,092	11,017	150,313	143,106	35,758	33,523	36,238	31,103	10,213	7,716
Pwani	41,275	37,610	5,738	5,887	91,638	85,274	16,560	15,783	22,426	15,789	4,163	4,651
Dar es Salaam	4,380	5,205	655	673	11,510	11,247	2,032	2,172	3,010	2,160	759	497
Lindi	34,704	31,757	9,066	9,808	65,898	64,460	19,404	21,741	15,508	12,482	5,011	4,513
Mtwara	45,320	44,613	11,390	11,556	104,813	93,741	25,460	24,047	18,898	17,345	5,954	5,563
Ruvuma	54,496	57,153	7,821	7,036	113,924	111,353	14,509	15,512	26,579	23,201	5,150	4,628
Iringa	56,546	56,744	14,732	20,392	141,439	141,214	52,995	55,064	32,046	27,495	14,205	15,487
Mbeya	82,083	86,180	15,837	15,947	192,994	192,208	52,120	57,891	40,896	38,375	15,814	14,610
Singida	52,749	54,031	9,211	8,455	122,975	113,533	26,711	31,045	27,323	22,848	9,393	7,528
Tabora	91,163	86,197	6,455	6,238	207,157	185,398	20,192	20,994	47,202	37,169	6,878	4,826
Rukwa	79,313	77,763	4,887	6,560	133,115	130,157	13,144	13,846	29,589	24,995	2,917	4,362
Kigoma	68,501	74,685	6,062	5,422	151,353	149,028	22,243	21,216	34,502	29,514	5,464	6,596
Shinyanga	176,405	175,667	18,946	14,843	344,766	317,781	41,951	36,838	76,288	61,913	10,374	10,368
Kagera	115,167	120,836	13,167	17,004	233,234	226,635	42,821	39,948	50,319	42,642	12,964	11,101
Mwanza	124,112	128,454	17,617	14,902	305,859	282,930	47,066	43,820	70,056	57,468	10,313	11,335
Mara	73,122	67,924	14,450	14,933	135,431	132,181	32,483	29,167	33,451	25,136	8,343	7,443
Manyara	51,647	50,875	4,582	4,363	124,782	112,959	15,786	14,031	27,477	23,022	4,515	4,687
Total	1,461,502	1,482,144	217,703	226,888	3,220,622	3,077,394	615,854	617,780	717,500	604,193	166,150	155,611

cont.... HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population by Age Group, by Sex of the Head of Household, Sex of the Household Member and Region.

Region	17-64				65+				Total				Total Population
	Male Head		Female Head		Male Head		Female Head		Male Head		Female Head		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Dodoma	290,839	273,657	28,671	73,731	35,046	15,362	1,058	17,678	638,236	599,666	97,392	169,351	1,504,645
Arusha	159,746	144,860	21,694	38,508	16,220	8,448	475	5,053	347,889	329,746	69,952	87,014	834,601
Kilimanjaro	235,152	228,824	21,543	46,964	39,276	27,282	805	10,681	490,986	481,291	54,230	88,699	1,115,206
Tanga	235,803	232,955	32,634	78,664	31,287	11,964	2,313	17,937	531,012	495,222	102,955	166,842	1,296,031
Morogoro	254,647	242,367	27,243	69,083	26,697	14,492	2,372	9,118	528,776	490,668	85,678	130,456	1,235,577
Pwani	129,546	138,448	12,612	30,576	28,916	14,002	1,506	10,596	313,800	291,124	40,579	67,493	712,995
Dar es Salaam	22,425	19,822	2,102	4,683	2,937	1,140	221	1,401	44,261	39,574	5,768	9,427	99,030
Lindi	122,943	125,982	16,402	47,787	18,077	7,906	1,412	11,537	257,131	242,587	51,295	95,387	646,400
Mtwara	190,841	198,887	19,204	60,408	24,778	9,831	1,511	14,362	384,650	364,417	63,519	115,936	928,521
Ruvuma	186,727	186,772	8,391	30,632	19,784	11,145	1,414	5,435	401,511	389,624	37,285	63,242	891,662
Iringa	224,687	211,564	28,343	96,175	21,706	7,793	1,939	14,556	476,424	444,810	112,214	201,675	1,235,122
Mbeya	311,336	297,558	31,180	93,861	36,735	11,054	1,108	20,996	664,044	625,375	116,059	203,304	1,608,781
Singida	172,930	167,876	20,855	46,223	20,741	9,728	984	11,652	396,718	368,015	67,156	104,903	936,792
Tabora	297,919	280,960	17,747	38,465	37,275	17,794	822	9,449	680,716	607,517	52,094	79,972	1,420,300
Rukwa	190,708	173,041	9,497	23,738	12,799	7,718	274	3,843	445,526	413,675	30,719	52,349	942,269
Kigoma	205,125	214,520	13,550	34,680	20,224	7,701	980	5,291	479,706	475,449	48,298	73,205	1,076,658
Shinyanga	485,211	455,532	37,099	73,020	47,411	26,805	1,732	13,458	1,130,080	1,037,698	110,102	148,526	2,426,406
Kagera	331,750	308,323	27,932	71,657	38,033	16,003	642	19,638	768,504	714,439	97,526	159,349	1,739,818
Mwanza	420,930	402,392	37,584	73,632	48,636	21,653	574	15,049	969,593	892,897	113,153	158,738	2,134,382
Mara	198,283	196,365	28,601	53,745	23,247	13,465	904	9,069	463,533	435,071	84,781	114,357	1,097,742
Manyara	184,938	162,245	14,245	24,676	21,467	9,922	897	3,932	410,311	359,023	40,025	51,690	861,049
Total	4,852,487	4,662,949	457,131	1,110,905	571,295	271,208	23,943	230,731	10,823,406	10,097,887	1,480,781	2,341,916	24,743,990

3.2 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population by Active and Inactive Agriculture Population by Sex of the Head of Household, Sex of the Household Member and Region.

Region	Active Agriculture Population (15-64 Years of Age)						Inactive Agriculture Population (0 to 14 and over 64 years of age)							
	Male Head		Female Head		Total Male	Total Female	Total	Male Head		Female Head		Total Male	Total Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female	Male	Female			
Dodoma	329,650	304,390	39,271	83,539	368,921	387,930	756,851	308,585	295,276	58,121	85,812	366,707	381,088	747,794
Arusha	181,413	165,469	29,409	44,028	210,821	209,497	420,318	166,477	164,277	40,543	42,987	207,020	207,263	414,283
Kilimanjaro	267,759	262,088	26,065	51,893	293,824	313,981	607,805	223,227	219,203	28,165	36,806	251,392	256,009	507,401
Tanga	268,411	259,883	43,519	88,108	311,930	347,991	659,921	262,601	235,339	59,436	78,734	322,037	314,073	636,110
Morogoro	290,886	273,470	37,456	76,798	328,342	350,268	678,610	237,890	217,198	48,222	53,658	286,112	270,855	556,967
Pwani	151,972	154,237	16,774	35,227	168,746	189,464	358,210	161,829	136,886	23,804	32,266	185,633	169,152	354,785
Dar es Salaam	25,435	21,982	2,861	5,180	28,296	27,162	55,458	18,827	17,592	2,907	4,246	21,734	21,838	43,571
Lindi	138,451	138,464	21,413	52,300	159,865	190,763	350,628	118,679	104,123	29,882	43,087	148,561	147,211	295,772
Mtwara	209,739	216,232	25,158	65,970	234,896	282,202	517,099	174,911	148,185	38,361	49,965	213,272	198,150	411,423
Ruvuma	213,306	209,973	13,541	35,259	226,847	245,232	472,079	188,205	179,651	23,745	27,983	211,950	207,634	419,583
Iringa	256,733	239,059	42,548	111,662	299,281	350,721	650,002	219,690	205,751	69,666	90,013	289,356	295,764	585,120
Mbeya	352,232	335,933	46,994	108,470	399,226	444,403	843,629	311,812	289,442	69,065	94,834	380,877	384,276	765,153
Singida	200,253	190,724	30,249	53,751	230,501	244,475	474,976	196,465	177,291	36,907	51,152	233,372	228,443	461,816
Tabora	345,121	318,129	24,626	43,291	369,747	361,419	731,166	335,595	289,388	27,469	36,682	363,064	326,070	689,134
Rukwa	220,297	198,036	12,414	28,100	232,711	226,136	458,848	225,228	215,639	18,305	24,249	243,533	239,888	483,421
Kigoma	239,627	244,034	19,014	41,276	258,640	285,311	543,951	240,079	231,414	29,285	31,929	269,363	263,343	532,707
Shinyanga	561,499	517,445	47,473	83,387	608,972	600,832	1,209,803	568,581	520,253	62,629	65,139	631,210	585,392	1,216,603
Kagera	382,070	350,965	40,896	82,758	422,966	433,723	856,689	386,434	363,474	56,630	76,590	443,064	440,065	883,129
Mwanza	490,986	459,860	47,896	84,967	538,882	544,827	1,083,710	478,607	433,037	65,257	73,771	543,864	506,808	1,050,672
Mara	231,733	221,501	36,944	61,188	268,677	282,689	551,366	231,800	213,570	47,837	53,169	279,637	266,739	546,376
Manyara	212,415	185,267	18,761	29,364	231,176	214,631	445,807	197,895	173,756	21,264	22,326	219,160	196,083	415,242
Total	5,569,988	5,267,142	623,281	1,266,516	6,193,269	6,533,658	12,726,927	5,253,418	4,830,745	857,500	1,075,400	6,110,918	5,906,145	12,017,062

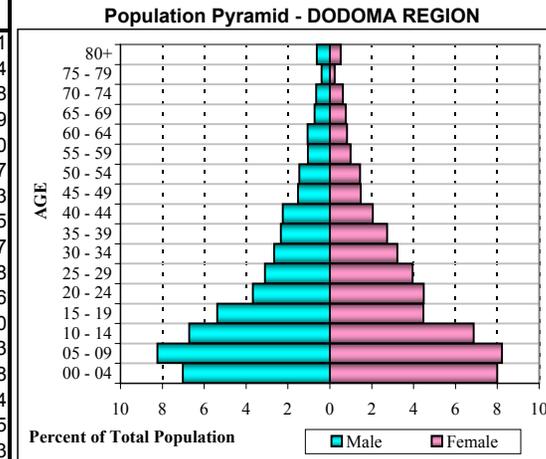
cont.... HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population by Active and Inactive Agriculture Population by Sex of the Head of Household, Sex of the Household Member and Region.

Region	Total Population						
	Male Head		Female Head		Total Male	Total Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Dodoma	638,236	599,666	97,392	169,351	735,628	769,017	1,504,645
Arusha	347,889	329,746	69,952	87,014	417,841	416,760	834,601
Kilimanjaro	490,986	481,291	54,230	88,699	545,216	569,990	1,115,206
Tanga	531,012	495,222	102,955	166,842	633,967	662,064	1,296,031
Morogoro	528,776	490,668	85,678	130,456	614,454	621,124	1,235,577
Pwani	313,800	291,124	40,579	67,493	354,379	358,616	712,995
Dar es Salaam	44,261	39,574	5,768	9,427	50,030	49,000	99,030
Lindi	257,131	242,587	51,295	95,387	308,426	337,974	646,400
Mtwara	384,650	364,417	63,519	115,936	448,169	480,353	928,521
Ruvuma	401,511	389,624	37,285	63,242	438,796	452,866	891,662
Iringa	476,424	444,810	112,214	201,675	588,637	646,485	1,235,122
Mbeya	664,044	625,375	116,059	203,304	780,102	828,679	1,608,781
Singida	396,718	368,015	67,156	104,903	463,874	472,918	936,792
Tabora	680,716	607,517	52,094	79,972	732,811	687,489	1,420,300
Rukwa	445,526	413,675	30,719	52,349	476,244	466,024	942,269
Kigoma	479,706	475,449	48,298	73,205	528,004	548,654	1,076,658
Shinyanga	1,130,080	1,037,698	110,102	148,526	1,240,182	1,186,224	2,426,406
Kagera	768,504	714,439	97,526	159,349	866,030	873,788	1,739,818
Mwanza	969,593	892,897	113,153	158,738	1,082,746	1,051,636	2,134,382
Mara	463,533	435,071	84,781	114,357	548,314	549,427	1,097,742
Manyara	410,311	359,023	40,025	51,690	450,336	410,714	861,049
Total	10,823,406	10,097,887	1,480,781	2,341,916	12,304,187	12,439,803	24,743,990

3.3 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Dodoma

Population 735,628 769,017

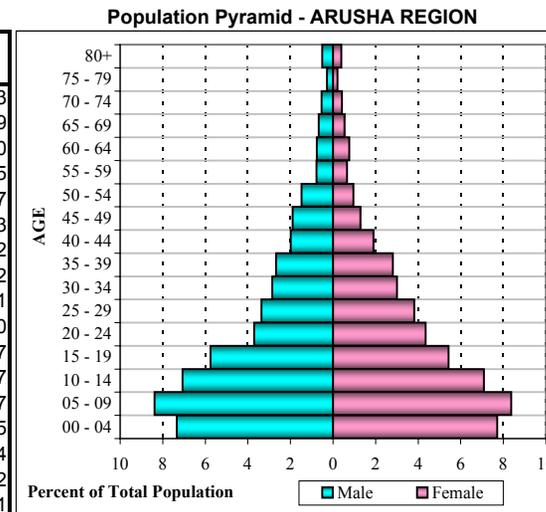
Age	Age		Age Class	Age	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
00 - 04	105,546	120,526	00 - 04	7.01	8.01
05 - 09	123,884	124,027	05 - 09	8.23	8.24
10 - 14	101,172	103,494	10 - 14	6.72	6.88
15 - 19	80,896	67,533	15 - 19	5.38	4.49
20 - 24	55,397	67,683	20 - 24	3.68	4.50
25 - 29	46,724	59,692	25 - 29	3.11	3.97
30 - 34	40,075	48,608	30 - 34	2.66	3.23
35 - 39	35,139	41,403	35 - 39	2.34	2.75
40 - 44	33,912	31,187	40 - 44	2.25	2.07
45 - 49	22,935	22,329	45 - 49	1.52	1.48
50 - 54	22,049	21,973	50 - 54	1.47	1.46
55 - 59	15,838	14,987	55 - 59	1.05	1.00
60 - 64	15,958	12,535	60 - 64	1.06	0.83
65 - 69	10,888	11,665	65 - 69	0.72	0.78
70 - 74	9,826	9,673	70 - 74	0.65	0.64
75 - 79	5,963	3,745	75 - 79	0.40	0.25
80+	9,428	7,958	80+	0.63	0.53



3.4 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Arusha

Population 417,841 416,760

Age	Age		Age Class	Age	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
00 - 04	61,251	64,516	00 - 04	7.34	7.73
05 - 09	70,011	70,028	05 - 09	8.39	8.39
10 - 14	59,064	59,218	10 - 14	7.08	7.10
15 - 19	48,086	45,467	15 - 19	5.76	5.45
20 - 24	30,996	36,459	20 - 24	3.71	4.37
25 - 29	28,013	31,974	25 - 29	3.36	3.83
30 - 34	23,802	25,167	30 - 34	2.85	3.02
35 - 39	22,375	23,534	35 - 39	2.68	2.82
40 - 44	16,639	15,945	40 - 44	1.99	1.91
45 - 49	15,799	10,816	45 - 49	1.89	1.30
50 - 54	12,294	8,058	50 - 54	1.47	0.97
55 - 59	6,511	5,628	55 - 59	0.78	0.67
60 - 64	6,307	6,449	60 - 64	0.76	0.77
65 - 69	5,599	4,599	65 - 69	0.67	0.55
70 - 74	4,508	3,636	70 - 74	0.54	0.44
75 - 79	2,318	1,856	75 - 79	0.28	0.22
80+	4,269	3,410	80+	0.51	0.41

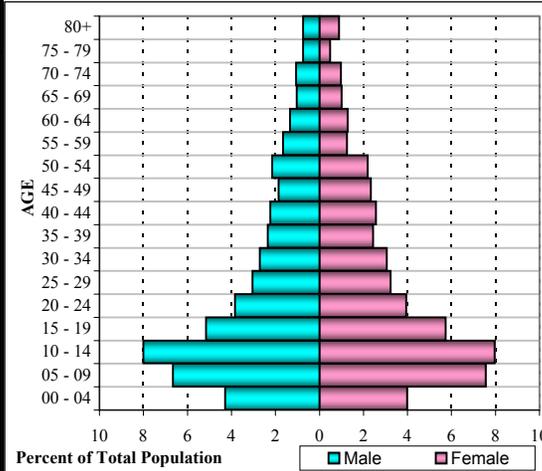


3.5 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Kilimanjaro

Population 545,216 569,990

Age	Age		Class	Male	Female
	Male	Female			
00 - 04	47,819	44,669	00 - 04	4.29	4.01
05 - 09	74,298	84,389	05 - 09	6.66	7.57
10 - 14	89,194	88,989	10 - 14	8.00	7.98
15 - 19	57,553	64,089	15 - 19	5.16	5.75
20 - 24	42,869	44,148	20 - 24	3.84	3.96
25 - 29	33,977	36,167	25 - 29	3.05	3.24
30 - 34	30,228	34,291	30 - 34	2.71	3.07
35 - 39	26,198	27,264	35 - 39	2.35	2.44
40 - 44	24,985	28,734	40 - 44	2.24	2.58
45 - 49	20,703	26,280	45 - 49	1.86	2.36
50 - 54	23,971	24,534	50 - 54	2.15	2.20
55 - 59	18,433	14,104	55 - 59	1.65	1.26
60 - 64	14,908	14,369	60 - 64	1.34	1.29
65 - 69	11,574	11,318	65 - 69	1.04	1.01
70 - 74	11,907	11,076	70 - 74	1.07	0.99
75 - 79	8,250	5,559	75 - 79	0.74	0.50
80+	8,351	10,011	80+	0.75	0.90

Population Pyramid - KILIMANJARO REGION

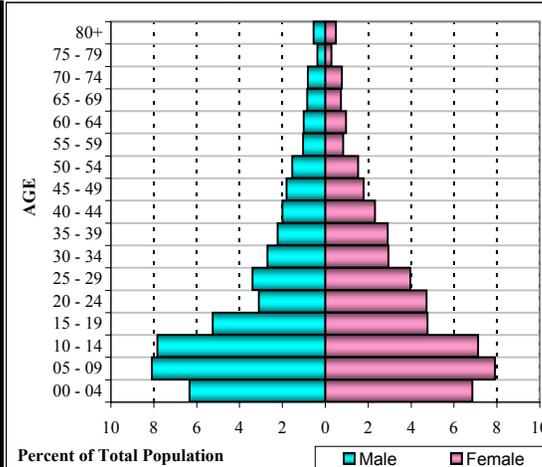


3.6 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Tanga

Population 633,967 662,064

Age	Age		Class	Male	Female
	Male	Female			
00 - 04	82,018	88,990	00 - 04	6.33	6.87
05 - 09	104,818	102,672	05 - 09	8.09	7.92
10 - 14	101,601	92,510	10 - 14	7.84	7.14
15 - 19	68,064	61,926	15 - 19	5.25	4.78
20 - 24	40,272	61,291	20 - 24	3.11	4.73
25 - 29	43,942	51,603	25 - 29	3.39	3.98
30 - 34	35,049	38,261	30 - 34	2.70	2.95
35 - 39	28,872	37,812	35 - 39	2.23	2.92
40 - 44	25,932	30,220	40 - 44	2.00	2.33
45 - 49	23,468	23,258	45 - 49	1.81	1.79
50 - 54	19,919	19,937	50 - 54	1.54	1.54
55 - 59	13,381	10,934	55 - 59	1.03	0.84
60 - 64	13,033	12,749	60 - 64	1.01	0.98
65 - 69	11,024	9,540	65 - 69	0.85	0.74
70 - 74	10,535	10,146	70 - 74	0.81	0.78
75 - 79	4,869	3,763	75 - 79	0.38	0.29
80+	7,171	6,452	80+	0.55	0.50

Population Pyramid - TANGA REGION

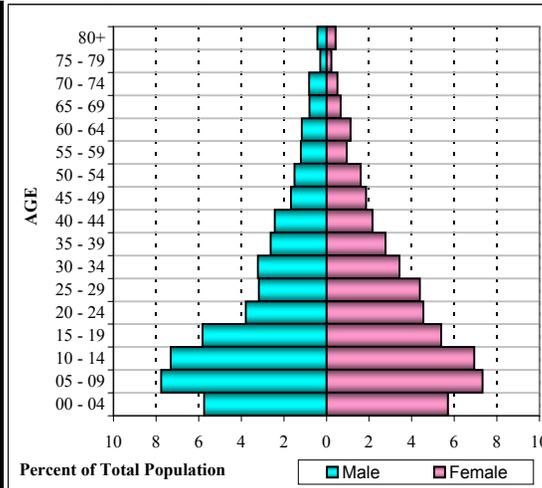


3.7 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Morogoro

Population 614,454 621,124

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		
			Male	Female	
00 - 04	70,972	70,616	00 - 04	5.74	5.72
05 - 09	95,824	90,777	05 - 09	7.76	7.35
10 - 14	90,246	85,852	10 - 14	7.30	6.95
15 - 19	71,840	66,723	15 - 19	5.81	5.40
20 - 24	46,702	56,332	20 - 24	3.78	4.56
25 - 29	39,261	54,366	25 - 29	3.18	4.40
30 - 34	39,811	42,457	30 - 34	3.22	3.44
35 - 39	32,361	34,453	35 - 39	2.62	2.79
40 - 44	30,021	26,789	40 - 44	2.43	2.17
45 - 49	20,643	23,072	45 - 49	1.67	1.87
50 - 54	18,577	20,062	50 - 54	1.50	1.62
55 - 59	14,891	11,889	55 - 59	1.21	0.96
60 - 64	14,234	14,126	60 - 64	1.15	1.14
65 - 69	9,953	8,486	65 - 69	0.81	0.69
70 - 74	10,129	6,588	70 - 74	0.82	0.53
75 - 79	3,689	3,107	75 - 79	0.30	0.25
80+	5,298	5,428	80+	0.43	0.44

Population Pyramid - MOROGORO REGION

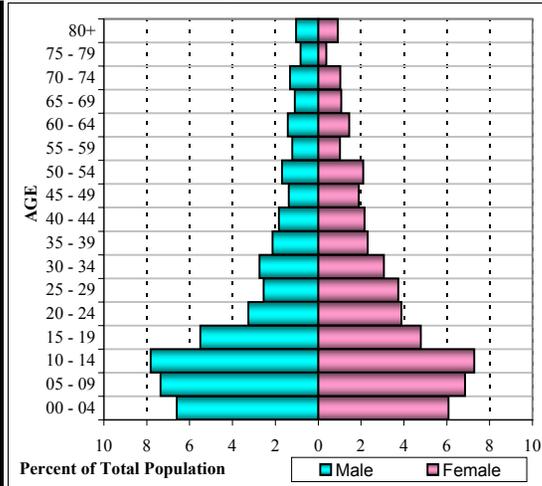


3.8 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Pwani

Population 354,379 358,616

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		
			Male	Female	
00 - 04	47,013	43,497	00 - 04	6.59	6.10
05 - 09	52,490	48,993	05 - 09	7.36	6.87
10 - 14	55,708	52,064	10 - 14	7.81	7.30
15 - 19	39,173	34,204	15 - 19	5.49	4.80
20 - 24	23,194	27,766	20 - 24	3.25	3.89
25 - 29	18,140	26,783	25 - 29	2.54	3.76
30 - 34	19,508	22,010	30 - 34	2.74	3.09
35 - 39	15,160	16,610	35 - 39	2.13	2.33
40 - 44	13,083	15,543	40 - 44	1.83	2.18
45 - 49	9,749	13,627	45 - 49	1.37	1.91
50 - 54	11,982	15,070	50 - 54	1.68	2.11
55 - 59	8,666	7,378	55 - 59	1.22	1.03
60 - 64	10,091	10,473	60 - 64	1.42	1.47
65 - 69	7,821	7,814	65 - 69	1.10	1.10
70 - 74	9,403	7,419	70 - 74	1.32	1.04
75 - 79	5,827	2,753	75 - 79	0.82	0.39
80+	7,371	6,612	80+	1.03	0.93

Population Pyramid - PWANI REGION

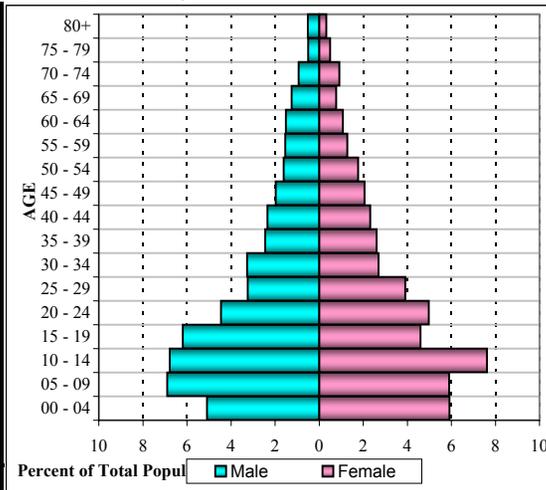


3.9 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Dar es Salaam

Population 50,030 49,000

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	5,034	5,877	00 - 04	5.08 5.93
05 - 09	6,822	5,861	05 - 09	6.89 5.92
10 - 14	6,719	7,558	10 - 14	6.79 7.63
15 - 19	6,134	4,565	15 - 19	6.19 4.61
20 - 24	4,419	4,947	20 - 24	4.46 5.00
25 - 29	3,216	3,889	25 - 29	3.25 3.93
30 - 34	3,236	2,680	30 - 34	3.27 2.71
35 - 39	2,427	2,596	35 - 39	2.45 2.62
40 - 44	2,318	2,304	40 - 44	2.34 2.33
45 - 49	1,954	2,051	45 - 49	1.97 2.07
50 - 54	1,588	1,765	50 - 54	1.60 1.78
55 - 59	1,517	1,279	55 - 59	1.53 1.29
60 - 64	1,488	1,085	60 - 64	1.50 1.10
65 - 69	1,234	782	65 - 69	1.25 0.79
70 - 74	918	920	70 - 74	0.93 0.93
75 - 79	497	501	75 - 79	0.50 0.51
80+	508	339	80+	0.51 0.34

Population Pyramid - DAR ES SALAAM REGION

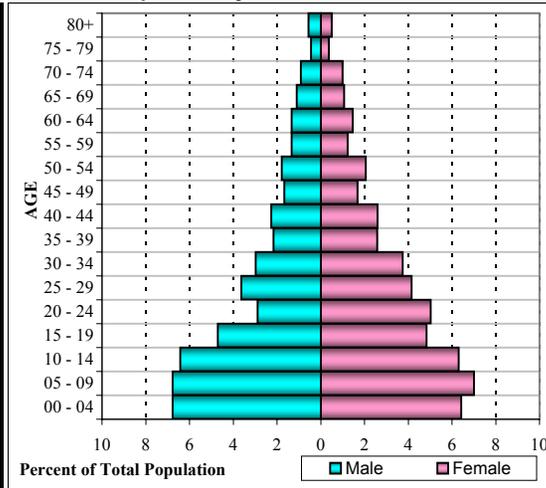


3.10 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Lindi

Population 308,426 337,974

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	43,770	41,566	00 - 04	6.43 6.43
05 - 09	43,786	45,323	05 - 09	6.77 7.01
10 - 14	41,516	40,879	10 - 14	6.42 6.32
15 - 19	30,415	31,366	15 - 19	4.71 4.85
20 - 24	18,698	32,537	20 - 24	2.89 5.03
25 - 29	23,448	26,913	25 - 29	3.63 4.16
30 - 34	19,250	24,311	30 - 34	2.98 3.76
35 - 39	13,973	16,790	35 - 39	2.16 2.60
40 - 44	14,656	16,871	40 - 44	2.27 2.61
45 - 49	10,730	10,977	45 - 49	1.66 1.70
50 - 54	11,478	13,372	50 - 54	1.78 2.07
55 - 59	8,610	8,041	55 - 59	1.33 1.24
60 - 64	8,606	9,584	60 - 64	1.33 1.48
65 - 69	7,142	7,047	65 - 69	1.10 1.09
70 - 74	5,861	6,541	70 - 74	0.91 1.01
75 - 79	2,900	2,506	75 - 79	0.45 0.39
80+	3,586	3,349	80+	0.55 0.52

Population Pyramid - LINDI REGION

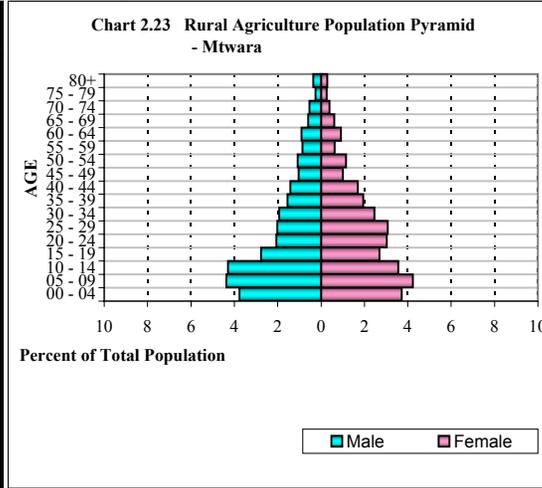


3.11 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Mtwara

Population 448,169 480,353

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		
			Male	Female	
00 - 04	56,710	56,169	00 - 04	3.77	3.73
05 - 09	65,699	63,991	05 - 09	4.37	4.25
10 - 14	64,574	53,797	10 - 14	4.29	3.58
15 - 19	41,722	40,819	15 - 19	2.77	2.71
20 - 24	31,041	45,872	20 - 24	2.06	3.05
25 - 29	30,465	46,478	25 - 29	2.02	3.09
30 - 34	29,098	37,108	30 - 34	1.93	2.47
35 - 39	23,203	29,556	35 - 39	1.54	1.96
40 - 44	21,242	25,670	40 - 44	1.41	1.71
45 - 49	15,460	15,424	45 - 49	1.03	1.03
50 - 54	16,136	17,660	50 - 54	1.07	1.17
55 - 59	12,892	9,534	55 - 59	0.86	0.63
60 - 64	13,635	14,083	60 - 64	0.91	0.94
65 - 69	9,017	9,371	65 - 69	0.60	0.62
70 - 74	8,075	6,162	70 - 74	0.54	0.41
75 - 79	3,783	4,194	75 - 79	0.25	0.28
80+	5,414	4,465	80+	0.36	0.30

Population Pyramid - MTWARA REGION

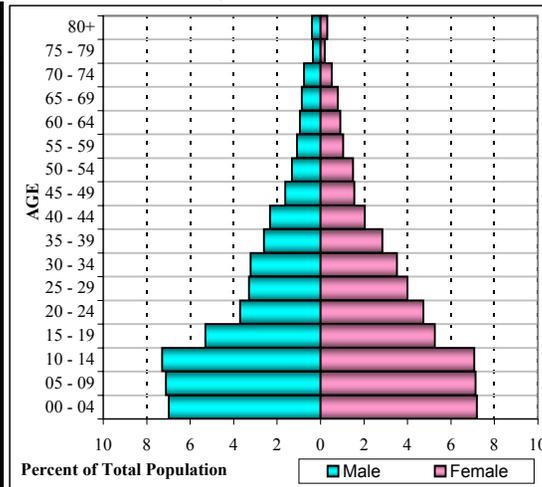


3.12 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Ruvuma

Population 438,796 452,866

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		
			Male	Female	
00 - 04	62,317	64,189	00 - 04	6.99	7.20
05 - 09	63,411	63,734	05 - 09	7.11	7.15
10 - 14	65,022	63,131	10 - 14	7.29	7.08
15 - 19	47,274	47,037	15 - 19	5.30	5.28
20 - 24	33,005	42,356	20 - 24	3.70	4.75
25 - 29	29,388	35,733	25 - 29	3.30	4.01
30 - 34	28,779	31,479	30 - 34	3.23	3.53
35 - 39	23,264	25,396	35 - 39	2.61	2.85
40 - 44	20,803	18,285	40 - 44	2.33	2.05
45 - 49	14,503	14,002	45 - 49	1.63	1.57
50 - 54	11,783	13,401	50 - 54	1.32	1.50
55 - 59	9,615	9,352	55 - 59	1.08	1.05
60 - 64	8,432	8,191	60 - 64	0.95	0.92
65 - 69	7,675	7,201	65 - 69	0.86	0.81
70 - 74	6,752	4,701	70 - 74	0.76	0.53
75 - 79	3,187	1,865	75 - 79	0.36	0.21
80+	3,586	2,812	80+	0.40	0.32

Population Pyramid - RUVUMA REGION

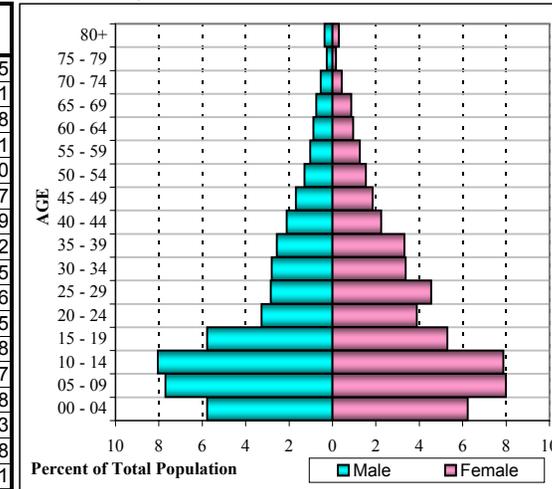


3.13 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Iringa

Population 588,637 646,485

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	71,278	77,136	00 - 04	5.77 6.25
05 - 09	95,069	98,928	05 - 09	7.70 8.01
10 - 14	99,365	97,351	10 - 14	8.04 7.88
15 - 19	71,325	65,533	15 - 19	5.77 5.31
20 - 24	40,303	48,125	20 - 24	3.26 3.90
25 - 29	35,184	56,410	25 - 29	2.85 4.57
30 - 34	34,513	41,892	30 - 34	2.79 3.39
35 - 39	31,747	41,060	35 - 39	2.57 3.32
40 - 44	26,102	27,844	40 - 44	2.11 2.25
45 - 49	20,737	22,950	45 - 49	1.68 1.86
50 - 54	15,872	19,114	50 - 54	1.29 1.55
55 - 59	12,623	15,766	55 - 59	1.02 1.28
60 - 64	10,876	12,027	60 - 64	0.88 0.97
65 - 69	9,244	10,878	65 - 69	0.75 0.88
70 - 74	6,677	5,354	70 - 74	0.54 0.43
75 - 79	3,286	2,258	75 - 79	0.27 0.18
80+	4,439	3,860	80+	0.36 0.31

Population Pyramid - IRINGA REGION

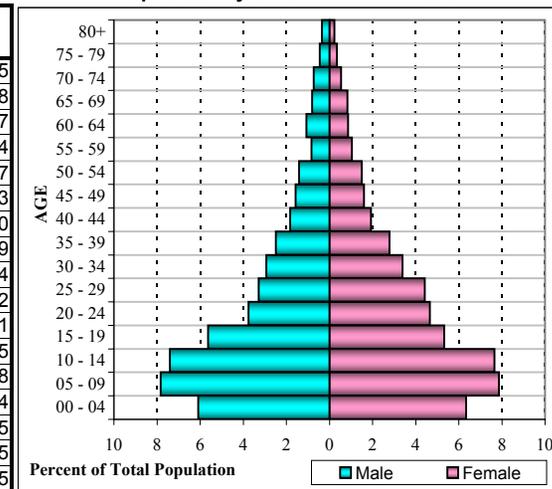


3.14 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Mbeya

Population 780,102 828,679

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	97,920	102,126	00 - 04	6.09 6.35
05 - 09	126,051	126,750	05 - 09	7.84 7.88
10 - 14	119,063	123,349	10 - 14	7.40 7.67
15 - 19	90,482	85,869	15 - 19	5.62 5.34
20 - 24	60,483	75,167	20 - 24	3.76 4.67
25 - 29	52,937	71,276	25 - 29	3.29 4.43
30 - 34	47,208	54,648	30 - 34	2.93 3.40
35 - 39	40,057	44,888	35 - 39	2.49 2.79
40 - 44	29,365	31,195	40 - 44	1.83 1.94
45 - 49	25,266	25,995	45 - 49	1.57 1.62
50 - 54	22,748	24,284	50 - 54	1.41 1.51
55 - 59	13,389	16,909	55 - 59	0.83 1.05
60 - 64	17,291	14,173	60 - 64	1.07 0.88
65 - 69	12,999	13,544	65 - 69	0.81 0.84
70 - 74	11,853	8,850	70 - 74	0.74 0.55
75 - 79	7,345	5,705	75 - 79	0.46 0.35
80+	5,645	3,951	80+	0.35 0.25

Population Pyramid - MBEYA REGION

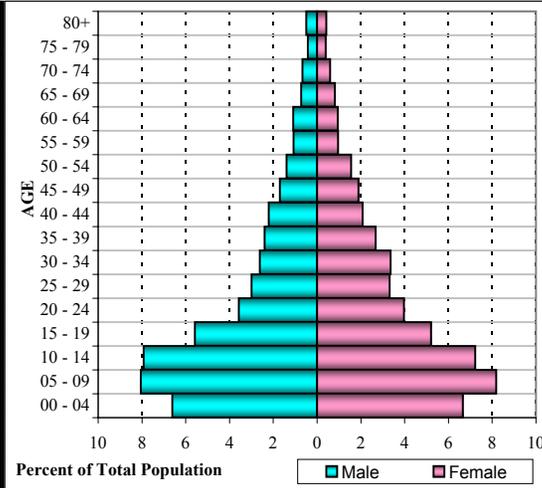


3.15 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Singida

Population 463,874 472,918

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	61,961	62,486	00 - 04	6.61 6.67
05 - 09	75,426	76,808	05 - 09	8.05 8.20
10 - 14	74,260	67,770	10 - 14	7.93 7.23
15 - 19	52,220	48,907	15 - 19	5.57 5.22
20 - 24	33,478	37,248	20 - 24	3.57 3.98
25 - 29	28,086	31,119	25 - 29	3.00 3.32
30 - 34	24,456	31,590	30 - 34	2.61 3.37
35 - 39	22,415	25,255	35 - 39	2.39 2.70
40 - 44	20,633	19,597	40 - 44	2.20 2.09
45 - 49	15,963	17,899	45 - 49	1.70 1.91
50 - 54	13,061	14,689	50 - 54	1.39 1.57
55 - 59	10,044	9,171	55 - 59	1.07 0.98
60 - 64	10,146	8,999	60 - 64	1.08 0.96
65 - 69	6,745	7,714	65 - 69	0.72 0.82
70 - 74	6,297	5,740	70 - 74	0.67 0.61
75 - 79	4,014	3,839	75 - 79	0.43 0.41
80+	4,670	4,087	80+	0.50 0.44

Population Pyramid - SINGIDA REGION

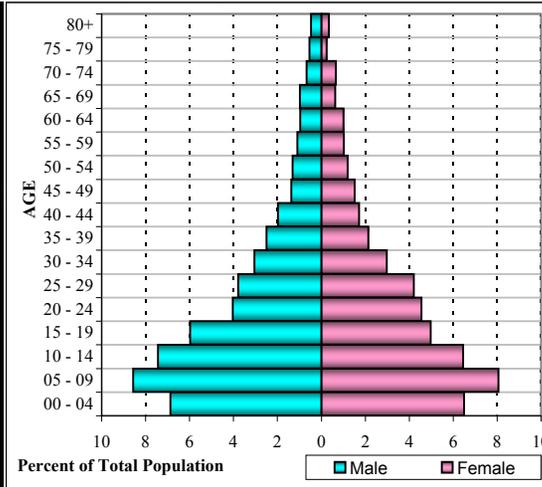


3.16 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Tabora

Population 732,811 687,489

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	97,618	92,435	00 - 04	6.87 6.51
05 - 09	121,677	114,599	05 - 09	8.57 8.07
10 - 14	105,672	91,793	10 - 14	7.44 6.46
15 - 19	84,870	70,772	15 - 19	5.98 4.98
20 - 24	57,246	64,992	20 - 24	4.03 4.58
25 - 29	53,708	60,021	25 - 29	3.78 4.23
30 - 34	43,396	42,548	30 - 34	3.06 3.00
35 - 39	35,393	30,611	35 - 39	2.49 2.16
40 - 44	28,093	24,554	40 - 44	1.98 1.73
45 - 49	19,436	21,691	45 - 49	1.37 1.53
50 - 54	18,516	17,093	50 - 54	1.30 1.20
55 - 59	15,504	14,624	55 - 59	1.09 1.03
60 - 64	13,585	14,514	60 - 64	0.96 1.02
65 - 69	13,941	9,131	65 - 69	0.98 0.64
70 - 74	9,608	9,539	70 - 74	0.68 0.67
75 - 79	7,796	3,634	75 - 79	0.55 0.26
80+	6,752	4,938	80+	0.48 0.35

Population Pyramid - TABORA REGION

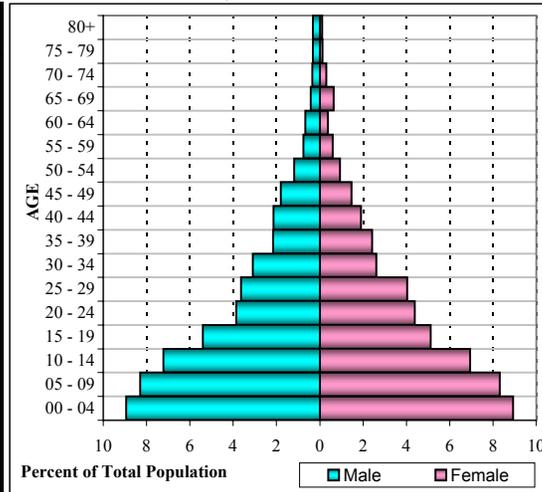


3.17 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Rukwa

Population 476,244 466,024

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	Age	
				Male	Female
00 - 04	84,200	84,323	00 - 04	8.94	8.95
05 - 09	78,168	78,480	05 - 09	8.30	8.33
10 - 14	68,091	65,523	10 - 14	7.23	6.95
15 - 19	50,935	48,417	15 - 19	5.41	5.14
20 - 24	36,308	41,500	20 - 24	3.85	4.40
25 - 29	34,203	38,194	25 - 29	3.63	4.05
30 - 34	29,158	24,656	30 - 34	3.09	2.62
35 - 39	20,352	22,881	35 - 39	2.16	2.43
40 - 44	20,166	18,053	40 - 44	2.14	1.92
45 - 49	17,029	13,959	45 - 49	1.81	1.48
50 - 54	11,148	8,976	50 - 54	1.18	0.95
55 - 59	7,123	5,779	55 - 59	0.76	0.61
60 - 64	6,290	3,721	60 - 64	0.67	0.39
65 - 69	3,878	6,170	65 - 69	0.41	0.65
70 - 74	3,314	2,944	70 - 74	0.35	0.31
75 - 79	2,943	1,329	75 - 79	0.31	0.14
80+	2,938	1,119	80+	0.31	0.12

Population Pyramid - RUKWA REGION

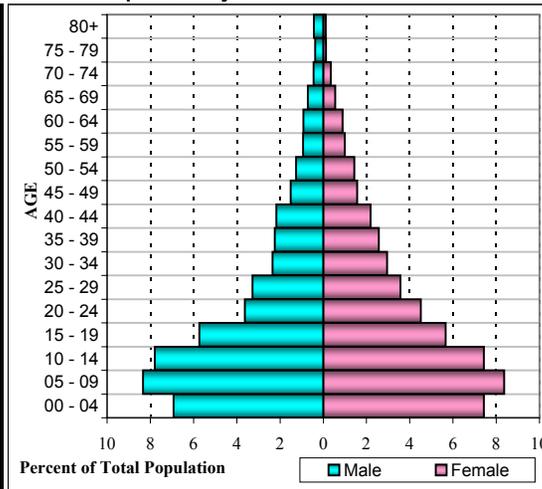


3.18 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Kigoma

Population 528,004 548,654

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	Age	
				Male	Female
00 - 04	74,563	80,107	00 - 04	6.93	7.44
05 - 09	89,769	90,221	05 - 09	8.34	8.38
10 - 14	83,827	80,023	10 - 14	7.79	7.43
15 - 19	61,776	61,091	15 - 19	5.74	5.67
20 - 24	39,020	48,674	20 - 24	3.62	4.52
25 - 29	35,203	38,617	25 - 29	3.27	3.59
30 - 34	25,337	31,946	30 - 34	2.35	2.97
35 - 39	24,189	27,846	35 - 39	2.25	2.59
40 - 44	23,402	23,718	40 - 44	2.17	2.20
45 - 49	16,273	17,089	45 - 49	1.51	1.59
50 - 54	13,479	15,676	50 - 54	1.25	1.46
55 - 59	10,027	10,866	55 - 59	0.93	1.01
60 - 64	9,935	9,788	60 - 64	0.92	0.91
65 - 69	7,750	6,115	65 - 69	0.72	0.57
70 - 74	4,830	3,947	70 - 74	0.45	0.37
75 - 79	3,991	1,529	75 - 79	0.37	0.14
80+	4,633	1,402	80+	0.43	0.13

Population Pyramid - KIGOMA REGION

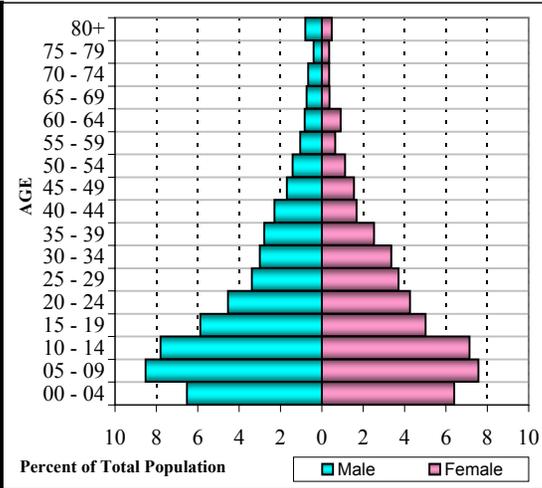


3.19 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Kigoma

Population 1,240,182 1,186,224

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		Male	Female
			Age Class	Age Class		
00 - 04	195,350	190,510	00 - 04	22.69	22.13	
05 - 09	206,278	188,729	05 - 09	23.96	21.92	
10 - 14	180,439	165,889	10 - 14	20.96	19.27	
15 - 19	132,500	117,885	15 - 19	15.39	13.69	
20 - 24	95,986	102,328	20 - 24	11.15	11.88	
25 - 29	77,454	98,379	25 - 29	9.00	11.43	
30 - 34	76,149	80,446	30 - 34	8.84	9.34	
35 - 39	62,237	57,548	35 - 39	7.23	6.68	
40 - 44	51,436	42,797	40 - 44	5.97	4.97	
45 - 49	34,431	34,401	45 - 49	4.00	4.00	
50 - 54	32,785	30,283	50 - 54	3.81	3.52	
55 - 59	23,534	17,330	55 - 59	2.73	2.01	
60 - 64	22,459	19,434	60 - 64	2.61	2.26	
65 - 69	15,236	13,377	65 - 69	1.77	1.55	
70 - 74	14,598	11,592	70 - 74	1.70	1.35	
75 - 79	9,473	4,889	75 - 79	1.10	0.57	
80+	9,836	10,405	80+	1.14	1.21	

Population Pyramid - SHINYANGA REGION

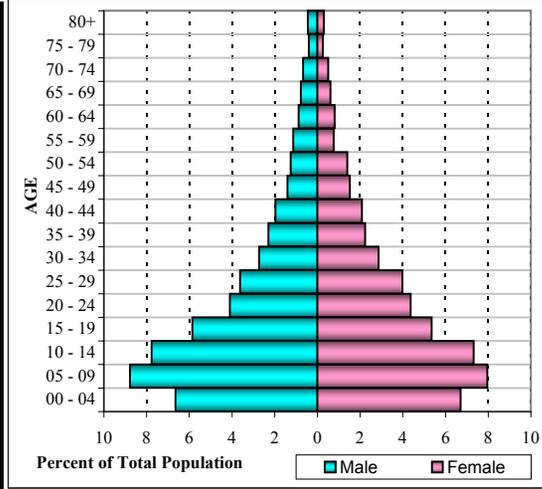


3.20 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Mwanza

Population 1,082,746 1,051,636

Age	Male	Female	Age Class		Male	Female
			Age Class	Age Class		
00 - 04	141,729	143,356	00 - 04	6.64	6.72	
05 - 09	187,272	170,228	05 - 09	8.77	7.98	
10 - 14	165,652	156,522	10 - 14	7.76	7.33	
15 - 19	125,138	114,394	15 - 19	5.86	5.36	
20 - 24	87,530	93,620	20 - 24	4.10	4.39	
25 - 29	77,199	85,253	25 - 29	3.62	3.99	
30 - 34	58,149	61,513	30 - 34	2.72	2.88	
35 - 39	49,009	48,027	35 - 39	2.30	2.25	
40 - 44	41,957	44,730	40 - 44	1.97	2.10	
45 - 49	29,990	32,881	45 - 49	1.41	1.54	
50 - 54	26,714	30,130	50 - 54	1.25	1.41	
55 - 59	24,296	16,649	55 - 59	1.14	0.78	
60 - 64	18,900	17,631	60 - 64	0.89	0.83	
65 - 69	16,595	13,281	65 - 69	0.78	0.62	
70 - 74	14,442	11,077	70 - 74	0.68	0.52	
75 - 79	8,690	5,634	75 - 79	0.41	0.26	
80+	9,483	6,709	80+	0.44	0.31	

Population Pyramid - MWANZA REGION

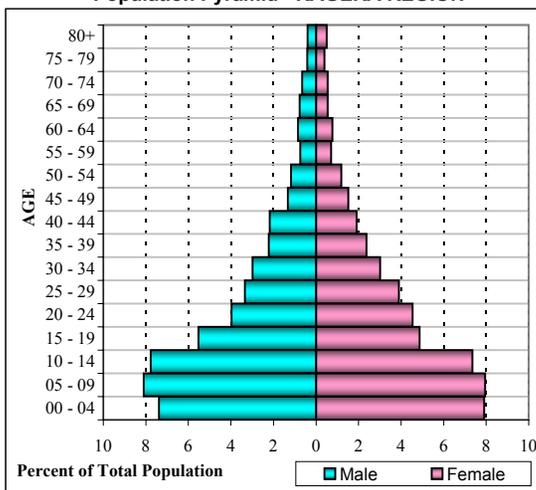


3.21 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Kagera

Population 866,030 873,788

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	128,334	137,840	00 - 04	7.38 7.92
05 - 09	140,865	138,496	05 - 09	8.10 7.96
10 - 14	135,190	128,087	10 - 14	7.77 7.36
15 - 19	96,036	84,988	15 - 19	5.52 4.88
20 - 24	69,202	79,182	20 - 24	3.98 4.55
25 - 29	58,243	67,994	25 - 29	3.35 3.91
30 - 34	51,998	52,692	30 - 34	2.99 3.03
35 - 39	38,618	41,406	35 - 39	2.22 2.38
40 - 44	37,879	33,500	40 - 44	2.18 1.93
45 - 49	22,928	26,631	45 - 49	1.32 1.53
50 - 54	20,496	20,959	50 - 54	1.18 1.20
55 - 59	12,799	12,711	55 - 59	0.74 0.73
60 - 64	14,767	13,660	60 - 64	0.85 0.79
65 - 69	13,361	9,888	65 - 69	0.77 0.57
70 - 74	11,426	9,638	70 - 74	0.66 0.55
75 - 79	7,098	7,165	75 - 79	0.41 0.41
80+	6,791	8,950	80+	0.39 0.51

Population Pyramid - KAGERA REGION

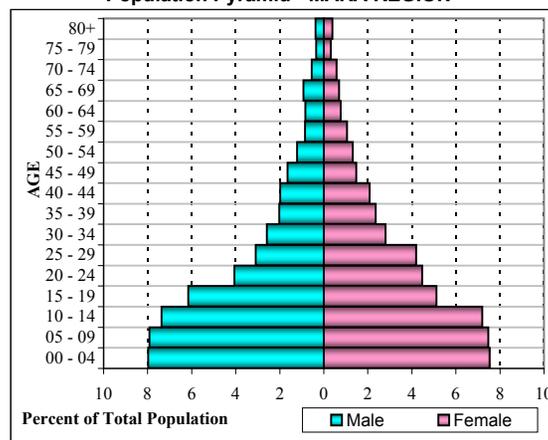


3.22 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Mara

Population 548,314 549,427

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	
			Male	Female
00 - 04	87,572	82,857	00 - 04	7.98 7.55
05 - 09	87,006	82,180	05 - 09	7.93 7.49
10 - 14	80,907	79,168	10 - 14	7.37 7.21
15 - 19	67,562	56,254	15 - 19	6.15 5.12
20 - 24	44,635	49,168	20 - 24	4.07 4.48
25 - 29	33,988	46,097	25 - 29	3.10 4.20
30 - 34	28,467	30,935	30 - 34	2.59 2.82
35 - 39	22,217	26,056	35 - 39	2.02 2.37
40 - 44	21,808	22,947	40 - 44	1.99 2.09
45 - 49	18,154	16,278	45 - 49	1.65 1.48
50 - 54	13,305	14,630	50 - 54	1.21 1.33
55 - 59	9,337	11,696	55 - 59	0.85 1.07
60 - 64	9,204	8,627	60 - 64	0.84 0.79
65 - 69	10,151	7,817	65 - 69	0.92 0.71
70 - 74	6,065	6,546	70 - 74	0.55 0.60
75 - 79	3,870	3,710	75 - 79	0.35 0.34
80+	4,065	4,460	80+	0.37 0.41

Population Pyramid - MARA REGION

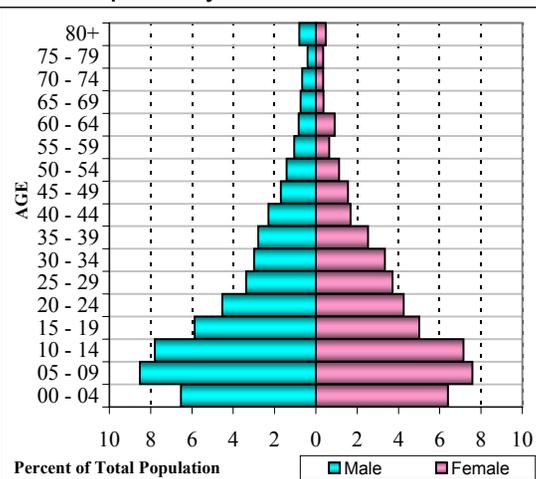


3.23 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Population Pyramid - Number and percent of males and females by age group - Manyara

Population 450,336 410,714

Age	Male	Female	Age Class	Male	Female
00 - 04	56,229	55,239	00 - 04	6.53	6.42
05 - 09	73,390	65,361	05 - 09	8.52	7.59
10 - 14	67,177	61,629	10 - 14	7.80	7.16
15 - 19	50,574	43,302	15 - 19	5.87	5.03
20 - 24	39,070	36,776	20 - 24	4.54	4.27
25 - 29	29,115	32,100	25 - 29	3.38	3.73
30 - 34	25,800	28,986	30 - 34	3.00	3.37
35 - 39	23,994	21,904	35 - 39	2.79	2.54
40 - 44	19,707	14,533	40 - 44	2.29	1.69
45 - 49	14,529	13,571	45 - 49	1.69	1.58
50 - 54	12,203	9,793	50 - 54	1.42	1.14
55 - 59	9,041	5,682	55 - 59	1.05	0.66
60 - 64	7,142	7,983	60 - 64	0.83	0.93
65 - 69	6,303	3,252	65 - 69	0.73	0.38
70 - 74	5,740	3,223	70 - 74	0.67	0.37
75 - 79	3,404	3,120	75 - 79	0.40	0.36
80+	6,916	4,259	80+	0.80	0.49

Population Pyramid - MANYARA REGION



3.24 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Sex ratio of the Active Agriculture Population (15 to 64) by Sex in Male and Female Headed Households

Region	Male- headed households						Female- headed households					
	Males	Females	Male: female ratio	Total per hh	Males per hh	Females per hh	Males	Females	Male: Female ratio	Total per hh	Males per hh	Females per hh
Dodoma	329,650	304,390	108:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	39,271	83,539	47:100	1.8	0.6	1.2
Arusha	181,908	165,114	110:100	2.8	1.5	1.3	28,694	43,944	65:100	2.3	0.9	1.4
Kilimanja	267,724	262,088	102:100	2.9	1.5	1.4	26,065	51,893	50:100	2.2	0.7	1.5
Tanga	268,051	259,522	103:100	2.6	1.3	1.3	43,734	88,323	50:100	2.0	0.7	1.4
Morogoro	290,352	272,825	106:100	2.7	1.4	1.3	37,599	77,183	49:100	2.2	0.7	1.5
Pwani	151,972	154,237	99:100	2.7	1.3	1.3	16,774	35,227	48:100	2.0	0.6	1.3
Dar es Salaam	25,435	21,982	116:100	2.9	1.5	1.3	2,861	5,180	55:100	2.1	0.8	1.4
Lindi	138,451	138,464	100:100	2.5	1.2	1.2	21,413	52,300	41:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Mtwara	209,739	216,232	97:100	2.4	1.2	1.2	25,158	65,970	38:100	1.7	0.5	1.2
Ruvuma	213,201	209,973	102:100	2.6	1.3	1.3	13,541	35,259	38:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Iringa	256,733	239,059	107:100	2.6	1.3	1.2	42,548	111,662	38:100	1.8	0.5	1.3
Mbeya	352,110	335,690	105:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	47,115	108,713	43:100	1.7	0.5	1.2
Singida	200,253	190,724	105:100	2.8	1.4	1.4	30,249	53,751	56:100	2.1	0.7	1.3
Tabora	345,121	318,129	108:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	24,626	43,291	57:100	2.0	0.7	1.3
Rukwa	220,297	198,036	111:100	2.8	1.5	1.3	12,414	28,100	44:100	1.9	0.6	1.3
Kigoma	239,627	244,034	98:100	2.9	1.4	1.5	19,014	41,276	46:100	2.1	0.7	1.5
Shinyanga	561,466	517,412	109:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	47,505	83,419	57:100	2.4	0.9	1.5
Kagera	382,070	350,965	109:100	2.5	1.3	1.2	40,896	82,758	49:100	1.9	0.6	1.3
Mwanza	490,986	459,860	107:100	3.3	1.7	1.6	47,896	84,967	56:100	2.5	0.9	1.6
Mara	231,654	221,422	105:100	3.1	1.6	1.5	36,944	61,188	60:100	2.3	0.9	1.4
Manyara	212,261	184,947	115:100	3.0	1.6	1.4	18,915	29,595	64:100	2.4	0.9	1.5
Tanzania Mainland	5,569,061	5,265,107	106:100	2.8	1.4	1.4	623,231	1,267,537	49:100	2.0	0.7	1.3

3.25 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD (Age 5 to 65 years) who can Read and Write and who cannot Read and Write by Sex of head and Region

Region	Cannot Read and Write						Can Read and Write						Total						
	Male headed households		Female headed households		difference	Total		Male headed households		Female headed households		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	63,583	28	31,535	54	-26	95,118	100	163,187	72	27,296	46	190,484	100	226,770	79	58,831	21	285,602	100
Arusha	31,512	28	18,765	67	-39	50,277	100	79,140	72	9,053	33	88,193	100	110,652	80	27,818	20	138,470	100
Kilimanja	7,387	5	5,632	21	-16	13,019	100	140,675	95	20,922	79	161,596	100	148,062	85	26,553	15	174,615	100
Tanga	27,533	15	23,428	45	-29	50,961	100	150,836	85	29,195	55	180,031	100	178,369	77	52,623	23	230,992	100
Morogoro	32,866	17	16,212	34	-17	49,078	100	156,283	83	31,123	66	187,406	100	189,150	80	47,335	20	236,484	100
Pwani	20,225	22	11,107	54	-32	31,332	100	73,366	78	9,504	46	82,870	100	93,591	82	20,612	18	114,202	100
D'Salaam	1,365	9	1,868	61	-51	3,233	100	13,067	91	1,206	39	14,274	100	14,432	82	3,075	18	17,507	100
Lindi	23,241	24	17,381	52	-28	40,623	100	75,497	76	16,172	48	91,669	100	98,739	75	33,553	25	132,292	100
Mtwara	36,753	24	21,930	51	-27	58,683	100	119,434	76	21,108	49	140,542	100	156,187	78	43,038	22	199,225	100
Ruvuma	19,161	13	5,979	26	-13	25,140	100	129,437	87	17,292	74	146,729	100	148,598	86	23,271	14	171,869	100
Iringa	22,179	13	35,191	46	-33	57,370	100	154,428	87	41,499	54	195,926	100	176,606	70	76,690	30	253,297	100
Mbeya	42,802	17	41,663	53	-35	84,465	100	205,120	83	37,444	47	242,564	100	247,922	76	79,107	24	327,030	100
Singida	26,240	21	17,592	53	-32	43,831	100	97,447	79	15,705	47	113,152	100	123,687	79	33,296	21	156,983	100
Tabora	57,914	33	15,805	59	-26	73,719	100	117,784	67	10,835	41	128,619	100	175,698	87	26,640	13	202,338	100
Rukwa	27,854	20	11,750	61	-42	39,604	100	113,248	80	7,382	39	120,630	100	141,102	88	19,132	12	160,234	100
Kigoma	29,920	20	17,103	68	-48	47,023	100	122,774	80	8,126	32	130,900	100	152,694	86	25,229	14	177,923	100
Shinyanga	88,456	31	31,055	70	-39	119,511	100	201,450	69	13,383	30	214,833	100	289,906	87	44,438	13	334,344	100
Kagera	53,685	21	22,420	45	-24	76,105	100	201,211	79	27,521	55	228,732	100	254,897	84	49,941	16	304,837	100
Mwanza	61,564	25	26,268	61	-36	87,832	100	187,007	75	16,963	39	203,970	100	248,572	85	43,230	15	291,802	100
Mara	18,791	15	19,294	51	-36	38,084	100	109,588	85	18,464	49	128,052	100	128,379	77	37,758	23	166,137	100
Manyara	35,809	30	10,266	59	-29	46,075	100	82,613	70	7,021	41	89,634	100	118,422	87	17,287	13	135,709	100
Total	728,842	21	402,243	51	-30	1,131,085	100	2,693,594	79	387,213	49	3,080,808	100	3,422,436	81	789,456	19	4,211,892	100

3.26 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (Age 5 to 65 years) Who Can Read and Write/ Cannot Read and Write by sex of member and Region

Region	Cannot Read and Write							Can Read and Write							Total					
	Male		Female		difference	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	201,733	34	258,005	41	-8	459,738	100	398,349	66	364,234	59	762,584	100	600,082	49	622,240	51	1,222,322	100	
Arusha	91,472	27	115,602	34	-7	207,074	100	250,893	73	225,753	66	476,645	100	342,364	50	341,355	50	683,719	100	
Kilimanja	44,503	10	57,374	12	-2	101,876	100	416,658	90	435,699	88	852,357	100	461,161	48	493,072	52	954,233	100	
Tanga	121,973	23	182,021	33	-10	303,994	100	402,488	77	366,274	67	768,762	100	524,462	49	548,295	51	1,072,756	100	
Morogoro	135,455	26	183,960	35	-9	319,415	100	383,484	74	347,676	65	731,159	100	518,939	49	531,635	51	1,050,574	100	
Pwani	76,076	27	117,700	40	-13	193,776	100	204,860	73	177,582	60	382,442	100	280,937	49	295,282	51	576,218	100	
Dar es Sa	6,469	15	11,386	28	-12	17,855	100	35,937	85	29,673	72	65,610	100	42,406	51	41,059	49	83,465	100	
Lindi	79,936	32	125,304	45	-12	205,240	100	168,213	68	155,144	55	323,357	100	248,149	47	280,448	53	528,597	100	
Mtwara	115,788	31	162,042	40	-9	277,831	100	252,894	69	241,705	60	494,599	100	368,682	48	403,747	52	772,429	100	
Ruvuma	75,592	21	100,686	27	-6	176,278	100	282,230	79	274,248	73	556,478	100	357,822	49	374,934	51	732,756	100	
Iringa	89,928	18	155,151	28	-10	245,079	100	408,618	82	398,473	72	807,091	100	498,546	47	553,625	53	1,052,171	100	
Mbeya	162,684	25	244,771	35	-10	407,455	100	487,060	75	456,336	65	943,396	100	649,744	48	701,107	52	1,350,851	100	
Singida	99,321	26	132,631	34	-8	231,952	100	283,164	74	260,571	66	543,735	100	382,484	49	393,203	51	775,687	100	
Tabora	246,538	41	295,306	52	-11	541,844	100	356,357	59	276,437	48	632,794	100	602,896	51	571,743	49	1,174,639	100	
Rukwa	116,598	31	171,431	46	-15	288,028	100	264,073	69	202,545	54	466,618	100	380,670	50	373,976	50	754,646	100	
Kigoma	115,086	26	170,487	37	-11	285,573	100	321,300	74	289,013	63	610,313	100	436,386	49	459,500	51	895,886	100	
Shinyanga	327,517	33	436,445	45	-13	763,962	100	674,625	67	526,527	55	1,201,152	100	1,002,141	51	962,972	49	1,965,113	100	
Kagera	195,829	28	250,392	36	-8	446,222	100	507,311	72	453,206	64	960,517	100	703,140	50	703,598	50	1,406,739	100	
Mwanza	254,835	28	342,510	39	-11	597,345	100	643,031	72	535,514	61	1,178,546	100	897,867	51	878,025	49	1,775,891	100	
Mara	88,350	20	140,864	32	-11	229,214	100	352,427	80	306,241	68	658,668	100	440,777	50	447,105	50	887,882	100	
Manyara	115,210	31	124,084	36	-5	239,295	100	259,393	69	219,156	64	478,549	100	374,604	52	343,240	48	717,844	100	
Total	2,760,894	27	3,778,154	37	-9	6,539,048	100	7,353,366	73	6,542,006	63	13,895,372	100	10,114,259	49	10,320,160	51	20,434,420	100	

3.27 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (Age 5 to 65 years) Who Can Read and Write and who cannot Read and Write by Sex of Member and Region: MALE headed Households

