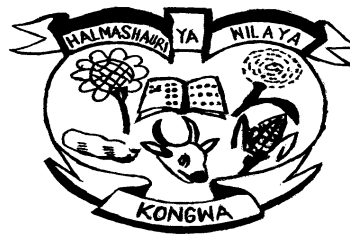


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



KONGWA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROFILE

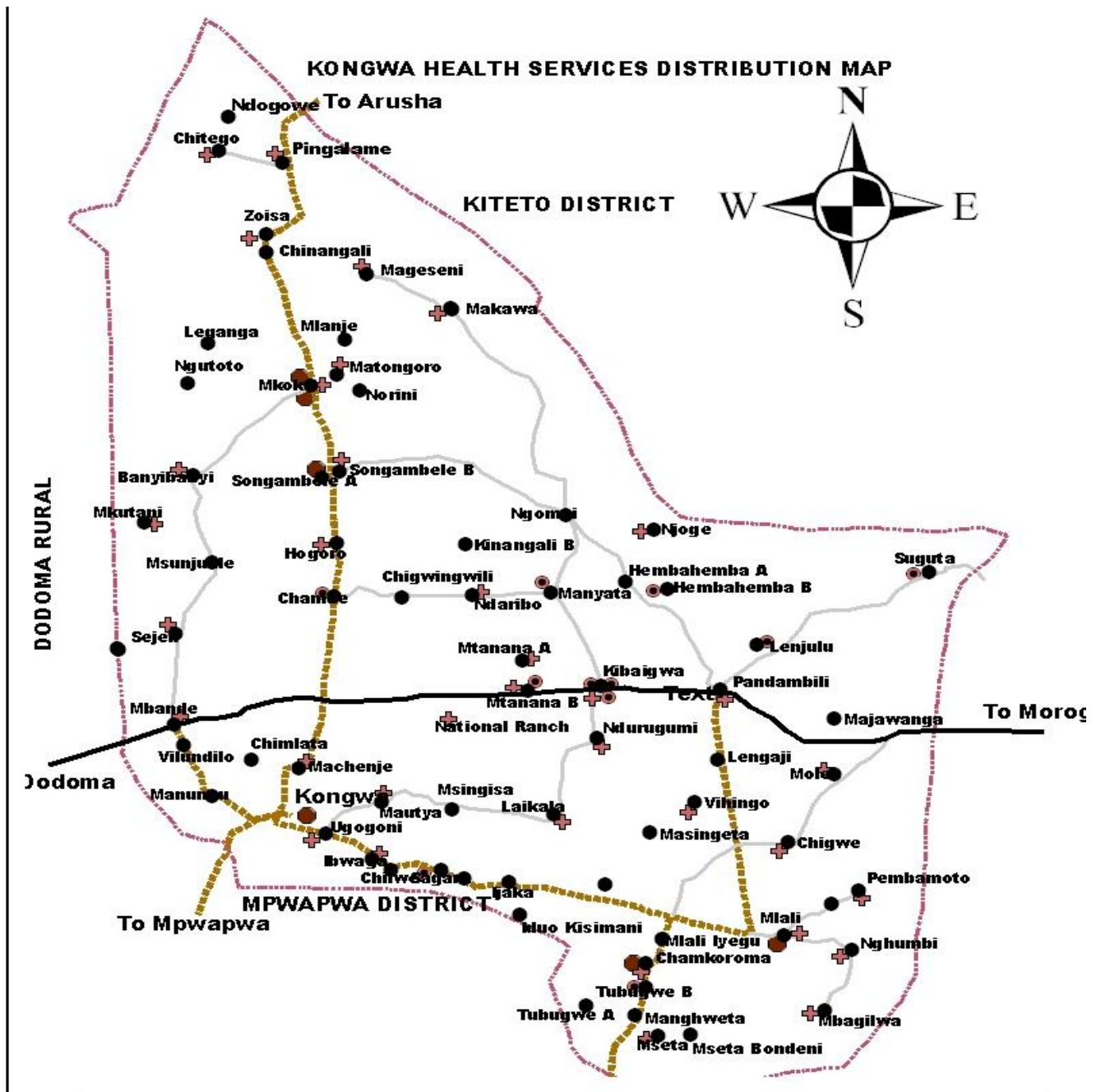
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AUGUST,2012



Legend					
●	Village Name	+	Government Dispensary	⊕	Dispensary under construction
—	Trunk Road	—	District Road	●	Private Dispensary
⋯	District Boundry	- - -	Regional Road		

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONOMY

ARV	-	Anti Retro Viral
CCM	-	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CHADEMA	-	Chama cha demokrasia na Maendeleo
CHMT	-	Council Hospital Management Team
CMT	-	Council Management Team
CTC	-	Counselling and Treatment Centre
CUF	-	Civic United Front
DED	-	District Executive Director
DP	-	Democratic Party
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
TLP	-	Tanzania Labour Party
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
WDC	-	Ward Development Committee
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

1. Background Information

This chapter generally introduces Kongwa district council in terms of location, historical background, climatic and physical characteristics. It also in a nutshell spells out the socio-economic setting as well as administrative aspects of the Council.

1.1 General information

Kongwa District is one of the six Districts in Dodoma Region others are Bahi, Chamwino, Kondoa, Mpwapwa and Dodoma Municipal .The District lies between latitude 5° 30- 6° South and longitudes 36° 15° – 36 East of Greenwich Meridian. Its altitude stretches between 900 and 1,000 metres above sea level, Kongwa town is the District headquarters and is located about 86 kilometres from Dodoma town. The District borders with Chamwino District in the western front; Kiteto District (Manyara Region) in the North; Kilosa District (Morogoro Region) in the East and Mpwapwa District in the southern front.

