

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**BARIADI TOWN COUNCIL**



**BARIADI TOWN COUNCIL  
SOCIO - ECONOMIC  
PROFILE 2014**

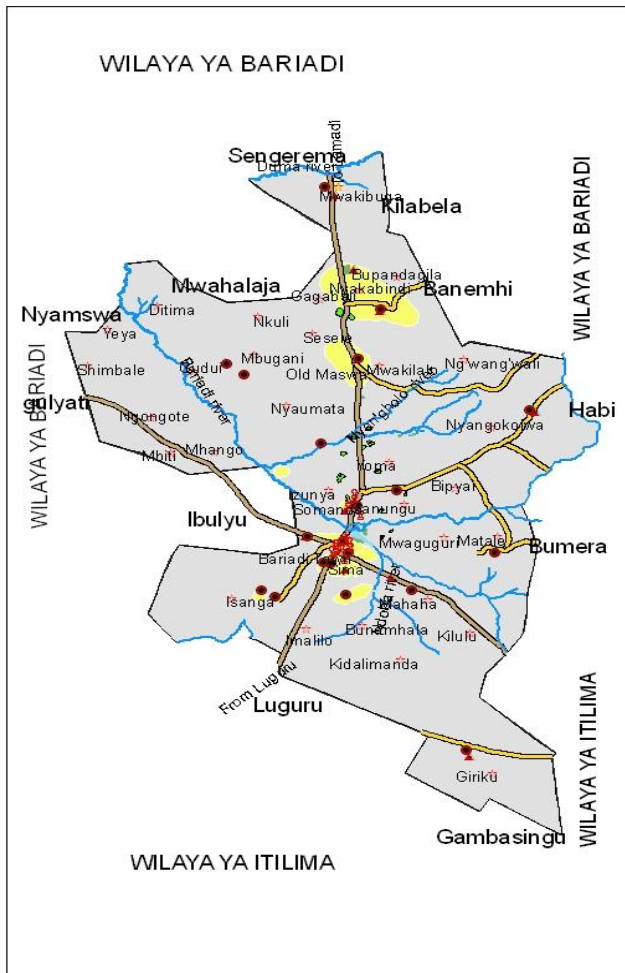
**The Town Director**

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# Map of Bariadi Town Council

RAMANI YA MIPAKA YA HALMASHAURI YA MJI WA BARIADI



**UFUNGUO**

- ☆ KIJUJI
- DARAJA
- KILIMA
- ⊕ KITUO CHA AFYA
- ⊕ HOSPITALI
- ⊕ MSIKITI
- ⊕ KAHISA
- SHULE YA MSINGI
- ▲ SHULE YA SEKONDARI
- VUJITO
- MTO
- BARABARA HONGO
- BARABARA KUU
- MSITU
- MAKAZI
- BWAWA
- MPAKA YA MJI

IMEANDALIWA NA:  
HALMASHAURI YA MJI  
WA BARIADI

APRILI, 2013

**KIPIMO:**  
**1: 250,000**

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## **CHAPTER ONE:**

### **1.0. LAND, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE**

#### **1.1 Geographical location**

Bariadi Town Council is the head quarter of Simiyu Region. This council covers the area of 876.71 km<sup>2</sup> and bordered with Sakwe and Ngulyati Wards on the West, Dutwa, Mwadobana and Ikungulyabashashi on the North, Bumera, Nkololo and Budalabujiga wards on the East, Luguru and Nkoma wards (Itilima District) on the South

#### **1.2 Physical characteristics and administrative areas**

The Council was established in 2012 as a process of upgrading of Bariadi Township Authority as per Government Notice No.278 of 24th August, 2012.

The Bariadi Town Council is about 1192km from Dar es salaam City. It has ten wards; Bariadi, Somanda, Sima, Malambo, Nyangokolwa, Guduwi, Nyakabindi and Bunahmala, which amount to an area of 876.71 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### **1.3 Climatic Features:**

The council has a tropical type of climate with clearly distinguished rainy and dry seasons. According to meteorological statistics the average temperature for Bariadi is about 28<sup>0</sup> C with an experience of a rainfall of 600mm as minimum and 900 mm as maximum per year. The area has two seasons a year. The rainy season usually starts between mid- October and December and ends in the second week of May. Normally it has two peak seasons. The first peak lies between mid- October and December, while the second one, the longer season, falls between February and mid- may. As such, the whole rainy season covers a total of almost six months, with a dry spell which usually occurs in January. The dry season begins in mid-May and ends in mid-October. This is a period of about five months. The dry season is the worst period for this area.

The soils are hard to cultivate, pastures become very poor, and availability of water for domestic use and livestock become acute problem. The amount and distribution pattern of rainfall in the region is generally unequal and unpredictable. This implies that rainfall as a source of water for domestic and production purposes in the region is less reliable for sustainable water supply.

## 1.4 Topography and Vegetation

The topography of Bariadi is characterized by flat, gently undulating plains covered with low sparse vegetation. The dominant soils are heavy black clay soils with areas of red loam and sandy soil. It is observed that most of the Council is dry flat lowland.