Region	Cannot Read and Write							Can Read and Write							Total					
	Male		Female		difference	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	171,995	33	198,484	41	-8	370,479	100	347,614	67	287,687	59	635,301	100	519,609	52	486,171	48	1,005,780	100	
Arusha	74,011	26	85,471	32	-6	159,483	100	211,871	74	185,087	68	396,958	100	285,882	51	270,558	49	556,440	100	
Kilimanja	38,138	9	47,040	11	-2	85,177	100	375,097	91	372,045	89	747,142	100	413,234	50	419,084	50	832,319	100	
Tanga	100,975	23	135,020	33	-10	235,994	100	336,107	77	278,056	67	614,163	100	437,082	51	413,075	49	850,157	100	
Morogoro	116,791	26	148,030	35	-9	264,822	100	328,756	74	270,843	65	599,600	100	445,547	52	418,874	48	864,421	100	
Pwani	66,871	27	96,762	40	-13	163,633	100	180,657	73	145,634	60	326,291	100	247,528	51	242,396	49	489,924	100	
Dar es Sa	5,355	14	8,362	25	-11	13,717	100	32,075	86	25,044	75	57,120	100	37,430	53	33,406	47	70,837	100	
Lindi	63,747	31	89,189	44	-13	152,937	100	143,345	69	115,308	56	258,653	100	207,092	50	204,497	50	411,590	100	
Mtwara	96,065	30	121,479	39	-9	217,544	100	221,919	70	190,559	61	412,478	100	317,984	50	312,039	50	630,023	100	
Ruvuma	69,075	21	87,521	27	-6	156,596	100	260,623	79	235,727	73	496,350	100	329,698	50	323,248	50	652,947	100	
Iringa	69,754	17	98,301	26	-8	168,056	100	332,591	83	283,988	74	616,580	100	402,346	51	382,290	49	784,635	100	
Mbeya	136,348	25	179,766	34	-9	316,114	100	413,967	75	350,700	66	764,667	100	550,315	51	530,466	49	1,080,781	100	
Singida	86,515	27	102,040	33	-7	188,555	100	239,010	73	203,554	67	442,564	100	325,524	52	305,594	48	631,119	100	
Tabora	228,527	41	261,744	52	-11	490,272	100	329,333	59	244,528	48	573,861	100	557,860	52	506,273	48	1,064,133	100	
Rukwa	107,772	30	148,534	45	-15	256,306	100	247,307	70	182,482	55	429,789	100	355,079	52	331,016	48	686,095	100	
Kigoma	100,535	25	139,239	35	-10	239,773	100	294,464	75	256,181	65	550,645	100	394,998	50	395,420	50	790,418	100	
Shinyanga	297,211	33	372,986	44	-12	670,198	100	615,505	67	467,460	56	1,082,965	100	912,717	52	840,446	48	1,753,163	100	
Kagera	174,021	28	206,037	36	-7	380,058	100	445,402	72	373,501	64	818,904	100	619,424	52	579,538	48	1,198,962	100	
Mwanza	224,886	28	285,291	38	-10	510,177	100	577,828	72	461,648	62	1,039,476	100	802,714	52	746,939	48	1,549,653	100	
Mara	73,859	20	106,668	30	-10	180,528	100	297,192	80	248,485	70	545,677	100	371,051	51	355,154	49	726,205	100	
Manyara	103,098	30	106,847	36	-5	209,946	100	236,916	70	192,479	64	429,396	100	340,015	53	299,326	47	639,341	100	
Total	2,405,551	27	3,024,814	36	-9	5,430,364	100	6,467,581	73	5,370,997	64	11,838,578	100	8,873,131	51	8,395,811	49	17,268,942	100	

3.28 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (Age 5 to 65 years) Who Can Read and Write and who cannot Read and Write by Sex of Member and Region: FEMALE headed Households

Region	Cannot Read and Write							Can Read and Write							Total					
	Male		Female		difference	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	29,737	37	59,522	44	-7	89,259	100	50,736	63	76,547	56	127,283	100	80,473	37	136,069	63	216,542	100	
Arusha	17,460	31	30,131	43	-12	47,591	100	39,022	69	40,666	57	79,688	100	56,482	44	70,797	56	127,279	100	
Kilimanja	6,365	13	10,334	14	-1	16,699	100	41,561	87	63,654	86	105,215	100	47,926	39	73,988	61	121,914	100	
Tanga	20,998	24	47,001	35	-11	68,000	100	66,382	76	88,218	65	154,600	100	87,380	39	135,219	61	222,599	100	
Morogoro	18,664	25	35,929	32	-6	54,593	100	54,727	75	76,832	68	131,560	100	73,391	39	112,762	61	186,153	100	
Pwani	9,205	28	20,937	40	-12	30,143	100	24,203	72	31,948	60	56,152	100	33,409	39	52,886	61	86,294	100	
Dar es Sa	1,114	22	3,024	40	-17	4,138	100	3,862	78	4,629	60	8,490	100	4,976	39	7,653	61	12,628	100	
Lindi	16,189	39	36,115	48	-8	52,304	100	24,868	61	39,836	52	64,704	100	41,057	35	75,951	65	117,007	100	
Mtwara	19,723	39	40,563	44	-5	60,286	100	30,975	61	51,146	56	82,120	100	50,698	36	91,709	64	142,407	100	
Ruvuma	6,517	23	13,165	25	-2	19,682	100	21,607	77	38,521	75	60,128	100	28,124	35	51,686	65	79,810	100	
Iringa	20,174	21	56,850	33	-12	77,024	100	76,026	79	114,485	67	190,511	100	96,200	36	171,335	64	267,535	100	
Mbeya	26,336	26	65,005	38	-12	91,341	100	73,093	74	105,635	62	178,729	100	99,429	37	170,641	63	270,070	100	
Singida	12,806	22	30,591	35	-12	43,397	100	44,154	78	57,017	65	101,171	100	56,960	39	87,608	61	144,568	100	
Tabora	18,011	40	33,562	51	-11	51,573	100	27,024	60	31,908	49	58,933	100	45,035	41	65,470	59	110,506	100	
Rukwa	8,826	34	22,897	53	-19	31,723	100	16,766	66	20,063	47	36,829	100	25,592	37	42,960	63	68,552	100	
Kigoma	14,552	35	31,248	49	-14	45,800	100	26,836	65	32,832	51	59,668	100	41,388	39	64,080	61	105,468	100	
Shinyanga	30,305	34	63,459	52	-18	93,764	100	59,119	66	59,067	48	118,186	100	89,425	42	122,526	58	211,950	100	
Kagera	21,808	26	44,355	36	-10	66,163	100	61,909	74	79,705	64	141,614	100	83,717	40	124,060	60	207,777	100	
Mwanza	29,949	31	57,219	44	-12	87,168	100	65,203	69	73,867	56	139,070	100	95,152	42	131,086	58	226,238	100	
Mara	14,491	21	34,196	37	-16	48,687	100	55,236	79	57,756	63	112,991	100	69,726	43	91,951	57	161,678	100	
Manyara	12,112	35	17,237	39	-4	29,349	100	22,477	65	26,677	61	49,154	100	34,589	44	43,914	56	78,503	100	
Total	355,343	29	753,341	39	-11	1,108,684	100	885,785	71	1,171,009	61	2,056,793	100	1,241,128	39	1,924,349	61	3,165,477	100	

3.29 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of children (aged 12 to 17) with off farm income by sex of head of household

Region/District	Sex of Head of Household																	
	Total						Male Head						Female Head					
	Having Off Farm Inxome		Not having		Total		Having Off Farm Inxome		Not having		Total		Having Off Farm Inxome		Not having		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dodoma	69,110	32	147,795	68	216,906	100	52,631	31	116,745	69	169,376	100	16,479	35	31,050	65	47,530	100
Arusha	5,315	4	119,509	96	124,824	100	3,295	3	93,357	97	96,652	100	2,020	7	26,152	93	28,172	100
Kilimanjaro	14,936	8	171,877	92	186,813	100	12,865	8	148,861	92	161,727	100	2,070	8	23,016	92	25,086	100
Tanga	11,539	6	187,134	94	198,673	100	7,652	5	140,378	95	148,030	100	3,887	8	46,756	92	50,643	100
Morogoro	17,880	9	172,965	91	190,844	100	13,594	9	136,981	91	150,575	100	4,285	11	35,984	89	40,269	100
Pwani	12,110	11	99,997	89	112,107	100	9,055	10	82,656	90	91,711	100	3,055	15	17,342	85	20,396	100
Dar es Salaam	1,819	12	13,616	88	15,435	100	1,418	11	11,248	89	12,666	100	401	14	2,368	86	2,769	100
Lindi	6,931	8	80,207	92	87,138	100	5,020	8	59,520	92	64,540	100	1,911	8	20,687	92	22,598	100
Mtwara	12,739	11	106,681	89	119,420	100	9,697	10	83,102	90	92,799	100	3,042	11	23,579	89	26,621	100
Ruvuma	6,507	5	128,828	95	135,335	100	4,163	4	110,498	96	114,661	100	2,344	11	18,330	89	20,674	100
Iringa	16,603	8	194,184	92	210,787	100	8,653	6	135,728	94	144,381	100	7,950	12	58,456	88	66,406	100
Mbeya	20,586	8	234,497	92	255,083	100	13,312	7	175,504	93	188,816	100	7,273	11	58,994	89	66,267	100
Singida	14,502	9	140,442	91	154,944	100	10,844	9	107,692	91	118,536	100	3,657	10	32,751	90	36,408	100
Tabora	20,047	9	191,359	91	211,406	100	17,332	9	171,005	91	188,337	100	2,715	12	20,354	88	23,069	100
Rukwa	11,985	8	133,133	92	145,119	100	9,954	8	118,246	92	128,200	100	2,032	12	14,887	88	16,919	100
Kigoma	9,771	6	166,962	94	176,733	100	7,500	5	141,972	95	149,472	100	2,271	8	24,990	92	27,262	100
Shinyanga	21,567	6	342,289	94	363,856	100	19,029	6	300,221	94	319,250	100	2,538	6	42,068	94	44,606	100
Kagera	8,556	3	271,237	97	279,793	100	6,222	3	221,779	97	228,001	100	2,333	5	49,459	95	51,792	100
Mwanza	13,896	4	331,003	96	344,899	100	10,401	4	285,661	96	296,062	100	3,495	7	45,342	93	48,837	100
Mara	6,744	4	161,243	96	167,988	100	5,292	4	127,979	96	133,270	100	1,453	4	33,265	96	34,717	100
Manyara	5,654	4	131,117	96	136,771	100	4,202	4	113,147	96	117,348	100	1,452	7	17,970	93	19,423	100

3.30 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of Household Members (Age below 18 years) reporting NON survival of both of their Parents by sex of member,sex of head of household and Region

Region	Total Number of Orphans				Number of Orphans in MALE Headed Households				Number of Orphans in FEMALE Headed Households			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Dodoma	3,885	3,468	7,353	100	2,820	2,454	5,275	100	1,065	1,014	2,079	100
Arusha	1,714	1,026	2,740	100	1,100	849	1,949	100	614	177	791	100
Kilimanjaro	2,532	3,648	6,181	100	2,402	2,852	5,254	100	130	797	927	100
Tanga	5,532	5,375	10,907	100	3,948	3,669	7,617	100	1,584	1,706	3,290	100
Morogoro	4,146	2,651	6,796	100	3,384	2,188	5,572	100	761	463	1,224	100
Pwani	2,865	1,980	4,844	100	2,460	1,477	3,937	100	405	502	907	100
Dar es Salaam	859	676	1,535	100	667	444	1,111	100	192	232	424	100
Lindi	1,876	904	2,780	100	1,791	643	2,435	100	85	260	345	100
Mtwara	2,226	2,312	4,537	100	1,465	1,324	2,788	100	761	988	1,749	100
Ruvuma	1,679	1,905	3,584	100	1,167	1,568	2,736	100	511	336	848	100
Iringa	9,706	9,213	18,919	100	6,696	5,351	12,047	100	3,010	3,862	6,872	100
Mbeya	12,114	10,819	22,933	100	7,737	6,929	14,666	100	4,377	3,890	8,267	100
Singida	2,507	2,137	4,644	100	1,547	759	2,306	100	960	1,378	2,338	100
Tabora	4,220	2,416	6,636	100	3,396	1,862	5,259	100	823	554	1,377	100
Rukwa	3,243	1,372	4,615	100	2,803	1,254	4,057	100	440	118	558	100
Kigoma	2,956	2,091	5,047	100	2,432	1,894	4,325	100	524	197	721	100
Shinyanga	7,418	7,577	14,995	100	6,189	6,004	12,193	100	1,230	1,573	2,802	100
Kagera	9,440	8,146	17,585	100	6,979	5,332	12,311	100	2,460	2,814	5,274	100
Mwanza	5,181	5,372	10,552	100	4,488	4,457	8,945	100	693	914	1,607	100
Mara	4,207	4,961	9,168	100	2,102	3,039	5,141	100	2,105	1,922	4,027	100
Manyara	1,275	1,488	2,763	100	1,132	1,335	2,467	100	143	153	296	100
Total	89,581	79,535	169,115	100	66,705	55,684	122,390	100	22,875	23,850	46,725	100

3.31 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of Heads of Households (Age below 18 years) Reporting NO survival of both of their Parents by Sex of head and Region

Region	Male	Total
	Number	Number
Kagera	291	291
Mara	133	133
Kilimanjaro	125	125
Mwanza	85	85
Shinyanga	78	78
Iringa	64	64
Total	777	777

3.32 HOUSEHOLDS DEMOGRAPHICS: Elderly (11 to 17 Years Old) in Agriculture Activities by Main Activity By Sex and By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Male headed								Female headed								% difference	
	Total population over 65			Main activity Agriculture					Total population over 65			Main activity Agriculture						
	Male member	Female member	Total	Male member	Female member	% Male	% Female	Male member	Female member	Total	Male members in Agric	Female members in agric	% Male	% Female	Male headed	Female headed		
Dodoma	35,046	15,362	50,409	24,834	9,157	71	60	1,058	17,678	18,736	681	11,469	64	65	11	0		
Arusha	16,220	8,448	24,668	12,254	3,746	76	44	475	5,053	5,528	340	3,614	72	72	31	0		
Kilimanjaro	39,276	27,282	66,558	28,808	17,645	73	65	805	10,681	11,486	594	7,034	74	66	9	-8		
Tanga	31,179	11,964	43,144	17,906	7,008	57	59	2,420	17,937	20,358	1,213	8,849	50	49	-1	-1		
Morogoro	26,697	14,492	41,189	20,263	7,646	76	53	2,372	9,118	11,490	1,671	5,713	70	63	23	-8		
Pwani	28,916	14,002	42,918	23,864	7,396	83	53	1,506	10,596	12,102	1,061	7,796	70	74	30	3		
Dar es Salaam	2,937	1,140	4,077	1,887	578	64	51	221	1,401	1,622	221	960	100	69	14	-31		
Lindi	18,077	7,906	25,983	13,669	5,271	76	67	1,412	11,537	12,949	1,057	8,824	75	76	9	2		
Mtwara	24,778	9,831	34,608	21,649	7,026	87	71	1,511	14,362	15,873	1,104	12,549	73	87	16	14		
Ruvuma	19,784	11,145	30,929	17,818	6,738	90	60	1,414	5,435	6,849	607	3,521	43	65	30	22		
Iringa	21,706	7,793	29,499	16,843	5,215	78	67	1,939	14,556	16,495	1,016	10,268	52	71	11	18		
Mbeya	36,735	11,054	47,788	33,089	7,765	90	70	1,108	20,996	22,104	794	18,491	72	88	20	16		
Singida	20,741	9,728	30,469	15,608	3,782	75	39	984	11,652	12,637	455	7,708	46	66	36	20		
Tabora	37,275	17,794	55,069	27,810	8,027	75	45	822	9,449	10,271	256	6,980	31	74	29	43		
Rukwa	12,799	7,718	20,518	10,288	5,157	80	67	274	3,843	4,117	240	2,665	88	69	14	-18		
Kigoma	20,224	7,701	27,926	15,239	4,538	75	59	980	5,291	6,270	586	4,844	60	92	16	32		
Shinyanga	47,411	26,805	74,216	34,820	11,979	73	45	1,732	13,458	15,190	841	10,059	49	75	29	26		
Kagera	38,033	16,003	54,036	31,071	11,263	82	70	642	19,638	20,281	472	16,403	73	84	11	10		
Mwanza	48,636	21,653	70,289	35,359	10,510	73	49	574	15,049	15,623	315	9,884	55	66	24	11		
Mara	23,247	13,465	36,712	17,730	5,318	76	39	904	9,069	9,973	415	5,796	46	64	37	18		
Manyara	21,467	9,922	31,388	15,144	3,544	71	36	897	3,932	4,829	666	2,590	74	66	35	-8		
Total	571,187	271,208	842,395	435,955	149,310	76	55	24,050	230,731	254,782	14,606	166,016	61	72	21	11		

3.33 Household's members whose main activity is agriculture by sex of the household head, sex of the household member and region (age 18-44)

Region	18 – 44 years old members in male headed households												18 – 44 years old members in female headed households									
	Total Population			Involved in agric.						Total			Involved in agric.									
				Number		Percent of tot members		Percent of ag members					Number		% of gender members		Percent of ag members					
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total	% by gender	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	18 - 44	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dodoma	217,779	228,369	446,148	170,372	206,869	377,242	78	91	38	46	45	55	24,953	47,193	72,146	20,857	35,926	56,783	84	76	37	63
Arusha	120,190	124,817	245,007	84,748	100,191	184,940	71	80	35	41	46	54	20,232	27,240	47,472	14,528	22,135	36,663	72	81	40	60
Kilimanja	158,679	167,088	325,767	77,815	111,435	189,250	49	67	24	34	41	59	19,967	29,412	49,380	9,155	16,506	25,661	46	56	36	64
Tanga	170,642	191,113	361,755	85,888	162,312	248,199	50	85	24	45	35	65	27,849	53,483	81,331	14,784	33,520	48,304	53	63	31	69
Morogoro	188,912	193,816	382,728	146,738	169,553	316,291	78	87	38	44	46	54	24,503	48,224	72,727	17,778	39,082	56,860	73	81	31	69
Pwani	90,641	104,090	194,730	67,627	84,604	152,231	75	81	35	43	44	56	11,028	18,386	29,414	6,952	14,006	20,958	63	76	33	67
Dar es Sa	16,218	15,968	32,186	8,013	9,533	17,545	49	60	25	30	46	54	1,761	2,356	4,118	794	1,074	1,868	45	46	42	58
Lindi	87,377	100,741	188,118	67,352	94,270	161,622	77	94	36	50	42	58	12,545	31,053	43,598	9,311	25,963	35,274	74	84	26	74
Mtwara	135,376	162,658	298,034	120,520	156,902	277,421	89	96	40	53	43	57	16,544	39,937	56,482	11,694	36,676	48,370	71	92	24	76
Ruvuma	143,154	152,988	296,142	123,810	145,109	268,919	86	95	42	49	46	54	7,525	19,470	26,995	6,370	17,057	23,427	85	88	27	73
Iringa	167,440	171,843	339,283	122,306	150,862	273,168	73	88	36	44	45	55	25,482	66,038	91,521	16,534	53,343	69,877	65	81	24	76
Mbeya	235,796	248,598	484,394	204,427	228,697	433,124	87	92	42	47	47	53	28,026	61,459	89,484	21,279	53,969	75,248	76	88	28	72
Singida	125,807	135,741	261,548	111,269	122,627	233,896	88	90	43	47	48	52	18,764	27,600	46,364	16,037	24,167	40,204	85	88	40	60
Tabora	232,731	229,849	462,580	202,303	208,695	410,998	87	91	44	45	49	51	15,895	21,655	37,549	13,449	17,916	31,365	85	83	43	57
Rukwa	150,556	148,563	299,119	131,609	141,660	273,269	87	95	44	47	48	52	8,061	15,782	23,843	7,050	12,903	20,953	87	82	35	65
Kigoma	156,898	175,434	332,332	114,736	157,881	272,618	73	90	35	48	42	58	12,063	20,348	32,411	8,005	16,057	24,062	66	79	33	67
Shinyanga	374,975	378,123	753,098	352,935	361,577	714,512	94	96	47	48	49	51	34,127	48,980	83,107	30,698	46,481	77,179	90	95	40	60
Kagera	262,394	259,759	522,153	199,062	242,876	441,937	76	94	38	47	45	55	26,298	46,260	72,558	17,624	37,772	55,396	67	82	32	68
Mwanza	325,524	329,680	655,204	271,786	309,024	580,810	83	94	41	47	47	53	33,089	49,052	82,141	28,627	42,138	70,765	87	86	40	60
Mara	150,393	163,344	313,737	113,456	149,902	263,358	75	92	36	48	43	57	26,491	35,455	61,947	22,526	29,300	51,826	85	83	43	57
Manyara	143,192	133,011	276,202	123,782	117,359	241,141	86	88	45	42	51	49	13,077	16,836	29,913	11,665	14,766	26,431	89	88	44	56
Total	3,654,673	3,815,592	7,470,266	2,900,551	3,431,939	6,332,490	79	90	39	46	46	54	408,280	726,220	1,134,500	305,714	590,757	896,471	75	81	34	66

3.34 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Children (11 to 17 Years Old) Involvement in Agriculture by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Works Full-time on Farm		Works Part-time on Farm		Rarely Works on Farm		Never Works on Farm		Total	
	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head
Dodoma	13,060	3,553	65,181	20,545	82,565	23,759	28,903	6,284	189,709	54,141
Arusha	21,029	6,927	6,255	1,229	55,568	14,668	28,477	8,443	111,329	31,267
Kilimanjaro	21,498	2,712	9,884	1,993	77,264	12,154	76,570	11,931	185,216	28,790
Tanga	28,756	9,703	9,218	3,083	108,890	37,495	23,109	7,001	169,974	57,282
Morogoro	33,880	8,119	7,647	3,000	77,004	20,526	55,951	14,394	174,482	46,040
Pwani	10,658	2,674	5,866	667	36,220	8,504	52,136	11,529	104,880	23,374
Dar es Salaam	1,887	557	1,793	384	5,705	1,020	5,102	1,180	14,487	3,140
Lindi	13,664	4,809	3,597	1,752	23,109	7,901	33,777	11,856	74,148	26,318
Mtwara	14,633	4,135	6,874	1,616	37,959	12,498	48,295	13,274	107,761	31,523
Ruvuma	29,270	6,591	3,244	530	92,655	15,264	8,132	535	133,301	22,920
Iringa	31,548	16,013	12,230	6,343	84,209	37,613	36,867	15,574	164,854	75,544
Mbeya	44,214	19,856	13,444	4,305	86,277	28,835	75,922	23,207	219,856	76,203
Singida	16,024	5,724	10,809	3,084	47,835	15,135	61,366	17,533	136,035	41,475
Tabora	84,430	11,204	7,333	2,049	99,854	10,348	23,255	3,047	214,873	26,648
Rukwa	36,805	5,948	3,876	358	90,386	10,577	14,998	1,746	146,065	18,629
Kigoma	25,244	5,589	15,687	2,519	42,306	7,143	87,839	14,861	171,076	30,112
Shinyanga	110,331	16,525	28,580	2,149	180,399	23,988	53,819	8,134	373,129	50,795
Kagera	56,944	14,360	11,871	3,176	117,287	24,127	74,772	16,580	260,874	58,242
Mwanza	85,405	15,555	12,337	2,456	204,402	31,242	35,246	6,124	337,391	55,376
Mara	30,108	9,234	11,738	2,523	81,690	21,172	31,993	7,781	155,529	40,711
Manyara	21,268	3,517	9,554	944	58,140	9,044	44,499	7,985	133,461	21,490
Total	730,655	173,304	257,022	64,703	1,689,724	373,014	901,028	209,000	3,578,429	820,021

3.35 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of Children (11 to 17 Years Old) by main activity By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Main Activity									
	Crop/Seaweed Farming		Livestock Keeping / Herding		Livestock Pastoralist		Fishing		Government / Parastatal	
	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head
Dodoma	47,866	14,983	2,325	0	273	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	14,228	3,425	8,936	4,798	517	0	0	0	177	0
Kilimanjaro	22,707	2,660	1,278	375	136	192	156	0	118	0
Tanga	29,764	10,681	1,282	97	320	200	78	93	232	0
Morogoro	40,666	11,216	3,205	382	143	0	13	0	0	123
Pwani	15,087	3,589	932	0	204	102	798	217	0	0
Dar es Salaam	2,066	670	340	45	0	0	82	0	0	0
Lindi	14,715	5,086	0	106	0	0	170	137	81	0
Mtwara	22,561	5,935	249	0	0	0	633	188	162	0
Ruvuma	30,079	7,018	77	0	132	0	119	0	27	0
Iringa	32,890	19,515	568	423	0	0	160	184	385	0
Mbeya	45,098	22,196	2,472	466	115	116	0	0	65	0
Singida	22,453	7,654	6,330	1,401	366	123	0	0	0	0
Tabora	82,135	12,142	12,246	455	371	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	39,850	6,801	2,586	587	0	0	567	73	0	0
Kigoma	28,344	6,754	920	0	320	133	774	0	0	0
Shinyanga	119,729	16,838	4,324	508	822	22	0	0	0	0
Kagera	56,398	14,014	4,853	260	1,449	0	513	232	112	149
Mwanza	87,362	16,486	1,810	712	312	0	888	507	0	0
Mara	32,483	10,625	692	103	233	0	367	116	0	0
Manyara	23,361	3,948	5,038	1,833	418	112	0	0	0	0
Total	809,841	202,236	60,466	12,552	6,131	999	5,319	1,746	1,358	273

cont....Youths (11 to 17 Years Old) in Agriculture Activities by Main Activity By Sex and By Sex of Head of Household and

Region	Main Activity									
	Private - NGO / Mission / etc		Farming) with Employees		Farming) without Employees		Helper (Non Agriculture)		Not Working & Available	
	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head
Dodoma	1,484	219	512	0	695	189	349	238	245	0
Arusha	306	176	257	232	206	176	596	742	408	193
Kilimanjaro	3,323	763	1,472	0	1,614	281	1,809	128	1,693	575
Tanga	1,390	938	799	325	1,888	1,083	988	130	759	135
Morogoro	1,172	253	876	0	1,104	518	2,479	384	1,107	193
Pwani	1,033	609	924	151	241	83	2,062	676	2,045	479
Dar es Salaam	166	66	138	0	188	65	333	57	392	120
Lindi	95	0	81	0	534	434	1,050	497	433	170
Mtwara	0	162	94	0	0	0	599	348	520	306
Ruvuma	314	110	77	71	129	27	532	110	109	104
Iringa	1,251	1,160	619	215	64	875	1,191	621	510	308
Mbeya	132	0	136	0	198	227	1,679	617	568	64
Singida	407	123	0	0	121	464	320	0	266	0
Tabora	354	124	0	0	465	149	1,159	149	527	0
Rukwa	270	0	0	0	316	0	1,575	186	0	0
Kigoma	684	143	32	0	1,327	418	1,404	446	714	453
Shinyanga	101	0	181	0	562	0	2,570	83	31	179
Kagera	1,843	678	628	167	184	119	584	656	271	0
Mwanza	449	35	53	0	0	267	778	0	256	155
Mara	135	0	400	0	135	0	124	139	513	69
Manyara	0	0	110	0	0	0	877	94	309	0
Total	14,907	5,558	7,389	1,160	9,973	5,376	23,057	6,301	11,674	3,504

cont....Youths (11 to 17 Years Old) in Agriculture Activities by Main Activity By Sex and By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Main Activity											
	Not Working & Unavailable		Housemaker / Housewife		Student		Unable to Work / Too Old / Retired / Sick / Disabled		Other		Total	
	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head
Dodoma	271	0	375	389	126,148	36,143	8,570	1,849	597	129	189,709	54,141
Arusha	187	386	490	252	84,037	20,537	721	349	264	0	111,329	31,267
Kilimanjaro	113	0	963	161	144,678	22,771	3,814	335	1,343	550	185,216	28,790
Tanga	278	399	864	21	127,567	41,655	2,717	1,308	1,048	217	169,974	57,282
Morogoro	365	115	1,431	139	115,383	31,551	5,894	1,167	644	0	174,482	46,040
Pwani	1,597	223	918	377	72,635	15,329	4,907	1,052	1,496	487	104,880	23,374
Dar es Salaam	175	153	184	0	10,172	1,819	123	0	128	146	14,487	3,140
Lindi	616	328	572	0	51,285	17,709	3,401	999	1,114	850	74,148	26,318
Mtwara	765	282	585	97	76,063	22,223	3,268	948	2,262	1,035	107,761	31,523
Ruvuma	312	129	734	77	97,605	14,993	2,923	177	132	105	133,301	22,920
Iringa	0	129	414	129	123,437	49,773	2,666	2,080	700	132	164,854	75,544
Mbeya	900	127	439	0	160,795	49,482	6,834	2,515	426	392	219,856	76,203
Singida	0	0	124	0	103,436	30,677	2,069	764	143	270	136,035	41,475
Tabora	0	0	566	0	110,282	12,083	6,101	1,119	667	427	214,873	26,648
Rukwa	0	0	599	0	97,148	10,513	3,155	470	0	0	146,065	18,629
Kigoma	541	0	577	0	128,670	20,507	6,195	1,066	573	192	171,076	30,112
Shinyanga	0	81	636	672	234,713	30,737	6,991	1,532	2,469	144	373,129	50,795
Kagera	243	28	626	171	184,984	40,588	7,546	1,116	640	62	260,874	58,242
Mwanza	254	57	797	154	238,521	36,510	4,267	402	1,644	90	337,391	55,376
Mara	250	69	838	136	116,543	28,226	2,193	590	622	637	155,529	40,711
Manyara	275	41	494	68	99,988	15,089	1,622	306	970	0	133,461	21,490
Total	7,141	2,547	13,223	2,843	2,504,090	548,915	85,979	20,146	17,881	5,865	3,578,429	820,021

3.36 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS: Number of Children (5 to 17 years of age) Whose Main Activity is Agriculture Activities by Sex of Member and Region

Region	5-17 years old members in male headed households							5-17 years old members in female headed households						
	Total			Involved in agric.				Total			Involved in agric.			
	Male	Female	Total	Number		%		Male	Female	Total	Number		%	
				Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female	Male	Female
Dodoma	222,766	209,422	446,148	30,102	28,267	14	13	51,701	58,642	110,343	8,341	8,749	16	15
Arusha	122,539	123,538	245,007	16,566	16,112	14	13	35,465	31,598	67,063	7,259	4,316	20	14
Kilimanjaro	174,238	185,620	325,767	12,273	12,595	7	7	26,383	25,951	52,334	1,667	1,817	6	7
Tanga	195,254	177,342	361,755	18,000	18,872	9	11	54,658	54,211	108,869	5,867	6,758	11	12
Morogoro	185,998	173,571	382,728	24,608	24,358	13	14	46,132	41,746	87,878	7,801	5,513	17	13
Pwani	114,064	101,063	194,730	9,476	9,257	8	9	20,723	20,434	41,157	1,953	2,083	9	10
Dar es Salaam	14,519	13,407	32,186	1,522	1,664	10	12	2,791	2,669	5,461	488	396	17	15
Lindi	81,406	76,942	188,118	7,927	8,910	10	12	24,415	26,254	50,669	2,484	3,428	10	13
Mtwara	123,711	111,086	298,034	12,775	12,897	10	12	31,414	29,610	61,024	2,940	3,457	9	12
Ruvuma	140,503	134,554	296,142	15,970	16,554	11	12	19,659	20,140	39,799	3,606	3,954	18	20
Iringa	173,485	168,709	339,283	18,424	17,254	11	10	67,200	70,551	137,751	10,783	10,345	16	15
Mbeya	233,890	230,462	484,394	26,169	27,256	11	12	67,935	72,622	140,557	13,303	11,221	20	15
Singida	150,298	136,381	261,548	17,888	15,777	12	12	36,105	38,573	74,678	5,913	3,955	16	10
Tabora	254,359	222,567	462,580	63,928	57,428	25	26	27,070	25,820	52,890	8,489	6,330	31	25
Rukwa	162,704	155,152	299,119	27,153	28,611	17	18	16,060	18,208	34,269	3,949	5,721	25	31
Kigoma	185,855	178,543	332,332	14,732	17,051	8	10	27,706	27,813	55,519	3,237	3,782	12	14
Shinyanga	420,989	379,693	753,098	80,404	79,416	19	21	52,390	47,206	99,595	9,777	11,189	19	24
Kagera	283,553	269,277	522,153	34,104	36,931	12	14	55,785	51,049	106,834	8,212	8,205	15	16
Mwanza	375,915	340,398	655,204	52,118	53,427	14	16	57,378	55,155	112,534	8,793	10,970	15	20
Mara	168,802	157,318	313,737	17,618	18,590	10	12	40,825	36,610	77,435	5,398	5,908	13	16
Manyara	152,259	135,783	276,202	22,205	17,163	15	13	20,301	18,872	39,173	5,188	3,844	26	20
Total	3,937,107	3,680,829	7,470,266	523,963	518,389	13	14	782,097	773,735	1,555,833	125,447	121,940	16	16

LAND OWNERSHIP

4.1 LAND OWNERSHIP: Land area by type of ownership, Sex of Head of Household and Region

REGION	Area Leased / Certificate of Ownership					Area owned under Customary Law					Area Bought from Others					Area Rented from Others				
	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total
Dodoma	48,723	7	15,314	13	64,037	480,987	65	83,728	70	564,714	91,853	12	9,043	8	100,896	48,039	7	5,918	5	53957
Arusha	14,936	7	2,253	7	17,189	146,650	65	23,575	71	170,225	26,097	12	1,639	5	27,736	19,453	9	1,107	3	20561
Kilimanjaro	11,639	5	1,687	5	13,326	167,086	68	22,184	69	189,269	28,831	12	2,469	8	31,300	15,890	7	2,353	7	18244
Tanga	77,022	18	16,912	18	93,934	230,927	53	54,829	60	285,756	70,442	16	11,262	12	81,704	8,425	2	1,361	1	9786
Morogoro	59,635	12	6,242	8	65,877	296,664	60	52,899	70	349,563	58,215	12	5,703	8	63,918	32,994	7	5,765	8	38759
Pwani	12,693	5	1,661	4	14,354	203,756	75	33,302	81	237,058	35,829	13	3,687	9	39,516	2,130	1	277	1	2407
Dar es Salaam	1,912	6	160	3	2,073	9,902	32	2,047	35	11,949	13,287	43	1,745	30	15,032	1,659	5	142	2	1801
Lindi	14,941	5	3,375	5	18,316	197,272	71	46,728	74	244,000	26,229	9	5,370	9	31,599	4,227	2	1,014	2	5241
Mtwara	24,971	6	5,161	7	30,132	283,655	71	56,832	75	340,488	65,961	16	7,784	10	73,745	3,534	1	442	1	3976
Ruvuma	26,902	4	2,953	4	29,855	607,591	84	57,510	80	665,101	53,833	7	3,200	4	57,032	6,493	1	1,560	2	8052
Iringa	38,603	7	9,646	6	48,249	360,639	67	111,582	74	472,221	65,815	12	11,357	8	77,172	30,587	6	5,755	4	36342
Mbeya	31,371	6	5,012	5	36,383	403,151	71	81,812	79	484,963	57,684	10	6,603	6	64,287	36,840	6	5,022	5	41861
Singida	16,571	4	2,516	4	19,086	303,638	76	47,923	78	351,560	36,826	9	2,953	5	39,779	19,817	5	3,481	6	23298
Tabora	13,689	2	2,257	3	15,946	589,038	71	51,332	71	640,369	151,131	18	9,260	13	160,392	27,248	3	2,403	3	29651
Rukwa	7,625	1	751	2	8,376	372,915	70	31,895	73	404,810	102,087	19	7,800	18	109,887	19,020	4	1,389	3	20409
Kigoma	7,280	2	315	1	7,595	247,605	72	25,055	78	272,660	67,241	20	4,498	14	71,739	2,936	1	-	0	2936
Shinyanga	18,698	1	3,623	3	22,321	824,328	62	86,851	65	911,178	349,266	26	27,352	20	376,618	88,829	7	10,209	8	99038
Kagera	10,352	2	2,212	3	12,563	244,999	51	42,154	58	287,153	184,682	38	22,699	31	207,382	8,652	2	647	1	9299
Mwanza	30,552	4	2,109	2	32,661	467,219	61	59,620	62	526,839	193,879	25	22,831	24	216,710	46,420	6	6,290	7	52710
Mara	25,788	6	7,333	9	33,120	322,099	79	59,482	76	381,581	20,904	5	4,089	5	24,993	14,897	4	2,213	3	17110
Manyara	39,858	11	5,071	14	44,929	229,901	66	24,361	65	254,262	36,331	10	3,584	10	39,915	19,346	6	2,126	6	21473
Total	533,760	5	96,561	6	630,322	6,990,021	67	1,055,699	71	8,045,721	1,736,423	17	174,929	12	1,911,352	457,437	4	59,472	4	516909

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Region	Area Borrowed from Others					Area Share - cropped from Others					Area under Other forms of Tenure					Total Area	
	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female headed
Dodoma	17,544	2	1,770	1	19,313	4,869	1	987	1	5,856	42,815	6	3,659	3	46,473	734,830	120,418
Arusha	8,587	4	947	3	9,534	3,105	1	754	2	3,859	5,713	3	2,915	9	8,627	224,542	33,190
Kilimanjaro	10,298	4	2,348	7	12,646	4,350	2	526	2	4,876	5,873	2	742	2	6,615	243,967	32,309
Tanga	19,219	4	4,287	5	23,506	6,325	1	474	1	6,800	20,310	5	2,600	3	22,910	432,670	91,725
Morogoro	13,956	3	1,917	3	15,873	4,923	1	834	1	5,757	27,726	6	2,127	3	29,853	494,113	75,487
Pwani	8,750	3	1,286	3	10,036	1,922	1	369	1	2,291	6,650	2	684	2	7,334	271,730	41,266
Dar es Salaam	2,207	7	350	6	2,557	300	1	18	0	318	1,509	5	1,313	23	2,822	30,776	5,775
Lindi	6,171	2	2,300	4	8,470	802	0	315	1	1,118	26,779	10	3,961	6	30,740	276,422	63,063
Mtwara	9,402	2	3,506	5	12,908	2,830	1	344	0	3,174	9,682	2	1,963	3	11,645	400,035	76,032
Ruvuma	10,782	1	3,626	5	14,408	1,195	0	76	0	1,270	20,433	3	3,118	4	23,550	727,228	72,041
Iringa	18,285	3	5,105	3	23,391	3,982	1	1,202	1	5,184	23,241	4	6,018	4	29,259	541,152	150,666
Mbeya	12,692	2	3,178	3	15,870	2,188	0	260	0	2,448	24,140	4	2,190	2	26,330	568,066	104,076
Singida	8,763	2	1,967	3	10,730	3,507	1	304	0	3,811	12,701	3	2,185	4	14,887	401,822	61,327
Tabora	20,421	2	3,522	5	23,943	6,324	1	1,298	2	7,622	19,402	2	1,923	3	21,326	827,254	71,995
Rukwa	19,484	4	1,499	3	20,983	2,025	0	54	0	2,079	6,652	1	483	1	7,135	529,807	43,872
Kigoma	10,831	3	1,933	6	12,764	766	0	-	-	766	4,955	1	123	0	5,078	341,615	31,923
Shinyanga	31,443	2	4,632	3	36,075	6,693	1	345	0	7,038	17,036	1	1,606	1	18,642	1,336,292	134,618
Kagera	16,208	3	3,432	5	19,640	815	0	125	0	941	18,366	4	1,676	2	20,042	484,073	72,946
Mwanza	18,215	2	3,377	4	21,592	2,972	0	538	1	3,510	9,580	1	918	1	10,498	768,837	95,683
Mara	13,012	3	2,802	4	15,814	3,330	1	224	0	3,554	9,427	2	1,943	2	11,370	409,457	78,086
Manyara	5,229	1	573	2	5,801	1,364	0	39	0	1,402	18,036	5	1,765	5	19,802	350,065	37,520
Total	281,499	3	54,356	4	335,854	64,585	1	9,088	1	73,673	331,027	3	43,913	3	374,939	10,394,753	1,494,018

4.2 LAND OWNERSHIP: Number of households reporting sufficiency of land by Male and Female Head of Household and Region

	Have Sufficient Land						Have INsufficient Land						Total number of male HoHH	Total number of female HoHH
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Dodoma	158,054	62	43,395	62	201,448	100	94,798	37	26,557	38	121,355	100	253,566	70,153
Arusha	31,524	26	6,548	21	38,072	100	85,687	70	22,741	71	108,428	100	122,960	31,897
Kilimanjaro	54,407	30	11,609	33	66,016	100	125,862	70	23,413	66	149,274	100	180,786	35,386
Tanga	110,694	55	35,076	54	145,770	100	88,458	44	29,303	45	117,761	100	200,432	64,766
Morogoro	118,473	57	30,128	58	148,601	100	89,835	43	21,110	41	110,945	100	209,056	51,690
Pwani	72,270	63	17,195	65	89,465	100	42,595	37	9,227	35	51,821	100	115,108	26,422
Dar es Salaam	7,494	45	1,590	42	9,084	100	8,955	54	2,194	58	11,149	100	16,611	3,783
Lindi	79,887	71	30,240	75	110,127	100	32,212	29	9,928	24	42,140	100	112,618	40,555
Mtwara	117,697	67	38,404	71	156,100	100	57,311	33	15,136	28	72,446	100	175,579	53,735
Ruvuma	124,846	76	19,062	71	143,908	100	39,157	24	7,465	28	46,622	100	164,347	26,827
Iringa	120,814	62	52,532	62	173,346	100	71,968	37	32,198	38	104,166	100	193,603	85,114
Mbeya	149,801	54	51,529	55	201,330	100	128,033	46	42,361	45	170,394	100	278,613	94,232
Singida	74,036	53	20,440	51	94,475	100	65,131	47	19,922	49	85,053	100	139,553	40,362
Tabora	127,713	63	19,142	57	146,855	100	74,067	37	14,629	43	88,695	100	202,097	33,820
Rukwa	95,404	63	13,280	62	108,684	100	55,065	36	8,078	38	63,143	100	150,902	21,359
Kigoma	83,629	50	12,288	43	95,918	100	82,369	49	15,998	56	98,367	100	167,324	28,442
Shinyanga	144,310	45	22,838	42	167,148	100	178,511	55	30,781	57	209,292	100	323,921	53,936
Kagera	146,449	51	31,290	48	177,739	100	137,994	48	34,329	52	172,322	100	287,638	65,639
Mwanza	123,049	43	23,640	44	146,688	100	162,035	57	30,259	56	192,294	100	285,901	54,184
Mara	54,943	38	16,945	39	71,888	100	89,280	61	25,538	59	114,818	100	145,187	43,016
Manyara	55,521	41	7,649	38	63,170	100	76,892	57	11,049	55	87,941	100	134,268	19,926
Total	2,051,013	53	504,821	53	2,555,833	100	1,786,213	46	432,215	46	2,218,429	100	3,860,070	945,244

4.3 LAND OWNERSHIP: Number of Females Holding Land by Sex of Household Head and Region.

Region	Male Headed				Female Headed				Total			
	No. of females with right to land		No. of females with no right to land		No. of females with right to land		No. of females with no right to land		No. of females with right to land		No. of females with no right to land	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	182,761	15	1,053,373	85	126,604	48	139,223	52	309,364	21	1,192,597	79
Arusha	55,987	9	593,513	91	62,215	43	83,452	57	118,202	15	676,965	85
Kilimanjaro	84,923	9	885,603	91	63,778	45	77,964	55	148,701	13	963,567	87
Tanga	172,954	17	848,776	83	129,960	49	136,690	51	302,914	24	985,466	76
Morogoro	244,687	24	773,129	76	123,476	58	89,285	42	368,163	30	862,414	70
Pwani	119,449	20	477,425	80	61,626	57	46,361	43	181,075	26	523,785	74
Dar es Salaam	13,775	17	69,202	83	8,733	57	6,462	43	22,508	23	75,664	77
Lindi	68,149	14	430,143	86	65,732	45	79,789	55	133,880	21	509,932	79
Mtwara	166,062	22	581,441	78	94,736	53	83,486	47	260,798	28	664,927	72
Ruvuma	54,575	7	734,117	93	62,431	62	37,881	38	117,006	13	771,998	87
Iringa	175,786	19	744,910	81	137,986	44	174,037	56	313,772	25	918,947	75
Mbeya	172,556	13	1,112,583	87	139,229	44	179,525	56	311,785	19	1,292,108	81
Singida	66,969	9	694,574	91	107,712	63	63,554	37	174,681	19	758,128	81
Tabora	42,723	3	1,243,643	97	60,876	46	70,352	54	103,599	7	1,313,996	93
Rukwa	63,562	7	795,133	93	42,260	51	40,138	49	105,821	11	835,271	89
Kigoma	161,087	17	789,652	83	75,437	62	45,906	38	236,524	22	835,558	78
Shinyanga	107,050	5	2,047,138	95	108,032	42	149,820	58	215,082	9	2,196,959	91
Kagera	108,111	7	1,357,427	93	123,448	48	132,674	52	231,559	13	1,490,101	87
Mwanza	158,932	9	1,696,293	91	139,817	52	130,672	48	298,750	14	1,826,964	86
Mara	131,929	15	762,870	85	93,308	47	103,437	53	225,236	21	866,307	79
Manyara	61,512	8	695,618	92	34,429	40	51,013	60	95,941	11	746,631	89
Total	2,413,540	12	18,386,563	88	1,861,825	49	1,921,722	51	4,275,364	17	20,308,285	83

4.4 Number of Households with Females Holding Land by Sex of Household Head and Region.

Region	Male Headed				Female Headed				Total			
	No. of households with female holding right to Land		No. of households with no females holding land		No. of households with female holding right		No. of households with no females holding land		No. of households with female holding right		No. of households with no females holding land	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	36,527	14	216,686	86	34,027	49	35,898	51	70,554	22	252,583	78
Arusha	9,325	8	107,816	92	12,388	42	16,850	58	21,713	15	124,666	85
Kilimanjaro	15,016	8	165,368	92	15,114	43	19,869	57	30,130	14	185,237	86
Tanga	31,144	16	168,218	84	30,696	48	33,480	52	61,839	23	201,697	77
Morogoro	45,762	22	162,846	78	28,812	56	22,199	44	74,574	29	185,045	71
Pwani	21,306	19	92,399	81	14,407	55	11,930	45	35,713	26	104,329	74
Dar es Salaam	2,792	17	13,629	83	2,388	63	1,396	37	5,180	26	15,024	74
Lindi	14,843	13	97,482	87	18,796	47	21,324	53	33,639	22	118,806	78
Mtwara	39,545	23	135,756	77	29,730	56	23,775	44	69,274	30	159,530	70
Ruvuma	11,748	7	152,102	93	16,876	63	9,880	37	28,624	15	161,982	85
Iringa	35,362	18	158,061	82	38,515	46	45,930	54	73,877	27	203,990	73
Mbeya	36,853	13	240,985	87	40,985	44	53,082	56	77,838	21	294,067	79
Singida	12,484	9	126,682	91	24,961	62	15,137	38	37,445	21	141,819	79
Tabora	6,764	3	195,080	97	17,359	52	16,149	48	24,123	10	211,228	90
Rukwa	10,762	7	140,039	93	11,650	55	9,574	45	22,412	13	149,614	87
Kigoma	27,162	16	139,639	84	17,277	61	11,005	39	44,439	23	150,644	77
Shinyanga	15,594	5	306,003	95	22,724	42	30,787	58	38,318	10	336,790	90
Kagera	20,380	7	264,577	93	32,633	50	32,660	50	53,012	15	297,238	85
Mwanza	24,387	9	260,349	91	27,202	50	26,738	50	51,589	15	287,087	85
Mara	20,988	15	123,616	85	19,429	46	23,002	54	40,417	22	146,618	78
Manyara	10,328	8	121,899	92	7,929	43	10,701	57	18,258	12	132,601	88
Total	449,071	12	3,389,233	88	463,896	50	471,364	50	912,967	19	3,860,597	81

5.1 LAND OWNERSHIP: Area (ha) under different forms of Land Use in MALE Headed Household During 2002/03 Agricultural Year By Region.

Region	Temporary Mono Crops		Temporary Mixed Crops		Permanent Mono Crops		Permanent Mixed Crops		Permanent / Annual Mix		Area under Pasture		Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Trees		Area Rented to Others		Area Unusable		Uncultivated Usable Land		Total		
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area
Dodoma	413,647	56.3	188,228	25.6	2,879	0.4	9,702	1.3	12,016	1.6	7,370	1.0	35,661	4.9	6,788	0.9	2,814	0.4	5,020	0.7	9,700	1.3	41,021	5.6	734,846	100	
Arusha	39,500	17.6	96,427	43.0	2,195	1.0	8,534	3.8	5,574	2.5	38,709	17.2	11,284	5.0	926	0.4	2,924	1.3	1,212	0.5	2,690	1.2	14,462	6.4	224,437	100	
Kilimanjaro	42,390	17.4	59,343	24.3	6,049	2.5	45,226	18.5	23,775	9.7	17,745	7.3	27,029	11.1	270	0.1	8,725	3.6	3,566	1.5	2,509	1.0	7,345	3.0	243,972	100	
Tanga	139,416	32.2	63,845	14.8	26,671	6.2	34,240	7.9	66,904	15.5	1,548	0.4	34,274	7.9	2,686	0.6	3,486	0.8	3,198	0.7	6,838	1.6	49,619	11.5	432,726	100	
Morogoro	285,141	57.9	43,784	8.9	23,507	4.8	9,819	2.0	16,686	3.4	2,868	0.6	11,083	2.3	3,763	0.8	2,443	0.5	9,360	1.9	8,355	1.7	75,496	15.3	492,304	100	
Pwani	49,030	18.0	28,283	10.4	37,153	13.7	38,927	14.3	58,141	21.4	5,044	1.9	12,306	4.5	4,476	1.6	626	0.2	1,808	0.7	6,748	2.5	29,189	10.7	271,730	100	
Dar es Salaam	4,588	14.9	2,278	7.4	2,162	7.0	4,958	16.1	11,278	36.6	1,052	3.4	1,336	4.3	115	0.4	305	1.0	390	1.3	398	1.3	1,917	6.2	30,776	100	
Lindi	27,483	9.9	74,892	27.1	38,417	13.9	12,499	4.5	67,916	24.6	79	0.0	14,160	5.1	3,229	1.2	29	0.0	1,371	0.5	6,033	2.2	30,312	11.0	276,422	100	
Mtwara	50,543	12.6	112,716	28.2	90,452	22.6	10,881	2.7	83,943	21.0	989	0.2	10,081	2.5	6,185	1.5	336	0.1	2,189	0.5	4,245	1.1	27,717	6.9	400,277	100	
Ruvuma	184,255	25.3	42,239	5.8	109,984	15.1	37,002	5.1	59,301	8.2	8,716	1.2	65,674	9.0	74,665	10.3	10,534	1.4	9,064	1.2	22,691	3.1	103,064	14.2	727,189	100	
Iringa	198,671	36.7	107,755	19.9	7,248	1.3	5,531	1.0	13,066	2.4	12,098	2.2	24,766	4.6	20,517	3.8	34,260	6.3	8,384	1.5	24,272	4.5	84,596	15.6	541,164	100	
Mbeya	320,424	56.4	56,982	10.0	35,551	6.3	35,142	6.2	13,943	2.5	6,208	1.1	29,901	5.3	9,900	1.7	11,398	2.0	7,832	1.4	8,917	1.6	31,870	5.6	568,066	100	
Singida	236,756	58.9	41,045	10.2	1,754	0.4	3,396	0.8	6,970	1.7	17,906	4.5	33,311	8.3	13,909	3.5	1,075	0.3	4,764	1.2	10,239	2.5	30,698	7.6	401,822	100	
Tabora	315,349	38.1	162,758	19.7	14,055	1.7	8,987	1.1	22,880	2.8	32,265	3.9	56,866	6.9	59,417	7.2	3,227	0.4	8,659	1.0	32,177	3.9	110,590	13.4	827,230	100	
Rukwa	212,838	40.1	68,913	13.0	4,687	0.9	8,095	1.5	12,337	2.3	7,963	1.5	53,259	10.0	15,911	3.0	5,775	1.1	9,681	1.8	11,815	2.2	119,145	22.5	530,419	100	
Kigoma	75,050	22.0	52,028	15.2	54,813	16.0	9,489	2.8	44,695	13.1	504	0.1	23,675	6.9	643	0.2	2,708	0.8	1,956	0.6	1,519	0.4	74,574	21.8	341,655	100	
Shinyanga	682,604	51.2	209,220	15.7	5,614	0.4	11,197	0.8	39,859	3.0	114,515	8.6	97,513	7.3	32,304	2.4	3,024	0.2	18,144	1.4	23,141	1.7	96,371	7.2	1,333,507	100	
Kagera	60,139	12.4	83,152	17.2	27,329	5.6	35,734	7.4	150,658	31.1	12,833	2.6	34,626	7.2	7,465	1.5	10,814	2.2	5,025	1.0	12,699	2.6	43,805	9.0	484,280	100	
Mwanza	269,252	35.0	124,970	16.3	51,417	6.7	10,337	1.3	113,414	14.8	18,659	2.4	6,736	0.9	5,048	0.7	13,409	1.7	12,764	1.7	17,237	2.2	125,659	16.3	768,903	100	
Mara	133,790	32.7	30,596	7.5	69,115	16.9	5,452	1.3	23,468	5.7	11,662	2.8	17,145	4.2	4,449	1.1	7,159	1.7	7,224	1.8	9,778	2.4	89,618	21.9	409,457	100	
Manyara	107,744	30.8	151,463	43.3	387	0.1	1,578	0.5	4,070	1.2	29,045	8.3	11,322	3.2	2,732	0.8	2,747	0.8	6,973	2.0	6,642	1.9	25,288	7.2	349,991	100	
Total	3,848,612	37.0	1,800,917	17.3	611,438	5.9	346,725	3.3	850,895	8.2	347,777	3.3	612,007	5.9	275,396	2.7	127,819	1.2	128,585	1.2	228,644	2.2	1,212,356	11.7	10,391,171	100	

5.2 LAND OWNERSHIP: Area (ha) under different forms of Land Use in FEMALE Headed Household During 2002/03 Agricultural Year By Region.

Region	Area under Temporary Mono		Area under Temporary Mixed		Area under Permanent Mono		Area under Permanent Mixed		Area under Permanent /		Area under Pasture		Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Trees		Area Rented to Others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated		Total		
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area
Dodoma	73,798	61.3	30,644	25.4	463	0.4	1,759	1.5	1,474	1.2	431	0.4	3,776	3.1	114	0.1	1,617	1.3	513	0.4	742	0.6	5,087	4.2	120,418	100	
Arusha	5,811	17.5	16,312	49.1	373	1.1	1,021	3.1	812	2.4	3,626	10.9	1,064	3.2	268	0.8	337	1.0	758	2.3	338	1.0	2,469	7.4	33,190	100	
Kilimanjaro	6,908	21.4	9,296	28.7	1,060	3.3	7,024	21.7	2,893	8.9	335	1.0	844	2.6	88	0.3	1,133	3.5	1,241	3.8	379	1.2	1,154	3.6	32,353	100	
Tanga	28,158	30.7	14,511	15.8	6,437	7.0	5,841	6.4	15,033	16.4	304	0.3	9,652	10.5	84	0.1	473	0.5	1,038	1.1	2,759	3.0	7,434	8.1	91,725	100	
Morogoro	43,853	58.1	10,975	14.5	3,778	5.0	1,569	2.1	1,805	2.4	-	0.0	1,125	1.5	537	0.7	447	0.6	2,137	2.8	1,305	1.7	7,957	10.5	75,487	100	
Pwani	10,438	25.3	5,283	12.8	3,889	9.4	4,511	10.9	7,391	17.9	888	2.2	2,481	6.0	843	2.0	96	0.2	10	0.0	954	2.3	4,482	10.9	41,266	100	
Dar es Salaam	828	14.3	437	7.6	313	5.4	1,202	20.8	2,130	36.9	7	0.1	55	1.0	8	0.1	25	0.4	1	0.0	135	2.3	633	11.0	5,775	100	
Lindi	8,965	14.2	21,942	34.8	7,200	11.4	1,715	2.7	11,788	18.7	-	0.0	3,935	6.2	65	0.1	28	0.0	412	0.7	1,568	2.5	5,446	8.6	63,063	100	
Mtwara	13,284	17.5	23,856	31.4	15,025	19.7	1,605	2.1	14,266	18.7	39	0.1	1,455	1.9	171	0.2	67	0.1	91	0.1	298	0.4	5,935	7.8	76,091	100	
Ruvuma	20,740	28.8	4,232	5.9	10,501	14.6	2,448	3.4	6,744	9.4	512	0.7	6,213	8.6	4,858	6.7	458	0.6	1,702	2.4	1,606	2.2	12,027	16.7	72,041	100	
Iringa	55,294	36.7	37,116	24.6	1,463	1.0	1,268	0.8	2,648	1.8	906	0.6	4,454	3.0	4,849	3.2	6,224	4.1	4,529	3.0	5,046	3.3	26,868	17.8	150,666	100	
Mbeya	62,183	59.7	14,355	13.8	5,061	4.9	5,334	5.1	4,168	4.0	164	0.2	2,822	2.7	1,729	1.7	1,680	1.6	1,083	1.0	937	0.9	4,645	4.5	104,161	100	
Singida	37,215	60.7	7,948	13.0	272	0.4	92	0.2	1,812	3.0	852	1.4	4,589	7.5	392	0.6	134	0.2	580	0.9	1,008	1.6	6,435	10.5	61,327	100	
Tabora	20,969	29.1	20,035	27.8	1,123	1.6	1,149	1.6	3,037	4.2	999	1.4	5,150	7.2	3,655	5.1	10	0.0	1,894	2.6	1,586	2.2	12,387	17.2	71,995	100	
Rukwa	13,878	31.6	7,500	17.1	210	0.5	69	0.2	286	0.7	478	1.1	2,476	5.6	1,332	3.0	263	0.6	891	2.0	924	2.1	15,566	35.5	43,872	100	
Kigoma	7,040	22.1	6,577	20.6	5,223	16.4	376	1.2	5,378	16.8	65	0.2	1,320	4.1	-	0.0	36	0.1	120	0.4	218	0.7	5,571	17.5	31,923	100	
Shinyanga	71,012	52.7	24,128	17.9	432	0.3	803	0.6	2,739	2.0	6,866	5.1	7,783	5.8	1,814	1.3	430	0.3	3,140	2.3	3,288	2.4	12,201	9.1	134,635	100	
Kagera	7,367	10.1	10,104	13.9	3,652	5.0	4,778	6.6	31,897	43.7	1,798	2.5	3,523	4.8	253	0.3	1,069	1.5	188	0.3	1,076	1.5	7,241	9.9	72,946	100	
Mwanza	33,573	35.1	18,750	19.6	5,554	5.8	734	0.8	15,847	16.6	722	0.8	332	0.3	672	0.7	806	0.8	2,876	3.0	1,998	2.1	13,817	14.4	95,683	100	
Mara	23,637	30.3	4,078	5.2	17,308	22.2	922	1.2	4,145	5.3	720	0.9	3,204	4.1	271	0.3	797	1.0	612	0.8	2,188	2.8	20,204	25.9	78,086	100	
Manyara	11,760	31.4	14,851	39.7	-	0.0	21	0.1	566	1.5	1,502	4.0	2,597	6.9	1,030	2.8	230	0.6	502	1.3	843	2.3	3,527	9.4	37,429	100	
Total	556,712	37.3	302,929	20.3	89,336	6.0	44,240	3.0	136,862	9.2	21,214	1.4	68,849	4.6	23,031	1.5	16,361	1.1	24,317	1.6	29,198	2.0	181,085	12.1	1,494,133	100	

5.3: LAND OWNERSHIP: Area (ha) under different forms of Land Use IN ALL Households During 2002/03 Agricultural Year By Region.

Region	Temporary Mono Crops		Temporary Mixed Crops		Permanent Mono Crops		Permanent Mixed Crops		Permanent / Annual Mix		Area under Pasture		Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Trees		Area Rented to Others		Area Unusable		Uncultivated Usable Land		Total	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Dodoma	487,445	57.0	218,871	25.6	3,342	0.4	11,460	1.3	13,491	1.6	7,801	0.9	39,437	4.6	6,902	0.8	4,431	0.5	5,533	0.6	10,443	1.2	46,108	5.4	855,264	100
Arusha	45,312	17.6	112,739	43.8	2,567	1.0	9,556	3.7	6,386	2.5	42,336	16.4	12,348	4.8	1,194	0.5	3,261	1.3	1,969	0.8	3,028	1.2	16,931	6.6	257,627	100
Kilimanjaro	49,298	17.8	68,639	24.8	7,108	2.6	52,249	18.9	26,668	9.7	18,080	6.5	27,873	10.1	357	0.1	9,859	3.6	4,807	1.7	2,888	1.0	8,499	3.1	276,325	100
Tanga	167,575	32.0	78,356	14.9	33,108	6.3	40,080	7.6	81,938	15.6	1,852	0.4	43,926	8.4	2,771	0.5	3,959	0.8	4,236	0.8	9,597	1.8	57,053	10.9	524,451	100
Morogoro	328,994	57.9	54,759	9.6	27,285	4.8	11,388	2.0	18,491	3.3	2,868	0.5	12,208	2.2	4,299	0.8	2,891	0.5	11,497	2.0	9,659	1.7	83,452	14.7	567,792	100
Pwani	59,468	19.0	33,566	10.7	41,042	13.1	43,438	13.9	65,532	20.9	5,932	1.9	14,787	4.7	5,319	1.7	722	0.2	1,818	0.6	7,702	2.5	33,671	10.8	312,996	100
Dar es Salaam	5,417	14.8	2,716	7.4	2,474	6.8	6,160	16.9	13,408	36.7	1,059	2.9	1,391	3.8	123	0.3	330	0.9	392	1.1	533	1.5	2,550	7.0	36,551	100
Lindi	36,448	10.7	96,833	28.5	45,617	13.4	14,214	4.2	79,704	23.5	79	0.0	18,095	5.3	3,293	1.0	57	0.0	1,783	0.5	7,602	2.2	35,758	10.5	339,484	100
Mtwara	63,828	13.4	136,572	28.7	105,477	22.1	12,486	2.6	98,209	20.6	1,027	0.2	11,536	2.4	6,356	1.3	403	0.1	2,280	0.5	4,543	1.0	33,652	7.1	476,368	100
Ruvuma	204,996	25.6	46,471	5.8	120,484	15.1	39,451	4.9	66,045	8.3	9,228	1.2	71,887	9.0	79,522	9.9	10,991	1.4	10,766	1.3	24,297	3.0	115,091	14.4	799,230	100
Iringa	253,966	36.7	144,871	20.9	8,711	1.3	6,800	1.0	15,714	2.3	13,005	1.9	29,220	4.2	25,366	3.7	40,484	5.9	12,913	1.9	29,318	4.2	111,464	16.1	691,830	100
Mbeya	382,607	56.9	71,336	10.6	40,612	6.0	40,475	6.0	18,111	2.7	6,372	0.9	32,723	4.9	11,629	1.7	13,078	1.9	8,915	1.3	9,854	1.5	36,515	5.4	672,227	100
Singida	273,971	59.2	48,992	10.6	2,026	0.4	3,488	0.8	8,782	1.9	18,758	4.1	37,900	8.2	14,301	3.1	1,209	0.3	5,344	1.2	11,246	2.4	37,134	8.0	463,150	100
Tabora	336,318	37.4	182,793	20.3	15,179	1.7	10,136	1.1	25,917	2.9	33,264	3.7	62,016	6.9	63,072	7.0	3,237	0.4	10,553	1.2	33,763	3.8	122,977	13.7	899,225	100
Rukwa	226,716	39.5	76,412	13.3	4,897	0.9	8,164	1.4	12,623	2.2	8,441	1.5	55,734	9.7	17,243	3.0	6,038	1.1	10,572	1.8	12,739	2.2	134,711	23.5	574,291	100
Kigoma	82,089	22.0	58,605	15.7	60,037	16.1	9,865	2.6	50,073	13.4	569	0.2	24,995	6.7	643	0.2	2,744	0.7	2,076	0.6	1,738	0.5	80,144	21.5	373,578	100
Shinyanga	753,616	51.3	233,347	15.9	6,046	0.4	11,999	0.8	42,598	2.9	121,381	8.3	105,297	7.2	34,118	2.3	3,454	0.2	21,284	1.4	26,429	1.8	108,572	7.4	1,468,142	100
Kagera	67,506	12.1	93,256	16.7	30,980	5.6	40,512	7.3	182,555	32.8	14,631	2.6	38,150	6.8	7,718	1.4	11,883	2.1	5,213	0.9	13,775	2.5	51,046	9.2	557,226	100
Mwanza	302,825	35.0	143,721	16.6	56,971	6.6	11,071	1.3	129,262	15.0	19,382	2.2	7,068	0.8	5,720	0.7	14,216	1.6	15,640	1.8	19,235	2.2	139,476	16.1	864,585	100
Mara	157,427	32.3	34,674	7.1	86,423	17.7	6,373	1.3	27,613	5.7	12,382	2.5	20,348	4.2	4,720	1.0	7,956	1.6	7,836	1.6	11,967	2.5	109,823	22.5	487,543	100
Manyara	119,503	30.8	166,314	42.9	387	0.1	1,599	0.5	4,636	1.2	30,547	7.9	13,919	3.6	3,762	1.0	2,977	0.8	7,475	1.9	7,485	1.9	28,815	7.4	387,420	100
total	4,405,324	37.1	2,103,846	17.7	700,773	5.9	390,965	3.3	987,757	8.3	368,991	3.1	680,856	5.7	298,427	2.5	144,180	1.2	152,902	1.3	257,842	2.2	1,393,441	11.7	11,885,304	100

ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION

7.1 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Number of Households By Sex of Head of Household and Having Planted During the Long Rainy Season

Region	Total Number of Agricultural Households						Household Having Planted During the Long Rainy Season					
	Total		Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed		Total		Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	323,719	100	253,566	78	70,153	22	322,651	100	252,717	100	69,934	100
Arusha	154,857	100	122,960	79	31,897	21	126,736	82	101,395	82	25,341	79
Kilimanjaro	216,173	100	180,786	84	35,386	16	163,110	75	136,664	76	26,446	75
Tanga	265,198	100	200,432	76	64,766	24	233,601	88	177,926	89	55,675	86
Morogoro	260,746	100	209,056	80	51,690	20	224,310	86	181,482	87	42,828	83
Pwani	141,530	100	115,108	81	26,422	19	70,400	50	56,437	49	13,964	53
Dar es Salaam	20,394	100	16,611	81	3,783	19	14,695	72	11,783	71	2,912	77
Lindi	153,173	100	112,618	74	40,555	26	151,154	99	110,897	98	40,258	99
Mtwara	229,314	100	175,579	77	53,735	23	226,624	99	174,081	99	52,542	98
Ruvuma	191,175	100	164,347	86	26,827	14	187,149	98	161,374	98	25,775	96
Iringa	278,717	100	193,603	69	85,114	31	277,863	100	193,238	100	84,625	99
Mbeya	372,844	100	278,613	75	94,232	25	343,685	92	259,339	93	84,346	90
Singida	179,915	100	139,553	78	40,362	22	179,359	100	138,997	100	40,362	100
Tabora	235,917	100	202,097	86	33,820	14	235,456	100	201,741	100	33,715	100
Rukwa	172,261	100	150,902	88	21,359	12	171,116	99	149,757	99	21,359	100
Kigoma	195,765	100	167,324	85	28,442	15	118,953	61	103,772	62	15,181	53
Shinyanga	377,857	100	323,921	86	53,936	14	374,699	99	321,263	99	53,436	99
Kagera	353,277	100	287,638	81	65,639	19	156,840	44	129,687	45	27,153	41
Mwanza	340,085	100	285,901	84	54,184	16	119,525	35	104,543	37	14,982	28
Mara	188,203	100	145,187	77	43,016	23	124,798	66	96,115	66	28,683	67
Manyara	154,194	100	134,268	87	19,926	13	149,363	97	131,279	98	18,085	91
Total	4,805,315	100	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	3,972,089	83	3,194,487	83	777,602	82

7.2 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Number of Households By Sex of Head of Household and Having Planted During the Short Rainy Season

Region	Number of Agricultural Households						Household Planting During the Short Rainy Season					
	Total		Number of Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed		Total		Number of Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	323,719	100	253,566	78	70,153	22	851	0	851	0	0	0
Arusha	154,857	100	122,960	79	31,897	21	48,021	31	38,375	31	9,646	30
Kilimanjaro	216,173	100	180,786	84	35,386	16	116,006	54	97,797	54	18,209	51
Tanga	265,198	100	200,432	76	64,766	24	196,502	74	149,989	75	46,512	72
Morogoro	260,746	100	209,056	80	51,690	20	131,666	50	106,980	51	24,686	48
Pwani	141,530	100	115,108	81	26,422	19	96,222	68	78,937	69	17,285	65
Dar es Salaam	20,394	100	16,611	81	3,783	19	7,464	37	5,958	36	1,506	40
Lindi	153,173	100	112,618	74	40,555	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	229,314	100	175,579	77	53,735	23	286	0	192	0	94	0
Ruvuma	191,175	100	164,347	86	26,827	14	72	0	0	0	72	0
Iringa	278,717	100	193,603	69	85,114	31	123	0	61	0	62	0
Mbeya	372,844	100	278,613	75	94,232	25	60,786	16	42,761	15	18,025	19
Singida	179,915	100	139,553	78	40,362	22	1,333	1	1,208	1	125	0
Tabora	235,917	100	202,097	86	33,820	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	172,261	100	150,902	88	21,359	12	233	0	233	0	0	0
Kigoma	195,765	100	167,324	85	28,442	15	183,763	94	157,825	94	25,938	91
Shinyanga	377,857	100	323,921	86	53,936	14	1,561	0	1,395	0	167	0
Kagera	353,277	100	287,638	81	65,639	19	322,485	91	261,764	91	60,721	93
Mwanza	340,085	100	285,901	84	54,184	16	322,248	95	270,651	95	51,597	95
Mara	188,203	100	145,187	77	43,016	23	127,507	68	101,567	70	25,941	60
Manyara	154,194	100	134,268	87	19,926	13	5,897	4	4,881	4	1,016	5
Total	4,805,315	100	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	1,623,028	34	1,321,425	34	301,603	32

7.3 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Productivity of Selected Crops During the Long Rainy Season By Crop, and Sex of Head of Household and Region.