Historically Kongwa town started as a centre for German Colonial activities in 1942 following establishment of Groundnuts estates. The choice was strategically made due to fertile soils suitable for groundnuts cultivation and accessibility to road. The town also has historical roots that associate it with the great Gogo tribe as well as the southern Africa freedom fighters. Overtime, the town has redefined and extended its role, eventually becoming a centre for other socio-economic and administrative development in the area.

1.2 Climate and Physical Characteristics

1.2.1 Climate

The microclimate of Kongwa district council is greatly influenced by its altitude. The mean temperature is about 26.5°C, but sometimes temperature can go down to as much as 11°C. The coolest weather occurs in January to June when temperatures fall between 20°C - 33°C. The main rain season is from November-April with an average annual rainfall of 500- 800mm. The temperatures get slightly lower in the months of May to July. The highest temperature recorded is 31c while the lowest temperature is 18 C. The mean annual rainfall is 700mm. The rain season is normally between December and April. Kongwa District lies on leeward side of Ukaguru Mountains. Most of the time, winds from the ocean are dry and run parallel to the land making moisture uncertain to precipitate

1.2.2 Physical Characteristics (Topography, Geology and Vegetative Cover)

Kongwa district is characterized by both its location in a high plateau and hills with steep slopes and an escarpment to the east-west. To the south, the escarpment is very steep. The main catchments area and transportation corridor that serves and links Kongwa District council is by road. The District is underlined by rocks of the Usagara ranges.

These are very old rocks formed during the Archean and Proterozoic ages – pre- Cambrian as pointed out in the Geological map of Tanganyika, (1959) published by Geological survey department, Dodoma, Ministry of mines and commerce.

The major rocks within the Usagara system are marble, quartzite, graphitic schists, chlorite and amphibole. It is from these rocks where the district is drilling water sources (boreholes). However the number of drilled bore holes is not sufficient enough to establish the true picture of the hydro-geological formation of Kongwa District. From the data recorded from 1948 – 1960 the bore holes were drilled to depth ranging from 52.6 metres to 175.4 metres and horizons of striking water ranged from 29.8 to 82.2 metres. The water bearing horizons are fractured Granites. Weathered and fractured bed rock of granites and metamorphic rocks such as granites and schist's are at great depths and are the water bearing rocks.

Similarly, the vegetation cover of Kongwa district generally includes shrubs and spots of acacia and baobab trees while grassland cover the north and north east areas bordering Kiteto District. Light spot forests cover areas close to Kilosa and Mpwapwa District. During dry season most parts of the land is left bare with no grasses due to persistent slash and burn farming methods, overgrazing, tree felling for firewood and charcoal production and forest clearing (Deforestation) for substance farming.

1.2.3 Environmental Issues

Environmental protection has been the concern of many stakeholders not only in the international community platforms but also in our country and Kongwa District Council as well. The Central Government, NGOs, conservationists, livestock keepers, and peasants/ farming community, and other activists are actively participating in the arena.

Environmental protection strategies in the district are set and executed relative to the form of destruction. The predominant destructive causes and forms in Kongwa District are;-

- Haphazard cutting of trees for various purposes
- Bad farming practice like burning of crop residues, bushes and trees cutting for new farms (shifting cultivation) and farming along steep slopes of hills
- Overgrazing
- Destruction/pollution of water sources/catchments area
- Burning of forests during farming season

To address the above impact, the council has been taking several measures in collaboration with other external and internal partners. The remedial measures taken includes;-

- The enactment of by – laws for the protection of catchments and forest reserve areas:
- Preventing people from using fire during the preparation of farms

- Protection of water sources
- Use of manure
- Use of soil protection method along the slopes of hills especially in Sagara and Ugoni wards
- Sensitization of farmers to have manageable size of stock (small economical & relative land carrying capacity)
- Introduction of supplementary / substitute sources of energy without use of soil protection method (ridges, planting grass and trees etc) for prevention of soil erosion

1.3. Population

The population of Kongwa District is projected to be 318,995 for the year 2013. Out of these, 156,982 are males and 162,013 are females. This population grows at a growth rate of 2.4% per annum. The population of Kongwa district council like other councils in the country has been experiencing a moderate population growth due to sustained rural – urban migration (which is prompted by a search for better employment prospects) and natural demographic increase. The dominant tribe in the district is Gogo. Table 1 below shows the population distribution by sex and age groups.

Table 1: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex in 2013

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All ages	318,995	156,982	162,013
0 – 4	57,193	28,496	28,697
5 – 9	50,316	27,668	22,648
10 – 14	35,401	17,470	17,931
15 – 19	33,837	16,774	17,063
20 – 24	31,491	15,340	16,151
25 – 29	25,295	12,131	13,164
30 – 34	20,069	9,139	10,930
35 – 39	15,653	7,056	8,597
40 – 44	13,238	6,093	7,145
45 – 49	9,847	4,518	5,329
50 – 54	8,124	3,647	4,477
55 – 59	5,357	2,439	2,918
60 – 64	4,270	1,990	2,280
65 – 69	2,985	1,397	1,588
70 – 74	2,492	1,157	1,335
75 – 79	1,495	672	823
80-Above	1,932	995	937

Source: “The United Republic of Tanzania 2002 population and Housing Census”

1.4 Poverty Level

Poverty can be measured in terms of capability by an individual or community to met basic human needs which includes food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. All of these are

normally contextualized in income level and accessibility. These are basic need poverty indices and when all of these are below the required level or not met by a particular community, then that community is absolutely poor (Absolute poverty).

Income poverty among the communities in Kongwa district varies from one individual to another. This depends on individuals' capacity and effort to grasp/ grab and utilize the available resources and opportunity. However, poverty in term of accessibility to social services, there is significant improvements since **52%** of people in Kongwa district gets safe water closer to their premises; every registered village has a school; there is a secondary school in every ward where accessibility is 100% free to all children of school age. The council has **57** health facilities (including those owned by private partners) in 74 registered villages; trunk roads are passable throughout the year; there is good coverage for communication network and that during good rain season the district is self sufficient in food requirement.