## 1.5 Ethnicity of Indigenous people

The major ethnic group is the Wasukuma(Wanyantuzu) who dominate a good number of Council residents and are mostly found in every ward of the Council with a few number of other ethnic groups including Wanyiramba in Malambo, Sima, Bariadi, Somanda and Isanga wards. The Bariadi town is a trading centre, running businesses with domination of agricultural and livestock activities.

## 1.6. Population

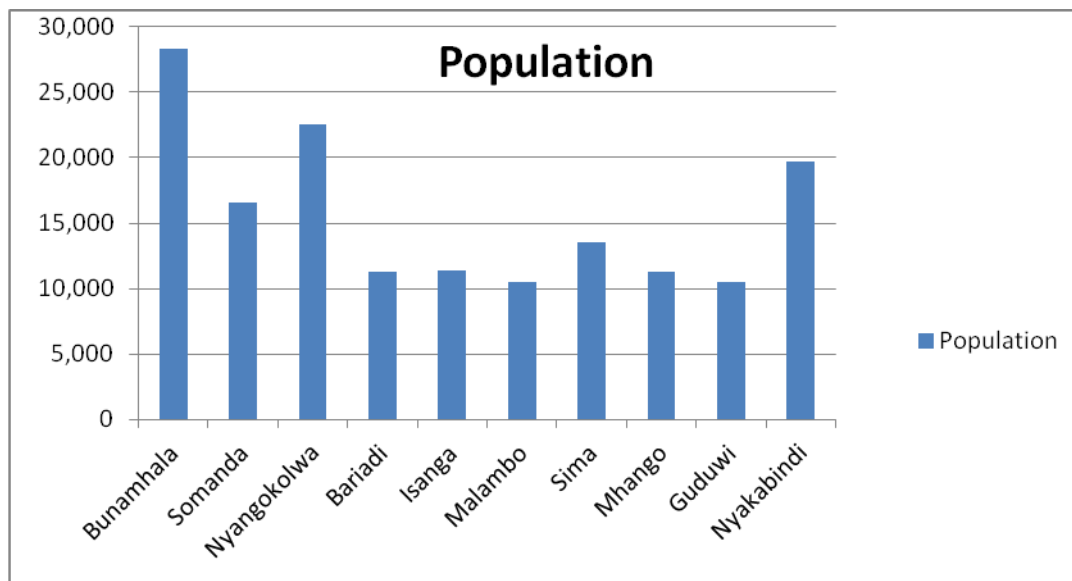
According to National population and housing census of 2012, the Bariadi Town Council had a population of 155,620 in which males were 73,848 and females were 81,772. The Number of households is 24315 and Household size is 6.4

**Table 1.6 Bariadi Town Council Population as per census 2012**

BARIADI TOWN COUNCIL POPULATION CENSUS 2012						
	DIVISION	WARD	POPULATION			H/HOLD SIZE
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
1		Bunamhala	28,301	13,470	14,831	6.9
2		Somanda	16,592	8,005	8,587	6.8
3		Nyangokolwa	22,557	10,755	11,802	7.4
4		Bariadi	11,248	5,226	6,022	5.1
5		Isanga	11,354	5,263	6,091	7.5
6		Malambo	10,489	4,925	5,564	4.7
7		Sima	13,553	6,363	7,190	4.9
8		Mhango	11,253	5,307	5,946	6.9
9		Guduwi	10,550	5,069	5,481	7.4
10		Nyakabindi	19,723	9,465	10,258	6.8
	Total		155,620	73,848	81,772	6.4

Source: 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing census

Figure 1.1 Town Council Population as per census 2012



### 1.7 Population Size and growth

Population size refers to number of people in a given area. According to population census of 2012 shows that, Bariadi town council have total population of 155,620 people. This includes 73,848 males and 81,772 females. The town council consists of 10 wards of total 24,315 households with 6.4 average people per household. Table below shows population size with respect to the wards in Bariadi town council according to National Population Census 2012, in which the Population growth rate is 2.048.

### 1.8 Population Distribution

The growth and distribution of the population determines the demand for essential social services (e.g. education, health, water, transport, housing, etc.), hence influences the sectoral budgetary allocation. Population growth expands and accelerates the demand for energy; especially from fuel wood which is the most commonly source of energy in rural and urban areas of Tanzania.

According to the National Population Census of 2012 shows that, population distribution of Bariadi town council is greater having 28,301 people in Bunamhala ward compared to second populated ward of Nyangokolwa which having 22,557 people. This shows that Bunamhala ward need essential social services such as education, health services, water. Other which is Bariadi has high population of 11,248 people because there is stable market for selling cash crops that influence people from other places to this place not only that but also there is better social services like banks, and other socio economic infrastructures hence cause high population in Bariadi town. Area with low population is Malambo ward which has 11,253

because there are areas occupied by dam which make constraint in housing development and there is forest like hence there is small area for conducting other activities like agriculture as a source of personal economy to people.