Region		Sex of Head of Household							
		Male headed				Female headed			
		Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	yield	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	yield
Dodoma	Maize	301,043	249,716	129,776	0.4	44,023	34,078	18,053	0.4
	Paddy	3,700	3,434	2,231	0.6	525	449	356	0.7
	Cassava	4,637	2,356	2,601	0.6	1,070	386	370	0.3
	Total	309,380	255,506	134,608	0.4	45,619	34,913	18,779	0.4
Arusha	Maize	72,972	59,108	67,469	0.9	12,396	9,015	10,094	0.8
	Paddy	732	732	1,748	2.4	170	170	520	3.1
	Cassava	60	49	505	8.4	35	35	17	0.5
	Total	73,764	59,888	69,722	0.9	12,601	9,220	10,632	0.8
Kilimanjaro	Maize	49,743	44,126	62,995	1.3	8,575	7,508	8,866	1.0
	Paddy	1,307	1,248	5,122	3.9	279	279	1,016	3.6
	Cassava	245	245	214	0.9	87	35	12	0.1
	Total	51,295	45,618	68,331	1.3	8,941	7,822	9,894	1.1
Tanga	Maize	148,273	118,482	94,895	0.6	29,160	21,062	16,797	0.6
	Paddy	4,708	3,271	2,574	0.5	1,222	909	898	0.7
	Cassava	721	522	450	0.6	63	22	2	0.0
	Total	153,702	122,275	97,919	0.6	30,445	21,994	17,697	0.6
Morogoro	Maize	102,151	80,457	52,161	0.5	17,285	14,745	8,117	0.5
	Paddy	86,933	67,187	81,514	0.9	12,315	9,788	8,375	0.7
	Cassava	1,046	688	1,084	1.0	108	59	42	0.4
	Total	190,130	148,332	134,760	0.7	29,708	24,592	16,535	0.6
Pwani	Maize	27,075	13,056	9,933	0.4	5,225	2,435	1,498	0.3
	Paddy	15,544	5,912	4,065	0.3	3,030	1,102	692	0.2
	Cassava	1,893	794	995	0.5	358	131	127	0.4
	Total	44,512	19,762	14,992	0.3	8,614	3,668	2,316	0.3
Dar es Salaam	Maize	1,751	1,258	645	0.4	309	250	101	0.3
	Paddy	3,039	2,279	1,611	0.5	833	476	251	0.3
	Cassava	28	19	24	0.9	15	15	15	1.0
	Total	4,818	3,555	2,280	0.5	1,157	741	367	0.3
Lindi	Maize	57,122	42,172	20,174	0.4	14,349	10,310	4,680	0.3
	Paddy	12,049	7,610	4,290	0.4	3,653	2,068	890	0.2
	Cassava	37,778	28,554	20,922	0.6	8,641	6,299	4,823	0.6
	Total	106,949	78,336	45,386	0.4	26,643	18,677	10,393	0.4
Mtwara	Maize	60,176	51,856	25,595	0.4	11,567	9,637	3,918	0.3
	Paddy	10,924	8,128	3,912	0.4	3,095	1,946	1,020	0.3
	Cassava	91,654	77,816	58,581	0.6	21,065	17,574	13,073	0.6
	Total	162,754	137,801	88,087	0.5	35,727	29,158	18,010	0.5
Ruvuma	Maize	124,952	122,384	162,399	1.3	14,553	14,119	16,885	1.2
	Paddy	33,559	32,679	36,364	1.1	4,619	4,431	3,147	0.7
	Cassava	589	589	630	1.1	9	5	14	1.5
	Total	159,099	155,652	199,392	1.3	19,181	18,555	20,045	1.0
Iringa	Maize	195,365	188,376	211,858	1.1	58,509	56,611	54,088	0.9
	Paddy	3,917	3,528	6,781	1.7	749	715	1,317	1.8
	Cassava	741	705	1,323	1.8	81	75	35	0.4
	Total	200,024	192,608	219,962	1.1	59,339	57,401	55,440	0.9
Mbeya	Maize	166,755	129,152	200,873	1.2	35,571	29,449	44,034	1.2
	Paddy	47,419	38,840	53,847	1.1	7,324	6,013	8,933	1.2
	Cassava	6,366	4,830	13,880	2.2	1,309	916	2,469	1.9
	Total	220,539	172,822	268,600	1.2	44,205	36,378	55,436	1.3
Singida	Maize	116,891	92,850	47,646	0.4	18,591	14,240	6,410	0.3
	Paddy	3,094	2,430	1,612	0.5	572	385	361	0.6
	Cassava	1,242	663	953	0.8	311	91	176	0.6
	Total	121,226	95,944	50,211	0.4	19,474	14,716	6,947	0.4

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Region		Sex of Head of Household							
		Male				Female			
		Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	yield	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	yield
Tabora	Maize	211,418	185,731	131,821	0.6	21,442	18,895	11,301	0.5
	Paddy	62,045	52,796	56,288	0.9	3,611	2,889	2,373	0.7
	Cassava	428	333	659	1.5	3	3	0	0.1
	Total	273,892	238,860	188,768	0.7	25,056	21,787	13,674	0.5
Rukwa	Maize	137,804	132,069	151,058	1.1	11,802	11,326	12,220	1.0
	Paddy	24,654	22,902	48,031	1.9	872	766	1,489	1.7
	Cassava	21,402	15,003	34,502	1.6	1,636	1,164	2,843	1.7
	Total	183,860	169,974	233,591	1.3	14,310	13,256	16,552	1.2
Kigoma	Maize	5,546	5,527	6,910	1.2	553	553	673	1.2
	Paddy	378	378	629	1.7	241	241	411	1.7
	Cassava	252	239	102	0.4	54	54	23	0.4
	Total	6,177	6,145	7,641	1.2	848	848	1,107	1.3
Shinyanga	Maize	357,296	298,853	177,071	0.5	41,433	32,683	13,683	0.3
	Paddy	110,732	99,382	98,694	0.9	7,941	6,736	5,714	0.7
	Cassava	16,475	10,891	11,979	0.7	1,317	863	966	0.7
	Total	484,503	409,127	287,744	0.6	50,691	40,281	20,363	0.4
Kagera	Maize	10,858	10,139	8,543	0.8	1,728	1,682	1,402	0.8
	Paddy	2,805	2,805	6,822	2.4	127	127	149	1.2
	Cassava	691	499	484	0.7	81	27	62	0.8
	Total	14,354	13,443	15,849	1.1	1,936	1,836	1,613	0.8
Mwanza	Maize	11,772	8,795	7,438	0.6	1,184	1,082	761	0.6
	Paddy	32,769	30,274	36,173	1.1	2,534	2,355	2,726	1.1
	Cassava	202	147	90	0.4	11	11	70	0.6
	Total	44,743	39,216	43,701	1.0	3,729	3,448	3,557	1.0
Mara	Maize	36,672	33,494	46,573	1.3	6,956	5,989	8,093	1.2
	Paddy	2,129	2,107	3,208	1.5	474	427	697	1.5
	Cassava	260	260	556	2.1	99	99	214	2.2
	Total	39,061	35,861	50,337	1.3	7,529	6,515	9,003	1.2
Manyara	Maize	169,062	127,048	132,784	0.8	16,496	12,341	12,161	0.7
	Paddy	1,584	1,579	5,240	3.3	447	389	1,434	3.2
	Cassava	748	625	439	0.6	16	16	10	0.6
	Total	171,394	129,251	138,463	0.8	16,959	12,746	13,605	0.8
Total	Maize	2,364,697	1,994,648	1,748,616	0.7	371,706	308,011	253,834	0.7
	Paddy	464,018	389,501	460,757	1.0	54,635	42,663	42,768	0.8
	Cassava	187,458	145,824	150,971	0.8	36,370	27,876	25,362	0.7
	Total	3,016,174	2,529,974	2,360,344	0.8	462,710	378,551	321,964	0.7

7.4 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season By Use of IMPROVED SEED for Selected Crops By Sex of Head of Household and By Region

Region	Total			Use of Improved Seed			
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male headed households (%)	Female HoHH	Female headed households (%)
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,303	102,036	47,274	54	6,257	44
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	4,389	54	739	45
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	66,792	21	13,232	15
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	15,075	18	1,944	12
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	27,992	10	910	4
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	25,382	13	3,833	9
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	20,272	22	1,823	18
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	7,859	12	924	8
Ruvuma	243,231	27,937	271,169	26,486	11	2,071	7
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	72,722	15	4,736	12
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	43,416	13	6,589	10
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	33,493	14	4,259	11
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	27,152	22	4,114	20
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	7,108	3	583	1
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	36,946	16	3,114	14
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	2,112	5	139	3
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	207,521	24	19,959	22
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	13,227	8	2,703	7
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	71,315	13	14,165	14
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	49,710	18	9,023	20
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	8,265	15	2,712	26
Total	4,928,914	757,272	5,686,187	814,508	17	103,830	14

7.5 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season By Use of INSECTICIDES for Selected Crops By Sex of Head of Household and By Region

Region	Total			Insecticide Use			
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male head households (%)	Female Head	Female head households (%)
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	19,705	4	4,755	5
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	18,238	15	1,665	8
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,303	102,036	13,961	16	1,413	10
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	6,366	3	921	2
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	14,481	6	2,740	7
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	1,906	3	279	3
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	1,157	14	89	5
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	2,776	2	719	2
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	5,742	3	359	1
Ruvuma	243,231	27,937	271,169	22,655	9	2,222	8
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	136,438	44	38,692	43
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	40,815	12	5,507	8
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	10,922	4	2,793	6
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	79,772	17	4,702	12
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	25,910	9	1,724	8
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	2,206	5	184	5
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	137,051	16	8,109	9
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	2,425	4	61	1
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	8,734	10	1,373	14
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	2,533	3	707	4
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	18,412	8	1,032	4
Total	4,928,914	757,272	5,686,187	572,203	12	80,045	11

7.6 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season By Use of Farm Yard Manure by Sex of Head of Household and Region

	Total			Farm Yard Manure				Total %
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male Head %	Female Head	Female Head %	
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	135,045	25	20,742	21	155,787
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	35,141	29	4,401	22	39,542
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,294	102,026	18,756	21	2,844	20	21,600
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	20,460	10	4,304	10	24,764
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	8,182	3	812	2	8,994
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	2,057	4	24	0	2,081
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	1,677	21	122	7	1,799
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	1,689	1	515	1	2,204
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	9,019	4	1,090	2	10,110
Ruvuma	243,220	27,937	271,157	16,527	7	1,617	6	18,144
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	76,141	24	17,352	19	93,492
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	36,992	11	6,012	9	43,004
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	104,259	38	15,323	34	119,582
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	94,975	20	6,053	15	101,028
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	25,165	9	0	0	26,705
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	3,683	9	155	4	3,838
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	154,384	18	10,148	11	164,532
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	5,236	8	347	3	5,583
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	15,933	17	1,456	15	17,389
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	15,266	19	1,797	11	17,063
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	75,088	32	4,857	21	79,945
Total	4,928,903	757,263	5,686,166	855,676	17	101,509	13	957,185

7.7 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season By Use of Compost by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total			Compost				Total
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male Head %	Female Head	Female Head %	
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	7,632	1	284	0	7,916
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	1,106	1	457	2	1,563
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,294	102,026	4,415	5	656	5	5,071
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	6,681	3	969	2	7,650
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	3,832	2	629	2	4,460
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	4,567	8	580	5	5,147
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	354	4	139	8	493
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	2,745	2	580	1	3,325
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	2,391	1	293	1	2,683
Ruvuma	243,220	27,937	271,157	3,807	2	461	2	4,268
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	13,223	4	5,617	6	18,840
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	18,177	5	3,430	5	21,606
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	5,144	2	808	2	5,952
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	11,804	3	1,451	4	13,255
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	2,921	1	597	3	3,518
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	2,512	6	156	4	2,668
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	11,403	1	1,318	1	12,721
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	1,634	2	164	1	1,798
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	1,731	2	88	1	1,819
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	2,204	3	293	2	2,497
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	3,755	2	91	0	3,846
Total	4,928,903	757,263	5,686,166	112,034	2	19,061	3	131,095

7.8 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season By Use of Inorganic Manure by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total			Inorganic Fertilizer				Total
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male Head %	Female Head	Female Head %	
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	2,632	0	47	0	2,680
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	8,647	7	920	4	9,567
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,294	102,026	24,758	28	3,180	22	27,938
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	1,392	1	292	1	1,684
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	8,886	4	531	1	9,417
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	470	1	93	1	562
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	1,018	12	138	8	1,156
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	683	0	100	0	783
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	6,360	3	432	1	6,792
Ruvuma	243,220	27,937	271,157	91,716	38	8,929	32	100,645
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	81,621	26	20,975	23	102,596
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	66,141	19	10,442	15	76,583
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	2,987	1	500	1	3,487
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	60,421	13	4,014	10	64,435
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	11,497	4	472	2	11,968
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	974	2	112	3	1,086
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	13,193	2	1,480	2	14,673
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	32	0	15	0	47
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	1,398	2	54	1	1,452
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	1,444	2	134	1	1,578
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	849	0	100	0	949
Total	4,928,903	757,263	5,686,166	387,120	8	52,960	7	440,080

7.9 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season with No Fertiliser by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total			No Fertilizer Applied				Total
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male Head %	Female Head	Female Head %	
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	405,149	74	79,581	79	484,730
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	75,880	63	14,679	72	90,559
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,294	102,026	39,804	45	7,614	53	47,418
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	168,664	86	36,728	87	205,392
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	213,064	91	35,121	95	248,185
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	49,823	88	9,868	93	59,691
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	5,131	63	1,242	76	6,373
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	150,642	97	38,052	97	188,695
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	192,264	92	42,696	96	234,961
Ruvuma	243,220	27,937	271,157	131,170	54	16,930	61	148,100
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	140,313	45	46,767	52	187,081
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	223,365	65	47,870	71	271,235
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	160,443	59	28,222	63	188,665
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	304,926	65	28,013	71	332,939
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	238,968	86	18,611	88	257,579
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	33,308	82	3,595	89	36,902
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	687,253	79	76,801	86	764,054
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	60,195	90	10,806	95	71,001
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	72,421	79	8,281	84	80,702
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	62,764	77	14,281	87	77,045
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	158,526	67	17,974	78	176,500
Total	4,928,903	757,263	5,686,166	3,574,073	73	583,733	77	4,157,806

7.10 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Total Area Planted (ha) in Long Rainy Season with Fertiliser by Sex of Head of Household and Region

	Total			Total fertiliser applied				Total
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Male Head	Male Head %	Female Head	Female Head %	
Dodoma	550,459	100,654	651,113	145,310	26	21,073	21	166,383
Arusha	120,774	20,457	141,231	44,894	37	5,778	28	50,672
Kilimanjaro	87,733	14,294	102,026	47,929	55	6,680	47	54,608
Tanga	197,197	42,294	239,490	28,533	14	5,565	13	34,098
Morogoro	233,963	37,093	271,056	20,900	9	1,972	5	22,872
Pwani	56,916	10,565	67,481	7,094	12	697	7	7,790
Dar es Salaam	8,181	1,641	9,822	3,049	37	399	24	3,449
Lindi	155,759	39,248	195,006	5,117	3	1,195	3	6,312
Mtwara	210,035	44,511	254,546	17,770	8	1,815	4	19,585
Ruvuma	243,220	27,937	271,157	112,050	46	11,007	39	123,057
Iringa	311,298	90,711	402,009	170,985	55	43,944	48	214,928
Mbeya	344,675	67,754	412,429	121,310	35	19,883	29	141,193
Singida	272,832	44,853	317,685	112,390	41	16,631	37	129,021
Tabora	472,125	39,531	511,655	167,199	35	11,518	29	178,717
Rukwa	278,551	21,220	299,771	39,583	14	1,069	5	40,652
Kigoma	40,477	4,018	44,494	7,169	18	423	11	7,592
Shinyanga	866,234	89,746	955,980	178,980	21	12,946	14	191,926
Kagera	67,097	11,332	78,429	6,902	10	526	5	7,428
Mwanza	91,484	9,878	101,362	19,062	21	1,597	16	20,660
Mara	81,678	16,505	98,183	18,914	23	2,224	13	21,138
Manyara	238,218	23,022	261,239	79,692	33	5,048	22	84,740
Total	4,928,903	757,263	5,686,166	1,354,830	27	173,530	23	1,528,360

7.11 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Planted Area with Irrigation by sex of head of household and Region - SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Area Planted (ha)													
	Male head							Female head						
	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total
Dodoma	15	0	0	0	0	965	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	7,829	0	115	179	47	15,710	23,880	1,006	12	0	0	0	3,774	4,792
Kilimanjaro	7,188	351	963	498	351	50,970	60,321	1,145	63	15	82	0	7,531	8,938
Tanga	4,296	134	910	868	930	122,582	129,721	598	0	41	248	63	30,149	31,099
Morogoro	3,794	87	442	197	702	102,920	108,142	564	0	294	505	250	17,848	19,462
Pwani	866	27	175	178	294	56,686	58,226	49	0	9	20	10	9,827	9,915
Dar es Salaam	192	4	37	100	16	2,638	2,987	18	0	0	0	4	497	520
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	0	0	0	0	191	191
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	95	110
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Mbeya	1,140	379	395	237	685	29,004	31,840	186	76	89	0	43	9,407	9,800
Singida	197	0	0	0	0	1,994	2,191	0	0	0	0	0	101	101
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	1,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	2,266	157	127	1,066	861	126,238	130,715	75	238	97	160	222	13,637	14,428
Shinyanga	24	0	0	0	0	2,684	2,708	0	0	0	0	0	118	118
Kagera	1,159	202	253	547	1,302	204,845	208,307	30	0	0	31	255	34,188	34,505
Mwanza	4,825	1,097	162	672	2,276	376,303	385,335	363	0	0	104	638	51,737	52,842
Mara	1,707	2	56	68	351	102,344	104,529	160	0	13	3	51	15,540	15,767
Manyara	574	42	66	0	0	2,640	3,322	47	35	0	0	0	616	698
Total	36,073	2,482	3,701	4,610	7,817	1,199,874	1,254,557	4,255	423	558	1,153	1,638	195,271	203,298

7.12 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Planted Area with Irrigation by sex of head of household and region - LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Area in Hectare													
	Male head							Female head						
	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total
Dodoma	5,840	52	793	759	4,253	545,332	557,029	40	0	0	131	211	100,587	100,969
Arusha	9,224	27	3,020	218	30	108,300	120,819	1,057	0	598	93	61	18,676	20,485
Kilimanjaro	7,719	452	1,178	891	2,364	77,680	90,284	1,696	258	94	105	432	12,125	14,711
Tanga	3,050	25	272	1,028	21,347	192,884	218,606	528	22	100	329	6,301	41,720	48,999
Morogoro	4,976	33	486	1,449	14,310	225,846	247,101	892	50	270	286	2,263	35,684	39,446
Pwani	800	86	99	171	34,484	55,986	91,625	73	131	0	39	7,410	10,252	17,906
Dar es Salaam	343	10	9	206	6,071	7,660	14,299	57	0	0	45	1,506	1,707	3,315
Lindi	1,241	105	116	286	693	153,581	156,022	264	47	60	175	128	38,679	39,353
Mtwara	1,653	99	66	70	581	208,459	210,928	320	0	0	50	85	44,540	44,995
Ruvuma	5,727	111	404	1,714	76,407	237,366	321,727	298	3	3	33	8,215	27,814	36,366
Iringa	12,724	1,441	5,282	10,374	9,667	274,725	314,214	1,846	24	1,098	3,500	3,304	81,939	91,710
Mbeya	21,097	2,490	2,470	2,974	9,378	310,691	349,101	2,284	195	321	721	1,081	63,882	68,484
Singida	2,083	354	360	366	1,535	269,534	274,232	769	0	15	312	58	43,742	44,896
Tabora	6,360	633	368	5,968	18,897	459,060	491,286	373	38	23	432	1,774	38,689	41,329
Rukwa	3,820	631	1,580	2,685	6,059	266,301	281,077	56	0	7	0	258	20,946	21,267
Kigoma	2,177	13	0	455	64,518	40,413	107,577	90	0	0	0	7,755	4,263	12,108
Shinyanga	4,996	325	179	1,602	2,525	857,941	867,566	281	0	145	3	211	89,217	89,857
Kagera	2,353	0	35	202	28,994	66,568	98,152	0	0	0	42	7,760	11,423	19,225
Mwanza	1,839	48	50	2,038	118,102	95,904	217,981	187	60	0	164	12,654	9,882	22,948
Mara	686	305	68	645	89,089	82,990	173,783	177	8	23	258	22,362	16,645	39,472
Manyara	1,962	274	1,280	1,068	1,015	232,618	238,218	331	0	0	41	0	22,650	23,022
Total	100,670	7,513	18,114	35,168	510,320	4,769,841	5,441,626	11,618	836	2,758	6,760	83,829	735,063	840,863

7.13 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Planted area with irrigation by Sex of Household Head and Region - TOTAL (Long + short rainy season)

Region	Area in Hectare													
	Male head							Female head						
	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total	Used on All Crop	Used on 3/4 of Crop	Used on 1/2 of Crop	Used on 1/4 of Crop	Used on Less than 1/4 of Crop	Not Used	Total
Dodoma	5,855	39	396	190	532	546,297	558,009	40	0	0	33	26	100,587	100,969
Arusha	17,053	27	3,135	396	78	124,010	144,699	2,062	9	299	23	8	22,450	25,277
Kilimanjaro	14,907	602	1,070	347	339	128,650	150,605	2,841	241	55	47	54	19,656	23,649
Tanga	7,346	120	591	474	2,785	315,466	348,327	1,126	16	70	144	795	71,869	80,098
Morogoro	8,770	90	464	411	1,877	328,767	355,243	1,456	38	282	198	314	53,532	58,908
Pwani	1,666	85	137	87	4,347	112,672	149,851	122	99	5	15	927	20,079	27,820
Dar es Salaam	535	11	23	76	761	10,298	17,286	75	0	0	11	189	2,204	3,835
Lindi	1,241	79	58	71	87	153,581	156,022	264	35	30	44	16	38,679	39,544
Mtwara	1,653	74	33	18	73	208,459	210,928	335	0	0	13	11	44,635	45,105
Ruvuma	5,727	83	202	428	9,551	237,378	321,740	298	2	1	8	1,027	27,827	36,378
Iringa	12,724	1,080	2,641	2,594	1,208	303,729	346,054	2,031	18	549	875	413	91,347	101,510
Mbeya	22,237	2,152	1,433	803	1,258	312,685	351,292	2,284	203	205	180	140	63,983	68,585
Singida	2,280	265	180	92	192	270,584	275,281	769	0	8	78	7	43,742	44,896
Tabora	6,360	475	184	1,492	2,362	459,060	491,286	373	29	11	108	222	52,326	55,758
Rukwa	3,820	473	790	671	757	268,985	283,785	56	0	3	0	32	21,064	21,385
Kigoma	4,443	128	63	380	8,172	245,258	315,884	120	178	48	40	997	38,451	46,613
Shinyanga	5,020	244	89	400	316	1,234,244	1,252,902	643	0	73	1	26	140,954	142,699
Kagera	3,512	151	144	187	3,787	168,912	202,681	160	0	0	18	1,002	26,964	34,993
Mwanza	6,665	859	106	677	15,047	98,544	221,303	235	45	0	67	1,662	10,498	23,646
Mara	2,393	230	62	178	11,180	1,282,865	1,428,340	4,432	6	18	65	2,802	211,915	242,770
Manyara	2,536	237	673	267	127	232,618	238,218	331	26	0	10	0	22,650	23,022
Total	136,743	7,503	12,475	10,242	64,835	7,043,061	7,819,733	20,054	944	1,658	1,978	10,671	1,125,413	840,863

7.14 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION: Number of Households By Sex of Head of Household and Having Planted During the Long Rainy Season

Region	Total Number of Agricultural Households						Household Planting During the Long Rainy Season					
	Total		Number of Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed		Total		Number of Male Headed Household		Number of Female Headed Household	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	323,719	100	253,566	78	70,153	22	322,651	100	252,717	100	69,934	100
Arusha	154,857	100	122,960	79	31,897	21	126,736	82	101,395	82	25,341	79
Kilimanjaro	216,173	100	180,786	84	35,386	16	163,110	75	136,664	76	26,446	75
Tanga	265,198	100	200,432	76	64,766	24	233,601	88	177,926	89	55,675	86
Morogoro	260,746	100	209,056	80	51,690	20	224,310	86	181,482	87	42,828	83
Pwani	141,530	100	115,108	81	26,422	19	70,400	50	56,437	49	13,964	53
Dar es Salaam	20,394	100	16,611	81	3,783	19	14,695	72	11,783	71	2,912	77
Lindi	153,173	100	112,618	74	40,555	26	151,154	99	110,897	98	40,258	99
Mtwara	229,314	100	175,579	77	53,735	23	226,624	99	174,081	99	52,542	98
Ruvuma	191,175	100	164,347	86	26,827	14	187,149	98	161,374	98	25,775	96
Iringa	278,717	100	193,603	69	85,114	31	277,863	100	193,238	100	84,625	99
Mbeya	372,844	100	278,613	75	94,232	25	343,685	92	259,339	93	84,346	90
Singida	179,915	100	139,553	78	40,362	22	179,359	100	138,997	100	40,362	100
Tabora	235,917	100	202,097	86	33,820	14	235,456	100	201,741	100	33,715	100
Rukwa	172,261	100	150,902	88	21,359	12	171,116	99	149,757	99	21,359	100
Kigoma	195,765	100	167,324	85	28,442	15	118,953	61	103,772	62	15,181	53
Shinyanga	377,857	100	323,921	86	53,936	14	374,699	99	321,263	99	53,436	99
Kagera	353,277	100	287,638	81	65,639	19	156,840	44	129,687	45	27,153	41
Mwanza	340,085	100	285,901	84	54,184	16	119,525	35	104,543	37	14,982	28
Mara	188,203	100	145,187	77	43,016	23	124,798	66	96,115	66	28,683	67
Manyara	154,194	100	134,268	87	19,926	13	149,363	97	131,279	98	18,085	91
Total	4,805,315	100	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	3,972,089	83	3,194,487	83	777,602	82

7.15 ANNUAL CROP PRODUCTION:: Number of Households Planting during the SHORT RAINY SEASON by Region

Region	Number of Agricultural Households						Household Having Planted During the Short Rainy Season					
	Total		Male Headed Household		Female Headed		Total		Headed Household		Female Headed Household	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	323,719	100	253,566	78	70,153	22	851	0	851	0	0	0
Arusha	154,857	100	122,960	79	31,897	21	48,021	31	38,375	31	9,646	30
Kilimanjaro	216,173	100	180,786	84	35,386	16	116,006	54	97,797	54	18,209	51
Tanga	265,198	100	200,432	76	64,766	24	196,502	74	149,989	75	46,512	72
Morogoro	260,746	100	209,056	80	51,690	20	131,666	50	106,980	51	24,686	48
Pwani	141,530	100	115,108	81	26,422	19	96,222	68	78,937	69	17,285	65
Dar es Salaam	20,394	100	16,611	81	3,783	19	7,464	37	5,958	36	1,506	40
Lindi	153,173	100	112,618	74	40,555	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	229,314	100	175,579	77	53,735	23	286	0	192	0	94	0
Ruvuma	191,175	100	164,347	86	26,827	14	72	0	0	0	72	0
Iringa	278,717	100	193,603	69	85,114	31	123	0	61	0	62	0
Mbeya	372,844	100	278,613	75	94,232	25	60,786	16	42,761	15	18,025	19
Singida	179,915	100	139,553	78	40,362	22	1,333	1	1,208	1	125	0
Tabora	235,917	100	202,097	86	33,820	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	172,261	100	150,902	88	21,359	12	233	0	233	0	0	0
Kigoma	195,765	100	167,324	85	28,442	15	183,763	94	157,825	94	25,938	91
Shinyanga	377,857	100	323,921	86	53,936	14	1,561	0	1,395	0	167	0
Kagera	353,277	100	287,638	81	65,639	19	322,485	91	261,764	91	60,721	93
Mwanza	340,085	100	285,901	84	54,184	16	322,248	95	270,651	95	51,597	95
Mara	188,203	100	145,187	77	43,016	23	127,507	68	101,567	70	25,941	60
Manyara	154,194	100	134,268	87	19,926	13	5,897	4	4,881	4	1,016	5
Total	4,805,315	100	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	1,623,028	34	1,321,425	34	301,603	32

7.16 Main Reason for Not Planting During the Long Rainy Season By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Number of Male Headed Household										Number of Female Headed Household														
	No Rains	%	Rains Came Too Late	%	Does not Plant Crops	%	No Money	%	Illness / Social Problems	%	Total	%	No Rains	%	Rains Came Too Late	%	Does not Plant Crops	%	No Money	%	Illness / Social Problems	%	Total	%	
Dodoma	0	0	229	27	0	0	0	620	73	849	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	100	220	100		
Arusha	1,523	7.1	3,301	15	11,476	53	989	5	4,275	20	21,565	100	353	5.4	696	11	3,592	55	0	0	1,915	29.2	6,556	100	
Kilimanjaro	6,951	16	7,021	16	20,613	47	1,104	3	8,433	19	44,122	100	906	10.1	1,368	15	3,131	35	410	4.6	3,126	35	8,941	100	
Tanga	4,017	18	7,236	32	6,891	31	164	1	4,199	19	22,507	100	1,388	15.3	2,493	27	1,322	15	59	0.7	3,828	42.1	9,091	100	
Morogoro	8,208	30	5,357	19	4,372	16	1,691	6	7,947	29	27,575	100	2,997	33.8	2,018	23	1,991	22	322	3.6	1,533	17.3	8,861	100	
Pwani	22,664	39	7,996	14	17,767	30	1,139	2	8,975	15	58,541	100	5,687	45.6	1,539	12	2,856	23	213	1.7	2,164	17.4	12,458	100	
Dar es Salaam	725	15	1,353	28	1,913	40	183	4	652	14	4,827	100	179	20.6	257	29	190	22	47	5.4	198	22.7	871	100	
Lindi	68	4	71	4.1	1,099	64	0	0	483	28	1,721	100	0	0.0	0	0	298	100	0	0	0	0	298	100	
Mtwara	221	15	0	0	187	12	99	7	992	66	1,498	100	0	0.0	0	0	197	17	0	0	995	83.5	1,192	100	
Ruvuma	0	0	257	8.6	2,389	80	0	0	328	11	2,974	100	0	0.0	204	19	516	49	0	0	332	31.6	1,052	100	
Iringa	0	0	122	34	122	33	0	0	120	33	364	100	0	0.0	61	13	0	0	0	0	428	87.5	489	100	
Mbeya	0	0	585	3.1	15,255	80	235	1	3,083	16	19,158	100	243	2.5	348	3.5	7,103	72	0	0	2,193	22.2	9,886	100	
Singida	0	0	136	24	242	44	0	0	178	32	557	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	25	7.1	0	0	330	93	355	100	0	0.0	105	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	100	
Rukwa	0	0	190	17	469	41	0	0	487	42	1,145	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1,008	1.6	11,619	18	21,825	34	5,041	8	24,059	38	63,552	100	460	3.5	1,700	13	4,847	37	448	3.4	5,806	43.8	13,260	100	
Shinyanga	433	16	784	30	171	6.4	213	8	1,057	40	2,658	100	22	6.6	149	45	162	49	0	0	0	0	333	100	
Kagera	12,957	8.2	28,508	18	61,995	39	6,203	4	48,288	31	157,951	100	2,117	5.5	4,462	12	15,275	40	807	2.1	15,824	41.1	38,485	100	
Mwanza	51,432	28	71,334	39	24,179	13	8,284	5	26,128	14	181,358	100	11,664	29.8	14,825	38	4,661	12	1,530	3.9	6,521	16.6	39,202	100	
Mara	7,277	15	11,225	23	15,924	32	1,138	2	13,508	28	49,071	100	928	6.5	2,760	19	4,798	33	659	4.6	5,188	36.2	14,334	100	
Manyara	328	11	460	15	1,247	42	0	0	954	32	2,990	100	159	8.6	253	14	503	27	45	2.4	882	47.9	1,841	100	
Total	117,811	18	157,784	24	208,161	31	26,482	4	155,098	23	665,337	100	27,102	16.2	33,238	20	51,443	31	4,541	2.7	51,152	30.5	167,475	100	

7.17 Main Reason for Not Planting During the Short Rainy Season By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Main reason for not planting during short rainy season																											
	Male headed households											Number of Female Headed Household																
No Rains	%	Rains Came Too Late	%	Does not Plant Annual Crops	%	No Money	%	Don't Get Vuli Season	%	Illness / Social Problems	%	Total	Total with Vuli Season	No Rains	%	Rains Came Too Late	%	Does not Plant Annual Crops	%	No Money	%	Don't Get Vuli Season	%	Illness / Social Problems	%	Total with Vuli Season	Total	
Dodoma	1,724	12	8,037	56	4,127	29	457	3	238,240	94	129	1	252,714	14,474	1,045	20	2,036	39	1,970	38	0	0	64,986	93	117	2	5,167	70,153
Arusha	20,145	39	14,635	28	10,913	21	2,351	5	32,700	39	3,646	7	84,390	51,690	3,580	27	3,536	27	4,316	33	298	2	9,131	41	1,391	11	13,121	22,251
Kilimanjaro	20,921	34	13,818	23	17,338	28	2,252	4	22,015	27	6,645	11	82,990	60,975	3,782	29	2,994	23	2,775	21	552	4	4,038	24	3,036	23	13,140	17,178
Tanga	18,941	45	11,341	27	1,812	4	814	2	8,133	16	9,402	22	50,443	42,310	5,523	36	2,850	19	695	5	611	4	2,894	16	5,679	37	15,359	18,253
Morogoro	30,036	39	32,568	43	2,765	4	5,212	7	25,505	25	5,990	8	102,076	76,571	8,531	45	7,983	42	229	1	1,283	7	8,036	30	941	5	18,967	27,004
Pwani	13,038	44	4,780	16	6,412	21	1,186	4	6,283	17	4,462	15	36,161	29,878	4,126	55	710	9	984	13	414	6	1,624	18	1,279	17	7,513	9,137
Dar es Salaam	3,646	42	2,205	25	2,115	24	284	3	1,987	19	415	5	10,653	8,666	885	44	607	30	164	8	120	6	287	13	215	11	1,990	2,277
Lindi	286	10	1,184	42	107	4	1,151	41	109,802	97	87	3	112,618	2,815	67	5	498	39	0	0	718	56	39,273	97	0	0	1,283	40,555
Mtwara	1,237	34	1,484	41	880	24	0	0	171,786	98	0	0	175,388	3,602	383	20	971	51	459	24	0	0	51,730	96	98	5	1,910	53,640
Ruvuma	1,397	20	4,674	66	902	13	132	2	157,243	96	0	0	164,347	7,104	205	17	578	48	284	24	128	11	25,560	96	0	0	1,196	26,755
Iringa	806	17	3,454	72	451	9	0	0	188,714	98	116	2	193,541	4,828	494	18	2,236	80	61	2	0	0	82,261	97	0	0	2,791	85,052
Mbeya	6,280	34	7,173	39	2,635	14	1,581	9	217,390	92	793	4	235,852	18,462	1,058	19	2,413	44	699	13	597	11	70,669	93	769	14	5,537	76,206
Singida	556	34	891	54	120	7	0	0	136,695	99	84	5	138,346	1,651	133	17	463	58	196	25	0	0	39,445	98	0	0	792	40,237
Tabora	767	41	653	35	410	22	26	1	200,215	99	26	1	202,097	1,881	150	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,670	100	0	0	150	33,820
Rukwa	410	42	413	43	144	15	0	0	149,702	99	0	0	150,669	967	0	0	118	100	0	0	0	0	21,240	99	0	0	118	21,359
Kigoma	160	2	2,944	32	3,107	34	356	4	280	3	2,652	29	9,499	9,219	0	0	653	26	666	27	0	0	0	0	1,186	47	2,504	2,504
Shinyanga	2,865	15	8,541	44	7,061	37	675	4	303,303	94	82	0	322,527	19,224	473	16	1,095	36	1,319	44	139	5	50,743	94	0	0	3,026	53,769
Kagera	6,435	26	3,035	12	6,796	27	884	4	703	3	8,022	32	25,875	25,171	1,131	23	662	13	349	7	657	13	0	0	2,118	43	4,917	4,917
Mwanza	3,716	26	5,783	41	1,017	7	989	7	1,035	7	2,709	19	15,249	14,215	588	24	1,023	42	114	5	54	2	125	5	683	28	2,463	2,587
Mara	9,660	26	11,246	30	7,113	19	1,374	4	6,638	15	7,589	21	43,620	36,982	2,836	19	4,660	31	3,476	23	916	6	2,262	13	2,926	20	14,813	17,076
Manyara	12,273	31	19,744	50	4,869	12	2,424	6	89,761	69	316	1	129,387	39,626	2,078	34	2,907	48	786	13	285	5	12,853	68	0	0	6,056	18,910
Total	155,300	33	158,603	34	81,096	17	22,147	5	2,068,130	81	53,165	11	2,538,441	470,311	37,067	30	38,993	32	19,542	16	6,774	6	520,828	81	20,438	17	122,814	643,642

7.18 Number of Households Using Secondary Products By Sex of Head of Household and Having Planted During the Long Rainy Season

Region	Total Number of Agricultural Households						Household Using Secondary Product						Household Not Using Secondary Product					
	Total		Male Headed Household		Female Headed		Total		Headed Household		Number of Female Headed Household		Total		Male Headed Household		Female Headed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Male headed households	Female headed households	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	323,719	100	253,566	78	70,153	22	71,619	22	62,061	24	9,558	14	252,100	78	191,505	59	60,595	19
Arusha	154,857	100	122,960	79	31,897	21	77,411	50	62,403	51	15,008	47	77,446	50	60,558	39	16,889	11
Kilimanjaro	216,173	100	180,786	84	35,386	16	148,630	69	126,833	70	21,797	62	67,542	31	53,953	25	13,589	6
Tanga	265,198	100	200,432	76	64,766	24	31,574	12	24,129	12	7,445	11	233,624	88	176,303	66	57,320	22
Morogoro	260,746	100	209,056	80	51,690	20	19,100	7	14,689	7	4,412	9	241,645	93	194,368	75	47,278	18
Pwani	141,530	100	115,108	81	26,422	19	8,866	6	7,606	7	1,260	5	132,664	94	107,502	76	25,162	18
Dar es Salaam	20,394	100	16,611	81	3,783	19	5,169	25	4,250	26	918	24	15,226	75	12,361	61	2,865	14
Lindi	153,173	100	112,618	74	40,555	26	6,014	4	4,849	4	1,164	3	147,160	96	107,769	70	39,391	26
Mtwara	229,314	100	175,579	77	53,735	23	21,983	10	16,985	10	4,997	9	207,331	90	158,594	69	48,737	21
Ruvuma	191,175	100	164,347	86	26,827	14	34,148	18	30,069	18	4,080	15	157,026	82	134,279	70	22,748	12
Iringa	278,717	100	193,603	69	85,114	31	77,398	28	60,570	31	16,828	20	201,319	72	133,032	48	68,287	25
Mbeya	372,844	100	278,613	75	94,232	25	96,365	26	76,821	28	19,545	21	276,479	74	201,792	54	74,687	20
Singida	179,915	100	139,553	78	40,362	22	115,717	64	91,974	66	23,743	59	64,198	36	47,579	26	16,619	9
Tabora	235,917	100	202,097	86	33,820	14	59,875	25	55,194	27	4,681	14	176,042	75	146,903	62	29,140	12
Rukwa	172,261	100	150,902	88	21,359	12	9,187	5	8,483	6	704	3	163,074	95	142,419	83	20,655	12
Kigoma	195,765	100	167,324	85	28,442	15	42,355	22	35,994	22	6,361	22	153,410	78	131,329	67	22,081	11
Shinyanga	377,857	100	323,921	86	53,936	14	138,040	37	121,584	38	16,456	31	239,818	63	202,338	54	37,480	10
Kagera	353,277	100	287,638	81	65,639	19	71,449	20	55,688	19	15,761	24	281,828	80	231,950	66	49,878	14
Mwanza	340,085	100	285,901	84	54,184	16	63,164	19	52,609	18	10,555	19	276,920	81	233,291	69	43,629	13
Mara	188,203	100	145,187	77	43,016	23	30,626	16	24,694	17	5,932	14	157,577	84	120,492	64	37,084	20
Manyara	154,194	100	134,268	87	19,926	13	82,605	54	75,358	56	7,246	36	71,590	46	58,910	38	12,679	8
Total	4,805,315	100	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	1,211,295	25	1,012,844	26	198,452	21	3,594,019	75	2,847,227	59	746,792	16

7.19 Use of Secondary Products by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Use of Secondary Product																															
	Feeding to Livestock				Building Material				Fuel for Cooking				Consumed by Household								sold				Did not use				Other			
	Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household		Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	104,802	89	13,193	11	1,401	84	271	16	2,864	79	774	21	4,044	78	1,166	22	4,556	80	1,114	20	11,917	88	1,676	12	673	100	0	0				
Arusha	100,788	82	21,923	18	281	61	177	39	2,723	88	356	12	217	25	666	75	4,992	60	3,311	40	330	100	0	0	152	100	0	0				
Kilimanjaro	229,459	86	36,609	14	865	81	206	19	4,833	81	1,129	19	3,295	88	465	12	8,407	78	2,349	22	6,075	79	1,663	21	126	100	0	0				
Tanga	30,006	81	7,028	19	1,034	74	355	26	819	82	180	18	886	44	1,123	56	998	54	843	46	1,935	73	715	27	0	0	0	0				
Morogoro	10,434	91	1,061	9	3,325	72	1,300	28	2,953	71	1,179	29	2,411	65	1,290	35	570	67	284	33	398	100	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Pwani	1,261	87	180	13	2,984	91	279	9	608	85	108	15	3,321	83	662	17	44	23	144	77	83	50	83	50	0	0	0	0				
Dar es Salaam	1,906	91	183	9	298	92	25	8	483	88	64	12	3,372	77	1,026	23	181	88	25	12	267	61	173	39	0	0	0	0				
Lindi	291	46	348	54	1,821	81	431	19	309	82	68	18	1,753	81	423	19	516	85	88	15	995	74	359	26	0	0	0	0				
Mtwara	5,269	84	1,034	16	4,446	74	1,522	26	697	100	0	0	9,754	75	3,196	25	1,384	53	1,219	47	1,311	78	372	22	0	0	0	0				
Ruvuma	34,565	92	2,883	8	1,849	88	261	12	1,822	92	165	8	18,927	83	3,978	17	288	58	208	42	2,591	95	132	5	0	0	0	0				
Iringa	55,693	83	11,625	17	2,894	84	535	16	527	80	132	20	19,313	71	8,078	29	3,544	82	776	18	8,708	76	2,707	24	0	0	0	0				
Mbeya	101,971	84	20,099	16	5,016	76	1,582	24	4,428	82	997	18	19,243	75	6,320	25	4,639	58	3,346	42	7,527	82	1,692	18	0	0	0	0				
Singida	122,886	85	21,187	15	2,410	68	1,153	32	34,160	77	10,195	23	11,621	65	6,318	35	3,198	55	2,612	45	11,609	73	4,388	27	0	0	0	0				
Tabora	86,406	96	3,446	4	4,269	83	903	17	1,379	92	119	8	13,527	81	3,253	19	435	52	409	48	5,669	98	114	2	0	0	0	0				
Rukwa	4,186	91	417	9	2,377	91	236	9	3,090	87	472	13	1,604	98	34	2	388	100	0	0	445	100	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kigoma	8,977	98	191	2	4,139	80	1,065	20	14,552	81	3,438	19	32,670	86	5,401	14	685	91	69	9	4,492	81	1,044	19	0	0	0	0				
Shinyanga	161,270	90	17,481	10	14,912	91	1,430	9	29,071	87	4,204	13	9,753	81	2,216	19	3,325	80	851	20	19,837	84	3,864	16	179	100	0	0				
Kagera	23,907	89	2,832	11	148	100	0	0	16,259	69	7,240	31	60,194	78	16,898	22	387	72	149	28	1,186	62	739	38	3,633	67	1,828	33				
Mwanza	31,245	86	5,123	14	10,424	85	1,768	15	20,482	83	4,271	17	10,566	88	1,455	12	481	57	364	43	4,270	73	1,614	27	0	0	0	0				
Mara	13,562	88	1,909	12	313	60	206	40	14,997	75	4,886	25	1,857	91	187	9	251	100	0	0	2,653	89	336	11	0	0	0	0				
Manyara	138,912	92	12,634	8	1,963	100	0	0	6,666	84	1,282	16	1,233	100	0	0	4,721	93	366	7	4,162	96	171	4	563	100	0	0				
Total	1,267,795	87	181,386	13	67,169	83	13,706	17	163,724	80	41,258	20	229,561	78	64,155	22	43,990	70	18,525	30	96,460	82	21,842	18	5,326	74	1,828	26				

CROP STORAGE

9.1 Number of Households Storing Crops By Sex of Head of Household and By Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household											
	Male Headed Households				Female Headed Households				Total			
	Storing Crops	%	Not Storing Crops	Total	Storing Crops	%	Not Storing Crops	Total	Storing Crops	%	Not Storing Crops	Total
Dodoma	164,410	65	89,156	253,566	41,511	59	28,642	70,153	205,921	64	117,798	323,719
Arusha	91,123	74	31,837	122,960	21,761	68	10,136	31,897	112,884	73	41,973	154,857
Kilimanjaro	120,661	67	60,126	180,786	22,233	63	13,154	35,386	142,893	66	73,279	216,173
Tanga	174,794	87	25,639	200,432	53,981	83	10,785	64,766	228,775	86	36,424	265,198
Morogoro	176,342	84	32,714	209,056	43,193	84	8,496	51,690	219,535	84	41,211	260,746
Pwani	36,738	32	78,370	115,108	7,953	30	18,469	26,422	44,691	32	96,839	141,530
Dar es Salaam	7,635	46	8,976	16,611	1,975	52	1,809	3,783	9,610	47	10,784	20,394
Lindi	74,149	66	38,469	112,618	25,060	62	15,495	40,555	99,209	65	53,964	153,173
Mtwara	131,655	75	43,924	175,579	35,629	66	18,105	53,735	167,284	73	62,030	229,314
Ruvuma	158,139	96	6,209	164,347	24,258	90	2,569	26,827	182,397	95	8,778	191,175
Iringa	182,034	94	11,568	193,603	77,492	91	7,622	85,114	259,527	93	19,190	278,717
Mbeya	253,461	91	25,151	278,613	84,215	89	10,016	94,232	337,677	91	35,168	372,844
Singida	126,408	91	13,146	139,553	36,468	90	3,894	40,362	162,876	91	17,040	179,915
Tabora	186,919	92	15,178	202,097	31,179	92	2,641	33,820	218,098	92	17,819	235,917
Rukwa	144,040	95	6,862	150,902	20,374	95	985	21,359	164,414	95	7,847	172,261
Kigoma	159,661	95	7,663	167,324	27,498	97	944	28,442	187,159	96	8,607	195,765
Shinyanga	275,542	85	48,379	323,921	41,431	77	12,505	53,936	316,973	84	60,884	377,857
Kagera	259,607	90	28,032	287,638	59,507	91	6,132	65,639	319,114	90	34,163	353,277
Mwanza	252,024	88	33,877	285,901	47,015	87	7,169	54,184	299,039	88	41,046	340,085
Mara	109,190	75	35,996	145,187	27,349	64	15,667	43,016	136,539	73	51,664	188,203
Manyara	110,347	82	23,922	134,268	13,531	68	6,395	19,926	123,878	80	30,316	154,194
Total	3,194,878	83	665,192	3,860,070	743,615	79	201,630	945,244	3,938,493	82	866,822	4,805,315

9.2 Main Purpose for Storing Crops by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Main Purpose																Total	
	Food for the Household				To Sell for Higher Price				Seeds for Planting				Other					
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dodoma	85,037	76.3	17,488	78	4,727	4.2	726	3	20,958	18.8	4,228	19	694	0.6	0	0	111,415	22,443
Arusha	80,544	95.6	18,794	98	1,214	1.4	138	1	2,497	3.0	196	1	0	0.0	0	0	84,255	19,128
Kilimanjaro	108,459	96.6	19,359	98	2,607	2.3	352	2	1,129	1.0	72	0	121	0.1	0	0	112,317	19,783
Tanga	156,742	93.0	48,906	95	1,094	0.6	199	0	10,490	6.2	2,404	5	249	0.1	212	0	168,574	51,721
Morogoro	123,810	84.1	30,722	84	2,225	1.5	505	1	20,145	13.7	5,222	14	1,076	0.7	12	0	147,256	36,460
Pwani	20,906	89.1	4,221	84	0	0.0	0	0	2,569	10.9	796	16	0	0.0	0	0	23,475	5,017
Dar es Salaam	2,445	80.2	523	75	40	1.3	0	0	505	16.6	177	25	60	2.0	0	0	3,049	700
Lindi	42,611	71.1	11,609	62	540	0.9	0	0	16,743	28.0	7,061	38	0	0.0	69	0	59,894	18,740
Mtwara	74,884	68.6	17,927	68	2,122	1.9	189	1	32,196	29.5	8,128	31	0	0.0	0	0	109,202	26,244
Ruvuma	139,579	92.4	20,173	93	3,493	2.3	367	2	7,910	5.2	1,215	6	107	0.1	0	0	151,090	21,754
Iringa	164,815	93.4	69,002	92	5,196	2.9	2,634	3	5,868	3.3	3,421	5	501	0.3	260	0	176,380	75,316
Mbeya	207,314	92.8	69,433	95	10,604	4.7	2,341	3	5,273	2.4	1,210	2	225	0.1	325	0	223,416	73,308
Singida	90,288	97.8	22,429	97	295	0.3	0	0	1,767	1.9	582	3	0	0.0	0	0	92,349	23,012
Tabora	162,240	91.4	25,706	87	6,014	3.4	1,198	4	8,976	5.1	2,623	9	196	0.1	0	0	177,426	29,527
Rukwa	121,274	90.6	17,197	90	3,712	2.8	410	2	8,786	6.6	1,480	8	115	0.1	0	0	133,886	19,088
Kigoma	131,954	88.8	21,614	90	5,243	3.5	264	1	11,454	7.7	2,102	9	0	0.0	0	0	148,652	23,980
Shinyanga	239,888	96.7	35,281	96	1,637	0.7	462	1	6,617	2.7	1,013	3	0	0.0	0	0	248,142	36,757
Kagera	182,172	78.5	38,604	75	5,161	2.2	1,093	2	44,495	19.2	11,674	23	171	0.1	171	0	231,998	51,542
Mwanza	216,586	93.9	39,489	92	2,545	1.1	531	1	11,185	4.9	3,127	7	253	0.1	0	0	230,569	43,147
Mara	74,861	90.5	17,686	88	3,503	4.2	728	4	4,244	5.1	1,600	8	70	0.1	0	0	82,679	20,014
Manyara	103,464	97.2	12,327	99	2,029	1.9	75	1	916	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	66	1	106,410	12,468
Total	2,529,871	89.6	558,491	89	64,001	2.3	12,212	2	224,723	8.0	58,331	9	3,837	0.1	1,114	0	2,822,432	630,147

9.3 Methods used for storage of MAIZE Crop by sex of head of household by Region

Region	Method of Storage																			
	In Locally Made Traditional				In Improved Locally Made				In Modern Store				In Sacks / Open Drum				In Airtight Drum			
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%		
Dodoma	30,883	28	5,878	26	1,209	1	258	1	144	0	142	1	73,063	66	15,204	68	581	1	0	0
Arusha	18,505	22	4,741	25	4,371	5	1,071	6	1,016	1	0	0	54,927	65	12,286	64	5,044	6	972	5
Kilimanjaro	9,044	8	1,404	7	6,071	5	735	4	495	0	103	1	39,601	35	6,626	33	56,436	50	10,665	54
Tanga	127,242	75	41,542	80	2,880	2	979	2	47	0	87	0	30,740	18	7,409	14	1,556	1	342	1
Morogoro	43,030	29	11,827	32	3,153	2	333	1	257	0	0	0	97,689	66	22,989	63	1,404	1	733	2
Pwani	14,303	61	3,338	67	888	4	0	0	58	0	80	2	6,322	27	1,039	21	204	1	0	0
Dar es Salaam	707	23	130	19	166	5	59	8	0	0	0	0	1,319	43	223	32	680	22	217	31
Lindi	46,702	78	15,211	81	738	1	401	2	631	1	175	1	9,060	15	1,984	11	886	1	435	2
Mtwara	83,546	77	20,751	79	3,225	3	326	1	846	1	0	0	18,472	17	4,424	17	607	1	0	0
Ruvuma	56,756	38	6,730	31	2,501	2	833	4	381	0	0	0	88,567	59	13,913	64	174	0	73	0
Iringa	80,767	46	30,306	40	2,880	2	1,274	2	525	0	252	0	90,120	51	42,245	56	502	0	386	1
Mbeya	69,210	31	23,832	33	3,349	1	411	1	165	0	88	0	146,767	66	47,436	65	303	0	171	0
Singida	60,159	65	15,119	66	838	1	123	1	170	0	0	0	30,576	33	7,559	33	241	0	0	0
Tabora	77,826	44	11,352	38	1,740	1	572	2	0	0	0	0	96,723	55	17,128	58	225	0	126	0
Rukwa	35,074	26	4,492	24	463	0	302	2	203	0	0	0	97,193	73	14,259	75	276	0	0	0
Kigoma	52,682	35	9,973	42	1,347	1	300	1	0	0	0	0	93,074	63	13,242	55	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	105,859	43	14,041	38	4,108	2	279	1	451	0	78	0	136,396	55	22,043	60	31	0	173	0
Kagera	76,620	33	21,025	41	3,256	1	450	1	952	0	148	0	149,652	65	29,434	57	378	0	0	0
Mwanza	44,079	19	8,103	19	2,221	1	214	0	887	0	151	0	181,576	79	34,124	79	607	0	0	0
Mara	51,792	63	12,111	61	764	1	140	1	141	0	0	0	29,786	36	7,524	38	0	0	0	0
Manyara	49,720	47	5,005	40	2,216	2	281	2	190	0	0	0	53,026	50	7,143	57	529	0	38	0
Total	1,134,505	40	266,912	42	48,384	2	9,343	1	7,560	0	1,304	0	1,524,650	54	328,233	52	70,664	3	14,331	2

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Region	Method of Storage										
	Unprotected Pile				Other				Total		Total
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	Female	
Dodoma	333	0	0	0	5,202	5	960	4	111,415	22,443	133,858
Arusha	319	0	60	0	74	0	0	0	84,255	19,128	103,383
Kilimanjaro	205	0	44	0	465	0	205	1	112,317	19,783	132,099
Tanga	5,065	3	1,223	2	1,044	1	138	0	168,574	51,721	220,294
Morogoro	985	1	351	1	738	1	227	1	147,256	36,460	183,716
Pwani	1,164	5	397	8	536	2	164	3	23,475	5,017	28,492
Dar es Salaam	0	0	0	0	178	6	71	10	3,049	700	3,750
Lindi	572	1	175	1	1,304	2	357	2	59,894	18,740	78,634
Mtwara	586	1	193	1	1,920	2	550	2	109,202	26,244	135,446
Ruvuma	1,416	1	74	0	1,294	1	131	1	151,090	21,754	172,844
Iringa	433	0	224	0	1,153	1	629	1	176,380	75,316	251,696
Mbeya	971	0	88	0	2,650	1	1,283	2	223,416	73,308	296,724
Singida	85	0	0	0	282	0	211	1	92,349	23,012	115,361
Tabora	536	0	149	1	376	0	200	1	177,426	29,527	206,953
Rukwa	544	0	34	0	133	0	0	0	133,886	19,088	152,974
Kigoma	617	0	305	1	931	1	160	1	148,652	23,980	172,631
Shinyanga	354	0	0	0	943	0	144	0	248,142	36,757	284,899
Kagera	383	0	0	0	756	0	486	1	231,998	51,542	283,540
Mwanza	996	0	499	1	202	0	55	0	230,569	43,147	273,716
Mara	78	0	103	1	116	0	135	1	82,679	20,014	102,693
Manyara	277	0	0	0	452	0	0	0	106,410	12,468	118,877
Total	15,920	1	3,918	1	20,749	1	6,106	1	2,822,432	630,147	3,452,579

9.4 Number of households with different degrees of storage loss by Sex of Household Head and Region

Region	Estimate Storage Loss																Total				
	Little or no Loss				Between 0 and 1/4 loss				Between 1/4 and 1/2 Loss				Over 1/2 Loss				Male Headed	differ -ence	Female Headed	differ -ence	
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	differ -ence	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed					%
Dodoma	82,284	74	17,648	79	21,826	75	3,628	76	-1	4,446	15	570	12	2,858	10	597	12	111,415	29,131	22,443	4,795
Arusha	65,280	77	14,571	76	15,223	80	2,800	61	19	2,908	15	1,322	29	843	4	435	10	84,255	18,975	19,128	4,557
Kilimanjaro	101,735	91	17,973	91	8,158	77	1,444	80	-3	2,192	21	135	7	231	2	231	13	112,317	10,582	19,783	1,810
Tanga	113,007	67	37,479	72	41,398	75	10,593	74	0	11,870	21	3,142	22	2,299	4	507	4	168,574	55,567	51,721	14,242
Morogoro	109,608	74	26,268	72	28,692	76	7,847	77	-1	6,200	16	1,955	19	2,756	7	390	4	147,256	37,648	36,460	10,192
Pwani	16,712	71	3,662	73	4,409	65	715	53	12	2,109	31	458	34	245	4	182	13	23,475	6,763	5,017	1,355
Dar es Salaam	2,753	90	634	90	296	100	67	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,049	296	700	67
Lindi	39,277	66	12,444	66	15,178	74	4,221	67	7	4,171	20	1,396	22	1,268	6	679	11	59,894	20,617	18,740	6,295
Mtwara	85,783	79	21,745	83	19,240	82	2,964	66	16	3,001	13	1,211	27	1,178	5	325	7	109,202	23,418	26,244	4,499
Ruvuma	127,725	85	19,885	91	18,409	79	1,511	81	-2	3,368	14	285	15	1,588	7	73	4	151,090	23,365	21,754	1,869
Iringa	133,559	76	56,966	76	30,022	70	14,106	77	-7	10,448	24	3,076	17	2,351	5	1,168	6	176,380	42,821	75,316	18,350
Mbeya	181,417	81	57,575	79	33,153	79	11,771	75	4	6,681	16	3,688	23	2,164	5	274	2	223,416	41,998	73,308	15,733
Singida	75,164	81	20,138	88	9,996	58	1,060	37	21	6,347	37	1,381	48	843	5	433	15	92,349	17,185	23,012	2,873
Tabora	135,807	77	25,350	86	29,900	72	2,553	61	11	9,239	22	1,421	34	2,480	6	203	5	177,426	41,618	29,527	4,178
Rukwa	114,005	85	17,221	90	16,203	82	1,574	84	-3	2,518	13	224	12	1,160	6	69	4	133,886	19,881	19,088	1,866
Kigoma	117,008	79	20,470	85	21,191	67	2,705	77	-10	9,192	29	419	12	1,260	4	385	11	148,652	31,644	23,980	3,510
Shinyanga	210,471	85	32,563	89	28,375	75	2,938	70	5	7,626	20	1,082	26	1,671	4	175	4	248,142	37,671	36,757	4,195
Kagera	191,787	83	43,862	85	22,757	57	3,725	48	8	13,266	33	2,976	39	4,188	10	979	13	231,998	40,211	51,542	7,680
Mwanza	185,203	80	35,073	81	33,754	74	6,433	80	-5	8,250	18	1,180	15	3,362	7	461	6	230,569	45,366	43,147	8,074
Mara	65,272	79	16,231	81	12,122	70	2,722	72	-2	4,059	23	994	26	1,226	7	67	2	82,679	17,407	20,014	3,783
Manyara	86,958	82	9,788	79	14,085	72	1,800	67	5	3,002	15	633	24	2,364	12	247	9	106,410	19,452	12,468	2,680
Total	2,240,815	79	507,545	81	424,387	73	87,175	71	2	120,894	21	27,549	22	36,336	6	7,879	6	2,822,432	581,617	630,147	122,603

10.1 Permanent/Perennial Crops Marketed By Sex of Head of Household By Crop By Region

Region	Quantity Harvested (tons)			Quantity Sold (tons)					Total % sold (tons)
	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households	Total	Male Headed Households	Male headed households % sold (tons)	Female Headed Households	Female headed households %sold (tons)	Total	
Dodoma	18,038	1,212	19,250	1,431	8	196	16	1,627	8
Arusha	106,604	34,109	140,713	29,792	28	9,698	28	39,490	28
Kilimanjaro	351,123	45,386	396,509	167,887	48	20,731	46	188,619	48
Tanga	258,737	79,531	338,268	36,657	14	6,743	8	43,400	13
Morogoro	361,097	39,753	400,850	48,292	13	5,872	15	54,165	14
Pwani	147,633	18,271	165,904	37,950	26	7,373	40	45,323	27
Dar es Salaam	31,381	5,810	37,191	6,856	22	1,307	22	8,163	22
Lindi	50,818	10,659	61,477	7,528	15	1,083	10	8,611	14
Mtwara	39,356	4,614	43,971	2,990	8	396	9	3,386	8
Ruvuma	184,530	23,472	208,002	106,767	58	14,233	61	121,000	58
Iringa	42,028	6,969	48,997	13,918	33	2,556	37	16,474	34
Mbeya	324,250	67,529	391,779	184,030	57	29,816	44	213,846	55
Singida	7,985	122	8,107	420	5	26	21	446	5
Tabora	53,983	5,504	59,486	24,387	45	4,030	73	28,416	48
Rukwa	86,813	3,970	90,783	11,066	13	2,152	54	13,217	15
Kigoma	271,031	30,009	301,040	107,691	40	14,569	49	122,259	41
Shinyanga	45,327	6,817	52,144	26,571	59	6,344	93	32,915	63
Kagera	1,198,497	215,760	1,414,257	856,177	71	166,532	77	1,022,710	72
Mwanza	268,664	38,757	307,420	180,597	67	28,128	73	208,724	68
Mara	120,598	27,768	148,366	79,226	66	18,127	65	97,353	66
Manyara	15,974	1,305	17,279	2,936	18	178	14	3,114	18
Total	3,984,469	667,325	4,651,794	1,933,169	49	340,089	51	2,273,258	49