Shelter and sanitation performance is slightly low as it is mostly hampered by income index which is lower among a significant proportion of the district population-the peasants. This is the reason why the district, supported by the central government and other partners, is persistently and broadly capitalizing on improving agriculture production which is the main economic frame of peasants. By raising peasants production and income level will enable them to afford good shelter and access decent social services and hence realizing a good score in poverty reduction.

The dependency proportion (number of children per household) is another measure of poverty which is also influenced by other factors like fertility rate. Referring to the population projection figure (Table 1), 56% of Kongwa district council's populations are children of age below 19years. This means that more than half of the population is non-productive; they are children in schools who depend on their family and household relatives. Similarly, farmers in the district still depend on rain fed production which is erratic; livestock are almost all indigenous breeds of low productivity and hence with undetermined contribution to households' income. All of the above indices as explained earlier put the council not at a relatively good position in terms of poverty ranking. Its people are still poor though not enormously and that is why the council is strategically working hard to improve people's welfare in all aspects and extremity as it has been always emphasized in the council strategies and plans.

1.5 Gender Scenario

Equal setting and participation of men and women in socio-economic aspects is spelled out in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and several measures of varying pace have been taken after the Beijing conference in 1995 to scrutinize the strategies. With all these efforts, gender status in Kongwa district is still moderate, women are still keeping low profile in many social and economic adventure. Features of patriarchal and stereotype in decision

making, property ownership and work modalities are still high up and vivid. The elect councillors' composition exemplifies the social – political participation of women in decision making and leadership as compared to men (Table 2). There are no elect women councillors (all are special seat). Although there are no official figures established; yet by reconnaissance property ownership at household level is skewed to men with few exceptionality for those women inherited from their relatives, households headed by women and widows where relatives of the deceased husband are considerate and gender conscious.

Gender equity is normally based on community enlightenment which is configured by education level, cultural bondage, individual characteristics and society dynamics. Illiteracy; which is high in women, (District literacy rate is 66%) and cultural bondage in Kongwa still play a pivot role in gender imbalance particularly in remote/peripheral rural areas. Women are still working in low rated wages and unpaid jobs like community managing roles (home caring, cooking in funerals, weddings and public projects). With all such gender inequality dots in Kongwa, The council is striving to enhance gender equity by sensitizing and encouraging communities to enrol girls as much as possible in both secondary and primary schools; increase women representation in leadership structure, increase women participation in the available economic opportunities as well as discouraging bad norms and culture. Through this effort, a brilliant sign have seen as many women are now coming up in few women's income generating activities in townships of *Kongwa, Mlali, Mkoka, Kibaigwa, Pandambili, Hembahemba* and other areas. Women are currently participating in works initially were considered masculine, eg. Road maintenance, concrete mixing and other construction works. Women are contesting in leadership electoral seats as it happened in Hogoro and Kibaigwa during 2010 election. Today we have villages with significant number of women in their village government committees and their contribution is remarkable; *Chitego* village is a good example where by the chairperson is the lady.

1.6 HIV/AIDS Situation

Kongwa district council has continued to strive to reduce HIV infection since the introduction of the disease in the area. To date the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the district is 2,405 among them those who are on the stage of taking ARVs are 801. The prevalence rate among blood donors is 4.2%, while the district general prevalence rate (for those tested) stands at 2.9%. The district has five centres providing CTC services.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEWED INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

2.0 Introduction

Through participatory process, Kongwa District Council developed the Vision, Mission and Objectives to guide its performance and direction for the next ten years. The established vision and mission statements are narrated hereunder:-

2.1 Vision of the Council

The vision of Kongwa District council is *“To have sustainable community development with improved infrastructures, communications and access to social economic services by the year 2015”*.

2.2 Mission Statement

The Mission for Kongwa District Council is *“To strengthen its own capacity and that of the communities so as to enhance high quality social and economic services delivery in collaboration with other development partners”*

2.3 Objectives

In order to improve the quality of socio – economic services of the residents of Kongwa District council towards reduction of poverty and realization of the vision; the following objectives have to be executed in the context of the mission statement as well as broadly adopted national wise:-

- a) Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection
- b) Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy
- c) Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery
- d) Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure
- e) Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services
- f) Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment
- g) Improve Emergency and Disaster Management
- h) Quality of Agriculture and Livestock Services in the District Improved and Sustained

2.1 Administrative Aspects

The Villages and ward administrative units are co-ordinated by a Ward Development Committee (WDC) from which the elected ward councillor(s) links the committee to the council a member of different standing committees. The Ward Development Committee compose of Village leaders, the Ward Councillor, Ward and Village Executive Officer who are government employee representing the executive/government authority. The council organisation

structure appended at the end gives the feature on how authorities are inter linked from the full council down to the district departments (Appendix 1)

2.2 Administrative Area

The District occupies an area of 4, 041 square kilometres. It has 3 divisions, 22 wards, 74 villages and 312 vitongoji/hamlets.

2.3 Political Status

The District has 5 viable political Parties namely CCM, CHADEMA, CUF, DP and TLP. There are 22 Wards each represented by one elected councillor –all of whom come from CCM. There are also 8 nominated councillors for special women seats accounting to 26.7% of the total councillors and all come from the same part – CCM that won the general election. At ward level there is WDC whose members are the villages’ chairpersons, the elected councillor of the Ward who is the Chairperson of the committee and the Ward Executive Officers (WEO) who is the secretary of the committee, and the entire Village Executive Officers (VEO) while Extension officers are ex-official members. At the Village level there are village governments headed by an elected village chairperson and the elected committee members whose number range from 15 to 25 depending on the size of the village.

Table 2: Number of councillors elected in 2010

Leaders	Male	Female	Total
1. Member of Parliament	1	-	1
2. Councillors –Elected Seats	22	-	22
3. Councillors - Special Seats	-	08	08
Total	23	08	31

Source: Kongwa District Council

2.4. Three Year annual budgeting

The council has been gradually increasing its budget as per the needs and complexity of needs every year particularly in recurrent expenditure and to some extent to the development services. The trend as it is shown in the table below has increased from 17.3 billion in 2011/12 to 26.4 billion in 2013/14.

Annual budget “000” Tshs			
Financial Year	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Amount (Block Grant)	17,311,409	21,561,495	26,382,805
Own sources	937,826	1,245,266	1,535,746

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

3.1 Introduction

Economic activities in Kongwa district council are mainly farming and livestock keeping as well as informal sector activities. The informal sector; which employs few people and predominant in township areas, mainly encompasses trade activities and artisan undertakings. Social services are provided in collaboration with private sectors and it is satisfactory. *Per capita* income of people in Kongwa district is estimated to be 450,000 Tshs.

3.2 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the major base for economic activities in Kongwa District to which subsistence farming and livestock keeping (local breeds) are dominant mode of production. A significant number of people in the district still use poor farming methods and implements, such as hand hoes to till the land. Generally agriculture sector is still characterizes by low productivity caused by low and erratic rainfall, high rate of evapo-transpiration and low moisture holding capacity of the soils. This condition is compounded by poor farming methods, poor technology, overstocking and overgrazing which lead to soil degradation and hence poor productivity and earnings. The total arable land for agriculture in the District is 363,691 hectares but only 258,690ha are rotationally put under cultivation. There is a total of 5,811 hectares of land which can be used for irrigation, but only 295 hectares are cyclically cultivated using traditional canal irrigation. There are 685 tractors and 3,755 ploughs in the District, while number of agriculture extension staff is currently 87. The main food and cash crops grown include maize, millet, groundnuts, cassava, sunflower, beans and horticulture crops along streams of Tubugwe and Chamkoroma villages. Table 3 below shows more crops and their performance in the district

Table 3: Crop production trend for season 2006/07 to 2010/11

Crop	2007/08 Season				2008/09 Season				2009/10 Season				2010/11 Season			
	Target		Actual		Target		Actual		Target		Actual		Target		Actual	
	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns	Ha	Tonns
Maize	57,978	81,824	56,818	76,867	58,000	87,000	56,818	7,756	58,000	87,000	61,482	30,741	61,200	91,800	48,960	73,440
Sorghum	40,702	44,770	30,528	28,179	40,700	40,700	30,528	10,706	40,700	40,700	25,2434	12,617	43,600	43,600	34,880	34,880
B/Millet	1,872	786	1,966	826	1,872	935	1,966	974	1,870	935	1,702	212	2,100	1,050	1,680	840
Cassava	4,906	12,265	3,827	4,975	4,906	9,220	4,827	7,376	4,610	9,220	1,337	2,674	4,900	9,800	3,920	7,840
Beans	747	448	149	134	750	562	149	38	750	562	149	37	750	562	600	450
C/peas	428	321	179	134	428	322	168	45	430	322	171	43	590	434	472	348
B/Nuts	158	110	71	50	158	112	71	18	160	112	71	9	-	-	-	-
S/Potatoes	-	-	-	-	1,117	7,050	2,545	0	850	6,800	18	144	960	7,680	768	6,144
G/nuts	12,960	9,072	10,134	8,618	12,960	9,720	14,312	2,776	12,960	9,720	6,739	9	13,900	10,425	11,120	8,340
S/Flower	3,627	3,990	3,808	4,189	3,627	4,356	3,808	3,484	3,630	4,356	2,178	708	4,300	5,160	592	200
Simsim	176	88	73	37	176	75	73	15	150	75	144	58	150	75	120	60
Total	123,710	160,052	107,052	126,539	124,850	160,052	115,595	33,188	124,110	159,802	326,425	47,252	132,450	170,586	103,112	132,542

Source : Agriculture and Livestock department 2012

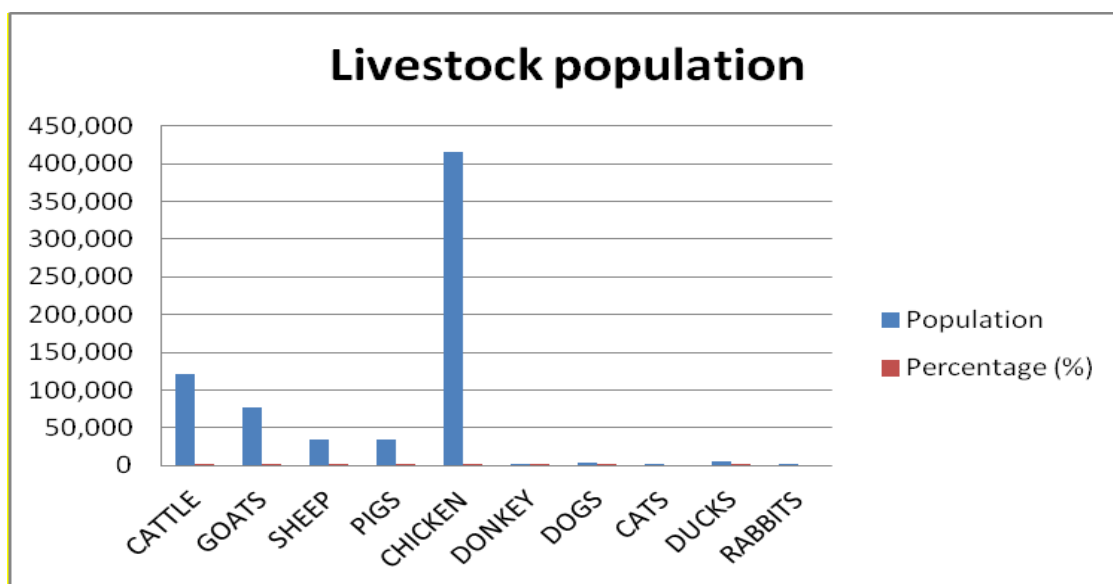
3.3 Livestock Sector

Livestock form an important part of family wealth and savings; they provide an essential source of income for the livestock owners. The current estimates of economical livestock population stand at 121,010 for cattle; 76,724 for goats; 35,252 for sheep; 34,221 pigs and 2,707 donkeys. There are 414,924 chicken and 5,965 ducks.