10.2 Number of Households Selling Crops By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household							
	Male				Female			
	Household Selling Crops	Male headed households	Household not Selling Crops	Total	Household Selling Crops	Male headed households	Household not Selling Crops	Total
Dodoma	152,762	60	100,803	253,566	38,038	54	32,116	70,153
Arusha	70,464	57	52,496	122,960	13,457	42	18,440	31,897
Kilimanjaro	141,341	78	39,445	180,786	26,367	75	9,019	35,386
Tanga	153,236	76	47,197	200,432	43,932	68	20,834	64,766
Morogoro	148,451	71	60,605	209,056	34,452	67	17,238	51,690
Pwani	66,010	57	49,098	115,108	12,448	47	13,974	26,422
Dar es Salaam	11,357	68	5,254	16,611	2,620	69	1,164	3,783
Lindi	84,330	75	28,288	112,618	23,666	58	16,890	40,555
Mtwara	119,208	68	56,371	175,579	29,955	56	23,780	53,735
Ruvuma	153,765	94	10,582	164,347	23,159	86	3,668	26,827
Iringa	143,271	74	50,331	193,603	47,813	56	37,301	85,114
Mbeya	224,128	80	54,485	278,613	68,353	73	25,879	94,232
Singida	67,852	49	71,702	139,553	13,869	34	26,493	40,362
Tabora	116,867	58	85,230	202,097	14,536	43	19,284	33,820
Rukwa	126,369	84	24,533	150,902	14,728	69	6,631	21,359
Kigoma	145,133	87	22,190	167,324	22,499	79	5,943	28,442
Shinyanga	195,056	60	128,866	323,921	24,261	45	29,674	53,936
Kagera	253,648	88	33,990	287,638	59,022	90	6,617	65,639
Mwanza	209,673	73	76,227	285,901	33,527	62	20,657	54,184
Mara	102,717	71	42,470	145,187	27,721	64	15,296	43,016
Manyara	78,241	58	56,028	134,268	9,880	50	10,046	19,926
Total	2,763,879	72	1,096,191	3,860,070	584,302	62	360,942	945,244

10.3 Reasons for Not Selling Crops By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	What was the main reason for not selling crops?														
	Price Too Low					Production Insufficient to Sell					Market Too Far				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total
Dodoma	1,811	2	357	1	2,168	106,937	94	31,882	91	138,819	964	1	141	0	1,105
Arusha	2,221	5	336	2	2,557	40,966	84	13,263	85	54,229	124	0	320	2	444
Kilimanjaro	4,616	6	413	3	5,028	62,312	86	11,565	84	73,877	507	1	123	1	629
Tanga	1,873	3	380	2	2,253	52,854	86	20,112	87	72,966	284	0	0	0	284
Morogoro	1,879	2	0	0	1,879	67,558	89	18,871	87	86,429	135	0	125	1	260
Pwani	799	2	115	1	914	26,796	55	7,584	54	34,380	124	0	0	0	124
Dar es Salaam	414	8	69	5	483	3,431	66	792	61	4,224	101	2	0	0	101
Lindi	651	2	0	0	651	27,264	82	14,567	80	41,830	127	0	0	0	127
Mtwara	2,696	3	819	3	3,515	68,226	86	25,948	87	94,174	158	0	0	0	158
Ruvuma	814	3	342	6	1,156	21,323	88	5,500	89	26,823	518	2	0	0	518
Iringa	4,993	8	827	2	5,820	56,401	89	41,174	95	97,575	1,063	2	255	1	1,318
Mbeya	7,872	10	1,562	5	9,434	66,449	84	29,087	88	95,536	609	1	180	1	789
Singida	1,076	1	167	1	1,243	76,116	96	25,038	95	101,154	292	0	0	0	292
Tabora	3,176	3	458	2	3,635	100,197	93	21,012	95	121,210	100	0	0	0	100
Rukwa	5,793	6	657	5	6,450	83,469	89	13,529	94	96,997	992	1	0	0	992
Kigoma	3,067	8	526	5	3,593	35,379	88	9,779	90	45,158	937	2	0	0	937
Shinyanga	6,845	4	1,080	3	7,925	132,574	87	27,871	86	160,445	442	0	0	0	442
Kagera	4,818	8	167	1	4,985	46,996	80	12,411	95	59,407	810	1	32	0	843
Mwanza	3,237	3	302	1	3,539	91,718	92	23,040	95	114,758	927	1	105	0	1,032
Mara	2,685	5	400	2	3,085	47,044	85	15,185	84	62,229	69	0	235	1	304
Manyara	1,586	3	0	0	1,586	48,463	86	7,210	77	55,673	117	0	68	1	185
Total	62,920	4	8,979	2	71,899	1,262,473	87	375,421	88	1,637,893	9,402	1	1,583	0	10,985

cont....Reasons for Not Selling Crops By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	What was the main reason for not selling crops?														
	Farmers Association Problems					Co-operative Problems					Trade Union Problems				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total
Dodoma	125	0	0	0	125	224	0	141	0	365	250	0	101	0	351
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59	183	0	193	1	375
Kilimanjaro	0	0	44	0	44	168	0	125	1	293	484	1	0	0	484
Tanga	0	0	0	0	0	491	1	0	0	491	1,329	2	339	1	1,668
Morogoro	155	0	0	0	155	1,013	1	385	2	1,398	584	1	126	1	710
Pwani	15	0	92	1	108	825	2	77	1	902	456	1	41	0	497
Dar es Salaam	59	1	33	3	92	171	3	0	0	171	43	1	0	0	43
Lindi	209	1	0	0	209	144	0	72	0	216	839	3	88	0	927
Mtwara	582	1	0	0	582	677	1	92	0	769	1,373	2	588	2	1,961
Ruvuma	0	0	72	1	72	498	2	0	0	498	838	3	104	2	942
Iringa	129	0	64	0	192	183	0	242	1	424	0	0	13	0	13
Mbeya	476	1	437	1	913	628	1	116	0	745	601	1	0	0	601
Singida	124	0	0	0	124	263	0	0	0	263	409	1	43	0	452
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	248	614	1	0	0	614
Rukwa	134	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	268	0	35	0	303
Kigoma	155	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	154	1	352
Shinyanga	365	0	0	0	365	698	0	364	1	1,062	1,503	1	0	0	1,503
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	135	1,349	2	132	1	1,481
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	180	1,641	2	0	0	1,641
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	251	718	1	816	5	1,534
Manyara	75	0	0	0	75	247	0	132	1	379	684	1	0	0	684
Total	2,604	0	741	0	3,345	6,854	0	1,996	0	8,850	14,364	1	2,772	1	17,136

cont.... Reasons for Not Selling Crops By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	What was the main reason for not selling crops?														
	Government Regulatory Board					Other					Total		Total		
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Dodoma	230	0	0	0	230	3,580	3	2,387	7	5,967	114,121	35,008	245,603	67,730	313,333
Arusha	443	1	62	0	505	4,961	10	1,500	10	6,461	48,958	15,673	119,402	30,691	150,094
Kilimanjaro	0	0	43	0	43	4,622	6	1,403	10	6,025	72,709	13,715	160,132	30,240	190,372
Tanga	0	0	146	1	146	4,667	8	2,068	9	6,735	61,498	23,045	193,600	61,999	255,599
Morogoro	139	0	100	0	239	4,849	6	2,082	10	6,932	76,311	21,689	201,575	49,626	251,201
Pwani	315	1	39	0	353	19,702	40	6,182	44	25,884	49,031	14,130	107,655	25,283	132,939
Dar es Salaam	8	0	25	2	33	954	18	378	29	1,332	5,182	1,296	15,040	3,268	18,308
Lindi	339	1	106	1	445	3,691	11	3,461	19	7,152	33,265	18,294	109,920	39,733	149,653
Mtwara	422	1	0	0	422	5,484	7	2,232	8	7,717	79,619	29,680	171,260	51,955	223,215
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	123	1	180	3	303	24,115	6,199	160,908	26,043	186,951
Iringa	146	0	127	0	273	737	1	782	2	1,519	63,651	43,484	186,572	82,583	269,154
Mbeya	225	0	0	0	225	2,568	3	1,793	5	4,361	79,428	33,175	264,874	89,817	354,691
Singida	0	0	125	0	125	1,130	1	967	4	2,097	79,411	26,339	138,379	40,237	178,616
Tabora	25	0	0	0	25	3,421	3	674	3	4,094	107,780	22,144	196,857	32,899	229,756
Rukwa	198	0	0	0	198	2,461	3	191	1	2,652	93,314	14,411	149,827	21,359	171,186
Kigoma	132	0	0	0	132	547	1	357	3	903	40,413	10,817	162,896	27,868	190,764
Shinyanga	772	1	132	0	905	9,607	6	2,874	9	12,481	152,807	32,322	312,729	52,279	365,008
Kagera	129	0	0	0	129	4,146	7	290	2	4,435	58,383	13,032	283,564	64,842	348,407
Mwanza	138	0	122	1	260	1,546	2	736	3	2,282	99,387	24,305	281,701	53,434	335,135
Mara	136	0	0	0	136	5,006	9	1,097	6	6,103	55,658	17,983	143,410	42,584	185,994
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	5,367	9	1,919	21	7,286	56,539	9,329	130,565	19,558	150,123
Total	3,797	0	1,026	0	4,824	89,168	6	33,552	8	122,721	1,451,582	426,071	3,736,471	914,027	4,650,498

10.4 Number of Cattle Traded, Consumed by Sex of head of Household and Region

Region	Male Headed Household								Female headed households								Total		
	Number Sold / Traded	Male headed households	total number sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total cattle	% of total consumed	Total number of cattle	Total Value of All Cattle	Number Sold / Traded	Female headed households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total cattle	% of total consumed	Total number of cattle	Total Value of All Cattle	Number Sold / Traded	Number Consumed by HH	Total Value of All Cattle
Dodoma	108,427	97	96	3,463	3	96	111,890	4,190,405,832	4,402	97	4	142	3	4	4,544	265,983,788	112,829	3,605	4,456,389,620
Arusha	133,173	88	80	17,772	12	86	150,944	7,719,878,145	34,187	92	20	2,965	8	14	37,151	1,943,756,624	167,359	20,736	9,663,634,769
Kilimanjaro	67,071	87	95	9,693	13	89	76,764	2,003,899,090	3,567	76	5	1,151	24	11	4,718	356,146,155	70,638	10,844	2,360,045,245
Tanga	43,867	78	85	12,066	22	89	55,933	2,226,373,562	8,007	84	15	1,512	16	11	9,519	405,870,594	51,873	13,578	2,632,244,156
Morogoro	41,263	91	97	3,932	9	76	45,195	696,557,024	1,451	54	3	1,256	46	24	2,707	46,398,625	42,713	5,188	742,955,649
Pwani	10,200	94	98	637	6	86	10,837	408,810,574	172	63	2	102	37	14	274	27,815,424	10,372	739	436,625,998
D'Salaam	924	64	100	519	36	100	1,443	35,183,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924	519	35,183,749
Lindi	306	6	100	5,255	94	100	5,561	17,622,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	5,255	17,622,780
Mtwara	2,228	84	87	428	16	100	2,655	180,982,353	322	100	13	0	0	0	322	25,741,037	2,550	428	206,723,389
Ruvuma	9,316	42	97	13,006	58	100	22,322	795,434,559	261	100	3	0	0	0	261	76,057,887	9,577	13,006	871,492,446
Iringa	30,857	87	95	4,474	13	93	35,330	1,996,372,138	1,711	83	5	352	17	7	2,063	188,767,007	32,568	4,825	2,185,139,145
Mbeya	63,591	76	94	19,675	24	72	83,266	2,761,838,052	3,873	34	6	7,639	66	28	11,513	260,447,103	67,464	27,314	3,022,285,155
Singida	101,377	89	91	12,608	11	92	113,985	4,874,575,609	9,969	90	9	1,051	10	8	11,020	498,951,145	111,346	13,658	5,373,526,754
Tabora	119,149	81	99	27,785	19	89	146,935	5,018,947,072	1,758	34	1	3,425	66	11	5,183	121,161,587	120,907	31,211	5,140,108,659
Rukwa	25,404	62	98	15,430	38	100	40,834	2,400,479,233	619	100	2	0	0	0	619	141,820,381	26,023	15,430	2,542,299,615
Kigoma	19,346	81	100	4,606	19	100	23,953	777,587,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,650,938	19,346	4,606	810,238,682
Shinyanga	152,051	91	93	15,644	9	95	167,694	5,889,852,295	11,840	93	7	830	7	5	12,669	678,803,456	163,890	16,473	6,568,655,751
Kagera	57,905	40	97	86,310	60	100	144,216	2,689,334,098	1,936	100	3	0	0	0	1,936	204,137,260	59,841	86,310	2,893,471,358
Mwanza	90,111	87	94	12,881	13	88	102,992	6,750,165,060	5,912	77	6	1,774	23	12	7,687	704,646,353	96,023	14,656	7,454,811,413
Mara	70,849	90	91	7,509	10	90	78,358	3,984,215,148	7,143	90	9	797	10	10	7,940	552,453,526	77,991	8,306	4,536,668,674
Manyara	110,473	85	87	19,375	15	94	129,848	5,521,545,243	15,978	92	13	1,323	8	6	17,300	886,621,183	126,451	20,697	6,408,166,426
Total	1,257,887	81	92	293,068	19	92	1,550,955	60,940,059,360	113,107	82	8	24,319	18	8	137,426	7,418,230,072	1,370,994	317,387	68,358,289,433

10.5 MARKETING: Number of Cattle Sold and Consumed per Household by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total Cattle/hh		Number sold per hh			number consumed per hh		
	male	female	male	female	difference	male	female	difference
Dodoma	57,940	5,097	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.06	0.03	0.03
Arusha	87,746	20,182	1.5	1.7	-0.2	0.20	0.15	0.06
Kilimanjaro	109,690	18,794	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.09	0.06	0.03
Tanga	46,436	9,326	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.26	0.16	0.10
Morogoro	9,199	839	4.5	1.7	2.8	0.43	1.50	-1.07
Pwani	5,177	391	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.12	0.26	-0.14
D'Salaam	1,999	73	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.26	0.00	0.26
Lindi	550	288	0.6	0.0	0.6	9.55	0.00	9.55
Mtwara	3,243	324	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.13	0.00	0.13
Ruvuma	16,170	668	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.80	0.00	0.80
Iringa	46,939	6,890	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.10	0.05	0.04
Mbeya	103,595	15,516	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.19	0.49	-0.30
Singida	63,863	8,642	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.20	0.12	0.08
Tabora	62,673	3,251	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.44	1.05	-0.61
Rukwa	41,828	1,722	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.37	0.00	0.37
Kigoma	20,794	917	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.22	0.00	0.22
Shinyanga	135,873	12,342	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.12	0.07	0.05
Kagera	44,795	4,284	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.93	0.00	1.93
Mwanza	106,836	11,226	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.12	0.16	-0.04
Mara	54,986	8,444	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.14	0.09	0.04
Manyara	79,239	10,508	1.4	1.5	-0.1	0.24	0.13	0.12
Total	1,099,571	139,724	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.27	0.17	0.09

10.6 Number of Goat Traded, Consumed and Total Value Per Head

Region	Male Headed Household								Female Headed Household								Total		
	Number Sold / Traded	Male haeded households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total	% of total consumed	Total number of goats	Total Value of All Cattle	Number Sold / Traded	Female haeded households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total	% of total consumed	Total number of goats	Total Value of All Cattle	Number Sold / Traded	Number Consumed by HH	Total Value of All Cattle
Dodoma	141,692	90	95	16,181	10	88	157,873	614,168,108	7,614	78	5	2,172	22	12	9,786	66,128,963	149,306	18,353	680,297,071
Arusha	171,846	68	85	80,948	32	83	252,794	1,325,906,744	29,522	64	15	16,403	36	17	45,925	299,361,200	201,368	97,351	1,625,267,944
Kilimanjaro	51,680	60	94	34,692	40	94	86,372	543,619,908	3,557	63	6	2,092	37	6	5,649	57,263,386	55,237	36,784	600,883,293
Tanga	62,628	76	84	19,379	24	80	82,007	424,250,158	12,228	72	16	4,812	28	20	17,041	88,805,961	74,856	24,192	513,056,119
Morogoro	36,748	72	90	14,454	28	96	51,202	249,293,161	4,202	88	10	586	12	4	4,788	33,831,808	40,950	15,040	283,124,969
Pwani	14,898	67	94	7,229	33	96	22,127	102,953,949	1,004	79	6	268	21	4	1,272	10,115,677	15,902	7,497	113,069,626
Dar es Salaam	2,620	64	98	1,455	36	100	4,075	14,535,813	47	100	2	0	0	0	47	411,961	2,667	1,455	14,947,774
Lindi	19,947	91	88	1,952	9	59	21,899	120,824,925	2,645	66	12	1,345	34	41	3,990	34,625,771	22,592	3,297	155,450,696
Mtwara	14,504	71	84	5,983	29	96	20,487	190,099,870	2,786	91	16	282	9	4	3,068	42,709,488	17,290	6,264	232,809,358
Ruvuma	56,965	75	92	18,772	25	91	75,737	555,103,195	4,756	72	8	1,842	28	9	6,598	62,199,845	61,721	20,614	617,303,040
Iringa	18,205	54	80	15,199	46	93	33,404	180,462,604	4,482	79	20	1,181	21	7	5,662	29,150,991	22,686	16,380	209,613,594
Mbeya	33,555	61	78	21,376	39	100	54,931	230,481,620	9,734	100	22	24	0	0	9,757	16,123,026	43,289	21,400	246,604,646
Singida	80,978	72	89	31,360	28	88	112,338	448,204,711	10,471	71	11	4,317	29	12	14,789	63,171,452	91,449	35,678	511,376,163
Tabora	66,979	54	96	56,770	46	97	123,749	397,559,819	3,025	63	4	1,768	37	3	4,793	16,230,707	70,004	58,538	413,790,526
Rukwa	31,710	60	89	20,752	40	99	52,462	328,889,471	3,864	94	11	253	6	1	4,117	21,706,408	35,574	21,005	350,595,879
Kigoma	68,946	86	87	11,264	14	89	80,210	466,116,988	10,408	89	13	1,338	11	11	11,746	78,012,203	79,354	12,601	544,129,191
Shinyanga	110,982	61	92	72,098	39	96	183,081	548,200,611	9,895	77	8	3,003	23	4	12,898	50,525,570	120,877	75,101	598,726,181
Kagera	70,576	73	86	25,978	27	80	96,554	672,348,112	11,188	63	14	6,696	37	20	17,884	105,378,783	81,764	32,674	777,726,895
Mwanza	54,725	52	87	50,549	48	91	105,274	643,722,316	8,339	63	13	4,800	37	9	13,139	102,431,707	63,064	55,349	746,154,023
Mara	56,247	68	54	26,734	32	94	82,981	505,112,712	48,311	97	46	1,635	3	6	49,946	58,353,008	104,558	28,369	563,465,720
Manyara	111,738	71	90	45,593	29	86	157,331	842,437,716	13,078	63	10	7,732	37	14	20,810	122,944,516	124,816	53,324	965,382,232
Total	1,278,169	69	86	578,719	31	90	1,856,887	9,404,292,512	201,156	76	14	62,548	24	10	263,705	1,359,482,431	1,479,325	641,267	10,763,774,943

10.7 MARKETING: Number of Goats Sold and Consumed per Household by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Sold / Traded					Consumed					Total Number of Hhh keeping goats	
	Male Headed		Female Headed		difference	Male Headed		Female Headed		difference	male hh	female hh
	Sold / Traded	no/hh	Sold / Traded	no/hh		Consumed by HH	no/hh	Consumed by HH	no/hh			
Dodoma	141,692	2.5	7,614	1.1	1.3	16,181	0.3	2,172	0.32	-0.04	57,738	6,874
Arusha	171,846	2.3	29,522	1.7	0.6	80,948	1.1	16,403	0.92	0.14	76,349	17,786
Kilimanjaro	51,680	0.6	3,557	0.3	0.3	34,692	0.4	2,092	0.17	0.21	91,469	12,191
Tanga	62,628	1.1	12,228	1.0	0.2	19,379	0.3	4,812	0.38	-0.03	56,099	12,665
Morogoro	36,748	1.5	4,202	1.0	0.5	14,454	0.6	586	0.14	0.46	23,865	4,055
Pwani	14,898	2.2	1,004	1.3	0.9	7,229	1.1	268	0.35	0.71	6,844	777
Dar es Salaam	2,620	1.5	47	0.4	1.1	1,455	0.8	0	0.00	0.84	1,735	105
Lindi	19,947	1.8	2,645	0.9	0.9	1,952	0.2	1,345	0.44	-0.26	11,037	3,047
Mtwara	14,504	0.5	2,786	0.6	-0.1	5,983	0.2	282	0.06	0.15	28,194	4,757
Ruvuma	56,965	0.9	4,756	0.7	0.2	18,772	0.3	1,842	0.27	0.02	63,232	6,721
Iringa	18,205	0.5	4,482	0.7	-0.1	15,199	0.4	1,181	0.17	0.26	34,894	6,812
Mbeya	33,555	0.6	9,734	1.6	-1.0	21,376	0.4	24	0.00	0.39	54,253	6,171
Singida	80,978	1.5	10,471	1.3	0.2	31,360	0.6	4,317	0.53	0.06	52,917	8,149
Tabora	66,979	1.1	3,025	0.8	0.3	56,770	0.9	1,768	0.48	0.44	61,827	3,660
Rukwa	31,710	0.8	3,864	1.6	-0.8	20,752	0.5	253	0.10	0.40	40,821	2,447
Kigoma	68,946	1.1	10,408	1.0	0.0	11,264	0.2	1,338	0.13	0.04	65,525	9,971
Shinyanga	110,982	1.0	9,895	0.8	0.2	72,098	0.7	3,003	0.24	0.41	110,719	12,567
Kagera	70,576	0.6	11,188	0.6	0.0	25,978	0.2	6,696	0.33	-0.12	122,676	20,336
Mwanza	54,725	0.5	8,339	0.6	-0.1	50,549	0.5	4,800	0.35	0.11	111,145	13,764
Mara	56,247	0.9	48,311	4.8	-3.9	26,734	0.4	1,635	0.16	0.26	62,917	10,170
Manyara	111,738	1.6	13,078	1.3	0.2	45,593	0.6	7,732	0.79	-0.14	70,735	9,824
Total	1,278,169	1.1	201,156	1.2	-0.1	578,719	0.5	62,548	0.36	0.12	1,204,990	172,849

CREDIT

13.1 CREDIT: Number of households accessing credit by sex of head of household and region

Region	Male Headed Agricultural Household				Female Headed Agricultural Household				Total			
	Borrowed Money	%	Did Not Borrow Money	Total	Borrowed Money	%	Did Not Borrow Money	Total	Borrowed Money	%	Did Not Borrow Money	Total
Dodoma	1,642	0.6	251,924	253,566	117	0.2	70,036	70,153	1,759	0.5	321,960	323,719
Arusha	444	0.4	122,516	122,960	0	0.0	31,897	31,897	444	0.3	154,413	154,857
Kilimanjaro	3,185	1.8	177,601	180,786	459	1.3	34,928	35,386	3,643	1.7	212,529	216,173
Tanga	666	0.3	199,767	200,432	357	0.6	64,409	64,766	1,022	0.4	264,176	265,198
Morogoro	8,427	4.0	200,629	209,056	3,029	5.9	48,660	51,690	11,457	4.4	249,289	260,746
Pwani	1,441	1.3	113,667	115,108	240	0.9	26,182	26,422	1,681	1.2	139,849	141,530
Dar es Salaam	91	0.5	16,520	16,611	15	0.4	3,769	3,783	106	0.5	20,288	20,394
Lindi	434	0.4	112,184	112,618	101	0.2	40,454	40,555	535	0.3	152,638	153,173
Mtwara	1,410	0.8	174,170	175,579	99	0.2	53,636	53,735	1,509	0.7	227,805	229,314
Ruvuma	34,415	20.9	129,933	164,347	4,259	15.9	22,569	26,827	38,673	20.2	152,501	191,175
Iringa	7,638	3.9	185,965	193,603	1,408	1.7	83,706	85,114	9,046	3.2	269,671	278,717
Mbeya	17,719	6.4	260,894	278,613	3,422	3.6	90,810	94,232	21,141	5.7	351,703	372,844
Singida	1,914	1.4	137,639	139,553	784	1.9	39,578	40,362	2,698	1.5	177,217	179,915
Tabora	24,462	12.1	177,635	202,097	1,193	3.5	32,627	33,820	25,655	10.9	210,261	235,917
Rukwa	6,865	4.5	144,038	150,902	634	3.0	20,725	21,359	7,499	4.4	164,762	172,261
Kigoma	3,211	1.9	164,112	167,324	192	0.7	28,250	28,442	3,403	1.7	192,362	195,765
Shinyanga	5,767	1.8	318,154	323,921	1,286	2.4	52,649	53,936	7,054	1.9	370,804	377,857
Kagera	1,004	0.3	286,634	287,638	0	0.0	65,639	65,639	1,004	0.3	352,273	353,277
Mwanza	8,141	2.8	277,760	285,901	1,850	3.4	52,334	54,184	9,991	2.9	330,094	340,085
Mara	419	0.3	144,768	145,187	256	0.6	42,760	43,016	675	0.4	187,528	188,203
Manyara	209	0.2	134,060	134,268	56	0.3	19,870	19,926	264	0.2	153,930	154,194
Total	129,502	3.4	3,730,568	3,860,070	19,758	2.1	925,487	945,244	149,260	3.1	4,656,055	4,805,315

13.2 CREDIT: Credit Use By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region/Credit Use		Sex of Head of Household					
		Total		Male Head of Household		Female Head of	
		Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %
Dodoma	Labour	817	35	817	37	0	0
	Seeds	367	16	367	16	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	100	4	100	5	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	297	13	297	13	0	0
	Livestock	385	16	385	17	0	0
	Other	377	16	260	12	117	100
	Total	2,343	100	2,226	100	117	100
Arusha	Labour	112	13	112	13	0	0
	Seeds	198	23	198	23	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	112	13	112	13	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	158	18	158	18	0	0
	Irrigation Structures	112	13	112	13	0	0
	Other	174	20	174	20	0	0
Total	867	100	867	100	0	0	
Kilimanjaro	Labour	746	12	639	12	106	14
	Seeds	1,885	30	1,885	34	0	0
	Fertilizers	1,639	26	1,331	24	307	39
	Agro-chemicals	954	15	848	15	106	14
	Tools / Equipment	152	2	0	0	152	19
	Livestock	390	6	390	7	0	0
	Other	496	8	383	7	113	14
	Total	6,262	100	5,477	100	785	100
Tanga	Labour	347	22	260	24	87	17
	Seeds	185	12	107	10	79	15
	Fertilizers	263	16	185	17	79	15
	Agro-chemicals	107	7	107	10	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	107	7	107	10	0	0
	Irrigation Structures	107	7	107	10	0	0
	Livestock	86	5	86	8	0	0
	Other	404	25	135	12	270	52
Total	1,606	100	1,092	100	514	100	
Morogoro	Labour	6,003	40	5,081	43	922	29
	Seeds	5,771	38	3,949	33	1,823	57
	Fertilizers	843	6	843	7	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	1,317	9	1,089	9	228	7
	Tools / Equipment	492	3	492	4	0	0
	Livestock	128	1	128	1	0	0
	Other	626	4	374	3	252	8
	Total	15,180	100	11,955	100	3,225	100
Pwani	Labour	478	10	318	9	160	12
	Seeds	400	8	240	7	160	12
	Fertilizers	554	12	394	12	160	12
	Agro-chemicals	1,424	30	1,184	35	240	18
	Tools / Equipment	400	8	240	7	160	12
	Irrigation Structures	498	11	338	10	160	12
	Livestock	498	11	338	10	160	12
	Other	483	10	323	10	160	12
Total	4,734	100	3,375	100	1,359	100	

Region/Credit Use		Sex of Head of Household					
		Total		Male Head of Household		Female Head of	
		Numbet	Row %	Numbet	Row %	Numbet	Row %
Dar es Salaam	Labour	42	23	42	25	0	0
	Seeds	58	32	58	35	0	0
	Fertilizers	22	12	22	13	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	11	6	11	7	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	11	6	11	7	0	0
	Other	37	20	22	13	15	100
	Total	182	100	167	100	15	100
Lindi	Labour	101	19	0	0	101	100
	Fertilizers	28	5	28	7	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	254	47	254	58	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	68	13	68	16	0	0
	Livestock	84	16	84	19	0	0
	Total	535	100	434	100	101	100
Mtwara	Labour	162	10	162	10	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	1,324	79	1,225	78	99	100
	Tools / Equipment	159	9	159	10	0	0
	Livestock	26	2	26	2	0	0
	Total	1,671	100	1,572	100	99	100
Ruvuma	Labour	7,117	16	5,655	15	1,462	31
	Seeds	2,866	7	2,210	6	656	14
	Fertilizers	18,730	43	16,957	44	1,774	37
	Agro-chemicals	7,191	17	7,085	18	107	2
	Tools / Equipment	2,075	5	1,682	4	393	8
	Irrigation Structures	77	0	77	0	0	0
	Livestock	1,814	4	1,738	5	76	2
	Other	3,462	8	3,197	8	265	6
	Total	43,331	100	38,599	100	4,732	100
Iringa	Labour	3,789	34	3,609	38	180	10
	Seeds	2,666	24	2,092	22	574	31
	Fertilizers	2,232	20	1,845	20	387	21
	Agro-chemicals	1,172	10	858	9	314	17
	Tools / Equipment	322	3	190	2	132	7
	Livestock	644	6	450	5	194	11
	Other	432	4	371	4	61	3
	Total	11,257	100	9,414	100	1,842	100
Mbeya	Labour	6,200	18	5,006	17	1,194	25
	Seeds	5,153	15	4,459	15	693	15
	Fertilizers	10,249	30	8,838	30	1,411	30
	Agro-chemicals	6,295	18	5,392	18	903	19
	Tools / Equipment	3,667	11	3,367	11	300	6
	Irrigation Structures	487	1	487	2	0	0
	Livestock	625	2	625	2	0	0
	Other	1,682	5	1,456	5	227	5
Total	34,358	100	29,630	100	4,728	100	
Singida	Labour	445	11	369	12	76	7
	Seeds	76	2	0	0	76	7
	Fertilizers	1,117	27	955	31	163	16
	Agro-chemicals	883	21	802	26	81	8
	Tools / Equipment	74	2	74	2	0	0
	Other	1,540	37	914	29	626	61
	Total	4,136	100	3,115	100	1,021	100

Region/Credit Use		Sex of Head of Household					
		Total		Male Head of Household		Female Head of	
		Numbet	Row %	Numbet	Row %	Numbet	Row %
Tabora	Labour	1,159	2	1,159	2	0	0
	Seeds	8,684	14	8,327	14	356	17
	Fertilizers	23,795	39	22,865	39	930	45
	Agro-chemicals	18,386	30	17,699	30	687	33
	Tools / Equipment	3,095	5	3,095	5	0	0
	Irrigation Structures	1,205	2	1,205	2	0	0
	Livestock	386	1	386	1	0	0
	Other	3,701	6	3,603	6	98	5
	Total	60,410	100	58,339	100	2,072	100
Rukwa	Labour	2,594	20	2,364	19	230	25
	Seeds	2,353	18	2,218	18	135	14
	Fertilizers	3,966	30	3,562	29	404	43
	Agro-chemicals	2,210	17	2,075	17	135	14
	Tools / Equipment	1,178	9	1,145	9	34	4
	Irrigation Structures	537	4	537	4	0	0
	Other	270	2	270	2	0	0
	Total	13,109	100	12,172	100	937	100
Kigoma	Seeds	795	18	603	14	192	100
	Fertilizers	2,609	60	2,609	63	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	958	22	958	23	0	0
	Total	4,361	100	4,169	100	192	100
Shinyanga	Labour	2,183	16	1,539	14	644	31
	Seeds	2,788	21	2,326	21	462	22
	Fertilizers	1,588	12	1,351	12	237	11
	Agro-chemicals	3,741	28	3,180	28	561	27
	Tools / Equipment	1,618	12	1,455	13	163	8
	Irrigation Structures	119	1	119	1	0	0
	Livestock	220	2	220	2	0	0
	Other	1,046	8	1,046	9	0	0
Total	13,304	100	11,237	100	2,067	100	
Kagera	Labour	119	11	119	11	0	0
	Seeds	251	22	251	22	0	0
	Fertilizers	264	23	264	23	0	0
	Livestock	288	26	288	26	0	0
	Other	201	18	201	18	0	0
	Total	1,124	100	1,124	100	0	0
Mwanza	Labour	4,498	32	3,609	30	889	45
	Seeds	2,513	18	1,920	16	593	30
	Fertilizers	525	4	525	4	0	0
	Agro-chemicals	1,080	8	1,080	9	0	0
	Tools / Equipment	2,292	16	1,901	16	391	20
	Irrigation Structures	169	1	169	1	0	0
	Livestock	957	7	957	8	0	0
	Other	2,136	15	2,032	17	104	5
Total	14,170	100	12,193	100	1,977	100	
Mara	Agro-chemicals	489	66	349	71	140	54
	Tools / Equipment	70	9	70	14	0	0
	Livestock	70	9	70	14	0	0
	Other	117	16	0	0	117	46
	Total	745	100	489	100	256	100
Manyara	Labour	142	23	114	22	28	25
	Seeds	114	18	114	22	0	0
	Fertilizers	28	4	0	0	28	25
	Agro-chemicals	28	4	0	0	28	25
	Tools / Equipment	74	12	74	14	0	0
	Livestock	74	12	74	14	0	0
	Other	163	26	135	26	28	25
Total	623	100	511	100	112	100	

13.3 CREDIT: Reasons for Which Male and Female Household Members Use Credit by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Use	Sex of Head of Household									
		Male Head of Household					Female Head of Household				
		Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total	Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total
Dodoma	Labour	817	20	0		817	0		0		0
	Seeds	224	5	142		367	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	100	2	0		100	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	297	7	0		297	0		0		0
	Livestock	262		123		385	0		0		0
	Other	117		142		260	117		0		117
	Total	1,818	4,127	408		2,226	117		0		117
Arusha	Labour	0		112		112	0		0		0
	Seeds	198		0		198	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	112		0		112	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	158		0		158	0		0		0
	Irrigation Structures	0		112		112	0		0		0
	Other	0		174		174	0		0		0
	Total	468		399		867	0		0		0
Kilimanjaro	Labour	515		125		639	0		106		106
	Seeds	1,722		163		1,885	0		0		0
	Fertilizers	1,331		0		1,331	126		182		307
	Agro-chemicals	723		125		848	0		106		106
	Tools / Equipment	0		0		0	0		152		152
	Livestock	198		192		390	0		0		0
	Other	203		181		383	0		113		113
	Total	4,692		785		5,477	126		660		785
Tanga	Labour	260		0		260	8		79		87
	Seeds	107		0		107	0		79		79
	Fertilizers	185		0		185	0		79		79
	Agro-chemicals	107		0		107	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	107		0		107	0		0		0
	Irrigation Structures	107		0		107	0		0		0
	Livestock	0		86		86	0		0		0
	Other	0		135		135	0		270		270
	Total	871		221		1,092	8		505		514
Morogoro	Labour	3,839		1,242		5,081	241		681		922
	Seeds	2,841		1,108		3,949	1,099		723		1,823
	Fertilizers	749		94		843	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	995		94		1,089	0		228		228
	Tools / Equipment	398		94		492	0		0		0
	Livestock	128		0		128	0		0		0
	Other	249		125		374	0		252		252
	Total	9,199		2,757		11,955	1,341		1,884		3,225
Pwani	Labour	318		0		318	80		80		160
	Seeds	240		0		240	80		80		160
	Fertilizers	394		0		394	80		80		160
	Agro-chemicals	1,184		0		1,184	80		160		240
	Tools / Equipment	240		0		240	80		80		160
	Irrigation Structures	338		0		338	80		80		160
	Livestock	338		0		338	80		80		160
	Other	323		0		323	80		80		160
	Total	3,375		0		3,375	640		720		1,359
Dar es Salaam	Labour	0		42		42	0		0		0
	Seeds	15		42		58	0		0		0
	Fertilizers	22		0		22	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	11		0		11	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	11		0		11	0		0		0
	Other	22		0		22	0		15		15
	Total	82		85		167	0		15		15
Lindi	Labour	0		0		0	0		101		101
	Fertilizers	0		28		28	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	254		0		254	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	68		0		68	0		0		0
	Livestock	84		0		84	0		0		0
	Total	405		28		434	0		101		101

Region	Use	Sex of Head of Household									
		Male Head of Household					Female Head of Household				
		Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total	Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total
Mtwara	Labour	162		0		162	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	1,225		0		1,225	0		99		99
	Tools / Equipment	159		0		159	0		0		0
	Livestock	26		0		26	0		0		0
	Total	1,572		0		1,572	0		99		99
Ruvuma	Labour	4,469		1,186		5,655	458		1,004		1,462
	Seeds	1,942		268		2,210	72		584		656
	Fertilizers	16,273		684		16,957	255		1,518		1,774
	Agro-chemicals	6,978		107		7,085	107		0		107
	Tools / Equipment	1,682		0		1,682	261		132		393
	Irrigation Structures	77		0		77	0		0		0
	Livestock	1,606		132		1,738	0		76		76
	Other	2,693		503		3,197	124		140		265
	Total	35,720		2,880		38,599	1,277		3,454		4,732
Iringa	Labour	3,020		590		3,609	120		60		180
	Seeds	1,631		460		2,092	381		193		574
	Fertilizers	1,263		582		1,845	0		387		387
	Agro-chemicals	738		120		858	0		314		314
	Tools / Equipment	190		0		190	0		132		132
	Livestock	327		123		450	0		194		194
	Other	371		0		371	0		61		61
	Total	7,540		1,875		9,414	501		1,342		1,842
Mbeya	Labour	4,050		956		5,006	499		695		1,194
	Seeds	3,905		554		4,459	97		596		693
	Fertilizers	7,864		974		8,838	347		1,064		1,411
	Agro-chemicals	4,911		481		5,392	116		787		903
	Tools / Equipment	2,917		450		3,367	0		300		300
	Irrigation Structures	487		0		487	0		0		0
	Livestock	388		237		625	0		0		0
	Other	1,132		323		1,456	0		227		227
Total	25,654		3,975		29,630	1,058		3,670		4,728	
Singida	Labour	369		0		369	0		76		76
	Seeds	0		0		0	0		76		76
	Fertilizers	476		479		955	81		82		163
	Agro-chemicals	324		479		802	81		0		81
	Tools / Equipment	74		0		74	0		0		0
	Other	833		81		914	81		546		626
	Total	2,077		1,038		3,115	242		779		1,021
Tabora	Labour	1,159		0		1,159	0		0		0
	Seeds	8,098		230		8,327	106		251		356
	Fertilizers	22,635		230		22,865	282		649		930
	Agro-chemicals	17,469		230		17,699	320		367		687
	Tools / Equipment	3,095		0		3,095	0		0		0
	Irrigation Structures	1,205		0		1,205	0		0		0
	Livestock	386		0		386	0		0		0
	Other	3,603		0		3,603	0		98		98
Total	57,649		689		58,339	707		1,364		2,072	
Rukwa	Labour	2,331		34		2,364	34		196		230
	Seeds	2,218		0		2,218	135		0		135
	Fertilizers	3,429		0		3,429	135		270		404
	Agro-chemicals	1,909		34		1,942	135		0		135
	Tools / Equipment	1,111		34		1,145	34		0		34
	Irrigation Structures	537		0		537	0		0		0
	Other	270		0		270	0		0		0
Total	11,805		101		11,906	471		466		937	
Kigoma	Seeds	603		0		603	0		192		192
	Fertilizers	2,609		0		2,609	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	958		0		958	0		0		0
	Total	4,169		0		4,169	0		192		192

Region	Use	Sex of Head of Household									
		Male Head of Household					Female Head of Household				
		Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total	Number of Male HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Number of Female HH Members	% of those borrowed money	Total
Shinyanga	Labour	1,431		108		1,539	108		536		644
	Seeds	1,996		330		2,326	108		353		462
	Fertilizers	1,231		119		1,351	0		237		237
	Agro-chemicals	2,953		228		3,180	171		390		561
	Tools / Equipment	1,236		219		1,455	0		163		163
	Irrigation Structures	0		119		119	0		0		0
	Livestock	137		83		220	0		0		0
	Other	914		132		1,046	0		0		0
	Total	9,898		1,339		11,237	388		1,679		2,067
Kagera	Labour	119		0		119	0		0		0
	Seeds	251		0		251	0		0		0
	Fertilizers	264		0		264	0		0		0
	Livestock	119		169		288	0		0		0
	Other	116		85		201	0		0		0
		Total	870		254		1,124	0		0		0
Mwanza	Labour	3,352		257		3,609	138		751		889
	Seeds	1,454		466		1,920	147		445		593
	Fertilizers	472		53		525	0		0		0
	Agro-chemicals	1,027		53		1,080	0		0		0
	Tools / Equipment	1,471		429		1,901	0		391		391
	Irrigation Structures	169		0		169	0		0		0
	Livestock	803		154		957	0		0		0
	Other	1,705		327		2,032	104		0		104
	Total	10,453		1,741		12,193	389		1,587		1,977
Mara	Agro-chemicals	349		0		349	0		140		140
	Tools / Equipment	70		0		70	0		0		0
	Livestock	70		0		70	0		0		0
	Other	0		0		0	0		117		117
		Total	489		0		489	0		256		256
Manyara	Labour	114		0		114	0		28		28
	Seeds	114		0		114	0		0		0
	Fertilizers	0		0		0	0		28		28
	Agro-chemicals	0		0		0	0		28		28
	Tools / Equipment	74		0		74	0		0		0
	Livestock	74		0		74	0		0		0
	Other	41		94		135	0		28		28
		Total	417		94		511	0		112		112
Total	Labour	26,326	7	4,652	13	30,977	1,687	10	4,392	10	6,079
	Seeds	27,560	8	3,764	11	31,324	2,224	13	3,573	8	5,798
	Fertilizers	59,197	17	3,243	9	62,440	1,305	8	4,575	11	5,880
	Agro-chemicals	42,325	12	1,950	6	44,275	1,009	6	2,619	6	3,628
	Tools / Equipment	13,358	4	1,226	4	14,584	374	2	1,350	3	1,725
	Irrigation Structures	2,919	1	232	1	3,151	80	0	80	0	160
	Livestock	4,944	1	1,299	4	6,243	80	0	350	1	430
	Other	12,593	4	2,303	7	14,895	506	3	1,946	5	2,452
		Total	189,222	353,223	18,668	34,565	207,890	7,265	16,589	18,885	42,684	26,151

13.4 CREDIT: Number of Households not Using Credit by Reason for NOT Using Credit and Region

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Dodoma	Not available	0	64,325	0	51,512	0	12,812
	Did not want to go into debt	0	27,138	0	20,771	0	6,367
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	7,702	0	6,965	0	738
	Did not know how to get credit	0	132,023	0	107,497	0	24,526
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	7,190	0	5,777	0	1,413
	Credit granted too late	0	2,657	0	1,862	0	795
	Other	0	2,465	0	1,542	0	923
	Don't know about credit	0	69,551	0	49,291	0	20,261
	Total	0	321,960	0	251,924	0	70,036
Arusha	Not needed	0	17,075	0	12,424	0	4,650
	Not available	0	10,875	0	8,656	0	2,218
	Did not want to go into debt	0	15,848	0	12,327	0	3,521
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	5,793	0	4,757	0	1,036
	Did not know how to get credit	0	67,732	0	55,155	0	12,577
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	3,049	0	2,275	0	774
	Credit granted too late	0	365	0	365	0	0
	Other	0	765	0	493	0	272
	Don't know about credit	0	32,913	0	26,065	0	6,848
	Total	0	154,413	0	122,516	0	31,897
Kilimanjaro	Not needed	0	23,646	0	18,878	0	4,768
	Not available	0	15,564	0	13,883	0	1,681
	Did not want to go into debt	0	35,453	0	27,540	0	7,914
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	12,977	0	11,183	0	1,794
	Did not know how to get credit	0	74,966	0	65,099	0	9,867
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	6,879	0	6,122	0	756
	Credit granted too late	0	1,276	0	918	0	357
	Other	0	528	0	388	0	140
	Don't know about credit	0	41,241	0	33,591	0	7,650
	Total	0	212,529	0	177,601	0	34,928
Tanga	Not needed	0	4,490	0	3,409	0	1,082
	Not available	0	27,302	0	21,242	0	6,060
	Did not want to go into debt	0	15,787	0	10,521	0	5,266
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	4,097	0	3,449	0	648
	Did not know how to get credit	0	151,467	0	116,644	0	34,823
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	9,470	0	7,148	0	2,322
	Credit granted too late	0	684	0	549	0	135
	Other	0	659	0	334	0	325
	Don't know about credit	0	50,220	0	36,471	0	13,749
	Total	0	264,176	0	199,767	0	64,409

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Morogoro	Not needed	0	9,883	0	7,969	0	1,913
	Not available	0	45,746	0	38,071	0	7,676
	Did not want to go into debt	0	22,278	0	17,058	0	5,219
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	7,844	0	6,522	0	1,322
	Did not know how to get credit	0	102,911	0	83,753	0	19,157
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	10,196	0	8,386	0	1,810
	Credit granted too late	0	1,397	0	1,166	0	231
	Other	0	574	0	574	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	48,462	0	37,130	0	11,332
	Total	0	249,289	0	200,629	0	48,660
Pwani	Not needed	0	4,635	0	3,563	0	1,072
	Not available	0	29,261	0	24,384	0	4,877
	Did not want to go into debt	0	11,805	0	8,456	0	3,349
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	3,410	0	2,495	0	914
	Did not know how to get credit	0	60,631	0	50,939	0	9,691
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	4,227	0	3,687	0	540
	Credit granted too late	0	620	0	526	0	94
	Other	0	361	0	319	0	42
	Don't know about credit	0	24,900	0	19,298	0	5,602
	Total	0	139,849	0	113,667	0	26,182
Dar es Salaam	Not needed	0	1,156	0	1,081	0	75
	Not available	0	1,976	0	1,693	0	283
	Did not want to go into debt	0	2,646	0	1,658	0	988
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	1,618	0	1,534	0	84
	Did not know how to get credit	0	7,289	0	5,992	0	1,298
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	1,574	0	1,204	0	370
	Credit granted too late	0	305	0	250	0	55
	Other	0	69	0	69	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	3,656	0	3,039	0	617
	Total	0	20,288	0	16,520	0	3,769
Lindi	Not needed	0	3,255	0	2,258	0	996
	Not available	0	35,759	0	28,337	0	7,422
	Did not want to go into debt	0	9,052	0	5,233	0	3,819
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	1,191	0	1,009	0	182
	Did not know how to get credit	0	62,954	0	47,239	0	15,715
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	4,359	0	3,604	0	755
	Credit granted too late	0	1,006	0	848	0	158
	Other	0	166	0	29	0	137
	Don't know about credit	0	34,896	0	23,627	0	11,269
	Total	0	152,638	0	112,184	0	40,454

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Mtwara	Not needed	0	5,384	0	4,203	0	1,181
	Not available	0	46,096	0	36,887	0	9,208
	Did not want to go into debt	0	13,458	0	8,261	0	5,197
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	2,039	0	1,908	0	131
	Did not know how to get credit	0	98,881	0	78,771	0	20,110
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	6,300	0	5,325	0	975
	Credit granted too late	0	1,121	0	1,028	0	93
	Other	0	393	0	294	0	100
	Don't know about credit	0	54,133	0	37,493	0	16,640
	Total	0	227,805	0	174,170	0	53,636
Ruvuma	Not needed	0	5,238	0	4,460	0	778
	Not available	0	43,069	0	37,734	0	5,335
	Did not want to go into debt	0	16,752	0	13,271	0	3,480
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	8,916	0	7,879	0	1,037
	Did not know how to get credit	0	47,344	0	40,280	0	7,064
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	5,694	0	4,860	0	834
	Credit granted too late	0	797	0	797	0	0
	Other	0	506	0	297	0	209
	Don't know about credit	0	24,187	0	20,354	0	3,832
	Total	0	152,501	0	129,933	0	22,569
Iringa	Not needed	0	7,212	0	4,513	0	2,699
	Not available	0	93,923	0	67,299	0	26,624
	Did not want to go into debt	0	29,749	0	14,801	0	14,947
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	10,028	0	7,470	0	2,558
	Did not know how to get credit	0	73,149	0	53,566	0	19,583
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	5,981	0	4,687	0	1,294
	Credit granted too late	0	3,416	0	2,524	0	892
	Other	0	1,441	0	1,150	0	292
	Don't know about credit	0	44,772	0	29,955	0	14,818
	Total	0	269,671	0	185,965	0	83,706
Mbeya	Not needed	0	11,878	0	9,005	0	2,873
	Not available	0	82,391	0	62,786	0	19,605
	Did not want to go into debt	0	45,545	0	31,740	0	13,804
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	14,231	0	11,264	0	2,967
	Did not know how to get credit	0	107,370	0	83,347	0	24,023
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	7,312	0	5,956	0	1,356
	Credit granted too late	0	3,183	0	2,530	0	653
	Other	0	1,954	0	1,315	0	638
	Don't know about credit	0	77,839	0	52,950	0	24,890
	Total	0	351,703	0	260,894	0	90,810

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Singida	Not needed	0	8,133	0	6,494	0	1,639
	Not available	0	23,298	0	18,304	0	4,994
	Did not want to go into debt	0	21,358	0	16,536	0	4,822
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	2,784	0	2,077	0	707
	Did not know how to get credit	0	74,405	0	58,461	0	15,944
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	2,315	0	1,687	0	628
	Credit granted too late	0	679	0	594	0	84
	Other	0	909	0	631	0	278
	Don't know about credit	0	43,336	0	32,855	0	10,481
	Total	0	177,217	0	137,639	0	39,578
Tabora	Not needed	0	8,744	0	7,460	0	1,285
	Not available	0	47,318	0	40,895	0	6,422
	Did not want to go into debt	0	21,580	0	18,600	0	2,980
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	4,768	0	4,283	0	485
	Did not know how to get credit	0	66,223	0	55,069	0	11,154
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	5,730	0	5,086	0	644
	Credit granted too late	0	1,418	0	1,210	0	208
	Other	0	275	0	275	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	54,206	0	44,756	0	9,450
	Total	0	210,261	0	177,635	0	32,627
Rukwa	Not needed	0	6,198	0	5,214	0	984
	Not available	0	51,657	0	45,919	0	5,739
	Did not want to go into debt	0	21,899	0	17,944	0	3,955
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	5,662	0	5,262	0	400
	Did not know how to get credit	0	43,580	0	39,040	0	4,540
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	4,476	0	4,212	0	264
	Credit granted too late	0	393	0	393	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	30,897	0	26,055	0	4,842
	Total	0	164,762	0	144,038	0	20,725
Kigoma	Not needed	0	5,784	0	5,007	0	777
	Not available	0	39,909	0	34,282	0	5,628
	Did not want to go into debt	0	17,377	0	13,947	0	3,431
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	3,307	0	2,959	0	347
	Did not know how to get credit	0	77,425	0	67,316	0	10,109
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	10,404	0	9,265	0	1,139
	Credit granted too late	0	938	0	938	0	0
	Other	0	554	0	554	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	36,664	0	29,846	0	6,818
	Total	0	192,362	0	164,112	0	28,250

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Shinyanga	Not needed	0	21,257	0	19,017	0	2,239
	Not available	0	74,290	0	64,363	0	9,928
	Did not want to go into debt	0	42,359	0	35,464	0	6,895
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	12,564	0	10,961	0	1,603
	Did not know how to get credit	0	112,955	0	97,294	0	15,662
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	3,798	0	2,988	0	809
	Credit granted too late	0	2,529	0	2,395	0	134
	Other	0	560	0	459	0	101
	Don't know about credit	0	100,492	0	85,214	0	15,278
	Total	0	370,804	0	318,154	0	52,649
Kagera	Not needed	0	13,185	0	10,609	0	2,576
	Not available	0	44,763	0	37,919	0	6,844
	Did not want to go into debt	0	30,596	0	20,305	0	10,291
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	8,611	0	7,614	0	996
	Did not know how to get credit	0	151,489	0	125,974	0	25,515
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	7,202	0	5,781	0	1,421
	Credit granted too late	0	2,692	0	2,351	0	342
	Other	0	2,150	0	1,854	0	297
	Don't know about credit	0	91,584	0	74,227	0	17,358
	Total	0	352,273	0	286,634	0	65,639
Mwanza	Not needed	0	11,752	0	9,528	0	2,224
	Not available	0	72,934	0	62,533	0	10,401
	Did not want to go into debt	0	38,419	0	29,078	0	9,341
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	10,983	0	9,283	0	1,700
	Did not know how to get credit	0	114,347	0	99,191	0	15,156
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	5,106	0	4,522	0	584
	Credit granted too late	0	2,819	0	1,570	0	1,249
	Other	0	296	0	296	0	0
	Don't know about credit	0	73,437	0	61,760	0	11,677
	Total	0	330,094	0	277,760	0	52,334
Mara	Not needed	0	9,237	0	7,473	0	1,764
	Not available	0	18,781	0	14,609	0	4,172
	Did not want to go into debt	0	17,298	0	12,786	0	4,512
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	5,075	0	3,739	0	1,337
	Did not know how to get credit	0	82,822	0	65,444	0	17,378
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	5,432	0	5,073	0	359
	Credit granted too late	0	1,090	0	753	0	337
	Other	0	727	0	457	0	270
	Don't know about credit	0	47,065	0	34,434	0	12,631
	Total	0	187,528	0	144,768	0	42,760

Region	Reason for not using credit	Total		Male Headed Agricultural Household		Female Headed Agricultural Household	
		Borrowed Money	Borrow Money	Borrowed Money	Male HoHH	Borrowed Money	Female HoHH
Manyara	Not needed	0	6,077	0	5,236	0	840
	Not available	0	25,919	0	23,287	0	2,632
	Did not want to go into debt	0	10,645	0	9,217	0	1,427
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	2,113	0	1,705	0	408
	Did not know how to get credit	0	54,697	0	47,266	0	7,431
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	2,043	0	1,815	0	228
	Credit granted too late	0	802	0	546	0	256
	Other	0	482	0	291	0	191
	Don't know about credit	0	51,153	0	44,697	0	6,456
	Total	0	153,930	0	134,060	0	19,870
Total	Not needed	0	193,128	0	154,510	0	38,618
	Not available	0	895,156	0	734,594	0	160,562
	Did not want to go into debt	0	467,042	0	345,514	0	121,528
	Interest rate/cost too high	0	135,713	0	114,320	0	21,393
	Did not know how to get credit	0	1,764,659	0	1,443,336	0	321,322
	Difficult bureaucracy procedure	0	118,737	0	99,459	0	19,278
	Credit granted too late	0	30,184	0	24,112	0	6,072
	Other	0	15,833	0	11,618	0	4,214
	Don't know about credit	0	1,035,604	0	803,105	0	232,499
	Total	0	4,656,055	0	3,730,568	0	925,487

13.5 CREDIT: Number of Households By Source of Credit By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Source of Credit	Total		Agricultural Household		Agriculture Household	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	Family, Friend and Relative	524	30	524	32	0	0
	Commercial Bank	467	27	467	28	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	117	7	0	0	117	100
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	650	37	650	40	0	0
	Total	1,759	100	1,642	100	117	100
Arusha	Family, Friend and Relative	112	25	112	25	0	0
	Private Individual	198	45	198	45	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	62	14	62	14	0	0
	Other	72	16	72	16	0	0
	Total	444	100	444	100	0	0
Kilimanjaro	Family, Friend and Relative	1,660	46	1,434	45	227	49
	Commercial Bank	107	3	107	3	0	0
	Co-operative	73	2	73	2	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	281	8	175	5	106	23
	Trader / Trade Store	126	3	0	0	126	27
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	1,396	38	1,396	44	0	0
	Total	3,643	100	3,185	100	459	100
Tanga	Family, Friend and Relative	213	21	135	20	79	22
	Commercial Bank	35	3	26	4	8	2
	Saving & Credit Society	208	20	208	31	0	0
	Trader / Trade Store	78	8	78	12	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	382	37	113	17	270	76
	Other	107	10	107	16	0	0
	Total	1,022	100	666	100	357	100
Morogoro	Family, Friend and Relative	5,176	45	3,365	40	1,811	60
	Commercial Bank	909	8	909	11	0	0
	Co-operative	117	1	117	1	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	1,256	11	1,256	15	0	0
	Trader / Trade Store	2,565	22	1,921	23	644	21
	Private Individual	847	7	600	7	246	8
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	510	4	259	3	252	8
	Other	77	1	0	0	77	3
Total	11,457	100	8,427	100	3,029	100	
Pwani	Commercial Bank	98	6	98	7	0	0
	Co-operative	1,094	65	934	65	160	67
	Trader / Trade Store	162	10	162	11	0	0
	Private Individual	80	5	0	0	80	33
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	247	15	247	17	0	0
	Total	1,681	100	1,441	100	240	100
Dar es Salaam	Family, Friend and Relative	22	21	22	25	0	0
	Commercial Bank	42	40	42	47	0	0
	Co-operative	22	21	22	24	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	19	18	4	5	15	100
	Total	106	100	91	100	15	100
Lindi	Family, Friend and Relative	168	31	168	39	0	0
	Co-operative	154	29	154	35	0	0
	Private Individual	101	19	0	0	101	100

Region	Source of Credit	Total		Agricultural Household		Agricultural Household	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	84	16	84	19	0	0
	Other	28	5	28	7	0	0
	Total	535	100	434	100	101	100
Mtwara	Family, Friend and Relative	446	30	446	32	0	0
	Commercial Bank	159	11	159	11	0	0
	Co-operative	716	47	617	44	99	100
	Saving & Credit Society	162	11	162	11	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	26	2	26	2	0	0
	Total	1,509	100	1,410	100	99	100
Ruvuma	Family, Friend and Relative	15,355	40	12,978	38	2,377	56
	Commercial Bank	408	1	280	1	128	3
	Co-operative	14,853	39	14,212	41	641	15
	Saving & Credit Society	2,414	6	2,233	7	180	4
	Trader / Trade Store	2,547	7	2,316	7	231	5
	Private Individual	953	2	781	2	172	4
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	1,836	5	1,307	4	528	12
	Other	201	1	201	1	0	0
	Total	38,567	100	34,308	100	4,259	100
Iringa	Family, Friend and Relative	5,694	63	5,108	67	586	42
	Co-operative	62	1	62	1	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	254	3	121	2	133	9
	Trader / Trade Store	734	8	672	9	61	4
	Private Individual	574	6	322	4	252	18
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	1,075	12	892	12	183	13
	Other	654	7	460	6	193	14
	Total	9,046	100	7,638	100	1,408	100
Mbeya	Family, Friend and Relative	7,343	35	5,852	33	1,492	44
	Commercial Bank	230	1	230	1	0	0
	Co-operative	4,816	23	4,506	25	311	9
	Saving & Credit Society	1,656	8	1,321	7	335	10
	Trader / Trade Store	3,303	16	2,840	16	463	14
	Private Individual	1,345	6	989	6	356	10
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	915	4	794	4	121	4
	Other	1,533	7	1,188	7	344	10
Total	21,141	100	17,719	100	3,422	100	
Singida	Family, Friend and Relative	911	34	483	25	428	55
	Commercial Bank	122	5	122	6	0	0
	Co-operative	1,124	42	961	50	163	21
	Saving & Credit Society	215	8	139	7	76	10
	Private Individual	123	5	123	6	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	203	8	85	4	118	15
	Total	2,698	100	1,914	100	784	100
Tabora	Family, Friend and Relative	1,434	6	1,209	5	225	19
	Commercial Bank	384	1	384	2	0	0
	Co-operative	22,049	86	21,081	86	969	81
	Saving & Credit Society	250	1	250	1	0	0
	Trader / Trade Store	333	1	333	1	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	1,080	4	1,080	4	0	0
	Other	125	0	125	1	0	0

Region	Source of Credit	Total		Agricultural Household		Agricultural Household	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Total	25,655	100	24,462	100	1,193	100
Rukwa	Family, Friend and Relative	1,941	26	1,745	25	196	31
	Co-operative	2,685	36	2,281	33	404	64
	Trader / Trade Store	2,616	35	2,616	38	0	0
	Private Individual	155	2	155	2	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	101	1	67	1	34	5
	Total	7,499	100	6,865	100	634	100
Kigoma	Family, Friend and Relative	735	22	543	17	192	100
	Co-operative	2,347	69	2,347	73	0	0
	Trader / Trade Store	191	6	191	6	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	130	4	130	4	0	0
	Total	3,403	100	3,211	100	192	100
Shinyanga	Family, Friend and Relative	2,233	32	2,151	37	82	6
	Commercial Bank	83	1	83	1	0	0
	Co-operative	1,501	21	1,364	24	137	11
	Saving & Credit Society	1,037	15	955	17	82	6
	Private Individual	1,381	20	685	12	696	54
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	819	12	529	9	291	23
	Total	7,054	100	5,767	100	1,286	100
Kagera	Family, Friend and Relative	251	25	251	25	0	0
	Co-operative	264	26	264	26	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	116	12	116	12	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	373	37	373	37	0	0
	Total	1,004	100	1,004	100	0	0
Mwanza	Family, Friend and Relative	3,262	33	2,713	33	549	30
	Commercial Bank	295	3	295	4	0	0
	Co-operative	446	4	446	5	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	4,352	44	3,309	41	1,043	56
	Trader / Trade Store	137	1	137	2	0	0
	Private Individual	89	1	89	1	0	0
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	1,409	14	1,151	14	258	14
	Total	9,991	100	8,141	100	1,850	100
Mara	Family, Friend and Relative	70	10	70	17	0	0
	Saving & Credit Society	117	17	0	0	117	46
	Trader / Trade Store	489	72	349	83	140	54
	Total	675	100	419	100	256	100
Manyara	Family, Friend and Relative	170	64	114	55	56	100
	Other	94	36	94	45	0	0
	Total	264	100	209	100	56	100
Total	Family, Friend and Relative	47,722	32	39,424	30	8,298	42
	Commercial Bank	3,340	2	3,204	2	136	1
	Co-operative	52,324	35	49,441	38	2,883	15
	Saving & Credit Society	12,434	8	10,245	8	2,189	11
	Trader / Trade Store	13,281	9	11,615	9	1,665	8
	Private Individual	5,845	4	3,942	3	1,904	10
	Religious Organisation / NGO / Project	11,317	8	9,249	7	2,068	10
	Other	2,890	2	2,276	2	615	3
	Total	149,153	100	129,396	100	19,758	100

14.1 Number of households using Tree Resources by main use and Sex of Head of Household By Region																														
Region	Sex of Head of Household																													
	Male													Female																
	Planks / Timber	%	Poles	%	Charcoal	%	Fuel for Wood	%	Shade	%	Medicinal	%	Other	%	Total	Planks / Timber	%	Poles	%	Charcoal	%	Fuel for Wood	%	Shade	%	Medicinal	%	Other	%	Total
Dodoma	9,410	32	835	3	100	0	4,756	16	12,224	42	1,136	4	809	3	29,272	429	10	385	9	0	0	534	13	1,990	48	129	3	668	16	4,135
Arusha	23,084	54	4,024	9	297	1	7,133	17	7,195	17	792	2	76	0	42,600	3,136	48	819	13	0	0	1,258	19	1,100	17	198	3	0	0	6,510
Kilimanjaro	84,865	46	10,082	5	164	0	28,845	16	55,926	30	2,860	2	1,723	1	184,466	10,324	31	2,606	8	38	0	4,920	15	15,135	45	312	1	115	0	33,449
Tanga	13,131	47	3,117	11	0	0	7,776	28	3,152	11	193	1	735	3	28,103	3,083	43	668	9	0	0	2,751	38	718	10	0	0	0	0	7,221
Morogoro	8,477	38	1,571	7	93	0	3,241	15	7,257	33	612	3	791	4	22,042	679	24	365	13	0	0	592	21	1,119	39	105	4	0	0	2,861
Pwani	1,177	31	359	10	20	1	635	17	972	26	421	11	157	4	3,741	0	0	0	0	0	79	19	159	39	140	34	35	9	412	
Dar es Salaam	430	9	402	8	22	0	1,205	24	2,490	50	351	7	120	2	5,020	52	8	91	14	0	0	105	16	373	56	0	0	48	7	669
Lindi	100	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	64	99	18	0	0	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	100	69
Mtwara	216	11	452	23	0	0	423	21	639	32	0	0	257	13	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	50	0	0	161	50	325	
Ruvuma	18,642	35	4,096	8	129	0	13,259	25	16,007	30	306	1	206	0	52,645	2,626	57	265	6	0	0	772	17	883	19	0	0	27	1	4,573
Iringa	54,183	79	4,945	7	351	1	6,352	9	1,395	2	476	1	986	1	68,689	11,770	64	1,904	10	133	1	3,967	21	358	2	0	0	383	2	18,515
Mbeya	22,570	44	6,435	13	113	0	19,218	38	1,484	3	62	0	946	2	50,828	3,542	38	379	4	0	0	4,797	52	447	5	62	1	64	1	9,293
Singida	4,428	33	1,799	13	0	0	2,455	18	2,936	22	727	5	1,159	9	13,503	787	28	282	10	0	0	124	4	577	20	123	4	965	34	2,858
Tabora	386	7	252	4	0	0	2,347	41	1,457	25	103	2	1,183	21	5,728	0	0	0	0	0	238	67	119	33	0	0	0	0	357	
Rukwa	7,883	27	2,973	10	35	0	8,766	30	9,125	31	444	2	70	0	29,296	286	12	149	6	0	0	754	31	1,210	50	0	0	0	0	2,399
Kigoma	11,338	38	2,104	7	386	1	12,417	41	3,162	10	553	2	191	1	30,152	479	19	660	27	0	0	639	26	394	16	311	13	0	0	2,483
Shinyanga	2,949	20	883	6	0	0	6,818	47	2,762	19	562	4	644	4	14,618	251	8	108	3	0	0	1,626	50	909	28	242	7	108	3	3,244
Kagera	27,752	52	13,389	25	0	0	10,262	19	1,967	4	228	0	0	0	53,599	3,919	45	1,478	17	0	0	2,992	34	296	3	0	0	0	0	8,685
Mwanza	40,098	63	4,821	8	259	0	10,986	17	3,129	5	3,586	6	327	1	63,206	4,596	53	733	8	280	3	2,104	24	481	6	461	5	89	1	8,743
Mara	40,565	60	7,227	11	116	0	10,794	16	5,023	7	2,700	4	911	1	67,338	5,715	47	1,569	13	74	1	3,218	26	1,208	10	209	2	188	2	12,182
Manyara	9,155	58	1,228	8	0	0	3,215	20	1,455	9	701	4	60	0	15,814	1,133	51	415	19	0	0	314	14	164	7	188	8	0	0	2,214
Total	380,840	49	70,997	9	2,085	0	160,904	21	140,108	18	16,913	2	11,352	1	783,199	52,808	40	12,877	10	525	0	31,785	24	27,803	21	2,480	2	2,921	2	131,198