Table 4: Livestock Population (2012)

Livestock type	Population	Percentage (%)
Cattle	121,010	17
Goats	76,724	11
Sheep	35,252	5.1
Pigs	34,221	4.9
Chicken	414,924	60
Donkey	2,707	0.4
Dogs	3,744	0.5
Cats	866	0.1
Ducks	5,965	0.9
Rabbits	263	0.04
Total	695,676	100

Source: Agriculture and livestock department (2012)



3.4 Natural Resources Sector

The district has 161,640 hectares of land and 172.98 square kilometres of natural forests. There are 2,253 beehives; 555 improved and 1,698 traditional beehives producing about 33,255 kilograms of honey per annual which earns considerable amount of income

3.5 Trade and Cooperatives

The district also places considerable emphasis on trading activities particularly in the trading centres of Mkoka, Kibaigwa, Pandambili, Kongwa, Mlali and Mbande. These and other centre are steadily growing and invigorating agriculture production, commodity trade shops, guest houses construction, bars and livestock selling. Kongwa ranch provides best quality meat in the country due to its unique pasture and veterinary care to its stocks. There

are presently 26 registered co-operative societies in the district of which 18 are saving and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS) and other 8 are service providers. There are 6,344 cooperative members with 64,848 shares valued 478,677,209 Tshs. and deposit amounting to 300,403,781 Tshs while saving are 147,058,878 Tshs.

3.6 Transport, Energy and Communication

(i) Electric energy

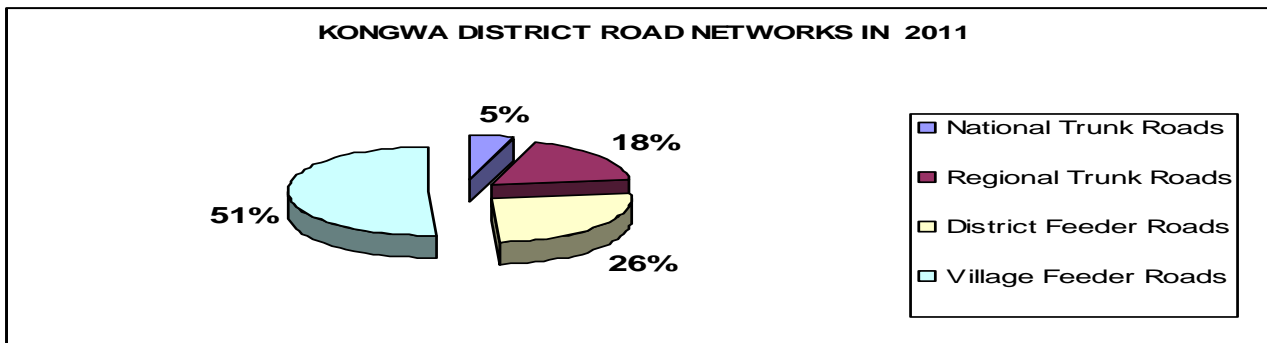
Electricity supply is available in township and village centres like Kongwa, Kibaigwa, Pandambili, Mbande, Mtanana and Mlali. Currently the district is in the process of rural electrification by connecting with Nation grid all villages along Kongwa –Kiteto road, Sagara and Chamkoroma wards through Millennium Challenge Development Funding. Completions of this programme will hasten economic development of the respective areas as well as the district in general. This energy will be used for both household and small scale industries development.

(ii) Transport and Communication

Kongwa district has a road network that total 1,204.4 kilometres. The regional and national trunk roads with some district gravel roads are passable throughout the year under good weather condition. The district has good coverage of *e-communication* network supported by VODACOM, AIRTEL and TIGO companies. Presence of these companies has made even *e-governance* and *e-learning* possible in the district especially for those who are competent in ITKs. Some of our departments; Accounts and human resource, are nationally linked/connected to their respective ministries and hence enjoying the service in their daily official conduct.

Table 5: Kongwa District Road Networks in 2011

No	Type of Road	Length in Km	Percentage
1	National Trunk Roads	65	5.4%
2	Regional Trunk Roads	212	17.6%
3	District Feeder Roads	313.5	26%
4	Village Feeder Roads	613.9	51%
	Total	1,204.4	100%



3.7 Education Sector

(i) Pre- Primary School

The District has a total of 112 kindergarten schools with a total number of 8,751 pupils (4,330 boys and 4,421 girls)