15.1 Number of Households receiving Extension Advice for Crop Production During 2002/03 Year By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household																		
	Total						Male						Female						
	Households Receiving Extension Service		Households Not Receiving Extension Service		Total		Households Receiving Extension Service		Households Not Receiving Extension Service		Total		Households Receiving Extension Service		Households Not Receiving Extension Service		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	%	Number	%
Dodoma	132,389	41	191,331	59	323,719	100	107,152	42	146,414	58	253,566	81	25,237	36	44,917	64	19	70,153	100
Arusha	43,073	28	111,784	72	154,857	100	35,277	29	87,683	71	122,960	82	7,796	24	24,101	76	18	31,897	100
Kilimanjaro	135,826	63	80,346	37	216,173	100	115,833	64	64,953	36	180,786	85	19,993	56	15,393	44	15	35,386	100
Tanga	121,487	46	143,711	54	265,198	100	95,252	48	105,181	52	200,432	78	26,235	41	38,531	59	22	64,766	100
Morogoro	67,368	26	193,377	74	260,746	100	56,755	27	152,301	73	209,056	84	10,613	21	41,076	79	16	51,690	100
Pwani	46,727	33	94,803	67	141,530	100	38,628	34	76,479	66	115,108	83	8,098	31	18,324	69	17	26,422	100
Dar es Salaam	13,122	64	7,272	36	20,394	100	10,690	64	5,921	36	16,611	81	2,432	64	1,352	36	19	3,783	100
Lindi	25,571	17	127,602	83	153,173	100	21,087	19	91,531	81	112,618	82	4,484	11	36,071	89	18	40,555	100
Mtwara	40,456	18	188,858	82	229,314	100	34,005	19	141,574	81	175,579	84	6,451	12	47,284	88	16	53,735	100
Ruvuma	67,199	35	123,975	65	191,175	100	61,471	37	102,876	63	164,347	91	5,728	21	21,099	79	9	26,827	100
Iringa	179,297	64	99,420	36	278,717	100	131,681	68	61,922	32	193,603	73	47,616	56	37,498	44	27	85,114	100
Mbeya	153,818	41	219,026	59	372,844	100	119,643	43	158,969	57	278,613	78	34,175	36	60,057	64	22	94,232	100
Singida	86,702	48	93,214	52	179,915	100	67,396	48	72,157	52	139,553	78	19,306	48	21,056	52	22	40,362	100
Tabora	62,956	27	172,961	73	235,917	100	55,747	28	146,349	72	202,097	89	7,208	21	26,612	79	11	33,820	100
Rukwa	29,046	17	143,215	83	172,261	100	26,568	18	124,334	82	150,902	91	2,478	12	18,880	88	9	21,359	100
Kigoma	118,417	60	77,348	40	195,765	100	104,614	63	62,709	37	167,324	88	13,803	49	14,639	51	12	28,442	100
Shinyanga	104,252	28	273,606	72	377,857	100	90,808	28	233,114	72	323,921	87	13,444	25	40,492	75	13	53,936	100
Kagera	69,081	20	284,196	80	353,277	100	56,676	20	230,962	80	287,638	82	12,405	19	53,234	81	18	65,639	100
Mwanza	71,522	21	268,562	79	340,085	100	61,632	22	224,268	78	285,901	86	9,890	18	44,294	82	14	54,184	100
Mara	62,800	33	125,403	67	188,203	100	51,463	35	93,724	65	145,187	82	11,337	26	31,679	74	18	43,016	100
Manyara	38,712	25	115,482	75	154,194	100	34,354	26	99,914	74	134,268	89	4,358	22	15,568	78	11	19,926	100
Total	1,669,821	35	3,135,494	65	4,805,315	100	1,376,734	36	2,483,337	64	3,860,070	82	293,087	31	652,157	69	18	945,244	100

ANIMAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTION

18.1 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households Owning/Raising or Managing Any Cattle By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Households Rearing Cattle						Households Not Rearing Cattle			Total					
	Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	57,940	71	5,097	57	63,037	100	195,626	65,056	260,682	81,059	78	8,951	22	323,719	100
Arusha	87,746	87	20,182	87	107,928	100	35,214	11,715	46,930	101,078	79	23,266	21	154,857	100
Kilimanjaro	109,690	81	18,794	84	128,484	100	71,096	16,592	87,688	135,996	84	22,457	16	216,173	100
Tanga	46,436	65	9,326	61	55,762	100	153,996	55,439	209,436	71,243	76	15,403	24	265,198	100
Morogoro	9,199	28	839	21	10,037	100	199,858	50,851	250,709	32,468	80	4,056	20	260,746	100
Pwani	5,177	48	391	28	5,568	100	109,931	26,031	135,961	10,790	81	1,390	19	141,530	100
Dar es Salaam	1,999	46	73	36	2,072	100	14,611	3,710	18,322	4,349	81	201	19	20,394	100
Lindi	550	5	288	7	838	100	112,068	40,268	152,335	11,250	74	3,889	26	153,173	100
Mtwara	3,243	15	324	11	3,567	100	172,336	53,410	225,747	22,071	77	3,001	23	229,314	100
Ruvuma	16,170	35	668	19	16,837	100	148,178	26,160	174,338	46,006	86	3,549	14	191,175	100
Iringa	46,939	75	6,890	67	53,829	100	146,663	78,224	224,888	62,534	69	10,280	31	278,717	100
Mbeya	103,595	85	15,516	80	119,111	100	175,018	78,715	253,733	121,189	75	19,446	25	372,844	100
Singida	63,863	89	8,642	77	72,505	100	75,690	31,720	107,410	71,919	78	11,160	22	179,915	100
Tabora	62,673	76	3,251	63	65,925	100	139,423	30,569	169,992	82,750	86	5,121	14	235,917	100
Rukwa	41,828	75	1,722	82	43,551	100	109,074	19,636	128,710	56,091	88	2,100	12	172,261	100
Kigoma	20,794	37	917	20	21,711	100	146,530	27,525	174,055	55,493	85	4,618	15	195,765	100
Shinyanga	135,873	85	12,342	75	148,216	100	188,048	41,593	229,641	160,011	86	16,530	14	377,857	100
Kagera	44,795	51	4,284	36	49,079	100	242,843	61,355	304,198	87,609	81	11,851	19	353,277	100
Mwanza	106,836	84	11,226	74	118,062	100	179,064	42,958	222,023	127,219	84	15,086	16	340,085	100
Mara	54,986	76	8,444	69	63,430	100	90,201	34,573	124,773	72,570	77	12,254	23	188,203	100
Manyara	79,239	89	10,508	90	89,747	100	55,030	9,418	64,448	88,537	87	11,734	13	154,194	100
Total	1,099,571	73	139,724	68	1,239,295	100	2,760,499	805,520	3,566,019	1,502,234	80	206,345	20	4,805,315	100

18.2 Total Cattle Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total Cattle													Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Cattle
	Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves					
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household					
	Male	Female														
Dodoma	110,967	7,636	381,178	19,770	131,317	4,837	133,177	7,300	109,237	5,469	114,918	6,081	980,794	51,094	1,031,889	
Arusha	121,716	21,103	542,964	82,373	186,940	24,957	183,000	29,280	165,840	29,180	178,716	26,632	1,379,175	213,525	1,592,700	
Kilimanjaro	42,024	5,303	201,571	22,109	16,262	1,178	76,157	8,594	49,443	7,280	57,417	6,715	442,874	51,178	494,053	
Tanga	24,199	3,819	129,652	23,769	12,093	977	77,030	9,772	42,209	5,153	42,401	7,263	327,584	50,754	378,338	
Morogoro	32,171	1,030	155,757	2,624	50,450	283	96,999	605	52,965	324	66,881	974	455,223	5,840	461,063	
Pwani	11,547	478	29,092	3,924	7,475	307	35,333	802	13,068	805	18,555	923	115,070	7,239	122,308	
Dar es Salaam	2,025	78	4,529	653	492	31	2,265	277	1,225	120	1,361	139	11,897	1,297	13,195	
Lindi	252	87	699	288			767		103	201	397	288	2,217	863	3,080	
Mtwara	2,575		6,656	322			2,833	163	1,865		2,583	161	16,512	646	17,158	
Ruvuma	8,213	460	24,084	356	263		73,048	207	7,645	208	6,616	76	119,869	1,307	121,175	
Iringa	49,691	5,937	118,421	14,303	74,345	10,961	54,124	5,701	35,794	5,353	42,547	3,777	374,923	46,031	420,954	
Mbeya	89,005	5,529	293,363	16,008	113,810	7,099	178,645	7,908	96,682	5,696	122,025	5,305	893,530	47,547	941,077	
Singida	94,663	6,919	432,985	18,865	221,808	13,540	205,220	8,646	114,589	6,617	127,783	5,523	1,197,048	60,110	1,257,159	
Tabora	198,134	6,173	476,988	12,149	249,789	10,496	268,183	7,060	144,640	6,054	183,632	5,392	1,521,367	47,324	1,568,691	
Rukwa	34,624	1,789	163,548	7,359	118,689	5,642	61,727	6,900	40,757	2,111	58,758	2,822	478,103	26,623	504,727	
Kigoma	19,553	12,420	120,335	1,543	12,740	266	200,588	261	22,315	393	31,717	229	407,248	15,113	422,361	
Shinyanga	271,801	18,520	722,792	51,281	517,422	37,870	383,322	24,155	202,097	13,699	340,108	21,038	2,437,542	166,563	2,604,105	
Kagera	85,738	5,707	371,656	16,734	43,441	700	164,030	8,638	80,519	4,873	100,002	4,435	845,386	41,088	886,474	
Mwanza	175,660	17,494	524,070	55,028	270,752	20,652	281,283	28,008	153,894	13,600	162,333	15,417	1,567,991	150,200	1,718,190	
Mara	156,960	15,381	325,984	23,682	156,402	9,957	179,135	14,609	99,698	8,845	100,236	8,178	1,018,415	80,653	1,099,068	
Manyara	126,423	12,938	405,426	51,815	148,227	16,466	124,828	16,566	113,846	15,006	127,968	18,443	1,046,717	131,234	1,177,951	
Total	1,657,941	148,802	5,431,752	424,955	2,332,717	166,219	2,781,694	185,455	1,548,429	130,988	1,886,954	139,811	15,639,486	1,196,229	16,835,715	

18.3 Indigenous Cattle Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Indigenous Cattle														Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total indigenous
	Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves						
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Dodoma	110,018	7,542	379,559	19,346	131,121	4,837	132,039	7,300	108,647	5,012	114,082	5,885	975,466	49,922	1,025,388		
Arusha	117,390	20,067	519,988	77,533	185,648	24,571	175,657	28,307	158,733	27,593	171,756	24,863	1,329,170	202,933	1,532,103		
Kilimanjaro	26,571	3,551	146,469	13,582	14,948	1,178	55,363	5,255	32,512	5,294	42,073	4,144	317,936	33,004	350,940		
Tanga	22,452	3,370	119,287	22,776	11,168	931	72,090	9,059	38,825	4,675	38,375	7,201	302,197	48,013	350,210		
Morogoro	31,762	823	154,021	2,624	50,450	283	95,968	527	52,085	324	66,142	974	450,429	5,556	455,985		
Pwani	9,185	432	26,582	3,755	7,385	307	32,164	624	11,737	700	16,673	818	103,725	6,635	110,360		
Dar es Salaam	1,195	61	1,305	313	415	31	474	122	344	61	279	61	4,011	649	4,660		
Lindi	187		594	100			645		67	100	227	100	1,720	299	2,019		
Mtwara	2,482		6,161	322			2,647	163	1,865		2,583	161	15,737	646	16,383		
Ruvuma	6,408	384	18,578	128	187		70,047	132	5,231	132	4,658		105,109	775	105,884		
Iringa	47,601	5,744	111,971	13,601	73,751	10,961	51,550	5,248	33,578	4,844	39,652	3,272	358,103	43,670	401,773		
Mbeya	85,654	4,950	277,887	13,802	113,468	6,755	171,852	6,941	91,937	4,461	115,971	4,372	856,769	41,281	898,050		
Singida	93,738	6,919	432,488	18,865	221,561	13,540	205,096	8,646	114,589	6,617	127,537	5,523	1,195,007	60,110	1,255,118		
Tabora	198,088	6,173	475,899	12,149	249,118	10,496	267,839	7,060	144,594	6,054	183,306	5,392	1,518,845	47,324	1,566,169		
Rukwa	34,239	1,789	163,044	7,359	118,689	5,642	61,410	6,900	40,615	2,111	58,725	2,822	476,721	26,623	503,345		
Kigoma	19,336	12,420	120,020	1,543	12,740	266	200,455	261	22,315	393	31,634	229	406,500	15,113	421,613		
Shinyanga	271,675	18,493	713,956	51,281	516,209	37,515	382,731	24,128	201,336	13,699	339,472	21,038	2,425,379	166,154	2,591,532		
Kagera	85,338	5,505	364,912	15,330	43,441	700	161,808	8,028	78,973	4,494	96,989	3,906	831,460	37,963	869,424		
Mwanza	175,081	17,494	520,586	54,738	269,934	20,652	279,968	27,800	153,420	13,600	161,689	15,348	1,560,677	149,632	1,710,309		
Mara	156,204	15,381	323,963	23,566	156,167	9,698	176,091	14,543	98,234	8,845	99,543	7,772	1,010,202	79,805	1,090,007		
Manyara	125,101	12,860	396,780	51,313	148,150	16,466	123,968	16,453	112,799	15,006	126,049	18,105	1,032,847	130,203	1,163,051		
Total	1,619,707	143,957	5,274,047	404,026	2,324,550	164,829	2,719,861	177,498	1,502,433	124,015	1,837,411	131,986	15,278,011	1,146,311	16,424,321		

18.4 Improved Beef Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Improved Beef												Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total improved beef	
	Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves					
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household					
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Dodoma	218		319		196		687		218		218			1,856	0	1,856
Arusha	507	469	198		842		182		198	267	191			2,117	736	2,853
Kilimanjaro	1,076	130	1,236	130	254		176		1,432	226	542			4,715	487	5,203
Tanga	175				123									298	0	298
Morogoro			13						13					26	0	26
Pwani	503	23	262	23	24		115		95		95			1,094	46	1,140
Dar es Salaam	172		28		31				57		14			302	0	302
Lindi	64													64	0	64
Mtwara														0	0	0
Ruvuma	27		76						77					181	0	181
Iringa	466		549		304		62		157		61	60		1,599	60	1,659
Mbeya	805		116				121		418	116	469			1,929	116	2,045
Singida	925													925	0	925
Tabora					671									671	0	671
Rukwa	171						104							274	0	274
Kigoma														0	0	0
Shinyanga	126		712		179				358					1,375	0	1,375
Kagera														0	0	0
Mwanza														0	0	0
Mara									264					264	0	264
Manyara	115						289		275		347	113		1,026	113	1,139
Total	5,351	622	3,509	153	2,624		1,735		3,561	609	1,937	173		18,718	1,558	20,276

18.5 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Improved Dairy Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Improved Dairy												Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total improved dairy
	Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves				
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household				
	Male	Female													
Dodoma	731	95	1,300	424			450		373	457	618	196	3,473	1,172	4,645
Arusha	3,819	567	22,778	4,840	451	386	7,161	973	6,909	1,320	6,770	1,770	47,888	9,856	57,744
Kilimanjaro	14,377	1,622	53,866	8,397	1,059		20,619	3,339	15,499	1,759	14,802	2,571	120,223	17,688	137,910
Tanga	1,572	450	10,365	993	801	45	4,941	713	3,384	478	4,027	62	25,089	2,740	27,829
Morogoro	408	207	1,723				1,031	78	867		739		4,768	285	5,052
Pwani	1,859	23	2,249	146	66		3,054	178	1,236	105	1,788	105	10,251	557	10,809
Dar es Salaam	658	17	3,196	339	47		1,790	155	825	59	1,068	78	7,584	648	8,233
Lindi		87	105	188			122		36	101	170	188	433	565	998
Mtwara	93		496				186						775	0	775
Ruvuma	1,778	76	5,430	228	76		3,002	76	2,337	77	1,957	76	14,579	532	15,111
Iringa	1,624	193	5,902	701	290		2,512	453	2,059	509	2,834	445	15,221	2,301	17,522
Mbeya	2,546	579	15,360	2,207	342	344	6,672	967	4,328	1,120	5,584	933	34,832	6,149	40,982
Singida			497		247		124				247		1,115	0	1,115
Tabora	46		1,089				345		46		325		1,851	0	1,851
Rukwa	214		504				213		142		33		1,107	0	1,107
Kigoma	216		315				133				83		748	0	748
Shinyanga		27	8,124		1,034	355	591	27	403		636		10,788	410	11,198
Kagera	400	202	6,744	1,404			2,222	610	1,547	379	3,013	529	13,926	3,124	17,050
Mwanza	578		3,484	290	819		1,315	208	474		644	69	7,314	568	7,882
Mara	756		2,021	116	235	260	3,044	66	1,200		693	406	7,949	848	8,797
Manyara	1,207	78	8,646	502	77		570	113	771		1,572	225	12,843	918	13,761
Total	32,883	4,223	154,196	20,775	5,542	1,390	60,097	7,957	42,434	6,364	47,605	7,652	342,757	48,360	391,117

18.6 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households With Cattle By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Households Rearing Cattle						Total			
	Male		Female		difference	Total		Male	Female	Total
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	57,940	23	5,097	7	16	63,037	19	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	87,746	71	20,182	63	8	107,928	70	122,960	31,897	154,857
Kilimanjaro	109,690	61	18,794	53	8	128,484	59	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	46,436	23	9,326	14	9	55,762	21	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	9,199	4	839	2	3	10,037	4	209,056	51,690	260,746
Pwani	5,177	4	391	1	3	5,568	4	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	1,999	12	73	2	10	2,072	10	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	550	0	288	1	0	838	1	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	3,243	2	324	1	1	3,567	2	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	16,170	10	668	2	7	16,837	9	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	46,939	24	6,890	8	16	53,829	19	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	103,595	37	15,516	16	21	119,111	32	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	63,863	46	8,642	21	24	72,505	40	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	62,673	31	3,251	10	21	65,925	28	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	41,828	28	1,722	8	20	43,551	25	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	20,794	12	917	3	9	21,711	11	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	135,873	42	12,342	23	19	148,216	39	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	44,795	16	4,284	7	9	49,079	14	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	106,836	37	11,226	21	17	118,062	35	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	54,986	38	8,444	20	18	63,430	34	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	79,239	59	10,508	53	6	89,747	58	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	1,099,571	28	139,724	15	14	1,239,295	26	3,860,070	945,244	4,805,315

18.7 Number of Cattle Traded, Consumed and Total Value by Region

Region	Male Headed Household							
	Number Sold / Traded	Male headed households	% of total number sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total cattle	% of total consumed	Total number of cattle	Total Value of All Cattle
Dodoma	108,427	97	96	3,463	3	96	111,890	4,190,405,832
Arusha	133,173	88	80	17,772	12	86	150,944	7,719,878,145
Kilimanjaro	67,071	87	95	9,693	13	89	76,764	2,003,899,090
Tanga	43,867	78	85	12,066	22	89	55,933	2,226,373,562
Morogoro	41,263	91	97	3,932	9	76	45,195	696,557,024
Pwani	10,200	94	98	637	6	86	10,837	408,810,574
Dar es Salaam	924	64	100	519	36	100	1,443	35,183,749
Lindi	306	6	100	5,255	94	100	5,561	17,622,780
Mtwara	2,228	84	87	428	16	100	2,655	180,982,353
Ruvuma	9,316	42	97	13,006	58	100	22,322	795,434,559
Iringa	30,857	87	95	4,474	13	93	35,330	1,996,372,138
Mbeya	63,591	76	94	19,675	24	72	83,266	2,761,838,052
Singida	101,377	89	91	12,608	11	92	113,985	4,874,575,609
Tabora	119,149	81	99	27,785	19	89	146,935	5,018,947,072
Rukwa	25,404	62	98	15,430	38	100	40,834	2,400,479,233
Kigoma	19,346	81	100	4,606	19	100	23,953	777,587,744
Shinyanga	152,051	91	93	15,644	9	95	167,694	5,889,852,295
Kagera	57,905	40	97	86,310	60	100	144,216	2,689,334,098
Mwanza	90,111	87	94	12,881	13	88	102,992	6,750,165,060
Mara	70,849	90	91	7,509	10	90	78,358	3,984,215,148
Manyara	110,473	85	87	19,375	15	94	129,848	5,521,545,243
Total	1,257,887	81	92	293,068	19	92	1,550,955	60,940,059,360

cont....Number of Cattle Traded, Consumed and Total Value by Region

Region	Female headed households							
	Number Sold / Traded	Female headed households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% total cattle	% of total consumed	Total number of cattle	Total Value of All Cattle
Dodoma	4,402	97	4	142	3	4	4,544	265,983,788
Arusha	34,187	92	20	2,965	8	14	37,151	1,943,756,624
Kilimanjaro	3,567	76	5	1,151	24	11	4,718	356,146,155
Tanga	8,007	84	15	1,512	16	11	9,519	405,870,594
Morogoro	1,451	54	3	1,256	46	24	2,707	46,398,625
Pwani	172	63	2	102	37	14	274	27,815,424
D'Salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	322	100	13	0	0	0	322	25,741,037
Ruvuma	261	100	3	0	0	0	261	76,057,887
Iringa	1,711	83	5	352	17	7	2,063	188,767,007
Mbeya	3,873	34	6	7,639	66	28	11,513	260,447,103
Singida	9,969	90	9	1,051	10	8	11,020	498,951,145
Tabora	1,758	34	1	3,425	66	11	5,183	121,161,587
Rukwa	619	100	2	0	0	0	619	141,820,381
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,650,938
Shinyanga	11,840	93	7	830	7	5	12,669	678,803,456
Kagera	1,936	100	3	0	0	0	1,936	204,137,260
Mwanza	5,912	77	6	1,774	23	12	7,687	704,646,353
Mara	7,143	90	9	797	10	10	7,940	552,453,526
Manyara	15,978	92	13	1,323	8	6	17,300	886,621,183
Total	113,107	82	8	24,319	18	8	137,426	7,418,230,072

cont...Number of Cattle Traded, Consumed and Total Value by Region

Region	Total			total cattle hh		Number sold per hh			number consumed per hh		
	Number Sold / Traded	Number Consumed by HH	Total Value of All Cattle	male	female	male	female	difference	male	female	difference
Dodoma	112,829	3,605	4,456,389,620	57,940	5,097	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.06	0.03	0.03
Arusha	167,359	20,736	9,663,634,769	87,746	20,182	1.5	1.7	-0.2	0.20	0.15	0.06
Kilimanjaro	70,638	10,844	2,360,045,245	109,690	18,794	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.09	0.06	0.03
Tanga	51,873	13,578	2,632,244,156	46,436	9,326	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.26	0.16	0.10
Morogoro	42,713	5,188	742,955,649	9,199	839	4.5	1.7	2.8	0.43	1.50	-1.07
Pwani	10,372	739	436,625,998	5,177	391	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.12	0.26	-0.14
Dar es Salaam	924	519	35,183,749	1,999	73	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.26	0.00	0.26
Lindi	306	5,255	17,622,780	550	288	0.6	0.0	0.6	9.55	0.00	9.55
Mtwara	2,550	428	206,723,389	3,243	324	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.13	0.00	0.13
Ruvuma	9,577	13,006	871,492,446	16,170	668	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.80	0.00	0.80
Iringa	32,568	4,825	2,185,139,145	46,939	6,890	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.10	0.05	0.04
Mbeya	67,464	27,314	3,022,285,155	103,595	15,516	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.19	0.49	-0.30
Singida	111,346	13,658	5,373,526,754	63,863	8,642	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.20	0.12	0.08
Tabora	120,907	31,211	5,140,108,659	62,673	3,251	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.44	1.05	-0.61
Rukwa	26,023	15,430	2,542,299,615	41,828	1,722	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.37	0.00	0.37
Kigoma	19,346	4,606	810,238,682	20,794	917	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.22	0.00	0.22
Shinyanga	163,890	16,473	6,568,655,751	135,873	12,342	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.12	0.07	0.05
Kagera	59,841	86,310	2,893,471,358	44,795	4,284	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.93	0.00	1.93
Mwanza	96,023	14,656	7,454,811,413	106,836	11,226	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.12	0.16	-0.04
Mara	77,991	8,306	4,536,668,674	54,986	8,444	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.14	0.09	0.04
Manyara	126,451	20,697	6,408,166,426	79,239	10,508	1.4	1.5	-0.1	0.24	0.13	0.12
Total	1,370,994	317,387	68,358,289,433	1,099,571	139,724	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.27	0.17	0.09

19.1 GOAT PRODUCTION: Goat Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total Goat												Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Goats
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid						
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Dodoma	119,865	13,315	84,861	8,203	332,446	25,605	97,264	9,607	97,202	9,113	731,638	65,843	797,481		
Arusha	152,998	20,649	175,443	21,467	703,868	85,969	209,904	22,554	230,482	27,111	1,472,694	177,751	1,650,445		
Kilimanjaro	75,263	8,231	22,966	1,468	275,718	30,791	60,871	8,054	79,721	9,376	514,539	57,920	572,460		
Tanga	66,214	9,889	25,574	3,075	216,168	42,618	56,712	11,161	69,045	14,164	433,712	80,908	514,620		
Morogoro	39,855	4,449	10,059	227	115,654	10,846	24,952	1,668	33,084	2,382	223,603	19,571	243,175		
Pwani	13,381	589	4,721		48,534	2,538	13,283	675	14,339	544	94,258	4,346	98,604		
Dar es Salaam	4,294	85	642		10,744	544	2,752	116	2,953	162	21,385	906	22,292		
Lindi	15,120	3,210	1,805	318	41,019	13,875	12,802	4,286	15,603	2,464	86,350	24,155	110,505		
Mtwara	26,316	3,677	1,255		96,632	13,210	16,864	3,207	30,127	5,389	171,193	25,482	196,675		
Ruvuma	43,790	3,849	3,617		163,481	12,627	32,688	3,177	42,640	3,724	286,217	23,378	309,595		
Iringa	38,509	4,099	85,420	1,061	117,330	15,684	29,462	3,270	27,734	4,907	298,455	29,021	327,476		
Mbeya	51,638	3,538	14,210	386	177,517	11,711	42,987	1,467	53,390	1,945	339,743	19,047	358,789		
Singida	94,214	9,972	53,598	1,940	299,108	37,495	85,595	9,018	84,281	8,827	616,796	67,252	684,048		
Tabora	114,528	5,759	39,061	1,541	348,524	15,095	88,007	2,478	100,147	3,856	690,267	28,729	718,996		
Rukwa	44,684	3,266	4,115	526	140,871	8,358	43,440	2,595	42,673	2,321	275,783	17,066	292,849		
Kigoma	48,868	4,425	16,900	596	225,243	21,230	39,827	5,683	56,893	5,938	387,732	37,872	425,604		
Shinyanga	203,187	18,281	59,214	5,588	621,709	59,349	139,091	13,827	144,028	13,653	1,167,230	110,699	1,277,929		
Kagera	85,712	9,135	21,180	1,268	359,577	46,193	67,249	9,931	89,149	9,908	622,867	76,435	699,301		
Mwanza	134,686	15,118	30,284	2,862	386,878	51,594	90,597	13,138	92,351	12,489	734,797	95,200	829,997		
Mara	105,110	9,246	24,480	1,880	289,530	29,961	76,576	8,074	80,914	8,273	576,610	57,434	634,044		
Manyara	111,857	11,367	91,183	11,471	446,056	54,181	115,315	12,936	120,266	16,521	884,677	106,476	991,152		
Total	1,590,089	162,149	770,590	63,877	5,416,608	589,475	1,346,236	146,922	1,507,024	163,068	10,630,548	1,125,490	11,756,038		

19.2 GOAT PRODUCTION: INDIGENOUS Goat Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Indigenous												Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Indigenous
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid						
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Dodoma	117,642	13,134	84,861	8,203	330,213	25,424	96,332	9,607	95,204	8,751	724,253	65,119	789,372		
Arusha	151,525	20,590	174,925	21,467	698,226	85,044	207,782	21,891	227,417	26,060	1,459,874	175,052	1,634,926		
Kilimanjaro	65,102	7,422	17,339	1,362	263,453	29,423	57,991	7,561	68,282	9,165	472,167	54,934	527,100		
Tanga	53,026	9,733	25,151	3,075	214,477	42,094	54,356	11,026	64,641	12,921	411,651	78,848	490,499		
Morogoro	38,487	4,449	9,259	227	113,383	10,718	23,826	1,668	32,662	2,382	217,618	19,444	237,061		
Pwani	13,117	589	4,690		48,047	2,454	13,087	675	14,135	544	93,076	4,261	97,337		
Dar es Salaam	4,048	85	642		9,742	544	2,451	116	2,765	138	19,648	883	20,531		
Lindi	14,246	3,210	669	318	39,988	13,268	11,720	2,476	14,861	2,395	81,484	21,668	103,152		
Mtwara	23,805	3,483	760		94,074	12,633	16,774	3,207	28,878	4,232	164,292	23,555	187,847		
Ruvuma	42,964	3,389	2,805		162,709	12,461	31,378	3,177	40,213	3,268	280,070	22,295	302,365		
Iringa	37,328	4,099	81,691	868	113,466	15,296	29,198	2,979	26,739	4,810	288,422	28,052	316,474		
Mbeya	46,927	3,259	13,207	386	174,716	11,487	40,521	1,467	48,655	1,945	324,027	18,544	342,571		
Singida	92,508	9,972	48,922	1,940	295,955	37,495	84,376	8,895	83,027	7,926	604,787	66,228	671,015		
Tabora	113,285	5,443	34,363	1,541	346,588	14,674	86,339	2,478	98,628	3,856	679,203	27,992	707,195		
Rukwa	43,761	1,768	3,846	526	140,801	8,358	42,523	2,595	42,362	2,321	273,294	15,568	288,862		
Kigoma	48,735	4,425	16,484	596	224,471	21,230	39,827	5,683	56,739	5,938	386,257	37,872	424,129		
Shinyanga	202,138	18,281	58,991	4,151	618,971	59,224	138,629	13,804	142,958	12,813	1,161,687	108,274	1,269,960		
Kagera	85,006	8,967	21,180	1,268	357,731	45,858	66,808	9,931	88,026	9,759	618,752	75,783	694,535		
Mwanza	133,050	15,118	30,284	2,862	386,444	51,594	88,687	13,138	91,873	12,489	730,338	95,200	825,538		
Mara	104,023	9,246	24,369	1,880	286,940	28,916	74,972	8,074	79,562	8,273	569,865	56,389	626,254		
Manyara	111,517	11,367	90,417	11,471	443,748	54,181	114,448	12,936	118,931	16,521	879,060	106,476	985,536		
Total	1,542,242	158,030	744,855	62,141	5,364,143	582,377	1,322,025	143,382	1,466,560	156,506	10,439,824	1,102,436	11,542,260		

19.3 GOAT PRODUCTION: IMPROVED MEAT Goat Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Improved for Meat goats											Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Improved for Meat Goats
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid					
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Dodoma	891				297			182		389		1,758	0	1,758
Arusha					216	481		56		507	61	778	542	1,320
Kilimanjaro	7,831	244	1,137	106	5,219	592		942	209	1,808	139	16,937	1,290	18,226
Tanga	9,007	156			97	234		2,234		248	1,088	11,586	1,478	13,064
Morogoro	382				285			259		39		966	0	966
Pwani	77		31		192			77				377	0	377
Dar es Salaam	13				498			142		101	23	754	23	778
Lindi			408		85			681	1,741	541		1,716	1,741	3,457
Mtwara	804	193	297		1,968					486	580	3,555	773	4,329
Ruvuma	507		427		492			591		1,010	457	3,026	457	3,483
Iringa	339				2,987			96				3,422	0	3,422
Mbeya	1,177		568		2,084	224		699		3,541		8,069	224	8,292
Singida	675		764		1,418			114			689	2,971	689	3,659
Tabora	793		2,192		1,019			1,146			828	5,979	0	5,979
Rukwa	278	1,498			70			109			311	768	1,498	2,265
Kigoma					166						153	320	0	320
Shinyanga	1,049		108	1,437	2,427	125		285	23	1,016	23	4,885	1,608	6,493
Kagera	170				319					595	149	1,084	149	1,233
Mwanza	1,637				102			1,578				3,794	0	3,794
Mara	691		111		1,929			1,375				5,118	0	5,118
Manyara												87	0	87
Total	26,321	2,091	6,042	1,543	21,871	1,655	10,566	1,973	13,150	3,209	77,950	10,471	88,420	

19.4 GOAT PRODUCTION: IMPROVED DAIRY Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Improved Dairy											Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Improved for Dairy Goats
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid					
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Dodoma	1,332	181			1,936	181		750		1,610	362	5,627	725	6,352
Arusha	1,472	59	519		5,426	444		2,066	663	2,559	990	12,042	2,157	14,199
Kilimanjaro	2,330	565	4,490		7,046	776		1,938	285	9,631	71	25,436	1,697	27,133
Tanga	4,180		423		1,593	291		122	135	4,156	156	10,475	582	11,057
Morogoro	985		800		1,986	128		866		383		5,020	128	5,147
Pwani	187				294	84		120		204		805	84	890
Dar es Salaam	233				503			160		87		983	0	983
Lindi	874		728		946	607		401	69	201	69	3,150	746	3,896
Mtwara	1,707		198		589	577		89		763	577	3,346	1,154	4,499
Ruvuma	319	460	386		279	166		719		1,417		3,121	626	3,747
Iringa	841		3,729	194	878	388		168	291	995	97	6,611	969	7,580
Mbeya	3,534	279	435		716			1,767		1,194		7,647	279	7,926
Singida	1,031		3,913		1,736			1,105	123	1,254	213	9,038	336	9,374
Tabora	450	316	2,505		917	421		522		691		5,084	737	5,821
Rukwa	645		269					808				1,722	0	1,722
Kigoma	133		416		606							1,156	0	1,156
Shinyanga			115		312			177		54	817	659	817	1,476
Kagera	536	168			1,526	335		441		528		3,031	503	3,533
Mwanza					333			333				665	0	665
Mara	396				662	1,045		229			340	1,627	1,045	2,672
Manyara	341		766		2,309			867		1,248		5,530	0	5,530
Total	21,527	2,027	19,693	194	30,594	5,442	13,646	1,567	27,314	3,353	112,773	12,584	125,357	

19.5 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Households Owning/Raising or Managing Any Goat By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Households Raising Goat							Total		
	Male		Female		difference	Total		Male	Female	Total
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	57,738	23	6,874	10	13	64,611	20	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	76,349	62	17,786	56	6	94,135	61	122,960	31,897	154,857
Kilimanjaro	91,469	51	12,191	34	16	103,660	48	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	56,099	28	12,665	20	8	68,764	26	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	23,865	11	4,055	8	4	27,920	11	209,056	51,690	260,746
Pwani	6,844	6	777	3	3	7,621	5	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	1,735	10	105	3	8	1,840	9	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	11,037	10	3,047	8	2	14,084	9	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	28,194	16	4,757	9	7	32,950	14	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	63,232	38	6,721	25	13	69,952	37	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	34,894	18	6,812	8	10	41,706	15	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	54,253	19	6,171	7	13	60,424	16	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	52,917	38	8,149	20	18	61,067	34	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	61,827	31	3,660	11	20	65,487	28	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	40,821	27	2,447	11	16	43,267	25	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	65,525	39	9,971	35	4	75,496	39	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	110,719	34	12,567	23	11	123,287	33	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	122,676	43	20,336	31	12	143,012	40	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	111,145	39	13,764	25	13	124,909	37	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	62,917	43	10,170	24	20	73,087	39	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	70,735	53	9,824	49	3	80,559	52	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	1,204,990	31	172,849	18	13	1,377,839	29	3,860,070	945,244	4,805,315

19.6 Number of Goats Traded and Consumed by Region

Region	Male Headed Household							Total number of goats	Total Value of All Cattle
	Number Sold / Traded	Male headed households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total	% of total consumed			
Dodoma	141,692	90	95	16,181	10	88	157,873	614,168,108	
Arusha	171,846	68	85	80,948	32	83	252,794	1,325,906,744	
Kilimanjaro	51,680	60	94	34,692	40	94	86,372	543,619,908	
Tanga	62,628	76	84	19,379	24	80	82,007	424,250,158	
Morogoro	36,748	72	90	14,454	28	96	51,202	249,293,161	
Pwani	14,898	67	94	7,229	33	96	22,127	102,953,949	
Dar es Salaam	2,620	64	98	1,455	36	100	4,075	14,535,813	
Lindi	19,947	91	88	1,952	9	59	21,899	120,824,925	
Mtwara	14,504	71	84	5,983	29	96	20,487	190,099,870	
Ruvuma	56,965	75	92	18,772	25	91	75,737	555,103,195	
Iringa	18,205	54	80	15,199	46	93	33,404	180,462,604	
Mbeya	33,555	61	78	21,376	39	100	54,931	230,481,620	
Singida	80,978	72	89	31,360	28	88	112,338	448,204,711	
Tabora	66,979	54	96	56,770	46	97	123,749	397,559,819	
Rukwa	31,710	60	89	20,752	40	99	52,462	328,889,471	
Kigoma	68,946	86	87	11,264	14	89	80,210	466,116,988	
Shinyanga	110,982	61	92	72,098	39	96	183,081	548,200,611	
Kagera	70,576	73	86	25,978	27	80	96,554	672,348,112	
Mwanza	54,725	52	87	50,549	48	91	105,274	643,722,316	
Mara	56,247	68	54	26,734	32	94	82,981	505,112,712	
Manyara	111,738	71	90	45,593	29	86	157,331	842,437,716	
Total	1,278,169	69	86	578,719	31	90	1,856,887	9,404,292,512	

cont....Number of Goats Traded and Consumed by Region

Region	Female Headed Household							Total			
	Number Sold / Traded	Female headed households	% of total sold	Number Consumed by HH	% of total	% of total consumed	Total number of goats	Total Value of All Cattle	Number Sold / Traded	Number Consumed by HH	Total Value of All Cattle
Dodoma	7,614	78	5	2,172	22	12	9,786	66,128,963	149,306	18,353	680,297,071
Arusha	29,522	64	15	16,403	36	17	45,925	299,361,200	201,368	97,351	1,625,267,944
Kilimanjaro	3,557	63	6	2,092	37	6	5,649	57,263,386	55,237	36,784	600,883,293
Tanga	12,228	72	16	4,812	28	20	17,041	88,805,961	74,856	24,192	513,056,119
Morogoro	4,202	88	10	586	12	4	4,788	33,831,808	40,950	15,040	283,124,969
Pwani	1,004	79	6	268	21	4	1,272	10,115,677	15,902	7,497	113,069,626
Dar es Salaam	47	100	2	0	0	0	47	411,961	2,667	1,455	14,947,774
Lindi	2,645	66	12	1,345	34	41	3,990	34,625,771	22,592	3,297	155,450,696
Mtwara	2,786	91	16	282	9	4	3,068	42,709,488	17,290	6,264	232,809,358
Ruvuma	4,756	72	8	1,842	28	9	6,598	62,199,845	61,721	20,614	617,303,040
Iringa	4,482	79	20	1,181	21	7	5,662	29,150,991	22,686	16,380	209,613,594
Mbeya	9,734	100	22	24	0	0	9,757	16,123,026	43,289	21,400	246,604,646
Singida	10,471	71	11	4,317	29	12	14,789	63,171,452	91,449	35,678	511,376,163
Tabora	3,025	63	4	1,768	37	3	4,793	16,230,707	70,004	58,538	413,790,526
Rukwa	3,864	94	11	253	6	1	4,117	21,706,408	35,574	21,005	350,595,879
Kigoma	10,408	89	13	1,338	11	11	11,746	78,012,203	79,354	12,601	544,129,191
Shinyanga	9,895	77	8	3,003	23	4	12,898	50,525,570	120,877	75,101	598,726,181
Kagera	11,188	63	14	6,696	37	20	17,884	105,378,783	81,764	32,674	777,726,895
Mwanza	8,339	63	13	4,800	37	9	13,139	102,431,707	63,064	55,349	746,154,023
Mara	48,311	97	46	1,635	3	6	49,946	58,353,008	104,558	28,369	563,465,720
Manyara	13,078	63	10	7,732	37	14	20,810	122,944,516	124,816	53,324	965,382,232
Total	201,156	76	14	62,548	24	10	263,705	1,359,482,431	1,479,325	641,267	10,763,774,943

20.1 SHEEP PRODUCTION: TOTAL Sheep Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Total Sheep												Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Sheep
	Ram		Castrated Sheep		She Sheep		Male Lamb		She Lamb						
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Dodoma	33,569	1,106	13,858	748	90,228	1,691	21,808	380	23,717	138	183,180	4,064	187,244		
Arusha	96,900	13,277	109,194	12,370	439,314	49,760	128,405	12,199	146,998	15,733	920,810	103,339	1,024,149		
Kilimanjaro	35,258	5,005	17,477	1,040	120,871	14,766	29,999	2,150	26,208	4,441	229,813	27,404	257,217		
Tanga	24,414	1,982	10,314	729	76,521	12,502	14,020	4,243	17,045	2,441	142,313	21,896	164,209		
Morogoro	12,995	1,882	6,459	207	40,813	3,770	11,866	256	16,672	759	88,806	6,874	95,680		
Pwani	3,345		1,361		11,322		4,416		3,891		24,334	0	24,334		
Dar es Salaam	300		100		628	29	130		75	29	1,233	57	1,290		
Lindi	1,771			106	5,494	517	1,171	305	1,492	1,048	9,928	1,977	11,905		
Mtwara	3,532	367			11,632	1,458	3,070	455	4,396	366	22,630	2,645	25,275		
Ruvuma	3,813	27	179		14,001	615	2,629	213	2,767	213	23,389	1,069	24,458		
Iringa	9,776	972	1,150	1,656	31,363	4,038	7,119	362	10,223	766	59,631	7,793	67,424		
Mbeya	10,138	200	3,615		34,111	972	7,047		9,608	458	64,521	1,630	66,150		
Singida	42,237	4,466	15,448	541	144,768	10,646	41,626	11,414	36,068	2,724	280,146	29,792	309,938		
Tabora	56,241	3,443	4,549		110,238	2,731	27,100	195	30,253	464	228,381	6,833	235,213		
Rukwa	6,097	269	134		16,956	1,560	4,960	351	5,261	485	33,407	2,666	36,073		
Kigoma	8,891	133	1,729		29,764	1,603	3,740	131	5,815		49,939	1,866	51,805		
Shinyanga	84,097	6,779	33,818	1,107	264,864	20,168	52,891	4,540	43,741	5,140	479,411	37,734	517,144		
Kagera	10,742	1,585	1,562	660	35,469	6,412	10,435	6,156	16,405	896	74,613	15,708	90,321		
Mwanza	22,592	3,076	11,453	139	51,175	8,081	10,228	1,594	11,942	1,699	107,390	14,588	121,978		
Mara	28,568	14,750	6,232	7,549	77,024	14,866	16,858	4,232	18,748	5,247	147,429	46,644	194,073		
Manyara	77,996	7,653	33,155	6,048	185,269	25,945	43,201	6,832	45,898	7,317	385,519	53,795	439,314		
Total	573,272	66,972	271,786	32,900	1,791,825	182,129	442,717	56,009	477,222	50,364	3,556,822	388,374	3,945,196		

20.2 SHEEP PRODUCTION: INDIGENOUS Sheep Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Number of Indigenous												
	Ram		Castrated Sheep		She Sheep		Male Lamb		She Lamb		Total in Male headed	Total in Female headed	Total Indigenous Sheep
	Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household		Sex of Head of Household				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Dodoma	33,065	1,106	13,858	632	90,228	1,691	21,808	380	23,483	138	182,442	3,948	186,389
Arusha	95,583	13,277	108,780	11,998	437,772	49,396	128,025	12,199	144,126	14,637	914,286	101,507	1,015,793
Kilimanjaro	33,622	4,932	16,649	898	118,207	14,151	28,379	1,611	25,111	4,137	221,968	25,728	247,696
Tanga	14,139	1,982	10,314	729	75,706	11,917	12,778	2,540	16,947	2,344	129,883	19,513	149,396
Morogoro	12,995	1,882	5,474	207	40,813	3,770	11,609	256	16,344	382	87,236	6,497	93,733
Pwani	3,345		1,361		11,322		4,416		3,891		24,334	0	24,334
Dar es Salaam	300		100		628	29	130		75	29	1,233	57	1,290
Lindi	1,771			106	5,494	418	1,171	206	1,492	949	9,928	1,678	11,607
Mtwara	3,532	367			11,632	1,458	3,070	455	4,396	366	22,630	2,645	25,275
Ruvuma	3,813	27	179		14,001	615	1,705	213	2,767	213	22,465	1,069	23,534
Iringa	9,378	972	1,150	1,528	30,582	4,038	6,993	362	9,365	766	57,467	7,666	65,133
Mbeya	10,138	200	2,182		34,013	456	7,047		7,933	319	61,313	974	62,287
Singida	41,868	4,466	15,448	541	144,015	10,396	41,378	11,284	35,194	2,724	277,903	29,411	307,314
Tabora	33,782	3,443	3,721		108,195	2,731	25,259	195	28,805	464	199,762	6,833	206,595
Rukwa	6,097	269	134		16,956	1,560	4,960	351	5,261	485	33,407	2,666	36,073
Kigoma	8,891	133	1,729		29,764	1,603	3,740	131	5,815		49,939	1,866	51,805
Shinyanga	83,988	6,779	33,818	1,107	264,864	20,168	52,891	4,540	43,741	5,140	479,302	37,734	517,036
Kagera	10,742	1,585	1,562	660	35,298	6,412	10,435	6,156	16,405	896	74,443	15,708	90,151
Mwanza	22,592	3,076	11,453	139	51,175	8,081	10,170	1,594	11,942	1,699	107,331	14,588	121,920
Mara	28,568	14,750	6,232	7,549	77,024	14,866	16,788	4,232	18,448	5,247	147,060	46,644	193,704
Manyara	77,830	7,653	32,983	6,048	184,154	25,945	43,037	6,832	45,606	7,232	383,610	53,710	437,320
Total	536,040	66,899	267,127	32,142	1,781,844	179,700	435,787	53,537	467,145	48,165	3,487,943	380,443	3,868,386

20.3 SHEEP PRODUCTION: IMPROVED MUTTON Sheep Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region (Male Headed Only)

Region	Number of Improved for Mutton					Total Sheep Improved for Mutton
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Dodoma	504	116			234	854
Arusha	1,317	786	1,905	380	3,968	8,356
Kilimanjaro	1,709	970	3,279	2,159	1,402	9,520
Tanga	10,275		1,400	2,945	194	14,813
Morogoro		985		257	705	1,947
Pwani						0
Dar es Salaam						0
Lindi			100	100	100	299
Mtwara						0
Ruvuma				924		924
Iringa	398	128	781	126	858	2,291
Mbeya		1,434	614		1,815	3,863
Singida	368		1,003	379	873	2,624
Tabora	22,459	828	2,042	1,841	1,448	28,618
Rukwa						0
Kigoma						0
Shinyanga	108					108
Kagera			170			170
Mwanza				58		58
Mara				70	300	370
Manyara	166	172	1,115	163	378	1,994
Total	37,305	5,417	12,409	9,402	12,275	76,809

20.4 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households Owning/Raising or Managing Any Sheep By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Households Raising Sheep						Total					
	Male		Female		Total	%	Male		Female		Total	%
	Number	%	Number	%			Number	%	Number	%		
Dodoma	22,702	9	977	1	23,680	7	253,566	78	70,153	22	323,719	100
Arusha	56,404	46	13,618	43	70,022	45	122,960	79	31,897	21	154,857	100
Kilimanjaro	54,853	30	8,843	25	63,696	29	180,786	84	35,386	16	216,173	100
Tanga	28,445	14	6,935	11	35,381	13	200,432	76	64,766	24	265,198	100
Morogoro	6,476	3	968	2	7,443	3	209,056	80	51,690	20	260,746	100
Pwani	1,503	1	0	0	1,503	1	115,108	81	26,422	19	141,530	100
Dar es Salaam	256	2	29	1	284	1	16,611	81	3,783	19	20,394	100
Lindi	1,349	1	206	1	1,555	1	112,618	74	40,555	26	153,173	100
Mtwara	3,029	2	458	1	3,487	2	175,579	77	53,735	23	229,314	100
Ruvuma	7,096	4	294	1	7,390	4	164,347	86	26,827	14	191,175	100
Iringa	10,524	5	1,192	1	11,716	4	193,603	69	85,114	31	278,717	100
Mbeya	11,084	4	520	1	11,605	3	278,613	75	94,232	25	372,844	100
Singida	34,837	25	4,342	11	39,179	22	139,553	78	40,362	22	179,915	100
Tabora	26,371	13	1,755	5	28,126	12	202,097	86	33,820	14	235,917	100
Rukwa	4,553	3	217	1	4,770	3	150,902	88	21,359	12	172,261	100
Kigoma	11,395	7	916	3	12,311	6	167,324	85	28,442	15	195,765	100
Shinyanga	52,814	16	5,731	11	58,545	15	323,921	86	53,936	14	377,857	100
Kagera	15,683	5	2,757	4	18,440	5	287,638	81	65,639	19	353,277	100
Mwanza	21,134	7	3,300	6	24,433	7	285,901	84	54,184	16	340,085	100
Mara	18,477	13	3,304	8	21,780	12	145,187	77	43,016	23	188,203	100
Manyara	47,757	36	6,157	31	53,914	35	134,268	87	19,926	13	154,194	100
Total	436,740	11	62,520	7	499,260	10	3,860,070	80	945,244	20	4,805,315	100

21.1 PIG PRODUCTION: Total Pig Population By Category, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Boar			Castrated Male			Sow / Gilt			Male Piglet			She Piglet			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dodoma	10,073	1,904	11,977	4,585	632	5,217	13,008	2,559	15,567	5,027	586	5,613	4,992	469	5,461	37,685	6,151	43,835
Arusha	1,273	144	1,417	408	86	494	2,851	347	3,198	395	1,221	1,616	711	523	1,234	5,637	2,321	7,958
Kilimanjaro	16,193	1,169	17,362	11,505	538	12,043	64,699	2,431	67,130	21,079	243	21,322	36,713	501	37,214	150,188	4,882	155,070
Tanga	1,164	146	1,310	977		977	2,266	344	2,609	791		791	594		594	5,792	490	6,281
Morogoro	10,260	2,126	12,386	2,304	103	2,408	16,699	2,223	18,922	4,599	252	4,851	5,652	766	6,418	39,515	5,471	44,986
Pwani	724		724	349		349	1,268		1,268	568		568	763		763	3,673		3,673
Dar es Salaam	1,174	17	1,190	1,875	66	1,941	2,514	199	2,713	3,316	50	3,366	3,783		3,783	12,661	332	12,993
Lindi	1,422	225	1,647	0		0	1,093	175	1,268	1,245		1,245	795		795	4,556	400	4,956
Mtwara	994		994	484		484	2,851		2,851	419	164	583	1,382		1,382	6,129	164	6,293
Ruvuma	18,600	1,303	19,903	7,935	937	8,872	47,996	4,094	52,090	18,693	1,914	20,607	30,213	3,266	33,479	123,437	11,514	134,951
Iringa	25,648	5,069	30,717	6,443	1,016	7,459	51,967	12,782	64,749	30,882	6,115	36,997	33,284	7,699	40,983	148,224	32,680	180,904
Mbeya	23,419	5,747	29,166	14,318	3,283	17,601	73,362	16,256	89,618	37,045	6,681	43,726	41,825	7,530	49,355	189,969	39,496	229,465
Singida	477	207	684	0	144	144	1,646	767	2,414	1,077	273	1,350	1,238	545	1,784	4,439	1,936	6,375
Tabora	2,395		2,395	119		119	2,014	138	2,152	835		835	785		785	6,148	138	6,286
Rukwa	5,685	68	5,753	7,364		7,364	15,012	423	15,435	15,074		15,074	15,015	113	15,128	58,150	604	58,754
Kigoma	2,104		2,104	592		592	7,578	292	7,870	6,006	744	6,750	5,665	717	6,382	21,945	1,753	23,698
Shinyanga	784	23	807	466		466	1,064	23	1,087	503		503	402		402	3,219	47	3,266
Kagera	11,972	971	12,942	1,001	119	1,120	19,132	2,902	22,034	5,377	1,263	6,639	101,777	1,248	103,025	139,258	6,502	145,761
Mwanza	0	0	0		229	229		76	76		76	76		229	229	0	610	610
Mara	770		770				398		398	496		496	744		744	2,409		2,409
Manyara	8,111	87	8,198	6,478	169	6,647	17,824	847	18,671	6,273		6,273	10,740	171	10,910	49,426	1,273	50,699
Total	143,244	19,204	162,448	67,202	7,323	74,525	345,242	46,878	392,119	159,700	19,582	179,282	297,073	23,776	320,849	1,012,460	116,763	1,129,223

21.2 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Owning/Raising or Managing Any Pig By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Households Raising Pig						Total		
	Male		Female		Total	%	Male	Female	Total
	Number	%	Number	%			Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	12,451	5	2,408	3	14,859	5	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	2,821	2	332	1	3,154	2	122,960	31,897	154,857
Kilimanjaro	30,647	17	2,334	7	32,981	15	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	2,258	1	344	1	2,601	1	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	15,061	7	2,947	6	18,008	7	209,056	51,690	260,746
Pwani	353	0	0	0	353	0	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	686	4	17	0	703	3	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	1,250	1	244	1	1,494	1	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	3,191	2	164	0	3,355	1	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	49,459	30	5,393	20	54,852	29	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	53,047	27	14,932	18	67,979	24	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	63,857	23	15,749	17	79,606	21	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	1,890	1	664	2	2,554	1	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	2,582	1	138	0	2,719	1	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	11,601	8	499	2	12,101	7	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	4,929	3	292	1	5,221	3	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	633	0	45	0	678	0	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	24,313	8	3,371	5	27,685	8	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	294	0	231	0	525	0	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	402	0	0	0	402	0	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	15,641	12	852	4	16,493	11	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	297,366	8	50,956	5	348,323	7	3,860,070	945,244	4,805,315

23.1 OTHER LIVESTOCK: Total and Average Number of Other Livestock By Sex of Head and Region

Region	Indigenous Chicken						Layer					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	1,328,538	6	333,509	6	1,662,047	6	45,325	0	76,810	1	122,136	0
Arusha	772,693	9	126,692	7	899,385	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	1,192,932	8	189,112	7	1,382,044	8	168,203	2	0	0	168,203	2
Tanga	1,483,620	8	327,062	5	1,810,683	7	29,630	0	670	0	30,300	0
Morogoro	1,810,644	10	270,318	6	2,080,962	9	82,168	1	0	0	82,168	0
Pwani	1,099,557	10	216,487	9	1,316,043	10	140,607	1	2,639	0	143,246	1
Dar es Salaam	158,265	12	24,184	9	182,449	12	294,577	30	16,024	10	310,601	27
Lindi	890,435	8	184,687	5	1,075,122	8	33,314	0	0	0	33,314	0
Mtwara	610,896	4	93,723	2	704,619	3	8,900	0	0	0	8,900	0
Ruvuma	1,373,122	9	189,294	8	1,562,416	9	3,875	0	2,162	0	6,037	0
Iringa	1,594,397	9	450,877	6	2,045,274	8	40,835	0	41,475	1	82,311	0
Mbeya	2,054,976	8	492,239	5	2,547,215	7	43,122	0	22,592	0	65,714	0
Singida	1,377,666	10	266,307	7	1,643,973	10	5,410	0	2,180	0	7,589	0
Tabora	2,250,418	12	262,052	9	2,512,471	11	1,133	0	2,815	0	3,949	0
Rukwa	1,021,712	7	92,843	4	1,114,556	6	7,261	0	0	0	7,261	0
Kigoma	738,374	6	75,882	4	814,256	5	10,349	0	0	0	10,349	0
Shinyanga	2,793,229	10	294,663	7	3,087,891	10	13,650	0	1,423	0	15,073	0
Kagera	798,324	4	107,225	2	905,549	3	12,900	0	239	0	13,139	0
Mwanza	2,281,275	10	299,615	7	2,580,891	9	29,446	0	0	0	29,446	0
Mara	1,335,589	10	293,030	8	1,628,619	10	14,561	0	0	0	14,561	0
Manyara	632,453	5	72,756	4	705,209	5	562	0	174	0	737	0
Total	27,599,116	8	4,662,558	6	32,261,674	8	985,830	0	169,204	0	1,155,034	0

cont....Total and Average Number of Other Livestock By Sex of Head and Region

Region	Broiler						Ducks					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	108,460	1	0	0	108,460	0	99,600	1	6,627	0	106,227	0
Arusha	31,793	1	0	0	31,793	1	9,441	0	1,039	0	10,480	0
Kilimanjaro	122,386	2	4,391	0	126,777	1	41,092	1	1,228	0	42,319	0
Tanga	6,378	0	1,481	0	7,859	0	98,000	1	19,487	0	117,486	0
Morogoro	18,819	0	0	0	18,819	0	64,831	0	12,117	0	76,948	0
Pwani	67,907	1	0	0	67,907	1	50,225	1	3,195	0	53,420	0
Dar es Salaam	26,861	3	5,140	3	32,002	3	13,381	1	81	0	13,462	1
Lindi	152,855	2	0	0	152,855	1	29,657	0	5,677	0	35,334	0
Mtwara	2,066	0	820	0	2,886	0	7,823	0	1,063	0	8,885	0
Ruvuma	11,154	0	2,096	0	13,250	0	37,275	0	1,603	0	38,878	0
Iringa	1,039	0	113,059	2	114,098	1	31,706	0	50,386	1	82,093	0
Mbeya	402	0	0	0	402	0	56,562	0	35,028	0	91,591	0
Singida	2,972	0	3,643	0	6,616	0	32,162	0	2,851	0	35,013	0
Tabora	5,330	0	0	0	5,330	0	54,506	0	3,060	0	57,565	0
Rukwa	615	0	0	0	615	0	83,330	1	5,317	0	88,647	1
Kigoma	1,879	0	0	0	1,879	0	45,308	1	6,474	1	51,782	1
Shinyanga	22,283	0	10,651	0	32,934	0	72,729	0	22,054	1	94,783	0
Kagera	0	0	171	0	171	0	65,164	0	2,468	0	67,632	0
Mwanza	9,182	0	1,299	0	10,481	0	134,989	1	17,915	1	152,904	1
Mara	63,198	1	0	0	63,198	1	54,900	1	9,354	0	64,254	1
Manyara	33,908	0	36	0	33,944	0	18,681	0	261	0	18,942	0
Total	689,488	0	142,788	0	832,276	0	1,101,361	0	207,284	0	1,308,645	0

cont....Total and Average Number of Other Livestock By Sex of Head and Region

Region	Turkeys						Rabbits					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	11,840	0	234	0	12,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	572	0	0	0	572	0	2,715	0	0	0	2,715	0
Kilimanjaro	2,115	0	1,079	0	3,194	0	8,745	0	28,184	2	36,929	0
Tanga	503	0	0	0	503	0	5,816	0	10,795	0	16,611	0
Morogoro	19,352	0	70,375	2	89,728	0	8,828	0	0	0	8,828	0
Pwani	13,100	0	0	0	13,100	0	1,813	0	9,558	0	11,371	0
Dar es Salaam	940	0	42	0	983	0	70	0	0	0	70	0
Lindi	6,207	0	0	0	6,207	0	1,875	0	614	0	2,489	0
Mtwara	20,607	0	0	0	20,607	0	589	0	0	0	589	0
Ruvuma	868	0	0	0	868	0	32,680	0	9,483	0	42,163	0
Iringa	775	0	845	0	1,620	0	49,299	0	10,234	0	59,533	0
Mbeya	4,869	0	2,668	0	7,538	0	51,217	0	70,862	1	122,079	0
Singida	7,501	0	0	0	7,501	0	0	0	840	0	840	0
Tabora	1,089	0	741	0	1,830	0	7,171	0	0	0	7,171	0
Rukwa	2,686	0	0	0	2,686	0	15,270	0	2,606	0	17,876	0
Kigoma	592	0	0	0	592	0	92,174	1	0	0	92,174	1
Shinyanga	708	0	0	0	708	0	5,263	0	0	0	5,263	0
Kagera	9,170	0	0	0	9,170	0	29,246	0	13,643	0	42,889	0
Mwanza	9,558	0	229	0	9,786	0	10,804	0	6,766	0	17,570	0
Mara	12,737	0	0	0	12,737	0	29,377	0	7,676	0	37,053	0
Manyara	10,698	0	0	0	10,698	0	8,707	0	0	0	8,707	0
Total	136,489	0	76,215	0	212,704	0	361,659	0	171,261	0	532,921	0

cont....Total and Average Number of Other Livestock By Sex of Head and Region

Region	Donkeys						Horse					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	23,093	0	1,307	0	24,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	78,293	2	12,244	1	90,537	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	14,509	0	1,681	0	16,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	7,987	0	9,516	0	17,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	1,892	0	0	0	1,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	178	0	15	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es Salaam	465	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2,159	0	0	0	2,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	4,600	0	0	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	3,494	0	0	0	3,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	11,252	0	121	0	11,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	16,272	0	377	0	16,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	26,294	0	0	0	26,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	11,040	0	150	0	11,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	9,935	0	0	0	9,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	4,260	0	161	0	4,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	9,500	0	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	7,388	0	1,651	0	9,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	2,434	0	670	0	3,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	42,743	0	4,265	0	47,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	277,787	0	32,158	0	309,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

cont....Total and Average Number of Other Livestock By Sex of Head and Region

Region	Other					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	10,406	0	2,147	0	12,553	0
Arusha	1,305	0	60	0	1,365	0
Kilimanjaro	3,758	0	0	0	3,758	0
Tanga	1,274	0	289	0	1,563	0
Morogoro	359	0	13,896	3	14,255	1
Pwani	1,893	0	0	0	1,893	0
Dar es Salaam	242	1	0	0	242	0
Lindi	3,625	1	28	0	3,653	1
Mtwara	838	0	0	0	838	0
Ruvuma	14,897	1	2,128	1	17,025	1
Iringa	93,546	3	61,986	4	155,532	4
Mbeya	11,882	0	2,496	0	14,378	0
Singida	4,001	1	0	0	4,001	1
Tabora	4,813	0	0	0	4,813	0
Rukwa	15,755	5	1,654	6	17,409	5
Kigoma	2,015	1	2,171	5	4,186	1
Shinyanga	11,622	1	316	0	11,938	1
Kagera	149	0	147	0	296	0
Mwanza	2,760	0	0	0	2,760	0
Mara	15,909	0	1,720	0	17,629	0
Manyara	4,970	1	492	0	5,463	0
Total	206,019	0	89,531	1	295,550	0

28.1 FISH FARMING: Average Size of Fish Ponds (m2) By Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household														
	Male						Female			Total					
	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Natural Lake	Water Reservoir	Other	Total	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Total	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Natural Lake	Water Reservoir	Other	Total
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	6	.	.	.	6
Arusha	.	20	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	20
Kilimanjaro	.	40	500	.	.	62	.	39	39	.	39	500	.	.	55
Tanga	.	75	.	.	.	75	.	80	80	.	76	.	.	.	76
Morogoro	.	72	.	.	.	72	.	72	72	.	72	.	.	.	72
Dar es Salaam	.	9	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9
Lindi	10	10	.	.	.	10	.	12	12	10	11	.	.	.	11
Mtwara	.	60	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	60
Ruvuma	389	154	.	84	40	172	.	110	110	389	151	.	84	40	169
Iringa	28	45	.	.	.	45	25	78	69	26	51	.	.	.	50
Mbeya	10	72	.	.	.	70	.	320	320	10	133	.	.	.	129
Tabora	.	94	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	94
Rukwa	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Kigoma	.	300	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	300
Shinyanga	.	100	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	100
Kagera	.	256	.	120	.	226	.	.	.	.	256	.	120	.	226
Mwanza	.	16	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	16
Mara	.	159	.	.	.	159	.	.	.	.	159	.	.	.	159
Manyara	.	150	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	150
Total	234	98	500	101	40	105	25	126	121	203	102	500	101	40	107

28.2 FISH FARMING: Weight of Fish Harvested and Weight of Fish Sold By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Male			Female			Total	
	Weight of fish harvested	Weight of Fish Sold	% sold	Weight of fish harvested	Weight of Fish Sold	% sold	Weight of fish harvested	Weight of Fish Sold
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	100
Kilimanjaro	88	83	94	90	46	51	88	74
Tanga	250	171	68	10	7	70	227	155
Morogoro	59	53	91	625	610	98	135	128
Dar es Salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	3	1	50	2	1	50	3	1
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	150	107	71	30	24	80	143	102
Iringa	4	1	26	19	2	11	8	1
Mbeya	115	79	69	171	116	68	128	88
Tabora	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Rukwa	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Kigoma	105	50	48	0	0	0	105	50
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	99	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	100	60	60	0	0	0	100	60
Total	100	69	69	92	67	73	99	69