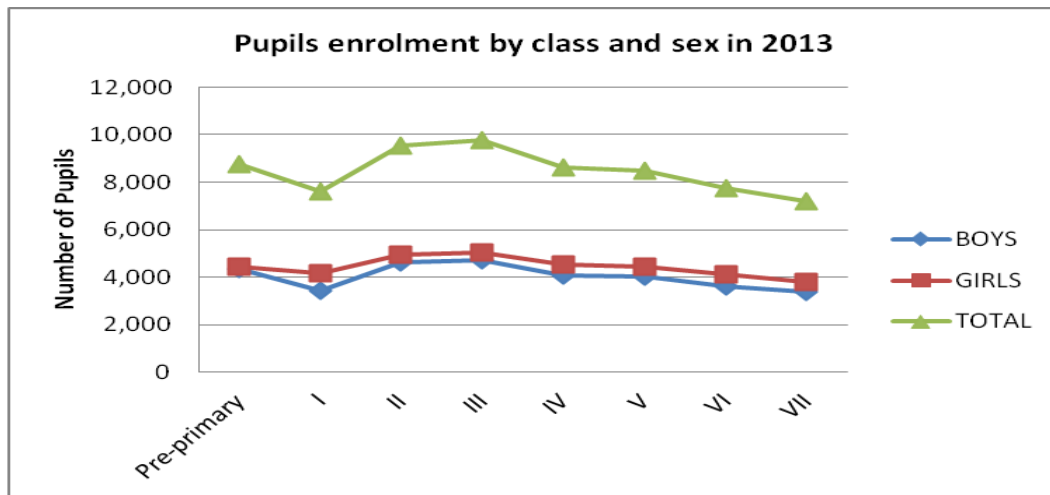
(ii) Primary School

There are 105 primary schools in the district with total number of 1,396 streams. The number of pupils is 67,700 out of this 32,203 are boys and 35,497 are girls. There are 1,274 teachers, 665 classrooms, 810 Pit latrines, 11,202 desks, 938 Cupboards, 72 stores, 922 tables, 1,162 chairs, 135 teachers' offices and 209 teachers' houses in the district. Enrolment of pupils by classes and sexes for 2013 is as narrated hereunder.

Table 5: Primary School's Enrolment of Pupils by Class and Sex (2013)

CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Pre-primary	4,330	4,421	8,751
I	3,437	4,179	7,616
II	4,615	4,936	9,551
III	4,704	5,059	9,763
IV	4,091	4,528	8,619
V	4,027	4,437	8,464
VI	3,626	4,123	7,749
VII	3,373	3,814	7,187
TOTAL	32,203	35,497	67,700

Source:-Education Department Kongwa District council December 2013



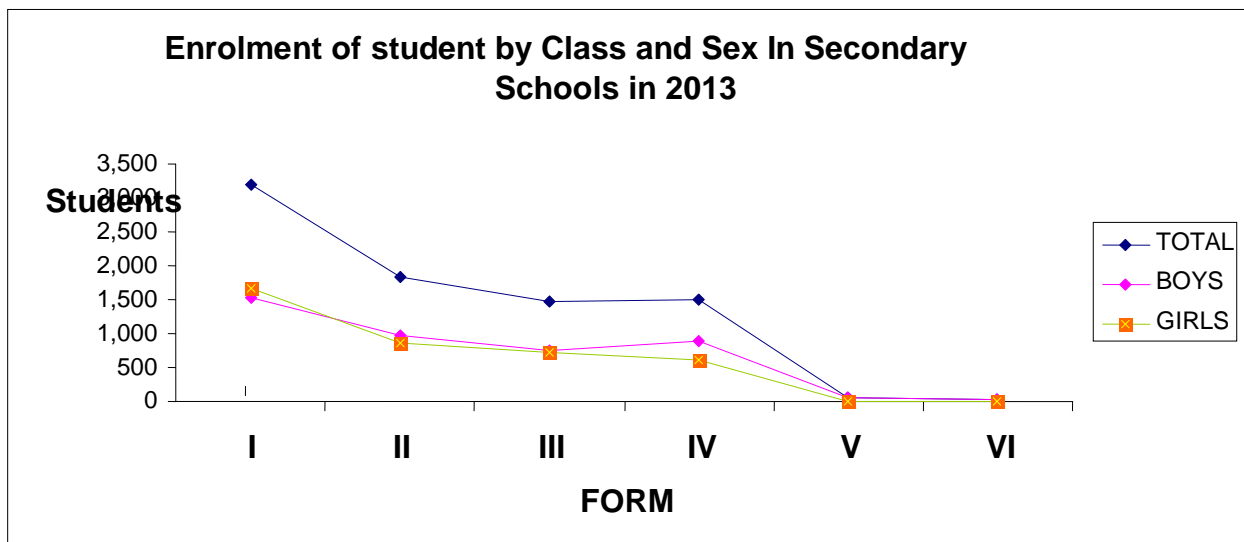
(iii) Secondary Schools

There are 24 government secondary schools and 3 private secondary schools enrolling 9,223 students; out of this number 4,711 are boys and 4,512 are girls. Some of the schools in Kongwa District face shortage of school buildings, furniture and equipments, shortage of teachers and other basic facilities. Currently there are 379 teachers, 206 classrooms, and 218 Pit latrines, 8,117 desks, and 19 Administration blocks, 4 stores, 220 Tables and 47 teachers house.

Table 6: Enrolment of Student by Class and Sex in Secondary Schools (2013)

FORM	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I	1,494	1,678	3,172
II	1,385	1,263	2,648
III	892	795	1,687
IV	780	776	1,556
V	100	0	100
VI	60	0	60
TOTAL	4,711	4,512	9,223

Source: Education Department Kongwa District council December 2013



3.8 Health Services

The district has one district hospital with 110 beds. There are 4 government health centres, 48 dispensaries and one district hospital. By including the 4 private health facilities, the district has 57 health facilities in total. The common ten diseases in the district are malaria, respiratory tract diseases, venereal diseases, and diarrhoeas, trachoma and skin diseases. Others are anaemia, worm, ear and urinary tract infections.

3.9 Hydrogeology and water supply services

Kongwa district council is striving to ensure that it provides adequate safe and clean water to the community. Currently water supply level is up to 52% of the entire population which means that the service level is still low. The Table below shows the trend from the year 2005 to date

Table 8: The trend of Water supply services from 2005 to 2011

S/N	Decription	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/11
1	Number of water sources /projects	44	46	47	52	52
2	Working water sources	34	40	43	50	51
3	Sources not working	7	6	4	2	1
4	Number of boreholes	31	31	42	42	42
5	Working Boreholes	26	28	32	36	40
6	Boreholes not working	5	3	10	6	2
7	Number of people getting safe and clean water within 400m	113,036	124,500	132,742	149,618	159,878
8	Number of people without safe and clean water	175,534	164,070	155,828	138,952	153,608
7	Number of villages with water committees	43	48	56	60	62
8	Villages with wáter fund	37	47	50	54	56

Source :Water department 2012

3.10 Investment Opportunities

Basing on the nature of economic activities in the area, Kongwa district council is endowed with plain and fertile land suitable for agricultural production. The area has high water table as well as natural springs which suits for irrigation farming. This in turn allows investment in agro-processing industry too for crops like maize, oil seed crops like sunflower and ground nuts. Similarly the area suits for ranch management exemplified by the famous Kongwa ranch and ranch services like the pasture research centre.