28.3 FISH FARMING: Type of Fish Farming System By Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household														
	Male						Female			Total					
	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Natural Lake	Water Reservoir	Other	Male Headed Households	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Female Headed Households	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Natural Lake	Water Reservoir	Other	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	0	129	0	0	0	129
Arusha	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
Kilimanjaro	0	772	40	0	0	812	0	387	387	0	1,160	40	0	0	1,200
Tanga	0	1,326	0	0	0	1,326	0	140	140	0	1,467	0	0	0	1,467
Morogoro	0	766	0	0	0	766	0	119	119	0	885	0	0	0	885
Dar es Salaam	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Lindi	68	202	0	0	0	271	0	134	134	68	337	0	0	0	405
Mtwara	0	317	0	0	0	317	0	0	0	0	317	0	0	0	317
Ruvuma	438	3,879	0	132	100	4,548	0	279	279	438	4,158	0	132	100	4,827
Iringa	96	3,099	0	0	0	3,195	129	663	792	225	3,762	0	0	0	3,987
Mbeya	65	1,837	0	0	0	1,902	0	590	590	65	2,427	0	0	0	2,492
Tabora	0	396	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	396
Rukwa	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	80
Kigoma	0	193	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	193
Shinyanga	0	143	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	143
Kagera	0	424	0	118	0	542	0	0	0	0	424	0	118	0	542
Mwanza	0	99	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	99
Mara	0	255	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	255
Manyara	0	84	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	84
Total	748	13,863	40	251	100	15,001	129	2,442	2,571	876	16,306	40	251	100	17,572

28.4 FISH FARMING: Number of Households Which Carried Out Fish Farming During 2002/03 Year by Sex of Head of Household By Region

Region	Households Which Undertook Fish Farming						Total					
	Male Heads		Female		Total		Male Heads		Female Heads		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	0.0	129	0.2	129	0.0	253,566	78.3	70,153	21.7	323,719	100.0
Arusha	48	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.0	122,960	79.4	31,897	20.6	154,857	100.0
Kilimanjaro	613	0.3	313	0.9	926	0.4	180,786	83.6	35,386	16.4	216,173	100.0
Tanga	1,181	0.6	140	0.2	1,321	0.5	200,432	75.6	64,766	24.4	265,198	100.0
Morogoro	690	0.3	119	0.2	809	0.3	209,056	80.2	51,690	19.8	260,746	100.0
Pwani	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	115,108	81.3	26,422	18.7	141,530	100.0
Dar es Salaam	22	0.1	0	0.0	22	0.1	16,611	81.4	3,783	18.6	20,394	100.0
Lindi	170	0.2	134	0.3	304	0.2	112,618	73.5	40,555	26.5	153,173	100.0
Mtwara	159	0.1	0	0.0	159	0.1	175,579	76.6	53,735	23.4	229,314	100.0
Ruvuma	3,756	2.3	279	1.0	4,035	2.1	164,347	86.0	26,827	14.0	191,175	100.0
Iringa	2,626	1.4	667	0.8	3,293	1.2	193,603	69.5	85,114	30.5	278,717	100.0
Mbeya	1,273	0.5	295	0.3	1,567	0.4	278,613	74.7	94,232	25.3	372,844	100.0
Singida	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	139,553	77.6	40,362	22.4	179,915	100.0
Tabora	222	0.1	0	0.0	222	0.1	202,097	85.7	33,820	14.3	235,917	100.0
Rukwa	80	0.1	0	0.0	80	0.0	150,902	87.6	21,359	12.4	172,261	100.0
Kigoma	193	0.1	0	0.0	193	0.1	167,324	85.5	28,442	14.5	195,765	100.0
Shinyanga	143	0.0	0	0.0	143	0.0	323,921	85.7	53,936	14.3	377,857	100.0
Kagera	542	0.2	0	0.0	542	0.2	287,638	81.4	65,639	18.6	353,277	100.0
Mwanza	99	0.0	0	0.0	99	0.0	285,901	84.1	54,184	15.9	340,085	100.0
Mara	255	0.2	0	0.0	255	0.1	145,187	77.1	43,016	22.9	188,203	100.0
Manyara	84	0.1	0	0.0	84	0.1	134,268	87.1	19,926	12.9	154,194	100.0
Total	12,155	0.3	2,077	0.2	14,232	0.3	3,860,070	80.3	945,244	19.7	4,805,315	100.0

LABOUR

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Dodoma	Land Clearing	67,016	19,847	7,127	123,528	282	643	100	21,132	3,918	243,592
	Soil Preparation by Hand	27,031	9,478	7,868	159,875	141	0	0	32,668	4,058	241,119
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	14,656	4,879	2,554	33,611	141	117	141	5,026	2,450	63,575
	Planting	10,524	1,807	5,938	181,517	282	215	141	45,527	4,240	250,191
	Weeding	8,724	2,226	4,744	183,544	374	0	126	44,012	5,849	249,599
	Crop Protection	15,642	5,175	3,593	115,534	1,680	355	6,490	39,178	2,440	190,088
	Harvesting	8,165	1,792	6,594	175,738	141	230	126	47,309	4,412	244,507
	Crop Processing	10,056	2,334	113,391	54,765	1,225	1,654	897	14,671	879	199,872
	Crop Marketing	105,615	4,719	3,695	58,577	402	224	0	11,601	330	185,164
	Cattle Rearing	21,478	6,090	725	15,601	380	98	129	4,206	644	49,351
	Cattle Herding	15,041	12,750	1,279	12,195	6,067	244	1,739	3,730	1,447	54,492
	Cattle Marketing	33,212	6,305	1,092	6,908	1,116	0	257	1,628	129	50,648
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	20,527	5,845	611	13,988	388	0	661	4,045	204	46,269
	Goat & Sheep Herding	11,773	8,111	2,495	14,026	7,367	386	3,165	4,554	434	52,312
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	25,524	5,896	1,373	8,759	230	0	0	1,346	129	43,256
	Milking	6,276	2,107	25,284	8,377	886	374	916	1,885	459	46,566
	Pig Rearing	5,464	725	2,293	5,067	117	0	246	1,892	244	16,048
	Poultry Keeping	12,753	1,800	37,976	39,427	772	224	1,375	16,528	259	111,115
	Collecting Water	9,402	4,534	173,516	34,390	734	5,606	3,719	9,177	431	241,510
	Collecting Firewood	11,596	8,317	185,765	27,351	553	2,479	2,090	7,284	1,395	246,830
	Pole Cutting	98,559	44,104	6,466	11,156	847	0	701	359	1,976	164,167
	Timber Wood Cutting	21,227	2,040	389	1,163	142	0	240	0	525	25,726
	Building / Maintaining Houses	108,820	40,403	3,870	20,901	604	230	752	2,173	2,042	179,996
	Making Beer	5,765	2,898	63,029	2,899	230	251	259	0	101	75,432
	Beekeeping	19,599	4,405	920	286	0	0	335	101	358	26,004
	Fishing	9,554	267	145	145	0	0	117	0	129	10,357
	Fish Farming	6,180	344	0	917	0	0	117	222	129	7,910
	Off - farm Income Generation	83,802	5,789	4,369	114,697	669	141	475	7,088	0	217,029
Total	793,980	214,989	667,099	1,424,944	25,770	13,473	25,315	327,343	39,614	3,532,526	
Arusha	Land Clearing	20,954	7,249	1,621	10,663	938	151	689	29,797	4,563	76,625
	Soil Preparation by Hand	12,973	5,416	4,273	14,186	815	0	349	33,325	5,077	76,414
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	22,325	16,468	859	10,689	2,076	59	469	11,467	11,461	75,873
	Planting	6,412	2,557	8,558	25,420	608	0	1,438	56,587	6,548	108,128
	Weeding	4,258	1,205	10,237	23,549	298	0	760	58,898	9,430	108,636
	Crop Protection	3,239	3,005	997	3,031	3,077	229	5,488	8,735	1,454	29,255
	Harvesting	3,160	1,149	5,333	21,982	298	158	497	63,716	5,888	102,181
	Crop Processing	1,963	819	40,866	3,789	694	5,301	3,384	5,849	573	63,238
	Crop Marketing	47,206	5,995	7,196	11,113	350	99	62	12,498	244	84,762
	Cattle Rearing	11,796	2,708	4,789	8,878	883	38	331	28,300	444	58,168
	Cattle Herding	7,073	5,831	1,543	6,037	18,590	318	10,362	12,902	3,487	66,143
	Cattle Marketing	42,793	6,716	602	3,115	1,004	0	180	2,707	373	57,491
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	11,867	3,072	2,515	7,161	1,043	60	683	24,728	386	51,515
	Goat & Sheep Herding	7,905	3,349	3,395	4,075	19,143	841	12,025	13,610	3,807	68,149
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	42,759	5,635	2,484	3,252	1,066	0	207	2,929	458	58,790
	Milking	2,911	1,092	66,972	2,442	0	1,793	159	2,954	201	78,525
	Pig Rearing	610	176	2,352	759	0	119	68	771	48	4,902
	Poultry Keeping	2,518	472	28,848	3,706	0	524	3,590	21,018	72	60,748
	Collecting Water	4,057	2,376	66,624	4,079	1,322	12,710	9,552	14,086	48	114,854
	Collecting Firewood	4,019	2,351	77,507	4,532	489	12,004	4,664	9,748	273	115,586
	Pole Cutting	21,192	19,229	9,409	4,191	1,509	487	258	2,977	2,537	61,790
	Timber Wood Cutting	2,885	3,087	351	198	273	0	0	0	602	7,396
	Building / Maintaining Houses	30,911	16,462	18,619	5,740	946	248	404	4,134	1,713	79,177
	Making Beer	1,005	1,050	3,182	73	59	0	0	316	76	5,761
	Beekeeping	3,614	1,161	48	0	0	0	0	0	56	4,879
	Fishing	436	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	584
	Fish Farming	323	62	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	450
	Off - farm Income Generation	40,057	2,529	4,100	6,524	713	263	433	1,622	254	56,494
Total	361,220	121,370	373,282	189,250	56,194	35,402	56,051	423,672	60,074	1,676,516	

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility										
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
Kilimanjaro	Land Clearing	22,825	6,666	5,428	32,895	468	132	78	32,568	11,206	112,265
	Soil Preparation by Hand	15,733	5,416	12,483	57,513	628	134	43	54,066	11,885	157,901
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	19,975	4,884	1,632	4,662	660	132	0	5,260	13,397	50,602
	Planting	9,700	3,498	12,678	58,838	481	250	212	74,952	11,151	171,761
	Weeding	8,713	2,531	13,422	57,387	613	0	169	72,894	18,063	173,791
	Crop Protection	5,697	1,414	1,084	6,571	586	132	1,334	7,184	4,086	28,089
	Harvesting	7,221	2,494	11,225	56,900	820	255	169	75,559	15,113	169,755
	Crop Processing	5,845	1,149	41,287	14,378	1,242	4,645	17,292	17,289	10,498	113,625
	Crop Marketing	64,366	3,035	23,270	32,498	134	514	117	13,675	1,166	138,774
	Cattle Rearing	13,488	2,884	13,031	28,502	367	0	296	47,131	2,733	108,431
	Cattle Herding	2,198	3,200	806	4,232	1,859	0	295	6,113	4,460	23,163
	Cattle Marketing	36,796	4,238	300	5,299	207	0	73	4,865	0	51,778
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	12,401	2,802	7,664	27,359	1,514	134	479	41,961	1,766	96,079
	Goat & Sheep Herding	3,886	2,700	726	3,312	2,813	135	910	7,541	3,559	25,580
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	31,958	3,954	1,226	5,745	73	0	237	4,615	71	47,879
	Milking	1,718	3,417	61,537	4,478	500	1,581	577	5,371	965	80,145
	Pig Rearing	4,542	1,719	2,580	8,303	1,048	116	687	14,246	1,050	34,290
	Poultry Keeping	8,418	1,384	21,074	12,781	1,956	1,222	10,710	61,785	1,381	120,712
	Collecting Water	5,007	2,777	59,037	8,532	1,722	16,116	29,883	36,567	3,077	162,720
	Collecting Firewood	8,208	5,507	74,747	11,697	1,851	14,904	16,637	28,926	4,850	167,328
	Pole Cutting	29,478	22,478	1,442	4,080	1,480	111	515	2,660	1,443	63,686
	Timber Wood Cutting	11,290	18,654	513	1,993	374	126	251	526	2,313	36,040
	Building / Maintaining Houses	60,567	21,900	1,251	6,014	699	0	915	3,608	3,558	98,512
	Making Beer	7,805	2,697	11,116	17,286	0	118	132	4,746	116	44,016
	Beekeeping	4,464	1,318	0	397	256	0	0	73	0	6,508
	Fishing	2,511	881	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	3,656
	Fish Farming	1,020	806	96	72	44	0	0	43	0	2,081
	Off - farm Income Generation	59,312	3,490	5,096	17,657	2,053	569	1,484	3,094	544	93,299
	Total	465,142	137,892	384,750	489,647	24,447	41,325	83,494	627,318	128,453	2,382,469
	Tanga	Land Clearing	63,207	10,549	2,309	37,816	259	322	164	43,204	8,616	166,446
Soil Preparation by Hand		35,872	5,822	3,732	66,158	210	94	212	75,125	9,282	196,506
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		2,631	199	55	2,136	0	0	202	1,254	1,699	8,177
Planting		11,878	1,203	3,070	62,900	157	302	539	111,734	5,906	197,689
Weeding		11,620	1,382	2,883	61,309	19	538	608	109,089	9,424	196,872
Crop Protection		19,821	2,754	6,043	30,938	1,287	0	2,713	51,141	3,080	117,777
Harvesting		10,624	1,111	6,888	53,848	391	387	347	114,756	4,403	192,755
Crop Processing		9,761	2,153	67,171	12,639	1,763	9,836	11,441	29,190	1,706	145,660
Crop Marketing		100,016	3,186	8,262	35,735	447	146	319	15,274	142	163,526
Cattle Rearing		7,767	1,074	736	6,771	201	29	465	25,231	1,522	43,796
Cattle Herding		4,519	1,205	431	1,463	3,858	102	1,174	4,359	3,108	20,218
Cattle Marketing		18,141	674	107	4,122	301	0	331	1,146	0	24,822
Goat & Sheep Rearing		11,433	1,459	719	8,273	535	0	620	25,670	1,045	49,754
Goat & Sheep Herding		6,731	2,677	308	4,326	9,439	369	5,125	12,474	2,339	43,789
Goat & Sheep Marketing		22,435	1,055	229	6,553	127	105	107	2,259	130	33,000
Milking		5,438	1,576	10,976	5,749	1,592	302	475	6,613	1,525	34,246
Pig Rearing		830	0	528	482	0	0	0	1,639	0	3,479
Poultry Keeping		11,963	1,262	20,716	19,178	253	578	1,216	69,405	299	124,869
Collecting Water		9,650	2,838	120,225	8,647	1,626	15,407	10,591	25,663	1,373	196,019
Collecting Firewood		9,689	3,481	139,683	7,465	683	12,236	3,995	18,302	1,785	197,320
Pole Cutting		84,345	29,577	1,726	3,696	4,131	158	305	2,773	4,003	130,714
Timber Wood Cutting		7,206	472	251	1,490	213	0	0	103	570	10,304
Building / Maintaining Houses		98,503	28,092	2,659	5,019	3,532	144	35	4,028	5,715	147,727
Making Beer		3,028	634	811	567	0	0	343	86	182	5,650
Beekeeping		3,452	252	111	360	0	0	177	0	244	4,596
Fishing		7,156	762	0	53	106	0	0	90	158	8,325
Fish Farming		1,621	197	0	301	0	0	0	577	197	2,893
Off - farm Income Generation		99,171	6,187	2,839	22,007	2,362	114	194	6,465	310	139,648
Total		678,507	111,831	403,470	469,999	33,494	41,168	41,699	757,649	68,762	2,606,580

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Morogoro	Land Clearing	92,079	9,943	1,358	47,099	260	0	0	25,449	13,003	189,192
	Soil Preparation by Hand	46,867	4,247	2,622	80,762	0	201	124	48,254	15,305	198,382
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	14,896	1,234	431	6,554	469	0	259	2,200	6,302	32,345
	Planting	18,251	1,380	3,476	83,256	215	128	671	84,479	12,130	203,985
	Weeding	15,755	1,185	3,268	84,773	0	250	0	84,793	15,686	205,710
	Crop Protection	16,180	1,244	17,107	54,827	1,586	616	6,833	55,144	6,679	160,217
	Harvesting	17,377	1,954	7,294	79,862	119	74	360	81,467	13,000	201,505
	Crop Processing	18,000	3,129	106,880	18,871	1,946	5,113	4,818	17,373	2,004	178,134
	Crop Marketing	117,705	3,093	4,590	29,870	148	123	391	13,918	225	170,062
	Cattle Rearing	5,937	697	241	709	124	0	201	1,726	261	9,897
	Cattle Herding	1,459	901	116	562	3,224	12	983	662	995	8,913
	Cattle Marketing	8,165	141	119	230	191	0	0	122	0	8,968
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	8,624	754	655	3,914	1,085	0	128	6,897	368	22,424
	Goat & Sheep Herding	3,165	1,015	396	2,774	7,082	154	2,515	4,773	1,325	23,200
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	14,724	477	13	1,684	587	0	0	1,409	0	18,894
	Milking	851	389	2,933	1,387	794	0	630	361	248	7,594
	Pig Rearing	5,038	376	1,495	1,830	252	75	476	6,640	0	16,182
	Poultry Keeping	21,518	1,825	45,471	19,242	317	714	733	38,013	218	128,050
	Collecting Water	14,286	4,191	143,078	8,754	820	9,445	6,473	13,761	824	201,634
	Collecting Firewood	25,036	6,763	121,714	20,208	508	4,016	6,025	15,633	2,352	202,256
	Pole Cutting	101,482	22,654	3,272	3,967	1,075	129	448	2,586	3,486	139,098
	Timber Wood Cutting	8,741	748	259	503	0	0	13	121	131	10,516
	Building / Maintaining Houses	112,632	22,112	2,627	4,597	725	459	144	4,048	9,329	156,671
	Making Beer	5,918	1,328	29,723	1,397	511	121	78	1,011	252	40,337
	Beekeeping	2,025	321	121	119	0	0	0	129	0	2,714
	Fishing	6,898	644	11	323	13	0	0	129	11	8,028
	Fish Farming	1,003	122	244	199	122	127	0	129	0	1,945
	Off - farm Income Generation	116,268	4,948	15,056	40,971	944	230	382	10,527	637	189,962
	Total	820,879	97,813	514,571	599,246	23,117	21,985	32,682	521,755	104,771	2,736,819
	Pwani	Land Clearing	47,964	4,707	1,679	33,054	104	0	250	17,633	4,554	109,943
Soil Preparation by Hand		25,967	1,783	2,756	50,691	67	0	98	25,268	4,098	110,728
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		958	118	142	1,316	0	46	0	692	222	3,493
Planting		10,314	738	4,209	50,232	0	0	97	44,284	2,247	112,120
Weeding		9,457	631	4,418	48,623	96	66	0	43,963	3,276	110,529
Crop Protection		7,921	386	6,689	28,978	496	42	1,567	33,056	1,127	80,262
Harvesting		7,375	523	5,046	36,546	199	20	53	44,248	1,844	95,854
Crop Processing		4,225	733	28,196	6,898	273	1,090	293	6,750	346	48,804
Crop Marketing		53,623	1,963	1,261	13,517	140	99	27	7,676	86	78,391
Cattle Rearing		2,483	218	68	342	0	60	0	1,251	189	4,612
Cattle Herding		1,312	174	21	223	680	0	191	574	940	4,115
Cattle Marketing		2,283	214	0	66	0	0	47	46	0	2,656
Goat & Sheep Rearing		2,379	121	114	639	102	60	102	1,255	147	4,918
Goat & Sheep Herding		612	100	22	361	1,217	0	803	368	680	4,163
Goat & Sheep Marketing		2,576	413	61	376	0	0	0	174	0	3,599
Milking		787	273	1,354	184	103	60	0	142	418	3,321
Pig Rearing		155	0	180	119	0	0	0	99	145	698
Poultry Keeping		6,420	620	15,183	8,839	405	149	455	21,037	145	53,254
Collecting Water		8,043	1,959	66,311	13,288	387	2,338	2,601	13,959	809	109,695
Collecting Firewood		9,862	3,244	59,740	16,896	741	2,037	1,341	14,302	864	109,027
Pole Cutting		55,626	12,544	501	2,949	726	0	201	1,502	4,402	78,450
Timber Wood Cutting		5,999	716	85	448	205	0	48	176	1,117	8,795
Building / Maintaining Houses		58,974	11,240	801	3,346	634	0	46	2,985	4,631	82,657
Making Beer		916	310	1,044	145	0	0	0	0	20	2,435
Beekeeping		937	203	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	1,242
Fishing		8,691	1,064	105	265	404	11	286	258	53	11,136
Fish Farming		579	0	62	82	0	0	0	71	0	794
Off - farm Income Generation		56,671	3,714	1,794	14,043	641	79	132	2,474	282	79,829
Total		393,109	48,707	201,840	332,465	7,619	6,158	8,636	284,346	32,641	1,315,522

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility										
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
Dar es Salaam	Land Clearing	5,272	492	238	4,620	70	0	0	2,244	1,904	14,840
	Soil Preparation by Hand	3,512	359	331	6,479	29	0	0	2,298	1,970	14,980
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	476	29	0	247	0	0	0	174	96	1,021
	Planting	2,065	159	448	7,885	29	23	42	3,341	1,206	15,198
	Weeding	1,770	118	417	7,706	69	0	42	3,269	1,652	15,044
	Crop Protection	880	86	622	2,831	81	0	216	1,774	156	6,645
	Harvesting	1,765	112	604	7,296	29	0	42	3,608	977	14,434
	Crop Processing	490	68	2,124	778	29	52	19	279	14	3,853
	Crop Marketing	7,728	97	274	2,456	0	0	0	674	17	11,247
	Cattle Rearing	594	125	54	765	14	0	0	144	92	1,788
	Cattle Herding	209	59	14	128	57	0	0	116	550	1,132
	Cattle Marketing	452	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	471
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	459	154	41	566	25	0	0	149	102	1,496
	Goat & Sheep Herding	139	105	41	233	148	0	0	131	408	1,205
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	503	0	60	99	0	0	0	0	28	690
	Milking	261	100	110	499	17	29	0	76	423	1,514
	Pig Rearing	151	31	26	251	0	14	0	70	212	755
	Poultry Keeping	1,829	156	1,701	3,276	28	7	26	1,550	372	8,945
	Collecting Water	1,062	240	8,615	2,524	166	315	172	2,104	480	15,679
	Collecting Firewood	1,133	350	8,424	2,069	90	203	134	1,933	440	14,776
	Pole Cutting	4,536	559	129	174	34	0	0	101	244	5,777
	Timber Wood Cutting	176	0	0	0	0	0	40	65	97	378
	Building / Maintaining Houses	9,474	729	47	221	12	0	52	302	554	11,391
	Making Beer	123	0	52	40	40	0	0	0	0	256
	Beekeeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
	Fishing	979	30	0	30	17	0	0	0	0	1,056
	Fish Farming	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
	Off - farm Income Generation	8,544	524	458	4,075	137	4	14	534	0	14,292
	Total	54,674	4,682	24,832	55,247	1,141	647	823	24,936	11,995	178,978
	Lindi	Land Clearing	64,898	10,149	1,089	23,710	0	292	161	7,581	2,340	110,220
Soil Preparation by Hand		20,503	3,630	3,956	65,245	0	0	149	16,057	1,318	110,857
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		514	108	188	1,396	0	0	0	644	0	2,850
Planting		7,004	638	2,549	78,365	79	0	149	22,263	286	111,333
Weeding		6,883	695	1,690	77,945	79	353	149	22,115	1,696	111,606
Crop Protection		7,385	1,065	7,902	45,131	191	263	947	12,432	172	75,490
Harvesting		7,543	962	16,786	64,411	101	97	212	19,068	752	109,931
Crop Processing		6,408	1,573	59,438	13,739	304	2,064	2,879	3,231	228	89,863
Crop Marketing		66,283	6,351	1,080	11,881	334	88	54	3,086	37	89,196
Cattle Rearing		137	114	35	187	0	37	0	87	36	634
Cattle Herding		159	80	0	100	88	37	0	0	137	601
Cattle Marketing		502	244	0	0	69	0	29	0	0	844
Goat & Sheep Rearing		3,755	142	205	2,455	216	37	166	1,678	122	8,776
Goat & Sheep Herding		1,007	273	0	1,384	2,525	125	102	774	1,881	8,072
Goat & Sheep Marketing		5,218	428	0	253	26	0	0	99	36	6,059
Milking		383	80	67	0	257	0	0	0	62	848
Pig Rearing		231	80	35	1,094	0	0	0	156	0	1,596
Poultry Keeping		8,786	306	14,590	23,681	192	170	801	13,527	65	62,119
Collecting Water		6,207	1,637	82,447	10,712	612	2,200	3,459	3,368	28	110,669
Collecting Firewood		8,876	1,956	75,285	13,678	400	2,894	1,512	6,309	212	111,123
Pole Cutting		60,657	14,823	1,111	2,461	279	0	28	344	1,448	81,150
Timber Wood Cutting		6,175	1,975	0	257	166	0	68	0	28	8,669
Building / Maintaining Houses		58,096	12,918	647	6,079	0	0	104	642	2,020	80,507
Making Beer		1,654	304	7,339	429	0	180	0	0	0	9,906
Beekeeping		1,675	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,784
Fishing		7,114	254	0	0	315	0	0	32	35	7,749
Fish Farming		472	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621
Off - farm Income Generation		51,504	2,407	2,969	12,689	582	384	106	1,764	0	72,405
Total		410,030	63,448	279,408	457,281	6,814	9,221	11,079	135,256	12,941	1,385,477

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility										
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
Mtwara	Land Clearing	91,759	18,872	1,246	51,070	183	0	0	3,565	4,648	171,343
	Soil Preparation by Hand	22,150	3,302	10,256	124,008	183	0	0	10,944	2,701	173,544
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	766	197	202	2,582	0	0	106	450	1,149	5,452
	Planting	11,484	1,465	4,587	141,588	183	0	0	14,223	375	173,906
	Weeding	11,538	829	4,744	139,853	209	103	0	13,619	1,444	172,338
	Crop Protection	12,365	2,688	5,932	45,642	1,136	0	414	5,530	564	74,269
	Harvesting	11,550	1,826	24,133	120,435	216	0	106	13,050	456	171,772
	Crop Processing	10,953	3,224	85,455	23,082	1,093	1,322	3,211	3,419	304	132,063
	Crop Marketing	105,096	7,339	1,436	30,428	443	164	159	1,601	164	146,829
	Cattle Rearing	1,728	294	0	950	0	0	0	609	0	3,581
	Cattle Herding	613	89	0	432	799	0	0	0	1,387	3,321
	Cattle Marketing	1,934	96	164	250	199	0	312	163	0	3,118
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	9,590	196	761	9,502	262	158	254	1,549	95	22,367
	Goat & Sheep Herding	5,956	666	570	5,546	3,575	0	1,130	776	3,505	21,724
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	14,211	767	179	1,228	94	0	0	88	201	16,767
	Milking	361	93	80	192	96	195	0	0	489	1,506
	Pig Rearing	1,776	0	0	1,230	0	0	161	490	0	3,658
	Poultry Keeping	8,453	651	14,157	34,469	267	0	0	13,532	106	71,636
	Collecting Water	13,900	2,981	104,945	36,770	372	1,181	2,615	8,141	446	171,350
	Collecting Firewood	12,708	3,698	127,644	22,740	346	788	1,180	4,080	416	173,599
	Pole Cutting	95,153	28,388	1,071	5,573	276	107	0	281	4,836	135,684
	Timber Wood Cutting	7,494	5,063	106	98	0	106	163	107	92	13,228
	Building / Maintaining Houses	85,662	22,956	1,360	19,553	605	0	0	1,739	5,135	137,010
	Making Beer	4,035	421	8,878	393	164	0	0	89	0	13,980
	Beekeeping	1,591	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	1,755
	Fishing	9,918	996	101	466	277	0	0	0	0	11,757
	Fish Farming	2,739	0	0	159	0	0	164	0	0	3,061
	Off - farm Income Generation	54,438	5,821	1,343	19,945	642	0	106	2,229	194	84,720
	Total	609,919	112,916	399,350	838,186	11,621	4,123	10,244	100,273	28,707	2,115,339
	Ruvuma	Land Clearing	92,836	24,484	1,054	35,086	186	123	0	3,448	5,427	162,645
Soil Preparation by Hand		21,269	3,485	3,379	114,114	27	74	261	13,992	6,138	162,739
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		2,215	27	76	2,327	27	0	0	27	230	4,929
Planting		9,224	800	10,237	120,900	27	71	260	19,964	1,263	162,746
Weeding		9,136	877	6,007	122,033	156	132	264	18,303	5,600	162,506
Crop Protection		6,525	1,219	3,866	43,324	1,167	289	2,200	8,109	488	67,188
Harvesting		7,986	1,261	19,885	110,448	158	77	264	19,458	2,327	161,863
Crop Processing		7,695	2,709	122,599	16,054	742	2,404	1,500	1,946	311	155,959
Crop Marketing		76,440	3,886	5,814	56,006	262	0	132	4,486	329	147,355
Cattle Rearing		5,229	1,260	72	4,626	367	0	103	1,280	286	13,224
Cattle Herding		2,767	1,561	27	2,448	1,175	146	0	468	1,059	9,652
Cattle Marketing		7,346	792	200	1,770	304	72	0	132	0	10,616
Goat & Sheep Rearing		8,941	1,771	410	9,734	2,011	76	416	4,244	182	27,786
Goat & Sheep Herding		8,643	3,321	1,218	22,183	6,585	101	2,432	2,826	368	47,679
Goat & Sheep Marketing		19,765	1,169	491	10,758	0	0	217	832	201	33,433
Milking		2,279	1,276	803	2,343	364	0	0	604	423	8,092
Pig Rearing		5,134	782	5,085	26,755	336	0	0	10,537	201	48,829
Poultry Keeping		12,902	1,007	25,336	53,061	259	0	480	28,532	129	121,708
Collecting Water		7,083	2,572	120,976	12,913	736	4,374	2,765	7,408	281	159,107
Collecting Firewood		9,474	2,453	124,019	12,922	442	3,966	1,670	5,775	55	160,775
Pole Cutting		80,143	25,128	3,099	5,606	721	0	208	570	1,429	116,904
Timber Wood Cutting		7,936	1,306	0	384	106	0	0	0	1,005	10,737
Building / Maintaining Houses		77,336	21,609	934	12,194	360	0	0	1,051	2,814	116,298
Making Beer		1,729	493	28,462	1,192	72	0	208	543	128	32,828
Beekeeping		2,813	0	0	131	27	0	149	0	0	3,119
Fishing		14,997	2,212	0	0	260	0	0	0	255	17,724
Fish Farming		3,297	203	0	878	74	0	0	82	0	4,534
Off - farm Income Generation		59,549	2,861	7,548	29,108	1,593	0	76	1,542	0	102,276
Total		570,689	110,522	491,599	829,299	18,543	11,905	13,605	156,157	30,931	2,233,249

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Iringa	Land Clearing	53,222	5,616	3,671	74,941	195	718	281	46,338	6,077	191,059
	Soil Preparation by Hand	25,449	1,995	4,735	86,425	127	337	122	55,306	6,655	181,151
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	16,924	3,067	224	19,969	454	127	424	10,975	8,513	60,676
	Planting	12,898	902	9,069	93,870	0	328	578	71,491	2,789	191,925
	Weeding	12,648	958	4,414	92,894	192	209	313	70,447	7,537	189,611
	Crop Protection	10,904	1,456	1,757	22,281	1,978	599	3,548	21,438	2,420	66,380
	Harvesting	11,238	1,045	7,819	90,546	96	502	372	73,706	3,929	189,254
	Crop Processing	11,471	1,993	95,489	18,568	1,259	7,649	5,506	15,482	835	158,250
	Crop Marketing	73,753	1,836	7,065	45,900	102	255	193	20,367	0	149,471
	Cattle Rearing	19,155	1,519	748	7,562	313	0	132	9,920	497	39,848
	Cattle Herding	9,146	2,431	918	7,281	8,861	265	3,033	4,025	4,465	40,426
	Cattle Marketing	19,778	904	478	3,926	949	0	0	2,139	61	28,235
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	12,505	714	769	8,087	1,314	0	183	6,705	132	30,411
	Goat & Sheep Herding	5,931	1,212	446	6,883	5,000	0	2,984	3,113	1,578	27,146
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	12,541	253	195	3,775	193	0	0	1,968	0	18,925
	Milking	4,580	999	4,514	4,463	1,619	229	768	3,058	910	21,139
	Pig Rearing	8,984	385	9,865	13,438	275	13	309	17,195	0	50,463
	Poultry Keeping	19,589	482	26,794	31,453	327	1,309	860	52,170	132	133,116
	Collecting Water	10,513	2,455	115,661	7,268	1,387	11,694	14,949	20,952	566	185,444
	Collecting Firewood	12,466	1,646	118,641	12,312	1,686	10,194	10,718	19,941	469	188,073
	Pole Cutting	84,376	15,256	1,915	4,780	1,927	602	335	3,763	1,116	114,070
	Timber Wood Cutting	15,282	2,920	325	839	126	0	0	128	3,942	23,562
	Building / Maintaining Houses	92,446	15,208	3,011	9,762	1,290	119	229	5,447	6,236	133,748
	Making Beer	2,729	1,713	74,559	1,147	0	247	61	1,024	430	81,910
	Beekeeping	3,175	508	421	161	63	0	0	0	0	4,328
	Fishing	6,777	411	97	0	61	0	0	102	64	7,512
	Fish Farming	1,940	510	61	307	0	0	0	508	0	3,327
	Off - farm Income Generation	71,119	2,511	8,010	38,890	1,079	386	448	7,356	0	129,799
	Total	641,539	70,904	501,669	707,727	30,873	35,782	46,347	545,062	59,354	2,639,257
	Mbeya	Land Clearing	125,223	21,890	5,341	74,388	716	0	810	29,937	7,957	266,263
Soil Preparation by Hand		66,266	8,983	3,890	124,218	637	0	878	48,259	9,131	262,261
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		35,406	12,607	769	14,077	5,619	0	112	2,375	13,947	84,912
Planting		21,777	4,060	28,839	144,486	383	578	1,113	67,521	7,000	275,758
Weeding		16,560	1,520	11,253	149,943	295	448	880	80,463	12,305	273,666
Crop Protection		19,976	4,465	5,980	23,988	2,520	644	11,392	16,143	2,026	87,135
Harvesting		16,817	1,571	11,952	146,902	682	919	1,235	84,349	7,948	272,376
Crop Processing		14,838	3,470	157,828	28,975	1,848	10,477	5,253	11,520	1,842	236,051
Crop Marketing		104,202	4,397	21,555	84,653	0	201	406	21,624	595	237,632
Cattle Rearing		48,035	7,699	2,844	17,763	1,980	0	260	13,876	679	93,136
Cattle Herding		26,436	10,584	727	7,838	30,380	383	3,735	4,339	2,952	87,375
Cattle Marketing		39,645	4,126	534	13,513	565	0	742	2,656	0	61,781
Goat & Sheep Rearing		25,560	4,984	790	6,868	1,994	0	707	4,599	151	45,652
Goat & Sheep Herding		13,567	4,300	596	3,273	19,265	360	3,401	2,278	1,013	48,053
Goat & Sheep Marketing		23,046	2,511	46	6,838	434	0	129	1,059	277	34,340
Milking		28,069	11,644	2,602	8,631	8,466	215	1,016	1,862	990	63,494
Pig Rearing		14,473	1,584	8,793	17,062	789	363	178	17,543	0	60,785
Poultry Keeping		17,045	1,708	66,584	50,893	515	716	360	52,689	179	190,690
Collecting Water		14,101	3,311	196,773	15,041	555	16,712	6,557	13,005	612	266,665
Collecting Firewood		15,437	2,943	211,994	12,760	1,130	11,066	2,147	9,137	1,527	268,142
Pole Cutting		113,473	33,302	2,057	6,974	2,006	0	201	1,789	2,167	161,968
Timber Wood Cutting		10,009	4,869	241	413	88	23	136	0	2,384	18,162
Building / Maintaining Houses		133,261	36,201	5,225	15,673	1,495	0	115	4,695	9,218	205,883
Making Beer		4,467	1,467	73,617	1,094	364	375	294	531	65	82,274
Beekeeping		3,050	804	88	42	0	0	160	87	0	4,231
Fishing		10,574	1,191	23	559	216	23	0	87	0	12,674
Fish Farming		3,437	21	23	293	0	0	192	203	0	4,168
Off - farm Income Generation		71,478	6,490	29,974	59,981	2,299	517	164	6,583	302	177,790
Total		1,036,227	202,703	850,936	1,037,140	85,241	44,021	42,574	499,209	85,269	3,883,318

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility										
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
Singida	Land Clearing	40,524	15,811	2,552	59,073	539	0	359	16,262	2,251	137,371
	Soil Preparation by Hand	22,115	8,752	5,346	68,574	396	84	185	19,204	1,320	125,978
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	10,868	4,550	1,057	33,037	311	143	422	10,727	1,050	62,166
	Planting	6,647	2,350	18,356	72,514	511	250	2,541	34,496	449	138,115
	Weeding	4,782	1,997	1,902	77,801	266	84	265	48,383	2,581	138,061
	Crop Protection	4,857	2,526	2,332	47,973	845	703	5,968	46,324	508	112,037
	Harvesting	4,897	1,649	1,937	71,614	453	126	470	52,735	1,417	135,297
	Crop Processing	5,210	2,492	67,649	26,185	556	3,387	5,701	8,877	125	120,181
	Crop Marketing	51,722	4,953	2,709	24,033	473	0	143	3,087	125	87,246
	Cattle Rearing	31,184	4,852	569	10,248	1,119	376	606	6,368	210	55,532
	Cattle Herding	21,771	8,665	2,491	8,701	6,883	2,321	5,501	6,409	1,059	63,800
	Cattle Marketing	34,048	4,408	512	4,726	310	0	261	495	0	44,760
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	22,809	5,136	646	7,974	650	433	739	9,112	43	47,540
	Goat & Sheep Herding	15,046	7,261	1,225	6,593	5,344	1,619	7,057	9,089	1,174	54,408
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	28,057	4,136	571	4,399	279	0	342	808	140	38,732
	Milking	1,915	1,292	33,226	3,765	1,035	143	2,060	3,500	0	46,935
	Pig Rearing	1,579	309	282	588	125	43	123	345	0	3,393
	Poultry Keeping	14,611	1,017	19,142	22,365	314	289	1,214	35,530	0	94,484
	Collecting Water	3,545	2,825	90,241	12,789	468	5,317	9,528	11,170	269	136,152
	Collecting Firewood	6,387	3,965	95,565	11,588	815	5,196	4,987	7,057	335	135,895
	Pole Cutting	50,268	28,182	1,743	2,861	566	143	144	574	1,198	85,680
	Timber Wood Cutting	2,590	3,895	0	735	0	0	0	0	168	7,388
	Building / Maintaining Houses	56,789	26,411	1,423	15,787	348	143	42	5,942	1,255	108,141
	Making Beer	1,983	1,238	40,910	1,673	42	123	0	143	0	46,112
	Beekeeping	6,318	1,814	287	127	0	0	0	118	0	8,665
	Fishing	4,586	351	0	271	461	0	43	0	0	5,711
	Fish Farming	200	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	321
	Off - farm Income Generation	42,516	2,884	17,731	37,060	2,828	797	812	1,743	155	106,525
	Total	497,828	153,718	410,405	633,176	25,936	21,720	49,515	338,498	15,831	2,146,627
	Tabora	Land Clearing	67,707	34,775	1,905	56,081	605	273	798	33,479	3,515	199,138
Soil Preparation by Hand		31,772	16,026	4,394	85,232	783	300	466	51,036	3,904	193,912
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		19,373	26,431	972	17,978	1,098	106	596	6,914	4,105	77,573
Planting		11,902	1,445	13,997	91,840	177	110	754	78,393	1,793	200,411
Weeding		10,408	936	5,281	93,398	408	260	963	84,481	3,398	199,534
Crop Protection		11,394	1,854	3,121	30,039	5,165	1,883	29,294	31,489	1,059	115,298
Harvesting		10,033	1,363	5,178	90,406	196	106	775	85,885	1,901	195,842
Crop Processing		10,997	3,628	88,921	21,205	2,209	3,930	5,375	12,957	691	149,913
Crop Marketing		116,164	10,007	1,662	10,543	175	0	150	7,584	114	146,399
Cattle Rearing		44,270	4,319	542	3,355	526	0	415	6,455	149	60,032
Cattle Herding		4,270	6,548	652	5,153	14,882	1,849	19,194	8,491	1,418	62,457
Cattle Marketing		39,151	4,371	248	1,688	736	0	486	1,321	0	48,001
Goat & Sheep Rearing		40,327	2,793	616	4,381	390	115	874	6,818	150	56,465
Goat & Sheep Herding		4,510	3,842	334	3,806	14,986	1,824	21,395	7,698	778	59,173
Goat & Sheep Marketing		36,001	2,836	600	2,456	420	0	150	2,210	49	44,722
Milking		3,594	7,238	6,301	5,100	10,194	922	8,183	6,466	492	48,491
Pig Rearing		2,539	125	901	650	25	0	150	225	0	4,614
Poultry Keeping		41,992	1,523	15,113	18,529	554	492	3,327	56,437	508	138,475
Collecting Water		9,917	4,743	140,228	6,589	932	8,088	6,964	15,775	236	195,471
Collecting Firewood		13,778	6,682	139,965	11,155	589	7,116	4,518	10,833	1,335	195,972
Pole Cutting		82,090	54,294	2,326	2,167	1,650	258	349	613	1,879	145,625
Timber Wood Cutting		5,412	1,342	150	370	283	0	0	50	424	8,031
Building / Maintaining Houses		96,326	54,145	903	4,893	734	0	312	732	2,978	161,025
Making Beer		1,027	150	6,237	0	0	0	256	412	0	8,082
Beekeeping		8,573	2,221	25	646	27	0	108	97	50	11,746
Fishing		11,886	283	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	12,319
Fish Farming		1,464	447	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	1,960
Off - farm Income Generation		90,110	10,595	2,789	17,776	584	256	514	3,876	0	126,500
Total		826,987	264,963	443,363	587,586	58,329	27,889	106,366	520,778	30,922	2,867,184

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Rukwa	Land Clearing	49,848	15,233	6,317	68,079	345	119	275	6,687	2,818	149,719
	Soil Preparation by Hand	18,308	6,819	4,120	73,099	251	0	420	12,474	2,927	118,419
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	27,248	15,457	471	6,596	2,366	78	69	744	16,463	69,490
	Planting	5,858	3,424	23,536	95,341	237	630	490	18,227	2,790	150,534
	Weeding	4,057	2,244	12,513	102,222	0	310	556	22,709	4,875	149,486
	Crop Protection	8,340	1,653	1,709	28,718	4,701	237	4,012	11,827	1,131	62,328
	Harvesting	4,919	2,222	5,342	104,005	0	310	457	27,146	3,248	147,648
	Crop Processing	4,231	1,127	105,375	15,124	311	4,660	1,509	2,717	503	135,557
	Crop Marketing	82,214	3,036	3,021	37,487	135	105	0	2,989	0	128,986
	Cattle Rearing	31,682	3,286	0	3,602	251	0	107	1,394	0	40,322
	Cattle Herding	11,552	5,586	387	3,006	15,164	305	2,575	460	2,295	41,329
	Cattle Marketing	13,477	1,598	238	2,037	78	115	0	33	130	17,706
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	26,115	2,864	0	4,212	777	0	89	1,822	0	35,880
	Goat & Sheep Herding	5,648	2,412	469	3,163	16,276	265	3,889	795	2,996	35,912
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	14,562	1,980	165	2,478	0	0	0	217	0	19,402
	Milking	4,127	1,839	726	2,731	3,812	0	757	122	398	14,511
	Pig Rearing	5,712	546	456	3,226	134	0	0	1,161	0	11,236
	Poultry Keeping	22,887	490	18,516	33,484	253	269	422	19,268	0	95,588
	Collecting Water	4,490	1,797	120,431	8,172	289	7,608	1,264	4,022	378	148,471
	Collecting Firewood	27,919	5,826	71,855	31,712	1,072	2,153	1,763	5,263	1,082	148,645
	Pole Cutting	88,453	26,447	380	4,860	1,232	0	80	201	1,176	122,829
	Timber Wood Cutting	6,453	641	0	0	35	0	0	0	451	7,579
	Building / Maintaining Houses	92,021	25,786	383	9,872	404	0	168	479	2,561	131,675
	Making Beer	1,127	622	53,307	422	0	0	0	112	0	55,590
	Beekeeping	1,703	1,152	237	134	0	0	0	0	0	3,227
	Fishing	11,273	1,326	134	0	394	0	212	0	106	13,445
	Fish Farming	198	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	233
	Off - farm Income Generation	43,588	4,375	9,307	53,021	618	286	216	1,653	0	113,064
	Total	618,008	139,789	439,396	696,801	49,135	17,448	19,365	142,514	46,329	2,168,812
	Kigoma	Land Clearing	74,497	18,371	5,105	31,728	433	0	0	22,514	9,434	162,081
Soil Preparation by Hand		12,404	5,098	7,497	75,519	489	0	129	53,869	8,753	163,759
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		2,810	290	231	1,392	0	0	197	1,557	235	6,714
Planting		6,394	1,232	8,101	79,588	263	0	263	67,236	2,319	165,395
Weeding		4,263	1,005	7,799	79,386	583	0	263	64,422	7,115	164,836
Crop Protection		12,587	1,031	2,465	20,439	4,235	83	4,336	23,342	3,682	72,201
Harvesting		5,448	791	7,571	72,283	292	0	133	72,518	3,450	162,487
Crop Processing		4,082	813	73,633	13,143	291	2,329	2,300	14,622	462	111,675
Crop Marketing		63,696	3,887	12,206	43,458	159	193	360	17,903	0	141,861
Cattle Rearing		11,181	1,579	197	1,389	131	0	0	2,504	197	17,178
Cattle Herding		8,594	3,989	153	1,568	2,362	0	0	2,129	1,093	19,889
Cattle Marketing		12,393	996	0	880	395	0	348	1,184	102	16,298
Goat & Sheep Rearing		31,944	1,507	1,759	7,165	1,000	0	566	12,924	0	56,865
Goat & Sheep Herding		15,492	1,869	1,952	8,027	15,871	544	6,310	9,495	2,277	61,837
Goat & Sheep Marketing		29,134	2,179	878	4,934	651	0	133	3,137	102	41,149
Milking		8,316	1,943	133	1,986	855	0	0	225	348	13,807
Pig Rearing		2,494	0	197	1,354	0	0	0	1,940	102	6,088
Poultry Keeping		23,838	1,011	4,959	10,423	1,241	164	327	26,484	102	68,550
Collecting Water		2,375	1,593	116,414	8,365	1,081	8,891	7,780	15,897	192	162,588
Collecting Firewood		4,275	1,170	119,244	15,018	430	3,736	2,461	15,604	191	162,130
Pole Cutting		66,462	20,880	1,683	5,186	300	0	358	1,450	1,075	97,393
Timber Wood Cutting		9,737	2,369	133	254	133	0	127	193	257	13,203
Building / Maintaining Houses		85,106	20,270	722	4,929	585	0	151	4,024	1,898	117,686
Making Beer		6,214	1,157	7,724	4,545	130	133	0	2,751	355	23,010
Beekeeping		4,081	133	133	0	329	0	0	0	260	4,936
Fishing		12,437	1,165	0	0	933	0	197	0	414	15,146
Fish Farming		1,195	193	0	0	158	0	0	0	102	1,648
Off - farm Income Generation		62,218	6,953	5,476	14,015	785	587	364	1,919	102	92,418
Total		583,668	103,474	386,365	506,976	34,116	16,660	27,105	439,843	44,622	2,142,827

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Shinyanga	Land Clearing	103,834	41,074	3,478	99,336	3,083	362	1,648	51,902	3,958	308,674
	Soil Preparation by Hand	52,087	22,961	4,266	135,546	2,738	281	1,105	78,287	3,392	300,663
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	43,749	55,927	1,499	47,705	8,662	108	1,112	19,227	15,470	193,459
	Planting	11,867	5,813	11,600	167,345	2,126	276	1,709	116,922	2,542	320,200
	Weeding	5,687	1,918	3,376	173,850	272	15	985	128,410	4,603	319,115
	Crop Protection	7,538	2,393	984	31,832	4,805	738	22,998	55,169	783	127,241
	Harvesting	5,654	1,404	4,219	162,492	719	114	176	133,579	3,514	311,871
	Crop Processing	10,134	4,869	174,824	34,945	2,263	7,491	6,449	24,903	950	266,827
	Crop Marketing	161,479	26,092	3,282	38,286	1,931	15	594	12,755	190	244,606
	Cattle Rearing	83,615	6,715	227	12,228	441	0	1,019	26,138	170	130,553
	Cattle Herding	10,087	12,404	488	20,484	29,556	1,219	25,759	29,469	4,100	133,567
	Cattle Marketing	65,363	7,556	497	2,819	854	0	119	2,765	0	79,975
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	60,555	5,184	1,501	10,857	1,877	0	1,445	24,292	0	105,711
	Goat & Sheep Herding	7,815	6,414	748	14,720	21,388	902	28,336	23,970	1,965	106,258
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	50,810	5,459	227	3,626	764	287	576	2,142	81	63,973
	Milking	6,425	11,224	28,500	15,109	14,116	484	10,225	13,077	356	99,515
	Pig Rearing	2,465	228	554	147	0	0	0	1,510	23	4,928
	Poultry Keeping	41,895	1,360	34,259	21,654	1,927	433	3,080	88,780	81	193,470
	Collecting Water	5,275	5,211	243,618	16,356	1,722	10,015	11,211	16,101	223	309,732
	Collecting Firewood	7,726	7,563	253,470	15,786	758	6,566	4,848	12,574	1,045	310,337
	Pole Cutting	76,528	47,564	1,706	5,519	2,231	0	772	889	912	136,122
	Timber Wood Cutting	5,038	1,726	491	83	0	0	0	83	202	7,623
	Building / Maintaining Houses	123,103	72,761	2,168	10,021	2,059	79	366	1,872	5,555	217,984
	Making Beer	3,055	814	7,691	475	210	0	137	108	0	12,491
	Beekeeping	2,749	424	119	0	178	0	101	167	83	3,822
	Fishing	4,460	192	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	4,818
	Fish Farming	1,889	192	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	2,272
Off - farm Income Generation	76,811	9,033	1,746	31,111	485	126	136	3,760	314	123,522	
Total	1,037,693	364,474	785,538	1,072,313	105,166	29,511	124,906	869,127	50,596	4,439,325	
Kagera	Land Clearing	111,588	17,540	8,510	55,145	1,614	33	338	23,984	12,556	231,308
	Soil Preparation by Hand	40,006	4,654	21,457	133,394	1,365	350	148	61,990	13,479	276,843
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	2,360	2,026	181	3,127	251	33	149	1,363	1,356	10,845
	Planting	14,966	3,794	65,509	124,536	149	548	469	58,751	9,561	278,283
	Weeding	15,102	2,042	47,505	130,906	152	547	873	71,146	11,664	279,937
	Crop Protection	12,122	2,128	6,852	28,351	2,806	1,154	17,328	20,590	2,572	93,903
	Harvesting	14,819	2,492	31,990	134,890	0	473	1,079	85,814	6,472	278,030
	Crop Processing	30,920	5,783	58,150	52,191	4,429	3,426	11,343	19,362	4,191	189,795
	Crop Marketing	132,870	5,053	18,150	69,210	741	267	148	15,956	1,103	243,499
	Cattle Rearing	23,887	1,567	1,136	6,154	534	0	625	5,705	1,380	40,987
	Cattle Herding	6,632	3,132	417	3,424	8,589	119	2,769	2,406	12,729	40,218
	Cattle Marketing	24,670	843	0	2,005	371	0	131	732	155	28,906
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	50,027	4,387	4,808	20,332	2,399	170	3,248	21,543	385	107,300
	Goat & Sheep Herding	10,756	3,041	4,527	18,075	20,181	1,200	15,026	21,429	5,625	99,860
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	36,789	2,631	941	7,401	529	0	650	2,782	109	51,832
	Milking	8,105	6,316	471	3,038	5,515	192	1,683	773	6,238	32,331
	Pig Rearing	10,039	271	1,338	4,882	932	0	158	5,039	203	22,862
	Poultry Keeping	29,125	1,140	11,448	23,586	4,691	799	4,528	34,236	122	109,675
	Collecting Water	14,705	5,406	137,719	21,307	5,089	17,428	43,565	25,339	3,364	273,921
	Collecting Firewood	56,819	17,242	98,501	25,938	22,503	5,570	26,328	20,229	4,852	277,982
	Pole Cutting	96,753	24,900	1,861	6,831	3,340	117	1,181	1,508	5,532	142,022
	Timber Wood Cutting	6,552	4,656	0	122	130	0	119	117	1,979	13,676
	Building / Maintaining Houses	114,797	25,600	1,932	9,821	1,977	193	0	4,307	5,551	164,177
	Making Beer	32,385	10,959	8,272	13,684	1,866	0	146	13,064	3,397	83,774
	Beekeeping	1,138	122	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,733
	Fishing	16,719	3,679	170	149	760	0	0	0	341	21,817
	Fish Farming	918	157	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	1,217
Off - farm Income Generation	87,894	4,148	2,404	9,486	1,565	560	782	3,171	399	110,407	
Total	1,003,462	165,708	534,722	908,124	92,478	33,179	132,814	521,335	115,315	3,507,139	

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility									Total	
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour		
Mwanza	Land Clearing	104,168	19,328	2,992	104,424	1,708	85	742	24,546	5,058	263,051
	Soil Preparation by Hand	35,136	9,558	5,069	172,733	1,576	360	513	42,414	7,760	275,119
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	17,051	21,148	691	18,087	5,285	0	271	2,036	9,290	73,859
	Planting	8,536	4,364	21,394	189,563	693	559	1,090	52,292	3,704	282,196
	Weeding	6,569	3,352	9,818	194,537	465	707	937	55,825	9,002	281,211
	Crop Protection	9,045	1,762	2,249	51,957	10,495	991	22,643	16,765	1,587	117,494
	Harvesting	6,306	2,688	16,084	186,634	378	493	990	58,842	5,873	278,289
	Crop Processing	7,903	3,520	165,974	39,301	3,129	8,756	6,349	11,135	1,247	247,315
	Crop Marketing	114,956	7,814	8,916	55,120	722	223	305	9,376	329	197,763
	Cattle Rearing	65,048	5,907	439	13,442	1,058	0	446	7,151	444	93,935
	Cattle Herding	15,807	14,808	448	12,761	38,661	648	7,254	5,663	7,449	103,500
	Cattle Marketing	46,738	2,157	0	3,497	696	0	431	988	0	54,506
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	58,753	2,597	595	16,547	3,476	138	1,012	7,994	276	91,389
	Goat & Sheep Herding	13,425	6,283	1,730	13,863	42,424	1,285	11,986	7,504	3,776	102,277
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	34,742	1,053	151	3,353	804	0	136	503	272	41,015
	Milking	17,807	21,832	1,810	8,990	23,563	158	2,460	1,230	2,533	80,382
	Pig Rearing	2,267	0	353	196	359	0	136	0	106	3,418
	Poultry Keeping	60,117	3,874	12,701	48,553	1,267	167	2,844	64,421	362	194,306
	Collecting Water	5,821	4,789	213,097	16,030	1,699	22,013	7,148	7,880	306	278,783
	Collecting Firewood	5,864	5,061	225,271	10,002	214	21,661	4,293	4,577	808	277,750
	Pole Cutting	53,612	28,683	1,768	2,381	2,377	102	102	417	547	89,989
	Timber Wood Cutting	5,679	1,998	358	104	603	0	0	0	1,232	9,975
	Building / Maintaining Houses	114,884	45,299	733	8,109	3,156	137	260	247	4,696	177,521
	Making Beer	4,471	394	5,778	558	0	0	134	58	0	11,393
	Beekeeping	2,104	283	0	26	0	139	0	0	0	2,552
	Fishing	27,953	4,963	302	730	2,638	0	0	0	0	36,586
	Fish Farming	2,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,460
	Off - farm Income Generation	113,801	10,483	4,954	32,363	3,147	722	321	2,408	303	168,503
	Total	961,023	234,001	703,676	1,203,860	150,593	59,345	72,804	384,273	66,961	3,836,535
	Mara	Land Clearing	56,509	19,067	4,669	28,938	1,396	803	593	11,650	3,496	127,122
Soil Preparation by Hand		30,836	10,018	9,510	48,896	1,450	148	401	24,029	3,298	128,586
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		21,076	11,754	1,242	25,910	1,847	132	475	8,912	6,880	78,228
Planting		5,552	3,200	18,859	66,249	549	726	804	44,711	3,034	143,684
Weeding		3,111	2,187	10,032	68,678	461	274	706	52,218	4,521	142,190
Crop Protection		6,533	2,196	2,730	15,940	7,061	996	12,804	16,820	1,078	66,159
Harvesting		2,866	2,233	22,415	60,127	593	418	513	48,655	2,629	140,450
Crop Processing		2,686	1,635	77,619	10,344	1,242	4,469	2,231	9,344	538	110,109
Crop Marketing		38,804	2,854	20,800	32,689	434	351	117	10,774	204	107,027
Cattle Rearing		30,048	3,175	326	8,465	80	135	134	6,178	134	48,675
Cattle Herding		5,074	4,379	2,078	11,057	7,240	253	6,732	12,766	3,574	53,154
Cattle Marketing		25,415	2,219	248	3,944	767	130	266	1,066	0	34,055
Goat & Sheep Rearing		31,082	2,775	1,040	12,287	828	0	597	9,491	69	58,168
Goat & Sheep Herding		4,981	4,207	2,771	13,085	10,861	680	9,881	11,629	2,944	61,039
Goat & Sheep Marketing		25,619	2,039	1,052	4,700	335	0	7	1,511	0	35,263
Milking		1,752	2,841	31,971	1,543	1,484	429	79	760	359	41,217
Pig Rearing		879	134	264	374	229	0	0	251	0	2,132
Poultry Keeping		7,673	899	18,753	20,916	909	618	6,143	46,243	320	102,475
Collecting Water		2,253	2,921	109,707	3,956	1,303	8,743	3,964	7,428	471	140,746
Collecting Firewood		2,596	4,396	109,375	2,880	1,016	10,612	3,194	5,281	856	140,206
Pole Cutting		30,111	22,809	2,048	2,390	2,048	66	70	318	1,917	61,779
Timber Wood Cutting		4,619	1,856	425	691	132	0	0	117	509	8,349
Building / Maintaining Houses		53,574	29,870	2,228	5,693	1,983	252	117	4,163	3,536	101,417
Making Beer		2,026	269	4,769	268	0	116	135	117	0	7,700
Beekeeping		894	631	68	242	0	0	0	135	0	1,970
Fishing		14,710	5,755	0	486	1,565	0	117	0	140	22,773
Fish Farming		877	247	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237
Off - farm Income Generation		45,582	4,417	2,616	13,669	1,413	256	351	2,541	90	70,935
Total		457,739	150,981	457,728	464,418	47,227	30,607	50,434	337,110	40,598	2,036,842

31.1 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region/Activity	Main responsibility										
	Head of Household Alone	Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls	All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
Manyara	Land Clearing	23,091	13,208	2,277	41,671	1,656	156	1,311	29,605	5,412	118,386
	Soil Preparation by Hand	15,595	9,278	1,488	43,967	877	87	1,135	31,935	4,160	108,521
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	20,086	17,109	1,077	26,329	3,547	87	1,275	16,247	7,956	93,712
	Planting	6,990	3,005	7,662	56,211	820	702	677	49,688	5,561	131,317
	Weeding	4,832	1,842	1,486	54,152	595	165	457	56,166	10,633	130,328
	Crop Protection	8,716	5,168	544	6,559	1,167	87	4,185	12,578	3,556	42,561
	Harvesting	4,558	1,284	1,672	50,399	714	260	301	59,176	6,964	125,328
	Crop Processing	5,462	1,975	41,917	11,258	1,074	3,640	8,894	8,938	420	83,578
	Crop Marketing	70,464	4,778	1,062	14,406	180	113	87	5,912	208	97,209
	Cattle Rearing	15,672	2,368	1,926	10,323	465	0	643	18,387	458	50,242
	Cattle Herding	5,050	6,873	2,085	14,419	10,560	488	14,395	19,644	1,013	74,528
	Cattle Marketing	44,608	4,927	533	4,492	384	181	434	1,168	150	56,878
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	13,731	2,120	1,892	9,757	1,322	0	1,882	17,180	73	47,957
	Goat & Sheep Herding	3,958	3,985	2,130	11,070	11,295	1,148	13,567	19,580	771	67,504
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	40,191	4,017	949	4,130	669	270	329	2,268	0	52,823
	Milking	1,084	1,851	56,331	4,678	266	2,163	381	2,266	0	69,019
	Pig Rearing	1,963	173	4,974	4,002	174	196	297	3,969	78	15,826
	Poultry Keeping	2,033	620	26,692	6,611	503	252	2,334	32,693	0	71,736
	Collecting Water	7,949	4,092	59,378	12,133	1,918	6,641	19,298	16,704	749	128,862
	Collecting Firewood	5,891	2,706	91,186	5,976	700	7,663	5,372	7,891	1,838	129,223
	Pole Cutting	35,040	30,314	4,024	4,953	2,129	84	348	1,546	2,922	81,361
	Timber Wood Cutting	4,171	3,395	129	351	154	117	0	86	188	8,593
	Building / Maintaining Houses	44,528	27,523	6,123	8,712	1,481	0	259	1,706	5,049	95,381
	Making Beer	3,194	664	5,965	4,184	78	0	205	365	0	14,656
	Beekeeping	2,788	263	107	183	0	0	0	122	0	3,463
	Fishing	5,438	25	115	77	123	0	0	0	0	5,778
	Fish Farming	1,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,313
	Off - farm Income Generation	35,280	1,824	1,296	28,479	824	377	257	1,157	99	69,594
	Total	433,679	155,387	325,021	439,479	43,675	24,877	78,324	416,978	58,257	1,975,676
	Total	Land Clearing	1,379,021	334,870	69,966	1,093,344	15,041	4,211	8,597	483,523	122,712	3,511,284
Soil Preparation by Hand		581,851	147,079	123,429	1,786,634	12,791	2,449	6,740	790,799	126,613	3,578,383
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		296,363	198,510	14,551	279,727	32,811	1,167	6,279	108,271	122,272	1,059,951
Planting		210,242	47,835	282,672	1,992,443	7,971	5,696	14,038	1,137,083	86,894	3,784,876
Weeding		175,873	31,679	167,208	2,024,489	5,601	4,462	9,316	1,205,625	150,352	3,774,605
Crop Protection		207,668	45,667	84,558	684,886	57,065	10,042	166,712	494,768	40,650	1,792,015
Harvesting		170,320	31,927	219,968	1,897,764	6,595	5,017	8,679	1,264,642	96,518	3,701,431
Crop Processing		183,329	49,193	1,774,785	436,229	27,923	93,696	106,645	239,855	28,667	2,940,323
Crop Marketing		1,754,402	114,371	157,304	737,846	7,714	3,179	3,764	212,816	5,609	2,997,005
Cattle Rearing		474,416	58,451	28,705	161,861	9,234	774	5,912	214,042	10,526	963,921
Cattle Herding		159,769	105,250	15,082	123,512	209,534	8,711	105,693	124,724	59,718	911,993
Cattle Marketing		516,910	53,525	5,873	65,287	9,514	499	4,446	25,357	1,101	682,512
Goat & Sheep Rearing		463,383	51,376	28,111	192,058	23,208	1,382	14,852	234,659	5,697	1,014,725
Goat & Sheep Herding		150,948	67,140	26,097	160,780	242,785	11,936	152,040	164,407	43,204	1,019,338
Goat & Sheep Marketing		511,164	48,888	11,892	86,794	7,281	663	3,221	32,355	2,286	704,543
Milking		107,038	79,421	336,701	85,684	75,536	9,270	30,369	51,346	17,836	793,201
Pig Rearing		77,327	7,643	42,550	91,808	4,795	939	2,988	85,716	2,414	316,180
Poultry Keeping		376,366	23,609	480,014	506,128	16,950	9,097	44,825	793,879	4,853	2,255,720
Collecting Water		159,640	65,247	2,489,040	270,615	24,941	192,841	204,058	288,527	15,164	3,710,072
Collecting Firewood		259,758	97,320	2,529,596	294,687	37,015	147,061	109,878	230,679	26,981	3,732,974
Pole Cutting		1,408,337	552,113	49,740	92,755	30,882	2,365	6,604	27,220	46,243	2,216,259
Timber Wood Cutting		154,672	63,728	4,208	10,495	3,162	372	1,206	1,872	18,215	257,930
Building / Maintaining Houses		1,707,812	577,494	57,669	186,936	23,629	2,002	4,472	58,324	86,045	2,704,383
Making Beer		94,655	29,582	442,466	52,472	3,767	1,664	2,387	25,477	5,121	657,592
Beekeeping		76,743	16,124	3,158	2,855	880	139	1,216	1,131	1,051	103,297
Fishing		195,065	26,599	1,203	3,968	8,542	34	971	781	1,789	238,951
Fish Farming		33,217	3,649	598	3,537	398	127	506	2,076	429	44,537
Off - farm Income Generation		1,369,713	101,982	131,875	617,569	25,963	6,655	7,766	73,506	3,983	2,339,013
Total		13,256,001	3,030,272	9,579,020	13,943,166	931,528	526,447	1,034,181	8,373,458	1,132,943	51,807,015