CHAPTER FOUR

STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION

4.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The district has a number of potential stakeholders who support, supplement and complement the district council in delivering socio-economic services to the community. The key Stakeholders working in partnership with Kongwa district council includes

a) *The Community*

These includes Farmers, Livestock keepers, Business communities and special Groups

b) *Non – government organization*

- Dodoma Development Association (DODEA)
- Lay Volunteers Italian Agency (LVIA) ,
- Mitambo ya Gesi ya Samadi Dodoma (MIGESADO) ,
- Dodoma Micro- Projects Programme (DMPP) ,
- Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agricultural and Environment (TAWLAE),
- Kongwa Trachoma Project (KTP),
- Dodoma Environment Management (DEMA),
- AFRICARE,
- World Vision international(WVI)
- International Trachoma Initiative (ITI),
- Helen Keller International
- Maji na maendeleo Dodoma (MAMADO)

c) *Faith based Organisation (FBO)*

- St. Philips College,
- Roman Catholic Church,
- Seventh Day Adventist,
- Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT),
- Baraza Kuu la Waislamu Tanzania (BAKWATA),
- Evangelical Assemblies of God Tanzania (EAGT),
- Tanzania Assemblies of God (TAG),
- Anglican Church of Tanzania

d) Savings and Credit Associations

These are important partner in providing financial services closer to the communities, these includes; - KIFISACCOS, CHAMTUMA, KOTESACCOS, KODISACCOS, DEFENCE, MAMI, CAVI, etc.

e) Central Government Ministries, Independent Department and Agencies

Provision of technical support guidelines and, policies and grants

f) Corporate Institutions

TANESCO, TTCL, Posts, National Micro Finance Bank, NARCO, etc. are important partner in providing saving and credit services in a large scale level

4.2 Need/ Expectation of Stakeholders

1. Involvement in implementation of development activities
2. Good financial management and transparency
3. Policy guidelines and social sector support
4. Policy guidelines and economic development
5. Comprehensive district Development plan
6. Timely, adequate and appropriate Service delivery
7. Support from the council on their initiatives to assist service provision to the community
8. Partnership (Public private partnership)

Table 9.Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

STAKE HOLDER	WHAT WE DO FOR THEM	EXPECTATIONS	IMPACT OF NOT MEETING EXPECTATION	RANKING
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic growth • Tracking the magnitude of our service delivery • Policy interpretations • Promote community initiatives • Provision of leadership skills to village councils • Mobilization for self help • Guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better social and economic services • Information and communication sharing • Active participation in development activities • Quality service delivery • Sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor support of Local Government Development project • Poverty increase • Unsustainable projects 	High
Corporate institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide them with good working environment/ infrastructure • Feedback over their performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plans • Customary relation • Good working environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery • Un coordinated efforts in fighting poverty 	High

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clientele • Provide economic profiles 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase susceptibility to income poverty 	
Non – government organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Track/monitor their performance • Technical support • Collaborate • Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Personnel • Support from the council • Partnership • Comprehensive district development plan • Office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frustration • Lack of coordinated projects • Poor service provision 	Medium
SACCOS / Credit societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor • Technical support • Nurturing • Track/monitor their performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guidelines • Auditing and supervision • Technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery • Conflicts among members • Poverty 	High
Religious Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Track/monitoring their performance • Peace and tranquillity environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Service • Support on their initiative to assist service provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demoralized • Poor service provision 	Medium
Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track/monitoring their conduct • Peace and tranquillity environment • Coordination • Moderation • Consultation/discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies • Involvement in implementation of development activities • Realistic Manifesto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated efforts • Instability 	Medium
Central Government Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving directives/policies • Implementer of policies • Reporting • Seeking technical & financial support • Advisory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency • Adherence to financial regulation • Value for money • Efficiency • Effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Complains from the communities • Conflicts • Firing/personnel discharge • Mistrust 	High

CHAPTER FIVE

ACRUED POTENTIALS AND SETBACKS OF THE COUNCIL (SITUATION ANALYSIS)

5.1 SWOC Analysis

This section highlights performance bases of the District Council for in the context of the relevant strategic external and internal environment. In this context, performance strategies considers the major SWOCs (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges), which are taken care during planning and implementation processes in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery

5.1.1 Strengths and Weakness

These are internal factors controllable by the councils. The strength factors are the one up on which the council has advantages, the area it performs better, the unique resource accessible, the value that the community is proud of from the council while the weakness entangles area of improvement by the council and what should be avoided in order to achieve the ultimate goals. Strengths are the variables useful in exploiting the available opportunities, and also removing the weakness as well as avoiding the challenges. Table 8 bellow narrates the strength and weakness of the council.