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Dodoma	Land Clearing	24,591	5,133	2,532	24,848	670	0	141	4,903	4,096	66,914
	Soil Preparation by Hand	24,050	880	2,603	29,209	290	0	141	6,893	2,479	66,544
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	3,607	984	552	7,423	362	0	0	635	644	14,207
	Planting	20,420	142	2,675	32,242	0	144	141	11,214	2,107	69,085
	Weeding	18,857	129	2,616	32,267	101	144	141	10,707	3,080	68,042
	Crop Protection	14,415	458	2,141	20,586	664	372	1,725	7,437	997	48,794
	Harvesting	17,978	129	2,904	31,241	0	245	141	11,784	1,759	66,181
	Crop Processing	17,502	129	19,200	15,415	285	765	310	2,972	403	56,982
	Crop Marketing	34,364	378	2,042	8,799	0	0	0	3,118	0	48,701
	Cattle Rearing	1,969	478	0	1,143	101	0	0	538	0	4,227
	Cattle Herding	988	962	228	1,726	374	0	289	443	101	5,111
	Cattle Marketing	4,480	1,061	0	474	0	0	116	249	0	6,381
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	2,491	505	0	1,834	101	144	145	595	0	5,814
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,522	872	0	1,350	245	144	470	630	0	5,232
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	2,998	247	0	717	0	144	0	132	0	4,237
	Milking	1,682	141	2,295	518	244	0	289	359	0	5,528
	Pig Rearing	1,516	0	230	129	181	0	0	345	0	2,401
	Poultry Keeping	10,738	0	3,461	7,006	145	101	489	2,802	101	24,841
	Collecting Water	21,250	488	25,957	8,758	418	1,646	1,054	4,731	968	65,270
	Collecting Firewood	23,285	1,347	29,123	6,761	0	1,049	692	3,513	1,309	67,079
	Pole Cutting	10,626	12,073	800	2,631	832	0	144	674	4,994	32,774
	Timber Wood Cutting	3,166	770	0	145	145	0	0	229	0	4,454
	Building / Maintaining Houses	13,944	14,773	1,482	4,062	1,080	0	138	819	5,417	41,713
	Making Beer	8,780	1,187	9,899	736	0	0	0	421	101	21,123
	Beekeeping	1,799	945	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	2,845
	Fishing	2,554	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,003
	Fish Farming	1,163	0	0	143	0	0	0	229	0	1,536
Off - farm Income Generation	29,545	1,752	2,182	21,331	337	145	0	2,815	346	58,454	
Total	320,278	46,413	112,921	261,493	6,572	5,041	6,667	79,186	28,902	867,472	
Arusha	Land Clearing	2,354	2,022	359	2,037	200	0	252	8,455	870	16,549
	Soil Preparation by Hand	2,620	1,424	1,001	2,096	252	0	0	11,308	1,018	19,718
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,416	6,302	608	2,595	1,256	0	161	2,927	2,408	17,672
	Planting	2,048	130	2,614	4,934	441	86	744	15,332	1,386	27,714
	Weeding	1,876	56	3,155	4,325	177	0	114	16,086	1,474	27,263
	Crop Protection	676	452	143	372	536	60	1,727	2,224	434	6,624
	Harvesting	1,708	180	2,309	3,944	0	0	461	15,599	1,412	25,615
	Crop Processing	1,715	59	9,686	1,087	475	1,697	984	1,814	193	17,710
	Crop Marketing	10,117	772	1,228	1,566	0	59	59	3,429	0	17,230
	Cattle Rearing	2,449	1,036	531	1,312	235	0	196	7,429	317	13,505
	Cattle Herding	897	992	283	856	6,544	265	1,822	3,253	1,067	15,980
	Cattle Marketing	6,662	4,104	77	220	541	0	59	357	281	12,300
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	2,884	1,029	191	1,255	697	0	306	6,795	52	13,209
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,109	612	306	445	6,653	339	2,817	2,972	1,184	16,438
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	7,379	4,774	196	365	256	0	0	712	141	13,822
	Milking	3,193	313	12,218	956	201	446	60	505	0	17,891
	Pig Rearing	439	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	574
	Poultry Keeping	1,925	66	4,644	258	0	197	196	5,112	141	12,538
	Collecting Water	2,487	0	14,424	1,179	481	5,644	2,695	3,164	72	30,145
	Collecting Firewood	3,428	449	17,257	1,261	262	3,499	1,581	2,411	396	30,544
	Pole Cutting	2,011	4,823	2,029	1,613	474	334	183	673	765	12,907
	Timber Wood Cutting	48	826	323	0	77	0	60	0	0	1,334
	Building / Maintaining Houses	2,134	4,631	5,431	2,346	348	188	237	2,698	1,211	19,225
	Making Beer	189	67	738	51	77	0	0	195	0	1,316
	Beekeeping	76	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
	Fishing	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
	Fish Farming										
Off - farm Income Generation	7,262	918	1,061	2,031	1,009	324	184	479	0	13,269	
Total	69,221	36,175	80,951	37,104	21,189	13,139	14,899	113,927	14,822	401,427	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Kilimanjaro	Land Clearing	7,620	221	920	4,816	263	136	0	6,545	2,343	22,864
	Soil Preparation by Hand	8,232	317	1,646	6,158	169	250	0	9,989	3,200	29,961
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	2,806	698	400	649	0	0	71	1,361	2,804	8,790
	Planting	8,015	199	1,464	7,250	44	136	250	14,106	2,224	33,687
	Weeding	7,145	43	1,709	7,436	182	256	203	13,249	3,851	34,075
	Crop Protection	1,464	86	43	1,189	44	0	71	1,474	404	4,775
	Harvesting	7,073	119	1,384	6,781	314	311	136	13,615	3,504	33,235
	Crop Processing	5,129	0	3,844	1,698	282	1,533	3,090	4,269	2,418	22,262
	Crop Marketing	16,245	204	2,528	2,561	138	168	0	3,105	274	25,223
	Cattle Rearing	6,241	271	1,215	1,301	247	0	125	6,849	501	16,750
	Cattle Herding	530	438	113	106	493	0	0	1,242	726	3,648
	Cattle Marketing	5,506	608	249	457	0	0	0	479	0	7,298
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	4,463	360	824	1,253	262	0	145	7,259	188	14,754
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,110	258	0	228	863	67	265	1,391	501	4,683
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	4,841	397	136	354	193	0	0	549	0	6,468
	Milking	4,509	447	4,583	517	117	0	125	576	248	11,123
	Pig Rearing	1,467	321	44	434	0	0	0	751	117	3,133
	Poultry Keeping	6,597	87	1,072	979	462	114	1,076	11,890	73	22,350
	Collecting Water	6,950	298	5,203	1,178	615	2,809	3,421	10,989	598	32,061
	Collecting Firewood	8,917	216	7,235	1,517	319	2,750	1,882	9,566	979	33,380
	Pole Cutting	1,658	2,748	111	800	334	0	44	1,525	1,618	8,837
	Timber Wood Cutting	861	1,598	43	0	0	0	0	279	861	3,642
	Building / Maintaining Houses	5,683	4,775	230	828	545	0	0	1,055	3,701	16,817
	Making Beer	1,359	240	584	1,292	0	0	0	592	0	4,067
	Beekeeping	200	230	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	552
	Fishing	72	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275
Fish Farming	222	129	0	74	0	0	0	196	0	622	
Off - farm Income Generation	8,294	966	720	2,158	291	200	593	805	199	14,226	
Total	133,209	16,475	36,301	52,015	6,175	8,728	11,497	123,827	31,335	419,561	
Tanga	Land Clearing	16,666	5,219	1,975	10,257	276	0	0	12,925	5,160	52,478
	Soil Preparation by Hand	18,093	1,906	3,287	15,482	86	0	85	19,376	4,713	63,028
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,360	0	0	544	0	146	0	543	123	2,716
	Planting	13,524	328	2,819	12,962	107	322	317	30,324	2,857	63,562
	Weeding	12,933	265	3,145	12,859	214	107	570	28,899	4,409	63,402
	Crop Protection	8,897	1,195	1,423	5,481	511	43	1,232	12,359	1,584	32,725
	Harvesting	11,232	320	4,318	9,784	116	156	317	33,129	2,085	61,459
	Crop Processing	8,512	314	11,204	4,175	362	5,268	2,158	11,885	825	44,703
	Crop Marketing	29,598	1,460	3,590	6,198	462	32	137	5,308	291	47,076
	Cattle Rearing	1,716	199	253	1,432	58	0	48	4,232	106	8,043
	Cattle Herding	612	48	253	573	1,039	0	351	629	924	4,431
	Cattle Marketing	3,474	886	108	380	0	0	0	352	97	5,298
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	3,423	727	225	1,331	637	0	276	5,995	428	13,042
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,659	300	0	926	2,032	169	1,249	2,388	1,289	10,013
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	3,506	806	79	1,237	150	0	48	237	0	6,063
	Milking	905	438	1,915	1,201	281	203	288	441	410	6,083
	Pig Rearing	421	0	281	0	0	0	0	443	0	1,144
	Poultry Keeping	10,982	253	3,274	3,852	152	0	551	17,304	145	36,514
	Collecting Water	14,816	375	17,283	3,292	438	8,210	3,208	13,356	1,021	61,999
	Collecting Firewood	16,133	649	23,640	2,759	107	6,069	1,048	10,996	1,147	62,549
	Pole Cutting	7,143	12,636	713	2,018	1,519	19	189	917	8,417	33,571
	Timber Wood Cutting	1,428	381	0	311	0	88	79	21	451	2,760
	Building / Maintaining Houses	8,709	13,006	1,088	1,836	1,691	0	178	1,354	11,479	39,323
	Making Beer	1,379	390	482	86	0	89	0	0	79	2,504
	Beekeeping	130	108	0	311	43	0	0	108	24	725
	Fishing	1,345	92	32	108	67	22	0	0	0	1,667
Fish Farming	769	106	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	1,016	
Off - farm Income Generation	24,481	5,931	2,555	7,770	1,455	937	291	1,580	0	45,000	
Total	223,845	48,341	83,922	107,169	11,807	21,881	12,621	215,241	48,066	772,892	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Morogoro	Land Clearing	20,118	2,832	1,502	8,091	626	117	119	9,697	4,003	47,106
	Soil Preparation by Hand	18,182	819	2,087	9,991	327	0	0	13,837	3,924	49,167
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	3,271	0	77	1,265	136	0	0	375	1,403	6,527
	Planting	12,681	316	2,416	10,642	122	127	356	20,989	2,959	50,608
	Weeding	13,012	485	2,278	11,982	245	13	0	18,740	3,442	50,198
	Crop Protection	12,341	307	2,837	6,512	323	0	2,569	11,947	1,087	37,924
	Harvesting	11,808	193	2,287	10,705	245	94	242	20,869	2,504	48,946
	Crop Processing	14,730	496	14,212	3,622	712	1,584	792	6,864	331	43,344
	Crop Marketing	29,126	993	1,761	4,613	370	271	119	2,597	13	39,862
	Cattle Rearing	1,370	0	128	126	0	0	0	304	0	1,927
	Cattle Herding	247	143	0	0	385	0	130	181	0	1,086
	Cattle Marketing	697	233	0	103	131	0	0	0	0	1,164
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	1,388	121	122	704	140	0	123	1,112	129	3,839
	Goat & Sheep Herding	857	258	122	123	1,155	0	358	729	361	3,965
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	1,894	248	141	330	128	0	0	488	0	3,230
	Milking	373	130	259	131	0	94	0	130	103	1,090
	Pig Rearing	995	0	122	319	0	0	0	1,249	0	2,685
	Poultry Keeping	13,512	0	3,309	2,291	24	0	249	8,726	0	28,110
	Collecting Water	15,984	1,415	16,306	2,263	328	3,858	1,674	8,398	237	50,464
	Collecting Firewood	17,991	1,466	14,431	4,710	627	1,598	1,359	7,698	593	50,472
	Pole Cutting	9,887	7,839	1,181	2,072	848	0	12	1,493	5,662	28,994
	Timber Wood Cutting	477	403	122	0	0	0	75	0	0	1,078
	Building / Maintaining Houses	13,231	8,718	1,017	2,456	1,304	115	0	1,370	9,406	37,616
	Making Beer	8,383	500	4,298	294	0	127	0	196	74	13,871
	Beekeeping	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
	Fishing	948	244	0	93	205	0	0	0	0	1,490
	Fish Farming	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	236
Off - farm Income Generation	28,528	2,425	3,905	8,286	760	125	13	2,823	123	46,988	
Total	252,520	30,586	74,919	91,722	9,142	8,123	8,190	140,801	36,355	652,358	
Pwani	Land Clearing	12,057	1,764	1,075	4,830	74	0	61	2,816	2,474	25,152
	Soil Preparation by Hand	11,332	321	1,588	6,827	21	0	23	3,858	1,574	25,545
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	239	0	46	117	0	0	0	274	85	762
	Planting	9,046	23	1,186	7,711	0	21	0	6,752	1,042	25,780
	Weeding	8,936	0	1,402	6,917	21	0	39	6,664	1,429	25,406
	Crop Protection	7,059	137	1,273	4,887	0	0	536	3,946	508	18,347
	Harvesting	6,649	303	1,322	4,918	47	21	0	7,000	724	20,984
	Crop Processing	3,399	209	3,011	1,369	0	431	95	1,077	137	9,729
	Crop Marketing	11,029	970	620	1,892	45	0	98	1,074	0	15,729
	Cattle Rearing	134	39	0	100	0	0	0	195	0	468
	Cattle Herding	62	39	119	0	37	0	0	125	18	400
	Cattle Marketing	15	39	198	0	79	0	39	0	0	369
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	260	0	0	0	42	0	0	229	0	530
	Goat & Sheep Herding	39	80	0	0	53	0	102	0	0	274
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	177	102	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	359
	Milking	164	15	181	0	0	0	0	23	18	400
	Pig Rearing	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
	Poultry Keeping	5,073	80	877	1,099	102	0	70	3,061	0	10,362
	Collecting Water	10,529	141	7,429	1,896	152	814	561	3,670	206	25,399
	Collecting Firewood	10,496	632	6,846	2,825	39	400	503	3,200	374	25,316
	Pole Cutting	4,270	4,799	205	732	730	0	72	177	4,738	15,724
	Timber Wood Cutting	49	322	0	102	72	0	0	0	42	586
	Building / Maintaining Houses	4,450	4,624	102	825	400	0	22	417	5,451	16,291
	Making Beer	892	0	181	0	0	99	0	38	0	1,209
	Beekeeping	79	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	160
	Fishing	417	552	24	260	57	0	0	0	0	1,309
	Fish Farming	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192
Off - farm Income Generation	9,829	1,340	427	2,540	286	73	20	982	42	15,539	
Total	116,992	16,531	28,113	50,008	2,257	1,861	2,241	45,578	18,861	282,441	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility							All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls				
Dar es Salaam	Land Clearing	1,582	144	133	607	0	0	0	0	514	548	3,527
	Soil Preparation by Hand	1,613	139	157	652	0	0	0	0	590	466	3,616
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	194
	Planting	1,521	81	189	956	0	0	0	0	821	132	3,699
	Weeding	1,416	76	182	1,036	0	0	0	0	830	180	3,721
	Crop Protection	772	0	41	566	14	17	57	415	0	1,882	
	Harvesting	1,301	63	166	958	0	0	0	1,040	73	3,600	
	Crop Processing	330	0	229	171	48	29	19	218	30	1,073	
	Crop Marketing	1,871	18	52	341	52	0	0	154	14	2,503	
	Cattle Rearing	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	104	
	Cattle Herding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	17	47	
	Cattle Marketing	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	81	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	117	
	Goat & Sheep Herding	69	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	17	122	
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	17	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	28	
	Milking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	17	47	
	Pig Rearing	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	68	
	Poultry Keeping	816	0	60	162	0	17	7	483	17	1,561	
	Collecting Water	1,194	72	896	453	37	129	7	725	19	3,531	
	Collecting Firewood	1,175	97	902	445	23	84	7	846	17	3,595	
	Pole Cutting	183	237	0	15	0	0	0	71	159	665	
	Timber Wood Cutting	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	761	324	15	59	71	0	0	148	697	2,074	
	Making Beer	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	
	Fishing	47	17	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	78	
	Off - farm Income Generation	1,480	31	220	548	65	0	0	242	0	2,587	
Total	16,778	1,298	3,242	7,052	326	274	96	7,188	2,482	38,736		
Lindi	Land Clearing	19,814	6,094	1,438	6,281	26	175	0	2,419	3,190	39,437	
	Soil Preparation by Hand	19,480	1,661	1,759	12,507	0	0	168	3,698	937	40,211	
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	308	0	0	98	0	0	0	182	0	587	
	Planting	15,761	147	1,823	16,668	0	0	0	5,456	285	40,139	
	Weeding	15,673	166	2,078	16,130	0	0	0	5,315	703	40,066	
	Crop Protection	10,500	182	1,918	8,493	85	0	166	2,924	98	24,365	
	Harvesting	14,242	231	3,999	14,524	0	0	0	5,143	279	38,418	
	Crop Processing	14,749	308	10,161	3,534	173	786	697	1,675	68	32,150	
	Crop Marketing	19,011	4,122	1,018	2,212	0	175	68	415	0	27,020	
	Cattle Rearing	261	0	0	100	0	0	0	87	0	448	
	Cattle Herding	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	201	
	Cattle Marketing	87	0	0	0	101	0	101	0	0	289	
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	1,159	0	0	417	0	0	79	245	0	1,901	
	Goat & Sheep Herding	545	0	0	173	740	0	61	0	675	2,194	
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	1,215	142	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	1,618	
	Milking	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	187	
	Pig Rearing	69	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	88	244	
	Poultry Keeping	9,849	285	1,055	3,825	107	149	0	3,518	0	18,787	
	Collecting Water	15,891	593	14,915	2,664	202	1,370	909	2,300	98	38,942	
	Collecting Firewood	17,092	721	14,871	2,970	153	798	624	2,409	98	39,734	
	Pole Cutting	7,131	8,524	480	1,158	498	0	0	340	6,152	24,282	
	Timber Wood Cutting	232	639	0	0	180	0	0	0	189	1,240	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	5,547	7,506	442	2,033	525	0	101	310	7,140	23,604	
	Making Beer	2,411	253	738	0	0	88	0	0	81	3,571	
	Beekeeping	198	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	266	
	Fishing	383	336	0	100	245	0	101	0	0	1,165	
	Fish Farming	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	
	Off - farm Income Generation	17,537	1,047	1,044	3,172	292	35	155	656	107	24,046	
	Total	209,609	32,956	57,825	97,507	3,328	3,576	3,298	37,091	20,286	465,476	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total	
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls				
Mtwara	Land Clearing	23,856	6,969	2,185	12,242	0	0	0	100	970	4,448	50,771
	Soil Preparation by Hand	25,835	418	4,455	18,885	0	0	0	0	1,808	762	52,164
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	374	0	187	687	0	0	0	0	0	285	1,532
	Planting	23,628	293	3,677	21,303	0	0	0	0	3,054	0	51,954
	Weeding	23,041	203	3,693	21,136	96	0	0	0	2,871	550	51,589
	Crop Protection	7,980	473	2,922	7,472	510	0	0	343	1,136	164	21,001
	Harvesting	21,441	377	6,908	18,754	0	164	198	3,465	26	51,333	
	Crop Processing	16,295	266	15,513	4,840	626	518	925	1,260	0	40,244	
	Crop Marketing	29,612	3,637	1,912	5,970	720	253	32	776	0	42,911	
	Cattle Rearing	492	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	655
	Cattle Herding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161
	Cattle Marketing	161	35	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	2,425	96	192	657	0	0	0	363	0	0	3,732
	Goat & Sheep Herding	290	282	92	364	1,188	0	201	94	1,250	0	3,760
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	1,741	280	0	456	196	0	0	0	0	0	2,673
	Milking	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	93
	Pig Rearing	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	718
	Poultry Keeping	8,057	190	1,171	5,497	107	0	0	1,458	0	0	16,479
	Collecting Water	22,430	495	16,823	6,844	1,006	1,159	490	3,042	0	52,289	
	Collecting Firewood	23,924	371	19,342	5,310	523	747	425	1,813	0	52,454	
	Pole Cutting	12,622	8,761	263	1,331	785	0	103	205	9,155	33,225	
	Timber Wood Cutting	458	476	0	244	0	0	164	0	107	1,449	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	12,659	9,000	382	2,127	966	0	192	311	10,060	35,698	
	Making Beer	2,414	145	2,007	0	0	0	0	103	107	4,775	
	Beekeeping	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	
	Fishing	2,264	89	188	364	92	0	0	0	0	2,998	
	Fish Farming	1,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	1,411	
Off - farm Income Generation	11,565	2,392	1,578	4,883	299	0	0	1,065	0	21,782		
Total	275,595	35,248	83,489	139,693	7,206	2,841	3,335	23,888	27,074	598,369		
Ruvuma	Land Clearing	9,948	5,525	1,069	3,927	1,217	0	0	467	4,316	26,469	
	Soil Preparation by Hand	8,564	402	1,963	10,706	387	0	206	2,373	1,938	26,538	
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	386	0	0	495	0	0	0	0	0	881	
	Planting	8,527	131	2,122	11,542	128	128	0	3,705	365	26,648	
	Weeding	7,843	256	2,145	10,966	128	128	0	3,251	1,517	26,233	
	Crop Protection	2,976	234	988	3,472	234	129	129	1,046	174	9,383	
	Harvesting	8,482	256	2,970	10,352	234	128	0	2,590	1,059	26,071	
	Crop Processing	10,076	250	10,130	2,044	0	1,097	228	727	258	24,810	
	Crop Marketing	14,591	360	1,200	4,648	260	0	0	741	0	21,800	
	Cattle Rearing	309	132	0	77	0	0	0	128	0	646	
	Cattle Herding	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	335	
	Cattle Marketing	496	0	0	0	72	0	76	0	0	644	
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	1,318	260	72	334	371	0	205	592	98	3,251	
	Goat & Sheep Herding	873	512	225	1,973	1,106	0	153	102	98	5,042	
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	1,877	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	76	2,382	
	Milking	102	0	0	77	27	0	0	0	0	206	
	Pig Rearing	2,266	0	0	2,543	206	0	0	889	0	5,904	
	Poultry Keeping	7,204	0	2,176	4,503	0	129	224	3,184	0	17,420	
	Collecting Water	9,150	0	9,303	2,380	0	1,551	744	2,077	129	25,334	
	Collecting Firewood	9,529	222	10,177	2,229	0	759	407	1,925	589	25,838	
	Pole Cutting	5,639	3,811	442	1,287	654	0	0	312	3,528	15,674	
	Timber Wood Cutting	178	0	69	128	107	0	0	0	278	760	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	4,329	3,132	178	832	394	107	0	76	4,597	13,644	
	Making Beer	4,901	0	1,904	128	0	0	0	0	124	7,057	
	Beekeeping	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	
	Fishing	728	387	0	0	257	0	0	0	128	1,499	
	Fish Farming	150	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	224	
Off - farm Income Generation	9,260	599	1,383	4,317	398	26	0	206	0	16,190		
Total	130,116	16,468	48,515	79,388	6,253	4,180	2,372	24,523	19,273	331,089		

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Iringa	Land Clearing	41,331	1,221	2,963	18,696	1,926	249	382	14,489	3,287	84,542
	Soil Preparation by Hand	33,855	809	3,099	20,606	732	249	376	16,534	2,937	79,196
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	6,592	2,318	695	4,831	288	0	249	3,578	7,557	26,108
	Planting	30,682	266	3,414	21,902	580	185	584	24,541	2,414	84,568
	Weeding	27,946	242	3,504	21,498	861	450	774	23,782	4,199	83,255
	Crop Protection	10,280	231	1,274	5,739	825	285	1,370	7,337	437	27,779
	Harvesting	29,945	178	3,906	21,197	443	248	350	24,670	2,316	83,253
	Crop Processing	31,581	177	15,714	5,125	1,066	3,856	2,032	8,867	264	68,682
	Crop Marketing	40,610	1,017	2,416	6,259	187	196	125	4,811	133	55,753
	Cattle Rearing	3,001	500	571	604	286	0	201	962	133	6,257
	Cattle Herding	897	545	310	562	958	0	366	1,411	551	5,599
	Cattle Marketing	2,327	102	230	383	249	0	54	128	0	3,473
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	2,158	507	491	688	0	60	0	1,376	0	5,280
	Goat & Sheep Herding	633	333	64	444	862	248	504	1,443	217	4,748
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	2,036	369	376	404	64	63	0	383	0	3,696
	Milking	1,241	364	249	289	254	0	217	638	194	3,447
	Pig Rearing	6,749	0	1,140	1,728	127	193	96	3,882	0	13,915
	Poultry Keeping	23,557	0	3,539	4,572	118	133	237	16,590	0	48,745
	Collecting Water	29,770	359	18,013	4,590	1,107	5,002	4,804	15,943	392	79,982
	Collecting Firewood	33,186	531	19,633	5,187	598	4,417	4,062	13,945	674	82,234
	Pole Cutting	10,617	8,468	1,603	2,022	1,505	253	127	3,650	5,032	33,278
	Timber Wood Cutting	1,421	1,213	56	312	313	96	0	384	1,078	4,873
	Building / Maintaining Houses	12,548	10,372	1,397	4,724	789	189	342	2,913	9,646	42,919
	Making Beer	20,990	421	12,525	673	129	134	0	695	61	35,627
	Beekeeping	493	184	98	0	0	0	61	0	0	836
	Fishing	2,936	546	0	56	122	0	0	0	0	3,661
	Fish Farming	602	0	0	310	0	0	0	96	0	1,008
	Off - farm Income Generation	34,040	1,483	3,883	8,828	1,006	1,130	490	3,872	133	54,864
	Total	442,024	32,753	101,165	162,230	15,394	17,636	17,803	196,920	41,655	1,027,580
	Mbeya	Land Clearing	38,975	7,884	3,404	18,861	3,214	110	597	10,555	5,398	88,996
Soil Preparation by Hand		34,528	2,473	4,637	24,076	2,125	20	357	15,039	5,531	88,785
Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor		4,520	3,193	288	2,579	3,325	0	77	619	6,878	21,478
Planting		34,461	1,582	8,075	25,777	188	326	454	18,989	2,523	92,374
Weeding		32,063	803	6,166	26,421	239	429	357	21,740	4,087	92,305
Crop Protection		9,202	750	814	3,379	1,036	481	2,078	4,254	737	22,731
Harvesting		30,039	681	5,294	26,598	201	248	519	24,710	3,103	91,393
Crop Processing		31,636	607	26,102	7,531	482	6,025	1,256	5,550	1,383	80,571
Crop Marketing		50,815	1,125	5,566	12,325	325	455	115	3,269	85	74,081
Cattle Rearing		5,557	1,716	412	3,168	992	0	61	2,164	317	14,388
Cattle Herding		1,366	1,624	0	1,763	6,234	0	726	561	704	12,978
Cattle Marketing		4,666	937	0	1,837	182	0	0	222	171	8,016
Goat & Sheep Rearing		1,855	1,037	121	687	76	0	0	818	171	4,765
Goat & Sheep Herding		856	549	0	345	1,995	0	252	522	299	4,818
Goat & Sheep Marketing		1,559	739	61	436	63	0	0	241	171	3,269
Milking		2,101	1,266	0	1,533	1,906	0	0	116	265	7,186
Pig Rearing		5,568	297	1,143	1,503	213	0	61	3,970	432	13,187
Poultry Keeping		23,191	509	7,337	8,394	345	0	237	14,387	171	54,572
Collecting Water		37,472	216	28,213	5,442	95	7,340	1,956	9,834	327	90,895
Collecting Firewood		40,855	315	31,970	5,280	90	3,464	524	7,166	1,328	90,992
Pole Cutting		11,496	12,744	974	3,597	3,385	171	468	849	9,100	42,783
Timber Wood Cutting		415	1,048	0	21	330	0	0	0	717	2,530
Building / Maintaining Houses		12,645	13,521	1,915	5,102	3,602	22	116	1,329	15,399	53,650
Making Beer		21,604	21	12,262	921	0	85	0	684	348	35,924
Beekeeping		522	417	0	0	117	0	0	0	171	1,228
Fishing		1,505	0	0	179	0	0	121	0	256	2,061
Fish Farming		701	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	171	1,172
Off - farm Income Generation		33,274	1,945	9,514	7,854	690	189	65	1,864	371	55,766
Total		473,446	57,999	154,266	195,606	31,451	19,365	10,697	149,452	60,611	1,152,894

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility							All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls				
Singida	Land Clearing	14,041	3,566	3,985	10,897	708	0	227	4,858	847	39,129	
	Soil Preparation by Hand	13,695	1,113	4,561	11,408	382	0	85	5,886	451	37,582	
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	3,350	1,378	741	4,909	376	0	0	1,917	1,498	14,168	
	Planting	11,990	481	5,673	11,168	335	0	85	10,382	125	40,238	
	Weeding	8,966	299	3,751	11,891	498	0	85	12,253	1,838	39,582	
	Crop Protection	6,300	259	2,679	7,342	789	0	1,201	11,449	550	30,569	
	Harvesting	9,452	136	3,018	10,610	253	0	227	14,528	574	38,799	
	Crop Processing	10,169	260	12,412	5,518	896	1,705	1,008	2,510	0	34,478	
	Crop Marketing	13,054	1,206	1,584	4,329	314	0	227	121	0	20,834	
	Cattle Rearing	4,040	656	783	1,707	238	0	42	994	0	8,460	
	Cattle Herding	2,028	1,465	247	944	2,316	259	742	1,229	406	9,637	
	Cattle Marketing	3,489	1,123	412	864	123	0	0	199	0	6,211	
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	3,579	1,004	834	2,021	115	0	0	704	0	8,257	
	Goat & Sheep Herding	2,209	1,433	701	1,203	1,205	362	358	1,311	225	9,008	
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	3,514	814	433	840	260	0	0	33	0	5,894	
	Milking	1,382	269	4,110	828	0	246	0	226	0	7,061	
	Pig Rearing	43	273	0	103	0	0	0	288	0	707	
	Poultry Keeping	9,077	136	2,747	2,949	160	125	309	8,489	0	23,993	
	Collecting Water	10,257	384	14,076	3,716	1,008	2,529	1,957	5,055	0	38,982	
	Collecting Firewood	13,457	651	16,316	3,166	870	1,188	801	3,393	145	39,989	
	Pole Cutting	3,938	6,909	871	1,476	1,558	0	0	42	3,479	18,274	
	Timber Wood Cutting	295	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	6,147	5,902	1,639	3,445	1,406	125	143	1,922	4,330	25,059	
	Making Beer	5,670	333	7,471	228	0	85	0	0	0	13,787	
	Beekeeping	573	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	876	
	Fishing	863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	863	
	Fish Farming	42	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	167	
Off - farm Income Generation	17,577	576	4,636	5,462	683	936	143	789	0	30,803		
Total	179,197	31,508	93,681	107,151	14,492	7,559	7,640	88,578	14,471	544,276		
Tabora	Land Clearing	13,113	4,192	1,406	6,990	439	0	357	4,923	1,448	32,867	
	Soil Preparation by Hand	11,849	2,304	1,883	8,554	220	0	247	6,659	1,395	33,111	
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,518	2,258	407	1,819	225	0	257	865	1,736	9,087	
	Planting	10,547	815	3,151	8,591	256	0	397	9,205	405	33,368	
	Weeding	9,770	548	1,680	9,228	0	150	695	9,804	1,455	33,331	
	Crop Protection	4,165	343	470	1,664	765	363	2,635	4,355	0	14,761	
	Harvesting	9,322	878	2,359	8,682	146	0	150	10,360	942	32,838	
	Crop Processing	8,396	707	9,927	2,799	276	765	464	1,732	49	25,114	
	Crop Marketing	18,028	1,104	349	486	149	0	75	874	0	21,066	
	Cattle Rearing	2,620	0	26	258	0	0	0	389	0	3,293	
	Cattle Herding	341	259	0	149	814	0	1,194	109	401	3,267	
	Cattle Marketing	2,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	2,506	
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	2,460	0	0	379	0	0	208	484	0	3,531	
	Goat & Sheep Herding	277	141	126	689	715	0	1,244	378	260	3,831	
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	1,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	1,817	
	Milking	273	323	150	149	649	0	605	0	0	2,149	
	Pig Rearing	331	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	469	
	Poultry Keeping	9,511	371	1,160	1,573	119	138	703	3,837	0	17,411	
	Collecting Water	11,405	586	13,005	1,799	0	1,299	1,155	2,842	96	32,187	
	Collecting Firewood	12,374	1,068	12,508	2,079	0	984	729	2,517	384	32,644	
	Pole Cutting	5,473	6,868	72	678	905	0	50	598	5,240	19,884	
	Timber Wood Cutting	437	388	147	0	0	0	0	0	94	1,067	
	Building / Maintaining Houses	6,899	5,634	388	663	1,086	102	110	516	6,330	21,728	
	Making Beer	4,093	0	913	140	0	0	0	50	0	5,196	
	Beekeeping	147	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	296	
	Fishing	2,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,137	
	Fish Farming	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	
Off - farm Income Generation	14,141	664	886	2,122	25	110	124	609	0	18,681		
Total	163,883	29,452	51,015	59,638	6,929	3,912	11,399	61,269	20,235	407,732		

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Rukwa	Land Clearing	8,547	2,301	1,157	5,345	781	68	135	1,628	943	20,904
	Soil Preparation by Hand	6,186	987	1,195	5,958	334	35	135	1,712	1,228	17,769
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,255	2,648	214	584	517	0	0	65	3,372	8,655
	Planting	7,221	189	3,085	6,864	152	302	135	2,728	566	21,241
	Weeding	6,612	189	2,167	7,707	117	131	0	3,223	1,006	21,151
	Crop Protection	3,336	35	362	2,650	747	0	526	1,621	71	9,347
	Harvesting	6,251	325	1,533	7,706	117	0	135	4,474	699	21,241
	Crop Processing	7,383	66	7,588	1,545	321	1,417	135	744	34	19,233
	Crop Marketing	11,362	927	365	2,282	0	0	242	559	0	15,738
	Cattle Rearing	1,266	67	134	333	35	0	0	35	0	1,870
	Cattle Herding	70	293	0	0	1,084	0	82	0	194	1,722
	Cattle Marketing	655	134	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	824
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	1,432	168	0	597	0	0	0	0	0	2,197
	Goat & Sheep Herding	384	34	0	493	1,175	0	82	0	163	2,332
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	785	134	0	284	0	0	0	0	0	1,204
	Milking	35	244	0	118	305	0	0	0	35	737
	Pig Rearing	216	0	68	35	0	0	0	180	0	499
	Poultry Keeping	4,717	110	1,196	2,395	0	33	0	2,329	0	10,779
	Collecting Water	7,564	164	8,328	1,292	151	1,642	304	1,545	34	21,024
	Collecting Firewood	8,048	827	5,809	2,952	537	332	269	2,072	171	21,018
	Pole Cutting	5,639	4,909	494	974	992	203	254	0	1,907	15,372
	Timber Wood Cutting	107	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
	Building / Maintaining Houses	4,121	6,427	0	788	914	132	119	191	3,303	15,995
	Making Beer	4,793	113	4,364	284	112	132	0	118	0	9,916
Beekeeping	135	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	503	
Fishing	300	151	0	0	73	0	0	0	110	633	
Off - farm Income Generation	8,103	875	1,449	5,104	135	35	0	118	0	15,819	
Total	106,524	22,633	39,509	56,322	8,595	4,460	2,554	23,342	13,972	277,911	
Kigoma	Land Clearing	10,928	2,614	2,065	3,259	443	357	196	4,850	2,073	26,786
	Soil Preparation by Hand	10,215	286	2,084	4,729	0	197	327	8,072	1,202	27,111
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	527	0	0	165	0	0	0	197	0	890
	Planting	9,286	0	1,836	5,334	0	197	196	9,986	551	27,386
	Weeding	9,005	194	2,113	5,588	0	197	196	9,377	711	27,383
	Crop Protection	2,873	330	133	1,267	590	0	585	2,766	0	8,545
	Harvesting	8,655	102	1,638	5,706	0	197	196	10,538	263	27,295
	Crop Processing	7,360	193	6,195	2,575	155	716	494	2,777	32	20,496
	Crop Marketing	13,031	935	1,461	3,705	313	197	0	2,683	0	22,324
	Cattle Rearing	1,005	96	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	1,232
	Cattle Herding	131	96	0	0	131	0	291	0	423	1,073
	Cattle Marketing	1,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	4,334	227	393	712	131	0	0	1,796	0	7,593
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,759	329	542	447	2,217	0	1,222	1,491	132	8,140
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	2,954	299	197	544	0	0	0	654	0	4,648
	Milking	328	197	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	788
	Pig Rearing	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	710
	Poultry Keeping	4,519	0	290	314	0	328	0	1,895	0	7,346
	Collecting Water	8,347	0	9,681	596	133	2,310	923	4,622	0	26,611
	Collecting Firewood	9,413	0	10,684	438	0	1,598	393	4,577	160	27,262
	Pole Cutting	6,685	4,036	574	862	647	158	0	831	2,333	16,127
	Timber Wood Cutting	417	689	0	0	0	158	0	0	158	1,422
	Building / Maintaining Houses	6,283	4,803	419	1,137	608	0	189	1,313	3,289	18,039
	Making Beer	1,784	197	1,267	133	0	0	0	0	0	3,381
Beekeeping	287	265	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	709	
Fishing	1,342	350	0	153	158	0	0	0	158	2,161	
Fish Farming	153	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	311	
Off - farm Income Generation	8,792	1,796	1,001	2,688	713	329	196	842	0	16,356	
Total	132,472	18,034	42,572	40,616	6,554	6,939	5,403	69,560	11,484	333,635	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Shinyanga	Land Clearing	16,666	7,771	3,013	13,089	1,197	223	630	7,004	1,795	51,387
	Soil Preparation by Hand	12,622	4,183	3,243	16,378	898	0	324	10,438	1,697	49,785
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	3,774	8,289	960	7,987	1,848	81	504	2,070	5,166	30,681
	Planting	10,321	632	4,186	18,996	678	0	341	16,710	1,295	53,159
	Weeding	8,857	259	2,908	20,192	215	0	162	17,847	2,510	52,950
	Crop Protection	3,117	624	829	4,289	320	137	3,024	7,056	232	19,626
	Harvesting	8,451	223	2,675	18,606	215	79	242	18,888	2,056	51,435
	Crop Processing	8,632	1,087	17,071	5,081	534	1,816	1,848	5,975	637	42,680
	Crop Marketing	20,342	3,372	1,842	5,471	1,267	217	81	1,927	23	34,541
	Cattle Rearing	6,542	946	576	1,014	30	79	0	2,782	0	11,969
	Cattle Herding	461	1,001	200	1,712	3,269	372	2,971	2,281	93	12,359
	Cattle Marketing	5,341	673	187	1,144	310	0	83	512	0	8,250
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	7,382	559	336	1,044	255	0	162	1,551	0	11,289
	Goat & Sheep Herding	920	586	210	1,249	2,587	545	2,966	2,393	563	12,019
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	4,829	857	187	624	111	32	179	638	0	7,458
	Milking	450	1,218	2,036	784	889	99	1,636	1,025	32	8,169
	Pig Rearing	299	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	407
	Poultry Keeping	10,448	143	2,208	2,795	178	161	221	10,637	0	26,790
	Collecting Water	9,713	175	27,165	2,600	792	3,973	2,003	4,959	139	51,520
	Collecting Firewood	11,141	583	29,108	2,991	667	3,340	977	3,126	472	51,505
	Pole Cutting	3,243	6,376	642	2,277	1,399	113	112	389	2,059	16,611
	Timber Wood Cutting	522	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	1,016
	Building / Maintaining Houses	8,239	10,333	946	3,271	1,601	113	0	464	5,478	30,446
	Making Beer	2,260	133	1,635	108	0	0	0	0	0	4,137
	Beekeeping	279	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387
	Fishing	589	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697
Fish Farming	519	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	627	
Off - farm Income Generation	10,015	1,397	1,015	5,219	304	0	0	715	0	18,666	
Total	175,974	52,097	103,177	136,130	19,564	11,379	18,466	119,387	24,391	660,566	
Kagera	Land Clearing	20,907	3,982	2,706	10,889	2,158	183	481	5,110	5,756	52,171
	Soil Preparation by Hand	22,223	826	4,997	16,056	627	183	298	12,345	5,201	62,755
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,296	147	285	170	149	0	0	267	0	2,313
	Planting	21,135	364	10,416	15,545	486	318	298	12,196	3,127	63,884
	Weeding	21,201	566	7,983	16,062	318	0	445	14,355	3,263	64,193
	Crop Protection	5,552	186	1,038	3,142	723	119	3,808	4,403	806	19,778
	Harvesting	19,476	568	6,267	16,718	0	0	489	18,374	2,065	63,957
	Crop Processing	10,569	949	6,835	8,666	3,728	1,589	3,073	3,175	1,036	39,617
	Crop Marketing	36,134	1,372	4,264	7,389	858	261	524	2,624	462	53,887
	Cattle Rearing	2,389	0	0	763	0	0	119	527	364	4,163
	Cattle Herding	557	34	0	742	913	0	119	296	1,987	4,649
	Cattle Marketing	2,584	119	170	290	0	0	0	0	0	3,163
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	6,946	119	1,055	2,899	1,000	248	470	2,818	183	15,738
	Goat & Sheep Herding	2,580	0	666	1,726	2,567	397	2,421	2,737	552	13,646
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	4,559	234	339	604	119	0	0	332	0	6,186
	Milking	417	0	20	313	1,239	0	0	0	1,332	3,321
	Pig Rearing	1,308	239	0	466	0	148	693	0	0	2,853
	Poultry Keeping	8,011	265	850	984	1,781	149	1,040	4,551	0	17,630
	Collecting Water	14,076	551	9,978	5,281	3,476	7,079	12,475	8,452	1,260	62,628
	Collecting Firewood	14,484	3,460	7,906	5,519	11,212	2,638	8,156	7,201	2,007	62,583
	Pole Cutting	5,459	6,356	554	1,989	3,146	0	32	751	5,241	23,528
	Timber Wood Cutting	0	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	117	787	2,350
	Building / Maintaining Houses	6,883	7,631	119	3,233	1,897	0	149	955	7,638	28,505
	Making Beer	3,200	2,576	856	1,592	755	0	408	1,924	2,096	13,408
	Beekeeping	114	119	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	351
	Fishing	1,977	310	0	0	395	0	0	0	158	2,840
Fish Farming	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	
Off - farm Income Generation	13,348	890	1,286	1,448	1,659	417	416	450	0	19,914	
Total	247,831	33,312	68,588	122,021	39,668	13,580	35,367	104,769	45,320	710,459	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Mwanza	Land Clearing	16,684	3,542	1,294	18,297	1,023	146	453	4,090	1,981	47,509
	Soil Preparation by Hand	14,369	821	1,677	25,546	82	358	173	6,531	2,584	52,142
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	1,973	3,927	303	2,452	912	0	104	407	2,779	12,858
	Planting	12,721	632	4,013	25,365	105	428	325	8,757	933	53,279
	Weeding	11,449	486	2,212	27,439	0	365	190	9,056	2,231	53,428
	Crop Protection	3,306	372	447	7,090	1,535	542	3,328	2,786	266	19,672
	Harvesting	10,373	305	2,640	27,269	134	194	412	9,672	1,495	52,493
	Crop Processing	9,745	647	18,270	8,761	1,058	3,517	1,383	3,283	235	46,899
	Crop Marketing	19,636	1,135	1,464	8,176	618	331	0	1,308	139	32,807
	Cattle Rearing	5,787	334	176	2,164	511	0	0	1,423	165	10,559
	Cattle Herding	815	1,357	87	1,084	4,630	148	784	544	1,604	11,053
	Cattle Marketing	4,392	89	55	745	169	0	148	82	0	5,680
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	7,531	476	300	2,281	439	0	0	1,265	0	12,292
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,172	810	169	1,733	4,999	332	1,263	991	288	11,756
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	3,834	104	0	547	80	0	0	82	0	4,648
	Milking	900	2,236	772	818	3,892	0	0	0	421	9,039
	Pig Rearing	516	0	76	0	90	0	0	0	0	682
	Poultry Keeping	13,832	794	1,294	6,092	623	133	249	8,521	0	31,537
	Collecting Water	12,080	590	23,259	5,986	209	5,579	1,869	2,754	335	52,662
	Collecting Firewood	13,653	1,072	24,969	4,139	270	5,554	798	1,440	273	52,168
	Pole Cutting	4,206	3,996	233	1,448	1,133	0	0	83	931	12,031
	Timber Wood Cutting	352	429	90	0	234	0	0	0	258	1,363
	Building / Maintaining Houses	8,189	9,809	178	2,805	2,175	87	248	0	4,732	28,223
	Making Beer	2,801	223	493	138	0	0	139	0	0	3,795
	Fishing	1,212	1,368	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	3,132
	Fish Farming	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166
Off - farm Income Generation	18,015	3,008	1,951	7,815	820	474	104	624	0	32,811	
Total	199,709	38,561	86,423	188,189	26,294	18,187	11,970	63,698	21,651	654,681	
Mara	Land Clearing	12,317	4,209	1,705	7,890	2,568	349	263	4,289	1,969	35,560
	Soil Preparation by Hand	13,452	2,847	2,913	9,835	1,792	83	274	5,626	1,357	38,179
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	4,361	2,318	537	4,105	2,254	0	0	1,985	3,309	18,869
	Planting	11,349	586	4,758	13,053	519	330	496	10,230	535	41,856
	Weeding	10,043	676	3,498	13,682	330	279	857	11,279	1,319	41,963
	Crop Protection	2,781	405	466	2,598	2,271	136	2,388	4,301	604	15,949
	Harvesting	9,010	582	5,029	11,798	143	249	362	13,022	473	40,667
	Crop Processing	7,439	776	11,452	3,076	499	2,000	902	4,099	266	30,510
	Crop Marketing	15,615	779	5,043	5,507	251	132	200	2,936	70	30,532
	Cattle Rearing	4,161	607	7	1,239	134	0	0	1,348	0	7,495
	Cattle Herding	886	449	331	1,501	1,594	0	1,333	1,488	272	7,854
	Cattle Marketing	3,637	344	70	658	646	0	0	200	134	5,688
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	5,254	282	211	1,206	404	0	130	2,018	0	9,505
	Goat & Sheep Herding	1,729	215	76	1,597	1,798	111	1,662	2,190	66	9,444
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	3,881	215	345	1,072	198	0	70	103	0	5,884
	Milking	1,238	380	3,150	219	0	203	0	134	136	5,460
	Pig Rearing	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	146
	Poultry Keeping	5,497	0	2,682	4,966	745	0	1,660	10,515	0	26,065
	Collecting Water	8,443	705	18,194	2,477	583	3,506	1,799	4,302	133	40,143
	Collecting Firewood	9,796	647	19,257	1,268	200	4,720	1,712	3,857	339	41,795
	Pole Cutting	4,538	5,128	139	553	2,248	67	0	113	2,917	15,703
	Timber Wood Cutting	113	333	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	652
	Building / Maintaining Houses	5,621	6,829	788	1,734	3,486	78	79	1,325	4,837	24,777
	Making Beer	1,805	0	760	255	113	0	0	0	0	2,934
	Beekeeping	116	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	128
	Fishing	1,530	620	116	12	692	0	188	0	114	3,273
Fish Farming	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	
Off - farm Income Generation	13,321	1,239	1,131	2,470	614	139	0	760	0	19,674	
Total	158,303	31,168	82,658	92,772	24,289	12,381	14,388	86,251	18,852	521,063	

31.2 LABOUR USE: Number of Agriculture Household Member by Type of Member, Main Responsibility and Region - FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.

Region	Activity	Head of Household Alone	Main responsibility						All Household Members	Hired Labour	Total
			Adults Males	Adult Female	Adults	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls			
Manyara	Land Clearing	3,744	1,082	631	4,798	448	75	288	2,939	1,521	15,526
	Soil Preparation by Hand	3,090	769	409	5,120	315	75	368	4,025	882	15,054
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	2,189	1,316	78	3,375	748	152	354	1,244	1,816	11,271
	Planting	2,303	477	1,307	6,604	36	75	87	6,236	1,332	18,458
	Weeding	1,996	349	604	6,736	0	75	167	6,773	1,619	18,319
	Crop Protection	787	531	456	1,487	436	75	360	2,317	615	7,064
	Harvesting	1,828	308	570	5,735	0	75	166	7,070	1,399	17,150
	Crop Processing	2,577	274	3,514	2,170	115	753	892	1,554	80	11,929
	Crop Marketing	8,746	710	327	1,832	222	75	0	766	80	12,759
	Cattle Rearing	2,345	806	174	1,379	63	0	27	1,925	124	6,844
	Cattle Herding	412	636	469	1,561	2,665	27	1,363	2,500	364	9,999
	Cattle Marketing	4,324	1,099	249	1,340	18	0	0	320	0	7,349
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	1,769	512	296	1,236	170	27	399	1,914	36	6,360
	Goat & Sheep Herding	88	278	271	1,165	2,272	55	1,218	2,575	395	8,318
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	3,482	861	242	1,282	109	0	279	384	0	6,638
	Milking	1,638	394	5,741	842	0	220	0	531	0	9,366
	Pig Rearing	252	0	344	171	0	0	87	336	0	1,190
	Poultry Keeping	1,528	36	1,747	797	36	117	319	3,798	0	8,377
	Collecting Water	3,101	259	7,240	1,580	267	1,858	2,080	2,810	155	19,350
	Collecting Firewood	3,679	375	9,778	1,088	68	1,362	923	1,395	270	18,939
	Pole Cutting	1,554	4,071	1,353	692	847	75	122	210	1,308	10,232
	Timber Wood Cutting	143	335	0	285	0	0	122	0	122	1,007
	Building / Maintaining Houses	2,536	4,109	1,923	1,718	1,113	75	0	240	1,801	13,515
	Making Beer	430	87	903	1,037	0	0	0	0	0	2,457
Beekeeping	18	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	
Fishing	640	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	
Off - farm Income Generation	5,890	528	190	4,911	104	107	0	35	118	11,883	
Total	61,088	20,369	38,833	58,943	10,053	5,353	9,621	51,898	14,036	270,194	
Total	Land Clearing	335,858	78,286	37,515	196,947	18,255	2,188	4,682	114,446	58,467	846,646
	Soil Preparation by Hand	314,087	25,705	51,244	260,779	9,041	1,448	3,586	166,597	45,474	877,961
	Soil Preparation by Oxen / Tractor	45,250	35,775	6,378	46,849	12,399	379	1,777	19,511	41,929	210,246
	Planting	277,186	7,813	70,899	285,408	4,176	3,123	5,207	241,711	27,163	922,687
	Weeding	258,639	6,290	58,991	291,498	3,740	2,724	4,994	246,100	44,876	917,853
	Crop Protection	118,780	7,591	22,700	99,677	12,957	2,758	29,859	97,551	9,769	401,641
	Harvesting	244,715	6,457	63,497	272,586	2,609	2,408	4,743	270,539	28,810	896,363
	Crop Processing	227,922	7,774	232,268	90,801	12,093	37,866	22,784	73,026	8,681	713,215
	Crop Marketing	442,936	26,596	40,632	96,560	6,551	2,823	2,101	42,593	1,584	662,376
	Cattle Rearing	53,726	7,883	4,985	18,381	2,929	79	819	32,472	2,027	123,301
	Cattle Herding	11,605	10,381	2,642	13,281	33,479	1,071	12,564	16,455	10,112	111,591
	Cattle Marketing	56,993	11,587	2,005	9,094	2,620	0	674	3,149	683	86,806
	Goat & Sheep Rearing	64,591	7,989	5,662	21,573	4,840	479	2,649	37,927	1,286	146,995
	Goat & Sheep Herding	20,679	7,884	3,571	16,711	36,426	2,768	18,869	24,336	8,538	139,782
	Goat & Sheep Marketing	58,780	11,622	2,732	10,879	1,926	239	576	5,081	387	92,221
	Milking	20,931	8,376	37,680	9,742	10,096	1,510	3,220	4,605	3,210	99,371
	Pig Rearing	23,742	1,129	3,671	7,073	1,420	193	554	13,318	653	51,754
	Poultry Keeping	188,639	3,324	46,149	65,303	5,204	2,022	7,837	143,085	647	462,210
	Collecting Water	272,912	7,867	305,692	66,265	11,499	69,306	46,087	115,572	6,220	901,419
	Collecting Firewood	302,055	15,699	331,760	63,994	16,568	47,350	27,872	95,068	11,725	912,091
	Pole Cutting	124,020	136,112	13,733	30,226	24,440	1,392	1,911	13,904	84,736	430,474
	Timber Wood Cutting	11,148	12,307	850	1,548	1,663	342	500	1,030	5,284	34,672
	Building / Maintaining Houses	151,559	155,860	20,057	46,024	26,000	1,333	2,364	19,726	125,940	548,863
	Making Beer	100,373	6,886	64,277	8,097	1,185	839	547	5,015	3,069	190,288
Beekeeping	5,904	3,217	98	540	318	0	241	348	330	10,996	
Fishing	23,909	5,823	378	1,326	2,929	22	410	0	923	35,720	
Fish Farming	7,377	344	0	652	231	0	301	876	171	9,952	
Off - farm Income Generation	324,297	31,803	42,018	110,958	11,944	5,732	2,794	22,331	1,439	553,316	
Total	4,088,613	648,378	1,472,085	2,142,769	277,539	190,395	210,523	1,826,374	534,133	11,390,810	
Total	13,256,001	3,030,272	9,579,020	13,943,166	931,528	526,447	1,034,181	8,373,458	1,132,943	51,807,015	

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

34.1 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Average number of rooms by Sex of head of Household and Region

Region	Average Number of Rooms per Household		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Dodoma	2.4	2.2	2.4
Arusha	2.5	2.3	2.5
Kilimanjaro	3.0	2.9	3.0
Tanga	2.4	2.3	2.4
Morogoro	2.7	2.7	2.7
Pwani	2.8	2.5	2.7
Dar es Salaam	2.9	2.6	2.9
Lindi	2.4	2.3	2.4
Mtwara	2.5	2.3	2.5
Ruvuma	3.4	3.0	3.4
Iringa	3.0	2.5	2.8
Mbeya	2.3	2.0	2.2
Singida	2.7	2.4	2.6
Tabora	2.5	2.1	2.4
Rukwa	2.5	2.1	2.4
Kigoma	2.8	2.4	2.8
Shinyanga	2.7	2.5	2.7
Kagera	3.1	3.0	3.1
Mwanza	3.0	2.8	3.0
Mara	3.3	2.7	3.2
Manyara	2.4	2.1	2.4
Total	2.7	2.4	2.7

34.2 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households with different Roofing Material by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Iron Sheets					Tiles					Concrete				
	Male	Male Headed	Female Headed	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total
Dodoma	102,397	40	23,938	34	126,335	1,335	1	553	1	1,888	230	0	142	0	373
Arusha	65,006	53	12,053	38	77,059	752	1	110	0	863	290	0	0	0	290
Kilimanja	162,515	90	31,328	89	193,843	1,013	1	158	0	1,171	337	0	0	0	337
Tanga	87,351	44	28,277	44	115,628	1,670	1	1,001	2	2,671	225	0	43	0	268
Morogoro	75,768	36	18,516	36	94,284	1,949	1	121	0	2,070	466	0	455	1	922
Pwani	31,620	27	6,129	23	37,749	303	0	78	0	380	53	0	0	0	53
Dar es Salaam	10,253	62	2,196	58	12,449	410	2	33	1	444	25	0	52	1	77
Lindi	18,184	16	5,403	13	23,587	1,398	1	476	1	1,875	110	0	107	0	217
Mtwara	39,559	23	10,229	19	49,788	890	1	784	1	1,675	440	0	0	0	440
Ruvuma	55,645	34	8,301	31	63,946	864	1	286	1	1,150	468	0	0	0	468
Iringa	96,539	50	32,201	38	128,741	1,337	1	611	1	1,949	254	0	229	0	483
Mbeya	118,455	43	38,836	41	157,291	1,967	1	830	1	2,797	115	0	116	0	231
Singida	30,995	22	6,251	15	37,246	206	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	27,418	14	5,063	15	32,481	1,118	1	221	1	1,339	243	0	0	0	243
Rukwa	29,552	20	2,530	12	32,082	762	1	200	1	962	0	0	216	1	216
Kigoma	48,561	29	5,116	18	53,676	3,073	2	774	3	3,847	947	1	0	0	947
Shinyanga	108,613	34	16,816	31	125,429	1,705	1	349	1	2,054	243	0	0	0	243
Kagera	143,545	50	39,569	60	183,114	4,158	1	1,202	2	5,360	2,719	1	429	1	3,149
Mwanza	116,475	41	19,173	35	135,648	1,931	1	327	1	2,257	1,111	0	301	1	1,412
Mara	42,657	29	11,395	26	54,052	950	1	216	1	1,166	593	0	70	0	663
Manyara	43,020	32	6,246	31	49,266	811	1	266	1	1,076	204	0	0	0	204
Total	1,454,129	38	329,566	35	1,783,695	28,603	1	8,595	1	37,198	9,074	0	2,162	0	11,236

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households with different Roofing Material by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Asbestos					Grass / Leaves					Grass & Mud				
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total
Dodoma	1,548	1	0	0	1,548	19,842	8	5,016	7	24,858	127,727	50	40,375	58	168,102
Arusha	447	0	84	0	531	46,610	38	15,419	49	62,029	8,907	7	3,138	10	12,045
Kilimanja	1,041	1	42	0	1,083	13,121	7	3,383	10	16,504	2,113	1	403	1	2,516
Tanga	2,578	1	339	1	2,917	98,607	49	31,890	49	130,497	9,708	5	3,070	5	12,778
Morogoro	504	0	9	0	512	113,338	54	27,508	53	140,845	16,767	8	5,100	10	21,867
Pwani	443	0	81	0	524	75,258	65	18,012	68	93,270	7,241	6	2,024	8	9,265
Dar es Salaam	117	1	0	0	117	5,151	31	1,487	39	6,638	625	4	15	0	640
Lindi	340	0	0	0	340	90,669	81	33,878	84	124,547	1,916	2	690	2	2,607
Mtwara	1,056	1	0	0	1,056	126,798	72	39,831	74	166,629	6,835	4	2,890	5	9,726
Ruvuma	73	0	0	0	73	100,874	61	17,098	64	117,971	6,423	4	1,143	4	7,566
Iringa	542	0	141	0	683	81,673	42	43,227	51	124,899	13,157	7	8,705	10	21,862
Mbeya	1,215	0	518	1	1,733	141,153	51	48,705	52	189,858	14,256	5	4,863	5	19,119
Singida	84	0	319	1	403	7,699	6	1,996	5	9,695	100,081	72	31,673	78	131,753
Tabora	695	0	46	0	741	140,238	69	25,024	74	165,263	31,747	16	3,466	10	35,213
Rukwa	1,687	1	499	2	2,186	112,811	75	17,066	80	129,877	6,090	4	847	4	6,937
Kigoma	985	1	0	0	985	101,277	61	19,053	67	120,330	12,214	7	3,499	12	15,713
Shinyanga	976	0	81	0	1,058	113,841	35	18,675	35	132,516	96,843	30	18,015	33	114,858
Kagera	862	0	0	0	862	120,142	42	21,962	33	142,105	16,025	6	2,477	4	18,502
Mwanza	1,750	1	58	0	1,809	136,442	48	31,153	57	167,594	27,739	10	3,040	6	30,779
Mara	132	0	0	0	132	86,940	60	26,746	62	113,685	13,798	10	4,590	11	18,388
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	60,951	45	9,286	47	70,237	29,284	22	4,128	21	33,412
Total	17,073	0	2,218	0	19,290	1,793,435	46	456,415	48	2,249,850	549,495	14	144,151	15	693,646

cont.... HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households with different Roofing Material by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Other				Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dodoma	487	0	129	0	616	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	1,268	1	771	2	2,039	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanja	647	0	73	0	720	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	294	0	146	0	440	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	245	0	0	0	245	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	191	0	98	0	289	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	30	0	0	0	30	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	100	0	0	0	100	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	1,452	1	364	0	1,816	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	490	0	122	0	612	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	637	0	0	0	637	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	267	0	0	0	267	167,324	28,442	195,766
Shinyanga	1,700	1	0	0	1,700	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	188	0	0	0	188	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	453	0	133	0	585	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	116	0	0	0	116	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	8,564	0	1,836	0	10,400	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.3 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of households with Traditional and Modern Roofing Material by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	modern material				Traditional material				Total				% Differ - ence
	Male Headed	%	female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	female Headed	%	
Arusha	67,764	55.0	13,019	41.2	55,517	45.0	18,557	58.8	123,281	45.0	31,576	58.8	-13.7
Iringa	98,773	51.0	33,183	39.0	94,830	49.0	51,932	61.0	193,603	49.0	85,114	61.0	-12.0
Kigoma	53,833	32.2	5,889	20.7	113,491	67.8	22,552	79.3	167,324	67.8	28,442	79.3	-11.5
Dodoma	105,997	41.8	24,763	35.3	147,568	58.2	45,391	64.7	253,566	58.2	70,153	64.7	-6.5
Singida	31,774	22.8	6,693	16.6	107,779	77.2	33,669	83.4	139,553	77.2	40,362	83.4	-6.2
Mwanza	121,720	42.6	19,991	36.9	164,181	57.4	34,193	63.1	285,901	57.4	54,184	63.1	-5.7
Rukwa	32,001	21.2	3,445	16.1	118,902	78.8	17,913	83.9	150,902	78.8	21,359	83.9	-5.1
Dar es Salaam	10,834	65.2	2,282	60.3	5,777	34.8	1,501	39.7	16,611	34.8	3,783	39.7	-4.9
Pwani	32,609	28.3	6,386	24.2	82,499	71.7	20,036	75.8	115,108	71.7	26,422	75.8	-4.2
Mara	44,448	30.6	11,681	27.2	100,738	69.4	31,335	72.8	145,187	69.4	43,016	72.8	-3.5
Mtwara	41,946	23.9	11,013	20.5	133,634	76.1	42,721	79.5	175,579	76.1	53,735	79.5	-3.4
Lindi	20,032	17.8	5,987	14.8	92,585	82.2	34,569	85.2	112,618	82.2	40,555	85.2	-3.0
Shinyanga	113,238	35.0	17,246	32.0	210,684	65.0	36,690	68.0	323,921	65.0	53,936	68.0	-3.0
Ruvuma	57,051	34.7	8,587	32.0	107,297	65.3	18,241	68.0	164,347	65.3	26,827	68.0	-2.7
Kilimanjaro	165,552	91.6	31,601	89.3	15,234	8.4	3,785	10.7	180,786	8.4	35,386	10.7	-2.3
Mbeya	123,204	44.2	40,663	43.2	155,409	55.8	53,569	56.8	278,613	55.8	94,232	56.8	-1.1
Morogoro	78,933	37.8	19,100	36.9	130,104	62.2	32,608	63.1	209,037	62.2	51,709	63.1	-0.8
Manyara	44,034	32.8	6,512	32.7	90,235	67.2	13,414	67.3	134,268	67.2	19,926	67.3	-0.1
Tanga	92,118	46.0	29,805	46.0	108,314	54.0	34,960	54.0	200,432	54.0	64,766	54.0	0.1
Tabora	30,111	14.9	5,330	15.8	171,986	85.1	28,490	84.2	202,097	85.1	33,820	84.2	0.9
Kagera	151,471	52.7	41,200	62.8	136,167	47.3	24,439	37.2	287,638	47.3	65,639	37.2	10.1
Total	1,517,443	39.3	344,376	36.4	2,342,930	60.7	600,566	63.6	3,860,372	60.7	944,942	2.9	57.8

34.4 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Lighting by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Mains Electricity				Solar				Gas (Biogas)				Hurricane Lamp				Pressure Lamp								
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total					
Dodoma	1,898	1	95	0	1,993	358	0	0	0	358	691	0	101	0	792	44,864	18	7,077	10	51,941	6,546	3	1,463	2	8,009
Arusha	4,037	3	1,278	4	5,315	649	1	167	1	816	129	0	55	0	184	46,999	38	6,054	19	53,053	2,223	2	558	2	2,781
Kilimanjaro	22,446	12	4,377	12	26,823	441	0	0	0	441	358	0	0	0	358	77,641	43	13,942	39	91,583	10,497	6	2,366	7	12,864
Tanga	2,675	1	640	1	3,315	215	0	168	0	383	0	0	137	0	137	34,884	17	9,213	14	44,098	8,981	4	2,061	3	11,043
Morogoro	2,689	1	290	1	2,979	120	0	247	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	50,916	24	7,536	15	58,452	8,305	4	2,831	5	11,136
Pwani	2,183	2	298	1	2,481	263	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	18,145	16	3,058	12	21,204	3,284	3	959	4	4,243
Dar es Salaam	1,009	6	87	2	1,096	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	6,508	39	936	25	7,444	900	5	279	7	1,180
Lindi	412	0	148	0	560	195	0	163	0	358	87	0	65	0	152	18,391	16	4,022	10	22,413	2,437	2	1,064	3	3,501
Mtwara	1,696	1	86	0	1,782	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	96	0	260	47,150	27	8,988	17	56,138	5,048	3	1,180	2	6,228
Ruvuma	421	0	137	1	559	438	0	0	0	438	564	0	0	0	564	73,252	45	11,225	42	84,477	5,255	3	467	2	5,722
Iringa	3,218	2	844	1	4,062	890	0	96	0	986	121	0	185	0	306	103,859	54	28,522	34	132,381	6,032	3	3,114	4	9,145
Mbeya	4,333	2	1,793	2	6,126	226	0	0	0	226	0	0	24	0	24	80,766	29	16,879	18	97,645	8,794	3	3,380	4	12,174
Singida	118	0	0	0	118	144	0	125	0	269	0	0	118	0	118	18,554	13	3,027	8	21,581	3,804	3	526	1	4,330
Tabora	837	0	237	1	1,075	248	0	98	0	346	151	0	0	0	151	20,528	10	3,235	10	23,763	6,599	3	1,452	4	8,051
Rukwa	322	0	118	1	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,035	18	2,037	10	29,072	5,152	3	770	4	5,922
Kigoma	358	0	0	0	358	133	0	0	0	133	137	0	0	0	137	20,753	12	2,827	10	23,580	7,225	4	985	3	8,210
Shinyanga	2,303	1	182	0	2,485	361	0	82	0	443	417	0	81	0	498	47,703	15	6,530	12	54,233	10,081	3	2,132	4	12,214
Kagera	1,488	1	288	0	1,777	509	0	147	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	32,487	11	5,574	8	38,061	9,568	3	1,966	3	11,534
Mwanza	1,834	1	726	1	2,559	627	0	134	0	761	318	0	0	0	318	62,752	22	7,107	13	69,859	11,177	4	2,296	4	13,474
Mara	684	0	252	1	936	563	0	0	0	563	252	0	0	0	252	50,637	35	9,725	23	60,361	4,236	3	1,469	3	5,705
Manyara	935	1	90	0	1,025	146	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	23,909	18	3,091	16	26,999	4,721	4	549	3	5,271
Total	55,897	1	11,965	1	67,863	6,568	0	1,428	0	7,995	3,389	0	861	0	4,251	907,733	24	160,607	17	1,068,340	130,866	3	31,870	3	162,737

cont.... HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Lighting by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Wick Lamp				Candles				Firewood				Other				Total						
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total					
Dodoma	176,289	70	52,900	75	229,190	1,188	0	129	0	1,317	21,297	8	8,288	12	29,585	434	0	100	0	535	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	57,861	47	19,032	60	76,893	60	0	62	0	122	11,322	9	4,311	14	15,632	0	0	60	0	60	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanjaro	68,715	38	14,666	41	83,380	118	0	0	0	118	570	0	35	0	605	0	0	0	0	0	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	152,960	76	52,026	80	204,986	321	0	0	0	321	396	0	520	1	915	0	0	0	0	0	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	143,967	69	40,185	78	184,153	640	0	0	0	640	2,400	1	618	1	3,018	0	0	0	0	0	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	89,410	78	21,647	82	111,057	267	0	127	0	395	1,524	1	332	1	1,856	31	0	0	0	31	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	8,108	49	2,481	66	10,589	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	88,555	79	33,583	83	122,138	460	0	156	0	616	2,081	2	1,292	3	3,372	0	0	63	0	63	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	118,177	67	41,326	77	159,502	525	0	361	1	886	2,820	2	1,697	3	4,517	0	0	0	0	0	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	82,749	50	14,262	53	97,011	479	0	0	0	479	1,189	1	736	3	1,926	0	0	0	0	0	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	77,224	40	50,387	59	127,611	121	0	61	0	182	2,076	1	1,905	2	3,982	61	0	0	0	61	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	181,233	65	69,908	74	251,142	758	0	0	0	758	2,306	1	2,248	2	4,555	196	0	0	0	196	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	109,367	78	34,328	85	143,694	0	0	0	0	0	7,261	5	2,238	6	9,499	304	0	0	0	304	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	169,519	84	27,692	82	197,211	458	0	26	0	484	3,608	2	1,079	3	4,687	149	0	0	0	149	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	114,707	76	17,237	81	131,944	187	0	0	0	187	3,465	2	1,077	5	4,542	34	0	120	1	154	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	132,295	79	21,345	75	153,640	0	0	0	0	0	6,422	4	3,285	12	9,707	0	0	0	0	0	167,324	28,442	195,766
Shinyanga	258,740	80	43,383	80	302,123	602	0	102	0	704	3,600	1	1,444	3	5,044	113	0	0	0	113	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	238,106	83	56,075	85	294,182	0	0	120	0	120	5,480	2	1,469	2	6,949	0	0	0	0	0	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	207,454	73	42,815	79	250,269	470	0	26	0	496	1,010	0	1,079	2	2,090	258	0	0	0	258	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	87,467	60	31,235	73	118,703	376	0	0	0	376	972	1	334	1	1,307	0	0	0	0	0	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	97,524	73	14,714	74	112,237	69	0	0	0	69	6,244	5	1,278	6	7,522	722	1	203	1	925	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	2,660,427	69	701,228	74	3,361,655	7,144	0	1,170	0	8,314	86,045	2	35,266	4	121,311	2,303	0	546	0	2,849	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.5 Type of Energy for Lighting by Level of Technology, Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Top tec (Electricity)				high tec (Solat/Gas)				med tech (Hurricane/Pressure)				low tech (Wick Lamp/ Fire)				Total				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Tabora	837	0.4	237	0.7	399	0.2	98	0.3	27,127	13	4688	14	0	173,734	86	28,797	85	1	202,097	33,820	235,917
Shinyanga	2,303	0.7	182	0.3	778	0.2	163	0.3	57,784	18	8662	16	2	263,056	81	44,929	83	-2	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kilimanjaro	22,446	12.4	4,377	12.4	799	0.4	0	0.0	88,138	49	16309	46	3	69,403	38	14,701	42	-3	180,786	35,386	216,173
Kagera	1,488	0.5	288	0.4	509	0.2	147	0.2	42,055	15	7540	11	3	243,586	85	57,664	88	-3	287,638	65,639	353,277
Manyara	935	0.7	90	0.5	146	0.1	0	0.0	28,630	21	3640	18	3	104,558	78	16,195	81	-3	134,268	19,926	154,194
Kigoma	358	0.2	0	0.0	270	0.2	0	0.0	27,978	17	3812	13	3	138,717	83	24,629	87	-4	167,324	28,442	195,765
Pwani	2,183	1.9	298	1.1	263	0.2	0	0.0	21,430	19	4017	15	3	91,232	79	22,107	84	-4	115,108	26,422	141,530
Tanga	2,675	1.3	640	1.0	215	0.1	305	0.5	43,866	22	11274	17	4	153,677	77	52,546	81	-4	200,432	64,766	265,198
Ruvuma	421	0.3	137	0.5	1,002	0.6	0	0.0	78,506	48	11692	44	4	84,418	51	14,998	56	-5	164,347	26,827	191,175
Lindi	412	0.4	148	0.4	282	0.3	228	0.6	20,828	18	5087	13	6	91,096	81	35,093	87	-6	112,618	40,555	153,173
Singida	118	0.1	0	0.0	144	0.1	243	0.6	22,358	16	3553	9	7	116,932	84	36,565	91	-7	139,553	40,362	179,915
Rukwa	322	0.2	118	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	32,187	21	2807	13	8	118,393	78	18,434	86	-8	150,902	21,359	172,261
Mwanza	1,834	0.6	726	1.3	945	0.3	134	0.2	73,930	26	9404	17	9	209,192	73	43,920	81	-8	285,901	54,184	340,085
Morogoro	2,689	1.3	290	0.6	120	0.1	247	0.5	59,221	28	10367	20	8	147,007	70	40,804	79	-9	209,037	51,709	260,746
Dodoma	1,898	0.7	95	0.1	1,049	0.4	101	0.1	51,410	20	8540	12	8	199,209	79	61,418	88	-9	253,566	70,153	323,719
Mbeya	4,333	1.6	1,793	1.9	226	0.1	24	0.0	89,560	32	20259	21	11	184,494	66	72,157	77	-10	278,613	94,232	372,844
Mtwara	1,696	1.0	86	0.2	164	0.1	96	0.2	52,198	30	10169	19	11	121,521	69	43,384	81	-12	175,579	53,735	229,314
Mara	684	0.5	252	0.6	815	0.6	0	0.0	54,872	38	11194	26	12	88,816	61	31,570	73	-12	145,187	43,016	188,203
Dar es Salaam	1,009	6.1	87	2.3	42	0.3	0	0.0	7,408	45	1215	32	12	8,152	49	2,481	66	-17	16,611	3,783	20,394
Arusha	4,037	3.3	1,278	4.0	778	0.6	222	0.7	49,222	40	6612	21	19	69,243	56	23,464	74	-18	123,281	31,576	154,857
Iringa	3,218	1.7	844	1.0	1,011	0.5	281	0.3	109,891	57	31636	37	20	79,483	41	52,353	62	-20	193,603	85,114	278,717
Total	55,897	1.4	11,965	1.3	9,957	0.3	2,289	0.2	1,038,599	27	192478	20	7	2,755,919	71	738,210	78	-7	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.6 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Mains Electricity					Solar					Gas (Biogas)					Bottled Gas				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total
Dodoma	330	0.1	93.6	0.1	423.2	489.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	489.0	447.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	447.9	271.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	271.1
Arusha	573	0.5	0.0	0.0	573.4	158.1	0.1	54.6	0.2	212.7	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	72.1	247.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	247.2
Kilimanjaro	1,320	0.7	293.8	0.8	1,613.5	1,130.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,130.5	138.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	138.8	243.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	243.5
Tanga	356	0.2	22.5	0.0	378.5	141.6	0.1	136.6	0.2	278.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	668.6	0.3	67.5	0.1	736.1
Morogoro	541	0.3	0.0	0.0	541.0	385.1	0.2	128.2	0.2	513.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	434.8	0.2	127.6	0.2	562.4
Pwani	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	80.2	81.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	81.0	305.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	305.2
Dar es Salaam	62	0.4	0.0	0.0	61.6	32.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.0	34.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	34.3	25.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.1
Lindi	209	0.2	159.4	0.4	368.5	80.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
Mtwara	194	0.1	0.0	0.0	193.6	96.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	188.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	188.9
Ruvuma	225	0.1	0.0	0.0	224.8	437.7	0.3	260.4	1.0	698.1	226.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	226.9	208.1	0.1	104.3	0.4	312.4
Iringa	344	0.2	0.0	0.0	343.6	264.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	264.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	636.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	636.3
Mbeya	475	0.2	186.1	0.2	660.9	318.1	0.1	289.9	0.3	608.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	403.6	0.1	63.9	0.1	467.5
Singida	448	0.3	0.0	0.0	448.5	288.6	0.2	352.3	0.9	640.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	103.4
Tabora	148	0.1	102.0	0.3	250.3	0.0	0.0	151.9	0.4	151.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	561.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	561.7
Rukwa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kigoma	102	0.1	102.2	0.4	204.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	197.3
Shinyanga	532	0.2	30.8	0.1	562.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.5	0.3	177.5	509.3	0.2	153.3	0.3	662.6	
Kagera	306	0.1	0.0	0.0	305.8	240.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	240.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.7
Mwanza	948	0.3	76.2	0.1	1,023.9	151.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	151.5	111.0	0.0	89.6	0.2	200.6	306.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	306.0
Mara	395	0.3	116.8	0.3	511.7	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	418.7
Manyara	356	0.3	80.2	0.4	435.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	195.2
Total	7,862	0.2	1,263.7	0.1	9,125.6	4,362.8	0.1	1,374.0	0.1	5,736.7	1,132.9	0.0	267.1	0.0	1,400.0	6,090.8	0.2	516.6	0.1	6,607.3

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Paraffin / Kerosene					Charcoal					Firewood					Crop Residues				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total
Dodoma	365.3	0.1	116.9	0.2	482.2	6,296.8	2.5	658.5	0.9	6,955.2	242,631.2	95.7	68,783.7	98.0	311,414.9	2,359.8	0.9	371.5	0.5	2,731.3
Arusha	1,202.3	1.0	140.6	0.4	1,342.9	2,329.6	1.9	635.4	2.0	2,965.0	117,121.1	95.0	30,283.0	95.9	147,404.1	736.3	0.6	122.4	0.4	858.6
Kilimanjaro	591.1	0.3	124.9	0.4	716.0	2,774.1	1.5	674.9	1.9	3,449.0	173,077.7	95.7	33,885.0	95.8	206,962.7	1,436.8	0.8	407.7	1.2	1,844.6
Tanga	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	6,006.4	3.0	1,203.8	1.9	7,210.2	192,421.7	96.0	63,220.9	97.6	255,642.6	620.9	0.3	114.3	0.2	735.2
Morogoro	911.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	911.1	14,358.3	6.9	2,115.0	4.1	16,473.4	191,254.8	91.5	49,207.3	95.2	240,462.1	1,074.7	0.5	130.5	0.3	1,205.2
Pwani	197.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	197.1	5,566.1	4.8	808.0	3.1	6,374.1	108,700.1	94.4	25,432.1	96.3	134,132.2	76.4	0.1	79.5	0.3	155.9
Dar es Salaam	236.4	1.4	18.7	0.5	255.2	2,885.1	17.4	310.7	8.2	3,195.9	13,298.6	80.1	3,453.9	91.3	16,752.5	37.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	37.5
Lindi	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.1	28.6	2,223.2	2.0	489.1	1.2	2,712.3	109,769.7	97.5	39,822.0	98.2	149,591.7	133.8	0.1	56.4	0.1	190.2
Mtwara	122.1	0.1	323.7	0.6	445.8	2,143.4	1.2	845.6	1.6	2,989.1	172,313.8	98.1	52,471.2	97.6	224,785.0	520.8	0.3	94.0	0.2	614.8
Ruvuma	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	2,665.0	1.6	889.7	3.3	3,554.7	160,189.4	97.5	25,496.6	95.0	185,686.0	72.3	0.0	76.5	0.3	148.8
Iringa	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	1,866.9	1.0	641.5	0.8	2,508.4	189,632.0	97.9	84,219.3	98.9	273,851.3	686.2	0.4	253.4	0.3	939.5
Mbeya	417.5	0.1	82.0	0.1	499.6	6,888.6	2.5	2,614.5	2.8	9,503.1	267,222.7	95.9	90,167.6	95.7	357,390.3	2,339.8	0.8	827.6	0.9	3,167.4
Singida	142.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	142.9	2,141.9	1.5	961.7	2.4	3,103.7	132,719.7	95.1	38,411.4	95.2	171,131.1	3,565.1	2.6	636.6	1.6	4,201.7
Tabora	2,055.8	1.0	750.9	2.2	2,806.6	5,016.7	2.5	1,282.7	3.8	6,299.4	192,840.6	95.4	30,891.6	91.3	223,732.3	1,173.3	0.6	641.0	1.9	1,814.3
Rukwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,852.2	2.6	1,332.6	6.2	5,184.7	146,701.3	97.2	19,955.5	93.4	166,656.8	314.0	0.2	70.5	0.3	384.5
Kigoma	487.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	487.6	5,122.5	3.1	649.2	2.3	5,771.7	160,303.0	95.8	27,690.4	97.4	187,993.5	913.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	913.5
Shinyanga	347.1	0.1	31.6	0.1	378.6	12,187.5	3.8	2,462.1	4.6	14,649.6	307,469.5	94.9	50,550.3	93.7	358,019.8	1,882.8	0.6	530.3	1.0	2,413.1
Kagera	305.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	305.0	3,957.0	1.4	1,541.5	2.3	5,498.5	281,328.9	97.8	63,912.4	97.4	345,241.2	1,167.1	0.4	185.0	0.3	1,352.1
Mwanza	138.7	0.0	159.0	0.3	297.8	7,668.8	2.7	2,112.4	3.9	9,781.2	276,413.6	96.7	51,608.5	95.2	328,022.2	163.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	163.1
Mara	136.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	136.2	2,823.0	1.9	637.4	1.5	3,460.4	141,052.4	97.2	42,062.9	97.8	183,115.3	133.6	0.1	199.4	0.5	333.0
Manyara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,460.4	2.6	446.6	2.2	3,907.1	129,714.9	96.6	19,360.8	97.2	149,075.7	430.9	0.3	38.2	0.2	469.1
Total	7,878.7	0.2	1,776.9	0.2	9,655.6	102,233.8	2.6	23,313.1	2.5	125,546.8	3,706,176.7	96.0	910,886.5	96.4	4,617,063.3	19,838.8	0.5	4,834.7	0.5	24,673.5

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Sex of Head of Household and Region

Region	Livestock Dung				Other				Total			
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Male	Female	Total
Dodoma	375.1	0.1	129.3	0.2	504.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	841.2	0.7	340.0	1.1	1,181.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanjaro	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	106.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	106.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	101.7	0.1	102.2	0.4	203.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	173.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	173.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	174.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	174.2	72.3	0.0	72.3	0	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	117.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	117.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	454.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	454.4	93.1	0.0	93.1	0	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	143.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	143.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	300.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	300.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	197.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	197.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	993.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	993.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	195.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	195.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	0.0	0.0	138.3	0.3	138.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	159.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	159.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	111.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	111.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	4,630.5	0.1	709.8	0.1	5,340.3	165.4	0.0	165.4	0	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.7 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Piped Water					Protected Well					Protected / Covered Spring							
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total
Dodoma	89,629	35	27,392	39	-4	117,021	21,716	9	4,948	7	2	26,664	4,135	2	1,956	3	-1	6,091
Arusha	71,493	58	18,494	59	-1	89,987	2,500	2	470	1	1	2,970	2,251	2	718	2	0	2,968
Kilimanja	105,603	58	19,129	54	4	124,732	3,682	2	1,940	5	-3	5,622	7,837	4	1,230	3	1	9,068
Tanga	43,002	21	15,509	24	-2	58,511	17,363	9	7,303	11	-3	24,666	7,328	4	1,857	3	1	9,185
Morogoro	49,748	24	12,227	24	0	61,975	45,463	22	11,988	23	-1	57,450	1,713	1	442	1	0	2,155
Pwani	12,804	11	3,591	14	-2	16,394	9,851	9	2,021	8	1	11,872	1,045	1	307	1	0	1,353
Dar es Sa	2,384	14	261	7	7	2,645	2,442	15	485	13	2	2,927	364	2	52	1	1	417
Lindi	10,229	9	5,008	12	-3	15,237	15,126	13	6,093	15	-2	21,220	1,940	2	388	1	1	2,328
Mtwara	47,528	27	12,951	24	3	60,480	11,773	7	4,019	7	-1	15,791	3,386	2	1,124	2	0	4,510
Ruvuma	44,205	27	7,990	30	-3	52,195	24,310	15	4,627	17	-2	28,937	6,539	4	1,772	7	-3	8,311
Iringa	63,189	33	27,869	33	0	91,058	9,540	5	5,687	7	-2	15,227	9,010	5	4,915	6	-1	13,925
Mbeya	67,664	24	23,436	25	-1	91,100	20,200	7	7,726	8	-1	27,926	12,855	5	5,017	5	-1	17,872
Singida	24,351	17	7,410	18	-1	31,761	20,095	14	7,167	18	-3	27,262	1,103	1	444	1	0	1,548
Tabora	3,759	2	1,375	4	-2	5,133	15,538	8	3,892	12	-4	19,430	2,100	1	399	1	0	2,499
Rukwa	25,963	17	3,901	18	-1	29,865	37,031	25	6,626	31	-6	43,658	3,487	2	631	3	-1	4,117
Kigoma	41,757	25	5,171	18	7	46,928	26,603	16	3,685	13	3	30,287	24,438	15	3,141	11	4	27,580
Shinyanga	38,620	12	7,184	13	-1	45,804	82,746	26	15,016	28	-2	97,761	4,433	1	571	1	0	5,004
Kagera	29,520	10	8,938	14	-3	38,458	40,496	14	8,006	12	2	48,502	32,514	11	8,005	12	-1	40,519
Mwanza	24,587	9	6,515	12	-3	31,103	65,726	23	15,037	28	-5	80,764	7,269	3	1,800	3	-1	9,069
Mara	4,858	3	2,244	5	-2	7,102	15,627	11	4,881	11	-1	20,509	5,501	4	2,209	5	-1	7,711
Manyara	31,766	24	4,557	23	1	36,323	19,662	15	2,674	13	1	22,336	2,341	2	611	3	-1	2,952
Total	832,660	22	221,153	23	-2	1,053,813	507,491	13	124,290	13	0	631,781	141,590	4	37,590	4	0	179,180

cont...HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Unprotected Well					Unprotected Spring					Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)							
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total
Dodoma	70,867	28	18,739	27	1	89,605	22,747	9	5,044	7	2	27,791	21,461	8	5,147	7	1	26,607
Arusha	4,732	4	1,621	5	-1	6,353	11,920	10	2,378	8	2	14,298	25,875	21	6,784	21	0	32,660
Kilimanja	1,796	1	514	1	0	2,310	40,338	22	8,001	23	0	48,338	16,660	9	3,973	11	-2	20,633
Tanga	42,975	21	10,935	17	5	53,910	50,058	25	17,676	27	-2	67,734	34,959	17	10,416	16	1	45,375
Morogoro	41,712	20	9,448	18	2	51,160	18,420	9	6,336	12	-3	24,757	48,985	23	10,938	21	2	59,923
Pwani	64,151	56	13,533	51	5	77,684	3,654	3	673	3	1	4,327	13,175	11	4,401	17	-5	17,575
Dar es Sa	8,384	50	2,390	63	-13	10,773	1,207	7	190	5	2	1,397	206	1	25	1	1	231
Lindi	40,675	36	15,457	38	-2	56,132	9,089	8	2,830	7	1	11,920	16,536	15	3,884	10	5	20,420
Mtwara	50,513	29	16,101	30	-1	66,615	16,735	10	5,585	10	-1	22,320	15,995	9	5,389	10	-1	21,384
Ruvuma	45,924	28	6,947	26	2	52,871	30,966	19	3,554	13	6	34,520	10,480	6	1,357	5	1	11,837
Iringa	40,791	21	16,690	20	1	57,480	34,090	18	14,506	17	1	48,596	30,016	16	12,836	15	0	42,852
Mbeya	53,046	19	18,187	19	0	71,233	65,552	24	22,488	24	0	88,040	49,248	18	14,904	16	2	64,152
Singida	43,604	31	12,689	31	0	56,293	11,169	8	3,192	8	0	14,360	22,129	16	6,042	15	1	28,170
Tabora	136,311	67	22,932	68	0	159,243	11,569	6	886	3	3	12,455	11,696	6	1,234	4	2	12,930
Rukwa	36,676	24	3,789	18	7	40,465	14,980	10	2,405	11	-1	17,384	30,947	21	3,843	18	3	34,791
Kigoma	14,286	9	2,445	9	0	16,731	26,517	16	7,409	26	-10	33,926	31,424	19	5,770	20	-2	37,194
Shinyanga	112,095	35	14,280	26	8	126,374	13,165	4	2,261	4	0	15,426	51,313	16	10,961	20	-4	62,274
Kagera	50,465	18	7,523	11	6	57,987	70,490	25	19,130	29	-5	89,620	46,459	16	9,978	15	1	56,437
Mwanza	126,170	44	19,920	37	7	146,090	30,849	11	5,565	10	1	36,414	15,919	6	2,215	4	1	18,134
Mara	57,342	39	16,796	39	0	74,138	23,950	16	6,218	14	2	30,168	29,235	20	8,194	19	1	37,429
Manyara	25,777	19	3,060	15	4	28,837	13,988	10	2,629	13	-3	16,618	29,546	22	4,628	23	-1	34,174
Total	1,068,292	28	233,994	25	3	1,302,285	521,452	14	138,957	15	-1	660,409	552,264	14	132,918	14	0	685,182

cont... HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Covered Rainwater Catchment						Uncovered Rainwater Catchment						Water Vendor					
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total
Dodoma	665	0	515	1	0	1,179	21,433	8	5,911	8	0	27,344	0	0	129	0	0	129
Arusha	703	1	62	0	0	765	2,894	2	686	2	0	3,580	0	0	66	0	0	66
Kilimanja	1,517	1	339	1	0	1,856	2,916	2	121	0	1	3,037	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	968	0	168	0	0	1,135	3,080	2	585	1	1	3,665	129	0	161	0	0	290
Morogoro	495	0	123	0	0	618	2,196	1	80	0	1	2,276	186	0	127	0	0	313
Pwani	197	0	180	1	-1	377	9,049	8	1,629	6	2	10,677	179	0	0	0	0	179
Dar es Sa	91	1	26	1	0	117	1,384	8	354	9	-1	1,738	117	1	0	0	1	117
Lindi	1,656	1	661	2	0	2,317	17,188	15	5,929	15	1	23,117	0	0	103	0	0	103
Mtwara	5,671	3	1,130	2	1	6,801	19,119	11	5,861	11	0	24,980	1,379	1	549	1	0	1,928
Ruvuma	27	0	0	0	0	27	1,277	1	320	1	0	1,597	0	0	132	0	0	132
Iringa	452	0	146	0	0	598	5,311	3	2,224	3	0	7,535	132	0	0	0	0	132
Mbeya	1,393	0	168	0	0	1,561	4,057	1	539	1	1	4,597	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	363	0	84	0	0	447	15,149	11	3,108	8	3	18,257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	777	0	0	0	0	777	16,261	8	2,756	8	0	19,017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	72	0	80	0	0	152	1,499	1	82	0	1	1,582	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	32	0	0	32	804	0	197	1	0	1,001	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	1,796	1	575	1	-1	2,371	16,491	5	2,458	5	1	18,949	124	0	247	0	0	371
Kagera	5,328	2	2,223	3	-2	7,551	6,396	2	504	1	1	6,900	188	0	227	0	0	415
Mwanza	1,800	1	389	1	0	2,189	12,063	4	2,317	4	0	14,380	217	0	168	0	0	384
Mara	1,026	1	401	1	0	1,427	4,201	3	1,006	2	1	5,208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1,275	1	149	1	0	1,423	8,190	6	1,381	7	-1	9,571	285	0	41	0	0	326
Total	26,270	1	7,450	1	0	33,720	170,958	4	38,050	4	0	209,007	2,934	0	1,950	0	0	4,884

cont... HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by sex of head of household and Region

Region	Tanker Truck						Bottled Water						Other						Total		
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Differ - ence	Total	Male	Male	Female	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	0	374	1	0	1,288	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	70	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	842	1	298	1	0	1,139	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanja	278	0	139	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	160	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	21	0	0	21	569	0	129	0	0	698	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	118	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	1	87	0	1	1,092	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Sa	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	202	0	0	380	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,480	2	1,026	2	0	4,506	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	475	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	128	0	0	273	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	306	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	767	0	241	0	0	1,008	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	670	0	483	1	0	1,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,928	1	1,283	1	0	5,211	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,590	1	226	1	1	1,816	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,087	2	346	1	1	4,432	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	134	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	112	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,495	1	592	2	-1	2,087	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,057	1	384	1	0	3,441	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	2,359	1	368	1	0	2,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,424	1	737	1	0	4,161	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	59	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243	0	257	0	0	1,500	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,445	2	1,067	2	0	4,512	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	122	0	0	0	0	122	87	0	0	0	0	87	1,228	1	196	1	0	1,424	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	4,586	0	999	0	0	5,585	87	0	21	0	0	108	31,788	1	7,572	1	0	39,360	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.8 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Percent of Households Reporting type of TOILET the household normally use by sex of head of household and Region

Region	No Toilet / Bush				Flush Toilet				Traditional Pit Latrine				Improved Pit Latrine - hh Owned				Other Type				Total							
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total					
Dodoma	14,519	6	5,509	8	20,028	2,327	1	821	1	3,148	232,162	92	62,173	89	294,335	3,547	1	787	1	4,333	1,012	0	863	1	1,875	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	37,385	30	12,846	41	50,232	1,300	1	249	1	1,549	80,469	65	18,000	57	98,470	3,623	3	481	2	4,104	503	0	0	0	503	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanjaro	3,753	2	391	1	4,143	4,733	3	805	2	5,538	162,460	90	32,489	92	194,950	9,705	5	1,606	5	11,310	136	0	96	0	231	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	20,836	10	8,358	13	29,194	1,707	1	26	0	1,733	173,988	87	55,342	85	229,330	3,623	2	1,039	2	4,663	279	0	0	0	279	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	5,693	3	1,283	2	6,975	2,757	1	434	1	3,191	195,008	93	49,294	95	244,301	5,218	2	575	1	5,794	362	0	123	0	484	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	6,541	6	2,391	9	8,932	3,495	3	740	3	4,236	102,831	89	23,046	87	125,877	2,218	2	245	1	2,463	23	0	0	0	23	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	406	2	137	4	544	1,711	10	232	6	1,943	13,709	83	3,339	88	17,048	785	5	64	2	848	0	0	12	0	12	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	4,828	4	2,766	7	7,594	1,819	2	483	1	2,302	105,577	94	37,219	92	142,796	394	0	87	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	3,863	2	3,086	6	6,950	4,033	2	957	2	4,990	166,220	95	49,402	92	215,622	1,463	1	289	1	1,752	0	0	0	0	0	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	1,553	1	538	2	2,090	4,198	3	569	2	4,767	156,107	95	25,465	95	181,572	2,489	2	256	1	2,745	0	0	0	0	0	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	895	0	1,113	1	2,008	6,921	4	1,698	2	8,619	183,080	95	80,781	95	263,860	2,707	1	1,522	2	4,230	0	0	0	0	0	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	4,408	2	1,950	2	6,357	10,151	4	3,746	4	13,898	259,408	93	87,041	92	346,449	4,549	2	1,495	2	6,044	96	0	0	0	96	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	9,198	7	3,041	8	12,238	5,074	4	1,931	5	7,005	124,321	89	35,182	87	159,503	585	0	209	1	794	375	0	0	0	375	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	34,462	17	5,452	16	39,914	1,773	1	584	2	2,357	163,889	81	27,652	82	191,542	1,855	1	132	0	1,987	118	0	0	0	118	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	5,676	4	1,513	7	7,189	3,526	2	869	4	4,395	140,478	93	18,789	88	159,267	1,188	1	188	1	1,376	34	0	0	0	34	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	4,104	2	1,291	5	5,396	3,524	2	595	2	4,119	158,493	95	26,521	93	185,014	1,203	1	34	0	1,237	0	0	0	0	0	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	34,993	11	8,510	16	43,503	11,714	4	971	2	12,686	274,769	85	43,976	82	318,745	1,971	1	479	1	2,450	474	0	0	0	474	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	14,599	5	4,327	7	18,926	9,482	3	2,481	4	11,963	257,813	90	57,650	88	315,464	5,615	2	1,180	2	6,795	129	0	0	0	129	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	23,749	8	7,616	14	31,365	8,728	3	2,590	5	11,317	247,660	87	42,578	79	290,238	5,764	2	1,400	3	7,164	0	0	0	0	0	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	26,075	18	13,469	31	39,544	2,594	2	661	2	3,255	113,367	78	28,548	66	141,915	2,992	2	203	0	3,195	158	0	135	0	293	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	20,167	15	5,384	27	25,551	755	1	289	1	1,044	111,740	83	14,099	71	125,839	1,248	1	154	1	1,402	358	0	0	0	358	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	277,703	7	90,972	10	368,675	92,323	2	21,730	2	114,053	3,423,550	89	818,587	87	4,242,138	62,741	2	12,424	1	75,165	4,055	0	1,229	0	5,284	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.9 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households with Different Assets by Region

Region	Radio									difference	Landline phone								
	Has					Does not have					Has					Does not have			
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male Headed		%	Female Headed	%	Total	Difference	Male	Female	Total	
Dodoma	138,418	55	20,058	29	158,476	115,148	50,095	165,243	26	1,239	0	101	0	1,340	0	252,327	70,053	322,379	
Arusha	83,882	68	20,058	64	97,256	39,399	18,202	57,602	5	1,417	1	123	0	1,541	1	121,864	31,453	153,316	
Kilimanjaro	145,555	81	20,058	57	168,412	35,231	12,530	47,761	24	3,350	2	348	1	3,697	1	177,437	35,039	212,475	
Tanga	136,068	68	20,058	31	162,610	64,365	38,224	102,588	37	1,186	1	152	0	1,337	0	199,247	64,614	263,861	
Morogoro	131,750	63	20,058	39	151,106	77,287	32,353	109,640	24	754	0	136	0	889	0	208,284	51,573	259,857	
Pwani	86,068	75	20,058	76	98,795	29,040	13,695	42,735	-1	322	0	93	0	415	0	114,786	26,328	141,115	
Dar es Salaam	14,909	90	20,058	530	17,683	1,702	1,009	2,711	-440	309	2	4	0	314	2	16,302	3,779	20,081	
Lindi	60,251	53	20,058	49	70,952	52,367	29,854	82,222	4	339	0	0	0	339	0	112,279	40,555	152,834	
Mtwara	87,995	50	20,058	37	97,775	87,584	43,955	131,539	13	167	0	89	0	256	0	175,412	53,645	229,058	
Ruvuma	99,314	60	20,058	75	109,159	65,034	16,982	82,016	-14	1,315	1	181	1	1,496	0	163,032	26,647	189,679	
Iringa	115,989	60	20,058	24	138,974	77,614	62,129	139,743	36	182	0	0	0	182	0	193,421	85,114	278,535	
Mbeya	170,591	61	20,058	21	199,134	108,022	65,689	173,710	40	1,454	1	79	0	1,533	0	277,159	94,152	371,311	
Singida	61,509	44	20,058	50	69,474	78,045	32,396	110,441	-6	363	0	242	1	605	0	139,191	40,120	179,310	
Tabora	115,412	57	20,058	59	126,723	86,684	22,510	109,194	-2	368	0	0	0	368	0	201,729	33,820	235,549	
Rukwa	68,446	45	20,058	94	72,043	82,456	17,762	100,218	-49	267	0	0	0	267	0	150,636	21,359	171,994	
Kigoma	105,120	63	20,058	71	114,459	62,203	19,103	81,306	-8	32	0	0	0	32	0	167,291	28,442	195,733	
Shinyanga	176,597	55	20,058	37	192,251	147,324	38,282	185,607	17	858	0	0	0	858	0	323,064	53,936	376,999	
Kagera	158,594	55	20,058	31	179,555	129,045	44,678	173,722	25	1,391	0	314	0	1,705	0	286,247	65,325	351,572	
Mwanza	192,522	67	20,058	37	214,481	93,379	32,226	125,604	30	1,117	0	168	0	1,285	0	284,783	54,016	338,799	
Mara	93,342	64	20,058	47	107,845	51,844	28,514	80,358	18	977	1	0	0	977	1	144,209	43,016	187,226	
Manyara	67,110	50	20,058	101	74,560	67,158	12,476	79,634	-51	584	0	78	0	662	0	133,685	19,848	153,533	
Total	2,309,441	60	20,058	2	2,621,720	1,550,931	632,664	2,183,595	58	17,989	0	2,109	0	20,098	0	3,842,383	942,834	4,785,217	

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households with Different Assets by Region

Region	Mobile phone									Iron								
	Has					Does not have				Has					Does not have			
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Difference	Male	Female	Total	
Dodoma	1,849	1	0	0	1,849	1	251,717	70,153	321,871	36,349	14	5,030	7	41,379	7	217,217	65,124	282,340
Arusha	7,621	6	571	2	8,192	4	115,660	31,005	146,665	37,054	30	5,854	19	42,908	12	86,227	25,722	111,949
Kilimanjaro	18,640	10	3,035	9	21,676	2	162,146	32,351	194,497	89,620	50	14,832	42	104,453	8	91,166	20,554	111,720
Tanga	4,546	2	565	1	5,112	1	195,886	64,200	260,086	41,012	20	9,017	14	50,029	7	159,421	55,748	215,169
Morogoro	3,645	2	585	1	4,230	1	205,392	51,124	256,516	30,840	15	4,566	9	35,406	6	178,197	47,142	225,340
Pwani	2,109	2	433	2	2,542	0	112,999	25,989	138,988	18,199	16	2,357	9	20,556	7	96,908	24,065	120,974
Dar es Salaam	2,026	12	193	5	2,219	7	14,584	3,591	18,175	5,617	34	657	17	6,275	16	10,993	3,126	14,119
Lindi	576	1	116	0	693	0	112,042	40,439	152,481	15,845	14	3,137	8	18,981	6	96,773	37,419	134,192
Mtwara	287	0	346	1	633	0	175,293	53,389	228,681	28,122	16	3,936	7	32,058	9	147,458	49,798	197,256
Ruvuma	2,230	1	229	1	2,460	1	162,117	26,598	188,715	44,043	27	5,572	21	49,616	6	120,304	21,255	141,559
Iringa	4,124	2	699	1	4,823	1	189,479	84,415	273,894	57,919	30	12,694	15	70,613	15	135,684	72,420	208,104
Mbeya	6,360	2	443	0	6,803	2	272,253	93,788	366,041	73,401	26	15,255	16	88,656	10	205,211	78,977	284,188
Singida	852	1	611	2	1,463	-1	138,702	39,751	178,452	18,730	13	3,069	8	21,799	6	120,823	37,293	158,116
Tabora	1,933	1	403	1	2,336	0	200,163	33,417	233,581	38,193	19	3,878	11	42,071	7	163,903	29,942	193,846
Rukwa	712	0	72	0	784	0	150,191	21,286	171,477	22,049	15	1,594	7	23,642	7	128,854	19,765	148,618
Kigoma	1,094	1	310	1	1,404	0	166,229	28,132	194,361	22,614	14	923	3	23,536	10	144,710	27,519	172,229
Shinyanga	5,546	2	180	0	5,725	1	318,376	53,756	372,132	59,285	18	5,164	10	64,449	9	264,636	48,772	313,409
Kagera	7,773	3	951	1	8,724	1	279,865	64,688	344,553	50,258	17	8,319	13	58,577	5	237,380	57,320	294,700
Mwanza	5,465	2	925	2	6,390	0	280,436	53,259	333,695	51,066	18	5,386	10	56,452	8	234,835	48,798	283,633
Mara	3,778	3	321	1	4,098	2	141,409	42,696	184,105	42,963	30	7,717	18	50,680	12	102,223	35,300	137,523
Manyara	1,818	1	112	1	1,930	1	132,450	19,814	152,265	22,336	17	2,031	10	24,366	6	111,933	17,895	129,828
Total	82,983	2	11,101	1	94,085	1	3,777,389	933,841	4,711,230	805,516	21	120,987	13	926,503	8	3,054,856	823,955	3,878,811

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households with Different Assets by Region

Region	Wheelbarrow									Bicycle								
	Has					Does not have				Yes					Differ - ence	No		
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male		Female	Total	
Dodoma	7,792	3	1,005	1	8,797	2	245,774	69,149	314,923	95,606	38	9,590	14	105,196	24	157,960	60,564	218,523
Arusha	17,476	14	2,020	6	19,495	8	105,805	29,556	135,362	37,466	30	3,008	10	40,475	21	85,815	28,568	114,383
Kilimanjaro	39,537	22	4,876	14	44,412	8	141,250	30,511	171,760	55,804	31	5,402	15	61,206	16	124,983	29,984	154,967
Tanga	7,857	4	1,071	2	8,928	2	192,575	63,695	256,270	73,732	37	11,307	17	85,039	19	126,701	53,459	180,160
Morogoro	9,696	5	898	2	10,595	3	199,341	50,811	250,151	91,018	44	10,012	19	101,029	24	118,019	41,697	159,717
Pwani	4,042	4	329	1	4,371	2	111,066	26,093	137,159	58,758	51	4,886	18	63,644	33	56,350	21,536	77,886
Dar es Salaam	1,999	12	88	2	2,088	10	14,612	3,695	18,307	8,345	50	585	15	8,930	35	8,265	3,199	11,464
Lindi	1,156	1	375	1	1,531	0	111,461	40,180	151,642	51,832	46	7,703	19	59,535	27	60,786	32,852	93,638
Mtwara	2,100	1	382	1	2,482	0	173,479	53,352	226,831	92,023	52	10,703	20	102,726	32	83,557	43,031	126,588
Ruvuma	7,344	4	600	2	7,944	2	157,004	26,227	183,231	65,155	40	4,551	17	69,706	23	99,192	22,277	121,469
Iringa	15,213	8	2,655	3	17,868	5	178,390	82,459	260,849	89,294	46	14,505	17	103,799	29	104,308	70,609	174,917
Mbeya	17,773	6	2,822	3	20,595	3	260,840	91,410	352,250	115,638	42	15,165	16	130,803	25	162,974	79,067	242,041
Singida	7,412	5	591	1	8,003	4	132,141	39,771	171,912	48,960	35	4,904	12	53,864	23	90,593	35,458	126,051
Tabora	12,022	6	649	2	12,671	4	190,074	33,171	223,246	152,647	76	11,889	35	164,536	40	49,450	21,931	71,381
Rukwa	4,912	3	288	1	5,199	2	145,990	21,071	167,061	61,151	41	3,426	16	64,577	24	89,751	17,932	107,683
Kigoma	5,450	3	0	0	5,450	3	161,873	28,442	190,315	82,538	49	4,357	15	86,895	34	84,785	24,085	108,870
Shinyanga	35,627	11	3,767	7	39,393	4	288,295	50,169	338,464	226,536	70	19,995	37	246,531	33	97,385	33,941	131,326
Kagera	18,139	6	2,636	4	20,775	2	269,499	63,003	332,502	124,242	43	13,907	21	138,149	22	163,396	51,732	215,128
Mwanza	17,705	6	1,902	4	19,607	3	268,195	52,282	320,477	196,351	69	19,981	37	216,333	32	89,549	34,203	123,752
Mara	9,586	7	1,471	3	11,057	3	135,601	41,545	177,146	83,883	58	11,060	26	94,942	32	61,304	31,957	93,261
Manyara	6,570	5	743	4	7,312	1	127,699	19,183	146,882	59,529	44	4,936	25	64,464	20	74,740	14,990	89,730
Total	249,408	6	29,167	3	278,575	3	3,610,964	915,776	4,526,740	1,870,509	48	191,870	20	2,062,379	28	1,989,863	753,072	2,742,935

cont....HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Number of Households with Different Assets by Region

Region	Vehicle									Television / Video									Total households		
	Yes					No				Yes					No				Male	Female	Total
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male	Female	Total					
Dodoma	2,291	1	126	0	2,418	1	251,274	70,027	321,302	1,835	1	0	0	1,835	1	251,730	70,153	321,884	253,566	70,153	323,719
Arusha	3,761	3	511	2	4,271	1	119,521	31,065	150,586	3,311	3	636	2	3,947	1	119,970	30,940	150,910	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanjaro	6,436	4	610	2	7,046	2	174,350	34,777	209,127	8,627	5	739	2	9,366	3	172,160	34,647	206,807	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	1,986	1	333	1	2,319	0	198,446	64,433	262,879	2,226	1	488	1	2,714	0	198,207	64,278	262,485	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	2,686	1	0	0	2,686	1	206,351	51,709	258,060	1,735	1	231	0	1,966	0	207,302	51,478	258,779	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	1,150	1	203	1	1,354	0	113,957	26,219	140,176	1,557	1	197	1	1,754	1	113,551	26,225	139,776	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	1,287	8	50	1	1,337	6	15,323	3,734	19,057	1,468	9	144	4	1,612	5	15,143	3,639	18,782	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	567	1	185	0	751	0	112,051	40,371	152,422	687	1	277	1	964	0	111,931	40,278	152,209	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	2,070	1	196	0	2,266	1	173,509	53,539	227,048	933	1	270	1	1,203	0	174,646	53,465	228,111	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	2,079	1	205	1	2,284	1	162,268	26,622	188,890	1,472	1	77	0	1,549	1	162,875	26,751	189,626	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	2,715	1	119	0	2,835	1	190,887	84,995	275,882	3,042	2	245	0	3,288	1	190,560	84,869	275,429	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	4,726	2	591	1	5,318	1	273,886	93,640	367,527	3,612	1	1,118	1	4,730	0	275,001	93,113	368,114	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	1,379	1	85	0	1,464	1	138,174	40,277	178,451	801	1	0	0	801	1	138,752	40,362	179,114	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	2,752	1	462	1	3,214	0	199,344	33,358	232,702	2,013	1	114	0	2,127	1	200,084	33,706	233,790	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	1,070	1	0	0	1,070	1	149,832	21,359	171,191	849	1	0	0	849	1	150,054	21,359	171,412	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	678	0	0	0	678	0	166,646	28,442	195,088	1,012	1	127	0	1,138	0	166,312	28,315	194,627	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	3,686	1	550	1	4,236	0	320,235	53,386	373,621	3,203	1	489	1	3,692	0	320,718	53,447	374,166	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	2,411	1	472	1	2,883	0	285,228	65,167	350,394	2,781	1	329	1	3,110	0	284,858	65,310	350,167	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	3,101	1	343	1	3,444	0	282,799	53,841	336,640	3,071	1	626	1	3,697	0	282,830	53,558	336,388	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	1,353	1	342	1	1,696	0	143,833	42,674	186,507	1,413	1	136	0	1,550	1	143,773	42,880	186,653	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	1,406	1	78	0	1,483	1	132,863	19,848	152,711	937	1	90	0	1,028	0	133,331	19,836	153,167	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	49,592	1	5,461	1	55,053	1	3,810,780	939,481	4,750,261	46,585	1	6,334	1	52,919	1	3,813,788	938,608	4,752,396	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.10 HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES: Average Number of Meals HH Normally has per day by sex of HoHH by Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Dodoma	2.2	2.2	2.2
Arusha	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kilimanjaro	2.6	2.6	2.6
Tanga	2.7	2.7	2.7
Morogoro	2.4	2.3	2.4
Pwani	2.6	2.6	2.6
Dar es Salaam	2.6	2.5	2.6
Lindi	2.4	2.3	2.3
Mtwara	2.3	2.2	2.3
Ruvuma	2.6	2.6	2.6
Iringa	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mbeya	2.3	2.2	2.3
Singida	2.3	2.3	2.3
Tabora	2.6	2.4	2.6
Rukwa	2.0	2.0	2.0
Kigoma	2.1	2.1	2.1
Shinyanga	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kagera	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mwanza	2.2	2.3	2.3
Mara	2.4	2.4	2.4
Manyara	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total	2.4	2.3	2.4

34.11 Average Number of Days the HH consumed meat during the previous week by sex of HoHH by Region.

Region	Sex of Head of Household		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Dodoma	1.1	1.0	1.1
Arusha	1.1	1.0	1.1
Kilimanjaro	1.6	1.4	1.6
Tanga	1.3	1.1	1.2
Morogoro	1.1	1.0	1.1
Pwani	0.9	0.7	0.9
Dar es Salaam	1.2	0.7	1.1
Lindi	0.9	0.6	0.8
Mtwara	1.0	0.7	1.0
Ruvuma	1.3	1.0	1.3
Iringa	1.3	1.0	1.2
Mbeya	1.4	1.1	1.3
Singida	1.2	1.0	1.1
Tabora	1.2	1.0	1.2
Rukwa	1.0	0.6	0.9
Kigoma	0.8	0.5	0.7
Shinyanga	1.0	0.7	0.9
Kagera	0.7	0.5	0.7
Mwanza	1.1	0.9	1.0
Mara	1.3	1.1	1.3
Manyara	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	1.1	0.9	1.1

34.12 Number of Households that have problems in satisfying its food needs by Sex of Household Head and Region

Region	Never					Seldom					Sometimes				
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total
Dodoma	88,061	35	17,384	25	105,445	86,368	34	23,837	34	110,205	19,428	8	3,660	5	23,088
Arusha	48,131	39	9,586	30	57,717	39,092	32	7,164	23	46,256	8,046	7	2,003	6	10,049
Kilimanjaro	100,498	56	17,407	49	117,906	53,550	30	10,922	31	64,472	7,625	4	1,813	5	9,438
Tanga	71,556	36	21,151	33	92,707	86,213	43	25,302	39	111,515	13,803	7	6,226	10	20,029
Morogoro	83,421	40	13,503	26	96,924	72,884	35	17,976	35	90,859	16,210	8	4,873	9	21,083
Pwani	31,552	27	5,464	21	37,016	43,574	38	10,326	39	53,900	9,938	9	2,186	8	12,124
Dar es Salaam	6,942	42	1,032	27	7,974	5,582	34	1,633	43	7,215	993	6	379	10	1,372
Lindi	37,194	33	12,651	31	49,845	37,622	33	13,371	33	50,993	9,540	8	2,435	6	11,975
Mtwara	75,483	43	19,424	36	94,907	58,952	34	16,512	31	75,463	13,468	8	5,256	10	18,724
Ruvuma	103,709	63	15,829	59	119,538	41,555	25	6,612	25	48,168	10,636	6	1,914	7	12,550
Iringa	126,581	65	44,824	53	171,406	39,618	20	21,905	26	61,523	12,452	6	6,956	8	19,408
Mbeya	165,627	59	49,421	52	215,048	76,694	28	27,063	29	103,757	12,515	4	6,864	7	19,378
Singida	45,627	33	9,434	23	55,062	48,685	35	12,339	31	61,025	7,085	5	2,561	6	9,646
Tabora	91,411	45	14,248	42	105,659	66,327	33	10,119	30	76,446	14,507	7	2,446	7	16,953
Rukwa	76,153	50	6,581	31	82,734	47,429	31	8,420	39	55,848	10,050	7	1,906	9	11,957
Kigoma	108,819	65	15,313	54	124,132	35,784	21	6,692	24	42,476	12,119	7	2,740	10	14,859
Shinyanga	112,436	35	13,449	25	125,885	114,954	35	19,048	35	134,001	21,407	7	2,712	5	24,119
Kagera	121,140	42	25,009	38	146,149	93,302	32	20,954	32	114,257	39,206	14	7,440	11	46,646
Mwanza	154,434	54	23,258	43	177,692	78,050	27	14,050	26	92,100	12,517	4	3,433	6	15,950
Mara	64,118	44	13,995	33	78,113	49,739	34	15,061	35	64,799	7,907	5	2,638	6	10,545
Manyara	50,379	38	6,850	34	57,229	49,113	37	7,249	36	56,362	6,404	5	939	5	7,343
Total	1,763,272	46	355,814	38	2,119,086	1,225,086	32	296,555	31	1,521,641	265,857	7	71,380	8	337,238

34.13 Number of Households that have problems in satisfying its food needs by Sex of Household Head and Region

Region	Often					Always					Total Households	
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Arusha	39,350	16	15,837	23	55,187	20,358	8	9,435	13	29,793	253,566	70,153
Morogoro	18,464	15	8,885	28	27,349	9,227	7	4,258	13	13,486	123,281	31,576
Singida	10,834	6	2,918	8	13,752	8,278	5	2,326	7	10,605	180,786	35,386
Mwanza	15,511	8	6,627	10	22,138	13,350	7	5,459	8	18,810	200,432	64,766
Dodoma	20,533	10	8,655	17	29,188	16,008	8	6,683	13	22,691	209,037	51,709
Shinyanga	22,981	20	6,576	25	29,557	7,062	6	1,871	7	8,933	115,108	26,422
Mara	2,173	13	466	12	2,639	921	6	273	7	1,194	16,611	3,783
Rukwa	17,548	16	7,626	19	25,174	10,715	10	4,472	11	15,187	112,618	40,555
Mtwara	16,754	10	9,340	17	26,093	10,923	6	3,204	6	14,127	175,579	53,735
Kigoma	3,743	2	1,047	4	4,790	4,704	3	1,425	5	6,129	164,347	26,827
Iringa	9,431	5	6,919	8	16,350	5,521	3	4,509	5	10,029	193,603	85,114
Tabora	16,406	6	6,743	7	23,149	7,370	3	4,142	4	11,512	278,613	94,232
Pwani	20,991	15	8,714	22	29,705	17,164	12	7,314	18	24,478	139,553	40,362
Kagera	16,391	8	4,219	12	20,610	13,461	7	2,788	8	16,249	202,097	33,820
Tanga	10,158	7	3,054	14	13,212	7,112	5	1,398	7	8,509	150,902	21,359
Kilimanjaro	4,997	3	1,576	6	6,573	5,604	3	2,120	7	7,725	167,324	28,442
Mbeya	43,455	13	11,607	22	55,062	31,670	10	7,120	13	38,789	323,921	53,936
Ruvuma	19,278	7	7,877	12	27,155	14,712	5	4,359	7	19,070	287,638	65,639
Lindi	25,869	9	7,939	15	33,808	15,030	5	5,504	10	20,534	285,901	54,184
Manyara	13,326	9	5,926	14	19,252	10,096	7	5,397	13	15,493	145,187	43,016
Dar es Salaam	18,796	14	3,342	17	22,138	9,578	7	1,546	8	11,123	134,268	19,926
Total	366,989	10	135,892	14	502,882	238,866	6	85,602	9	324,468	3,860,372	944,942

34.14 Percent of Households reporting no problems and problems in satisfying its food needs by Sex of Household Head and Region

Region	Never or seldom			Often or always		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	difference	Male Headed	Female Headed	difference
Arusha	71	53	18	22	42	-19
Morogoro	75	61	14	17	30	-12
Singida	68	54	14	27	40	-12
Mwanza	81	69	12	14	25	-11
Dodoma	69	59	10	24	36	-12
Shinyanga	70	60	10	23	35	-12
Mara	78	68	11	16	26	-10
Rukwa	82	70	12	11	21	-9
Mtwara	77	67	10	16	23	-8
Kigoma	86	77	9	6	13	-7
Iringa	86	78	7	8	13	-6
Tabora	78	72	6	15	21	-6
Pwani	65	60	6	26	32	-6
Kagera	75	70	5	12	19	-7
Tanga	79	72	7	14	19	-4
Kilimanjaro	85	80	5	11	15	-4
Mbeya	87	81	6	9	12	-3
Ruvuma	88	84	5	5	9	-4
Lindi	66	64	2	25	30	-5
Manyara	74	71	3	21	25	-3
Dar es Salaam	75	70	5	19	20	-1
Total	77	69	8	16	23	-8

34.15 Households Reporting Lack of Finances to Purchase by Sex of HoHH by Region

Region	Price Too High					No Money to Buy					Total					
	Number of Male HoHh	% of male HoHH lack finance	Number of Female HoHH	% of female HoHh lack finances	Total	Number of Male HoHH	% of male HoHH lack finance	Number of Female HoHH	% of female HoHh lack finances	Total	Number of Male HoHH	% of male HoHH	Number of Female HoHH	% of Female HoHH	Total HH lack finance	% of total number of HH
Dodoma	1,144	97	321	97	1,465	40	3	11	3	51	1,184	0	332	0	1,516	0
Arusha	699	93	185	91	884	56	7	19	9	75	755	1	204	1	959	1
Kilimanjaro	732	97	217	98	949	22	3	4	2	26	754	0	221	1	975	0
Tanga	1,590	98	556	98	2,146	28	2	9	2	37	1,618	1	565	1	2,183	1
Morogoro	1,075	97	266	97	1,341	28	3	7	3	35	1,103	1	273	1	1,376	1
Pwani	976	98	236	98	1,212	23	2	5	2	28	999	1	241	1	1,240	1
Dar es Salaam	194	87	58	97	252	28	13	2	3	30	222	1	60	2	282	1
Lindi	660	97	240	97	900	23	3	8	3	31	683	1	248	1	931	1
Mtwara	806	97	272	98	1,078	23	3	5	2	28	829	0	277	1	1,106	0
Ruvuma	1,181	99	201	99	1,382	16	1	2	1	18	1,197	1	203	1	1,400	1
Iringa	1,260	98	602	99	1,862	24	2	5	1	29	1,284	1	607	1	1,891	1
Mbeya	1,329	96	506	97	1,835	52	4	18	3	70	1,381	0	524	1	1,905	1
Singida	858	99	256	98	1,114	10	1	6	2	16	868	1	262	1	1,130	1
Tabora	1,121	98	233	98	1,354	27	2	5	2	32	1,148	1	238	1	1,386	1
Rukwa	1,009	98	148	98	1,157	20	2	3	2	23	1,029	1	151	1	1,180	1
Kigoma	812	99	160	98	972	11	1	3	2	14	823	0	163	1	986	1
Shinyanga	1,698	98	330	98	2,028	40	2	6	2	46	1,738	1	336	1	2,074	1
Kagera	1,042	98	239	98	1,281	22	2	5	2	27	1,064	0	244	0	1,308	0
Mwanza	1,087	98	258	98	1,345	18	2	4	2	22	1,105	0	262	0	1,367	0
Mara	649	97	225	97	874	20	3	6	3	26	669	0	231	1	900	0
Manyara	1,143	97	186	97	1,329	35	3	5	3	40	1,178	1	191	1	1,369	1
Total	21,065	97	5,695	98	26,760	566	3	138	2	704	21,631	1	5,833	1	27,464	1

34.16 Households not using farm implements for lack of finances by region

Region	Price Too High						No Money to Buy / Rent						Total						Total Number of Households		
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	%	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	%	male hh	femalehh	total
Dodoma	6,699	54	1,796	51	8,495	53	5,629	46	1,756	49	7,385	47	12,328	5	3,552	5	15,880		253,566	70,153	
Arusha	4,601	68	1,239	67	5,840	68	2,180	32	604	33	2,784	32	6,781	6	1,843	6	8,624	6	123,281	31,576	154,857
Kilimanjaro	2,646	49	669	55	3,315	50	2,765	51	542	45	3,307	50	5,411	3	1,211	3	6,622	3	180,786	35,386	216,173
Tanga	6,938	47	2,238	50	9,176	48	7,701	53	2,244	50	9,945	52	14,639	7	4,482	7	19,121	7	200,432	64,766	265,198
Morogoro	5,797	57	1,441	57	7,238	57	4,408	43	1,092	43	5,500	43	10,205	5	2,533	5	12,738	5	209,037	51,709	260,746
Pwani	6,021	52	1,360	52	7,381	52	5,465	48	1,241	48	6,706	48	11,486	10	2,601	10	14,087	10	115,108	26,422	141,530
Dar es Salaam	2,068	49	421	44	2,489	48	2,190	51	533	56	2,723	52	4,258	26	954	25	5,212	26	16,611	3,783	20,394
Lindi	3,092	50	1,087	48	4,179	50	3,053	50	1,187	52	4,240	50	6,145	5	2,274	6	8,419	5	112,618	40,555	153,173
Mtwara	4,692	53	1,327	47	6,019	52	4,182	47	1,469	53	5,651	48	8,874	5	2,796	5	11,670	5	175,579	53,735	229,314
Ruvuma	4,154	44	658	43	4,812	44	5,194	56	862	57	6,056	56	9,348	6	1,520	6	10,868	6	164,347	26,827	191,175
Iringa	5,812	48	2,532	49	8,344	48	6,247	52	2,615	51	8,862	52	12,059	6	5,147	6	17,206	6	193,603	85,114	278,717
Mbeya	6,957	47	2,363	47	9,320	47	7,740	53	2,704	53	10,444	53	14,697	5	5,067	5	19,764	5	278,613	94,232	372,844
Singida	4,821	57	1,435	54	6,256	56	3,657	43	1,217	46	4,874	44	8,478	6	2,652	7	11,130	6	139,553	40,362	179,915
Tabora	6,257	45	1,022	42	7,279	45	7,497	55	1,435	58	8,932	55	13,754	7	2,457	7	16,211	7	202,097	33,820	235,917
Rukwa	4,831	50	684	47	5,515	49	4,875	50	768	53	5,643	51	9,706	6	1,452	7	11,158	6	150,902	21,359	172,261
Kigoma	3,661	56	717	58	4,378	56	2,866	44	524	42	3,390	44	6,527	4	1,241	4	7,768	4	167,324	28,442	195,765
Shinyanga	9,246	52	1,625	51	10,871	52	8,596	48	1,553	49	10,149	48	17,842	6	3,178	6	21,020	6	323,921	53,936	377,857
Kagera	6,240	56	1,421	58	7,661	56	4,875	44	1,030	42	5,905	44	11,115	4	2,451	4	13,566	4	287,638	65,639	353,277
Mwanza	7,943	52	1,542	49	9,485	51	7,323	48	1,611	51	8,934	49	15,266	5	3,153	6	18,419	5	285,901	54,184	340,085
Mara	4,587	60	1,348	57	5,935	59	3,075	40	998	43	4,073	41	7,662	5	2,346	5	10,008	5	145,187	43,016	188,203
Manyara	5,039	53	747	50	5,786	53	4,482	47	738	50	5,220	47	9,521	7	1,485	7	11,006	7	134,268	19,926	154,194
Total	112,102	52	27,672	51	139,774	52	104,000	48	26,723	49	130,723	48	216,102	6	54,395	6	270,497	6	3,860,372	944,942	4,805,315

34.17 number of Households reporting transport or transport costs as a reason for not marketing crops by Sex of Head of Household and Region.

Region	No Transport					Transport Cost Too High					Total					Total Number of Households	
	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dodoma	103,090	41	26,258	37	129,347	130,255	51	31,274	54	161,529	233,344	92	57,531	82	290,876	253,566	70,153
Arusha	30,999	25	6,751	21	37,750	51,303	42	9,941	60	61,244	82,302	67	16,692	53	98,994	123,281	31,576
Kilimanjaro	71,352	39	13,397	38	84,749	94,692	52	17,998	57	112,689	166,043	92	31,395	89	197,438	180,786	35,386
Tanga	78,559	39	22,158	34	100,717	108,891	54	28,387	56	137,277	187,449	94	50,545	78	237,994	200,432	64,766
Morogoro	78,957	38	19,031	37	97,988	102,652	49	24,068	56	126,720	181,608	87	43,099	83	224,707	209,037	51,709
Pwani	28,281	25	5,975	23	34,256	41,680	36	7,369	55	49,049	69,961	61	13,345	51	83,305	115,108	26,422
Dar es Salaam	6,799	41	1,341	35	8,140	9,347	56	1,665	55	11,011	16,145	97	3,006	79	19,151	16,611	3,783
Lindi	38,904	35	10,281	25	49,185	48,168	43	12,448	55	60,616	87,071	77	22,729	56	109,800	112,618	40,555
Mtwara	39,395	22	8,333	16	47,728	54,678	31	11,024	57	65,702	94,073	54	19,357	36	113,430	175,579	53,735
Ruvuma	23,185	14	3,271	12	26,457	41,806	25	5,805	64	47,611	64,992	40	9,076	34	74,068	164,347	26,827
Iringa	85,032	44	28,054	33	113,087	106,395	55	36,285	56	142,680	191,427	99	64,340	76	255,767	193,603	85,114
Mbeya	119,818	43	36,435	39	156,254	155,683	56	44,999	55	200,682	275,501	99	81,434	86	356,936	278,613	94,232
Singida	42,993	31	8,993	22	51,986	55,450	40	11,000	55	66,450	98,442	71	19,993	50	118,435	139,553	40,362
Tabora	79,360	39	9,074	27	88,433	86,782	43	9,319	51	96,101	166,142	82	18,392	54	184,534	202,097	33,820
Rukwa	90,255	60	10,406	49	100,662	111,764	74	13,795	57	125,559	202,020	134	24,201	113	226,220	150,902	21,359
Kigoma	79,022	47	10,341	36	89,364	108,389	65	14,098	58	122,487	187,411	112	24,440	86	211,851	167,324	28,442
Shinyanga	102,131	32	13,604	25	115,735	127,234	39	14,787	52	142,021	229,365	71	28,391	53	257,755	323,921	53,936
Kagera	127,380	44	27,090	41	154,470	156,664	54	35,197	57	191,861	284,044	99	62,287	95	346,331	287,638	65,639
Mwanza	115,631	40	17,582	32	133,213	135,314	47	19,992	53	155,305	250,945	88	37,574	69	288,519	285,901	54,184
Mara	53,509	37	13,430	31	66,939	56,511	39	14,491	52	71,002	110,020	76	27,921	65	137,940	145,187	43,016
Manyara	50,196	37	5,906	30	56,102	57,985	43	6,431	52	64,416	108,181	81	12,337	62	120,517	134,268	19,926
Total	1,444,846	37	297,712	32	1,742,558	1,841,641	48	370,371	55	2,212,012	3,286,487	85	668,083	71	3,954,570	3,860,372	944,942

34.18 Number of HH not having planted during the short rainy season for lack of money by sex of HoHH by Region

Region	Sex of Head of Household		
	Male	Female	Total
Dodoma	457	0	457
Arusha	2,351	298	2,649
Kilimanjaro	2,252	552	2,804
Tanga	814	611	1,425
Morogoro	5,212	1,283	6,495
Pwani	1,186	414	1,599
Dar es Salaam	284	120	404
Lindi	1,151	718	1,869
Ruvuma	132	128	260
Mbeya	1,581	597	2,178
Tabora	26	0	26
Kigoma	356	0	356
Shinyanga	675	139	814
Kagera	884	657	1,541
Mwanza	989	54	1,044
Mara	1,374	916	2,290
Manyara	2,424	285	2,710
Total	22,147	6,774	28,921

34.19 Number of HH not having planted during the long rainy season for lack of money by sex of HoHH

Region	Sex of Head of Household		
	Male	Female	Total
Arusha	989	0	989
Kilimanjaro	1,104	410	1,514
Tanga	164	59	223
Morogoro	1,691	322	2,013
Pwani	1,139	213	1,352
Dar es Salaam	183	47	231
Mtwara	99	0	99
Mbeya	235	0	235
Kigoma	5,041	448	5,489
Shinyanga	213	0	213
Kagera	6,203	807	7,010
Mwanza	8,284	1,530	9,814
Mara	1,138	659	1,797
Manyara	0	45	45
Total	26,482	4,541	31,023

34.20 Percent of Households by main Source of Drinking Water WET SEASON by Sex of HoHH and Region

Region	Protected water sources				Unprotected water sources		Other	
	Piped Water Male Headed	Piped Water Female Hwaded	Male Headed	Female Hwaded	Male Headed	Female Hwaded	Male Headed	Female Hwaded
Dodoma	35	39	10	11	54	50	1	1
Arusha	58	60	4	4	37	37	1	1
Kilimanjaro	58	54	7	10	34	36	0	0
Tanga	21	24	13	14	65	61	0	0
Morogoro	24	24	23	24	53	52	0	0
Pwani	11	14	10	9	78	77	1	0
Dar es Salaam	14	7	17	15	68	78	0	0
Lindi	9	12	17	18	74	70	0	0
Mtwara	27	24	12	12	59	62	2	2
Ruvuma	27	30	19	24	54	46	0	0
Iringa	33	33	10	13	57	54	0	0
Mbeya	24	25	12	14	62	60	1	1
Singida	17	18	15	19	66	62	1	1
Tabora	2	4	9	13	87	82	2	1
Rukwa	17	18	27	34	56	47	0	0
Kigoma	25	18	31	24	44	56	1	2
Shinyanga	12	13	27	30	60	56	1	1
Kagera	10	14	27	28	61	57	1	1
Mwanza	9	12	26	32	65	56	0	0
Mara	3	5	15	17	79	75	2	2
Manyara	24	23	17	17	58	59	1	1
Total	22	23	17	18	60	58	1	1

34.21 Source of main source of drinking water DRY SEASON by sex of HoHH by Region

Region	Piped Water			Protected sources			Unprotected sources				Other		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Dodoma	45	45	45	11	11	11	111,005	44	44	44	0	0	0
Arusha	59	60	59	5	5	5	42,445	34	34	34	1	2	1
Kilimanjaro	57	51	56	7	10	7	64,334	36	39	36	0	0	0
Tanga	22	21	22	13	15	13	130,077	65	64	65	0	0	0
Morogoro	25	25	25	23	25	23	109,744	52	50	52	0	0	0
Pwani	14	14	14	11	9	10	86,112	75	77	75	1	0	1
Dar es Salaam	16	9	15	18	12	17	10,956	66	79	68	0	0	0
Lindi	13	16	14	18	20	19	77,511	69	63	67	0	1	0
Mtwara	29	25	28	10	11	10	105,976	60	64	61	0	0	0
Ruvuma	25	27	26	18	24	19	92,312	56	49	55	0	0	0
Iringa	32	31	32	11	14	12	109,788	57	56	56	0	0	0
Mbeya	23	24	23	13	14	13	177,966	64	62	63	0	0	0
Singida	20	22	20	18	20	19	87,125	62	58	61	0	0	0
Tabora	2	3	2	8	13	9	179,318	89	83	88	1	1	1
Rukwa	15	17	15	27	34	28	87,546	58	50	57	0	0	0
Kigoma	22	16	21	31	24	30	77,461	46	58	48	1	2	1
Shinyanga	13	13	13	29	32	30	185,401	57	55	57	1	0	1
Kagera	10	14	11	26	25	26	185,115	64	61	64	0	0	0
Mwanza	10	14	11	27	33	28	179,530	63	54	61	0	0	0
Mara	4	5	4	14	17	15	119,105	82	78	81	0	0	0
Manyara	26	27	26	18	19	18	74,860	56	54	56	0	0	0
Total	23	24	23	18	18	18	2,293,686	59	58	59	0	0	0