Table 10: Strength and Weakness of the Council

Criterion	Strength	Weakness
Agriculture sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable land (323,280 ha) • Kibaigwa Grains Market • Suitable land for irrigation (395 ha) • Qualified personnel • Agriculture equipment : 3,755 ploughs, 685 tractors, 1101 animal pulled carts • Moderate rains of 400 – 600 mm per annum • Agriculture being the main occupation of large community proportion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agriculture equipment and inputs for subsistence farmers • Inadequate agricultural processing industries • Improper marketing system at village level • Lack of rainwater harvesting schemes • Inadequate knowledge on soil erosion controlling
Livestock Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger number of livestock • Livestock facilities • Tse-tse free areas • Willingness of villages to adopt modern livestock farming • Presence of Kongwa Ranch and Pasture Research centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate veterinary services • Disease outbreaks like anthrax, black quarter, new castle disease, rabies • Low productivity of local breeds • Overgrazing and free range management system • Inadequate water for livestock all year round
Education Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of 105 primary schools and 24 government secondary schools and 3 private secondary school • Presence of teaching facilities • Readiness of community to contribute in staff houses & classroom building/ construction • Willingness of villagers to send their children to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate classrooms and teachers houses • Insufficient number of teachers, desks, books and other teaching facilities at all level • High dropout rate due to pregnancy and pastoral movements • Truancy • Illiteracy among communities members/villages • Absence of Libraries in secondary schools
Health Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One district hospital, 4health centres and 42 dispensaries (Public owned) and 4 private health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health facilities • Shortage of buildings in the district hospital, health centres, and dispensaries)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified personnel • Transport facilities to hospital and rural health centres • Established community Health Fund (CHF) • Village health committees in 74 villages • Readiness of communities to participate in health programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of health staff and equipment • Failure of some community members to contribute to Community Health Fund
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of 161,640 ha of natural forest • Large area for tree planting • Natural regeneration of vegetations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to apprehend by-laws defiant • Forest fires • Forest encroachment by human activities • Inadequate participation by communities in bee-keeping
Lands & Environment Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use plans in place • Growing demand for town planning in Kongwa, Kibaigwa, Mlali, Mkoka, Mbande and Pandambili 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of equipment for land use plans/ town plans • Inadequate personnel • Lack of transport facilities
Water Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Service (46 schemes) • Village water committees in 74 villages • Qualified personnel • Water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water distribution points • Lack of skills to village water committees • Old age of some of water schemes
Works Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of 1,204.4 kms of road network • Availability of qualified personnel • Availability of village works committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of road maintenance knowledge to the villages • Impassable roads during rainy season • Lack of road construction equipments • Inadequate personnel • Lack of proper stock routes
Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender focal point person • Active youth and women economic groups • Village community banks (VICOPA) • Presence of community development staff at ward level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reliable transport facilities • Lack of data of NGOs and CBOs operating in the district • Inadequate personnel

5.1.2 Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities and challenges are mostly external factors surrounding the district. Opportunities are the one if exploited may hasten development pace for the council. They are the trend occurring neither initiated from within nor uncalled for but favourable and can facilitate success. These includes change in government policies in favour of our side, change in social pattern, population profile as well as change in life style, demand , change in technology, new partnership, etc. Some of the opportunities and challenges to Kongwa district council are provided in the matrix below.

Table 11: Development Trend, Opportunities and Challenges for Kongwa District Council

Trend	Opportunities	Challenges
Improved agricultural sector productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of donors and NGOs which support agriculture activities (ASPSP, MIVARF, LVIA) • Availability of central zone research centre • Availability of national sector policy, strategy and plan • Growing agricultural product demand • Commitment of the central government to support agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Unstable agricultural product markets/pricing system • Dislike of some extension staff to stay in rural area • Unpredictable weather changes/erratic rainfall • Conflict between livestock keepers and farmers on land use
Improve Livestock sector productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Kongwa Ranch • Presence of Kongwa pasture research centre (PRC) • Presence of private livestock veterinary service providers • Presence of training centre in Mpwapwa which is near Kongwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Drought and climate changes • Disease outbreak
Quality Education provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of private partners • Presence of PEDEP and SEDEP programmes • Growing e -learning facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Poverty and undesirable culture • Poor economic performance
Quality Health services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National health sector policy and programmes • Development partners (NGOs, Multilateral) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Disasters • Disease outbreak • Bureaucracy • Poverty and undesirable culture
Sustainable Natural Resources utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector policies • Natural vegetative resources regeneration • Diversified use of natural resource (medicine, housing, recreation etc) • Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled harvest of forest • Forest product smuggling • Budget constraints • Natural disasters • Adverse Weather condition/climate changes
Standardised Lands & Environment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough and extensive administrative area • Land use policy • Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Increased immigration • Natural disasters
Quality water services provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of development partners • Policies and strategies • High water table in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Natural disaster (Floods, drought) • Climate changes
Quality works Sector performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of roads fund • Present of Development partners • National policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Disaster (floods, earthquake, etc) • Lack of Civil works contractors in the District council's jurisdiction
Positive and equitable/just Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive social networking/Globalization • Presence of development partners • Gender policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Negative Global dynamics • Conflicts

5.2 Key Issues

The Key issues are priority problems the Council must deal with in order to realise its vision. The following are the key issues identified by the council in the key development sectors.

Agriculture and livestock

- unwillingness of the pastoralists to reduce their cattle in relation to the available grazing land (Land Carrying Capacity)
- Inadequate resources to support livestock management activities
- Ineffective Cooperative societies to defend farmers and livestock keepers interests

Education

- Insufficient infrastructural facilities in both primary and secondary schools (classrooms, teacher's houses, toilets, dormitories, desks etc).
- Insufficient working tools e.g. text books.
- Inadequate budgetary allocation for provision of food to boarding schools

Health Sector

- Insufficient infrastructural facilities (Maternity wards, Staff quarters)
- Inadequate health staff in almost every facility
- Inadequate dispensaries in the rural area.

Water Sector

- Inadequate resources to rehabilitate and maintain existing water supply sources and networks in the District
- Weak water committees & Water users association

Works/Roads infrastructure

- Poor road network /Impassability due to floods/storm rainfall and soil erosion/earth movement

Cooperative

- Lack of cooperative societies (AMCOS) to defend farmers and livestock keepers interests
- Weak rural financial institutions (SACCOS,VICOBA,etc)

Natural Resources

- Lack of sustainable and participatory management of natural resource

Lands & Environment

- Squatters and unplanned settlement grows

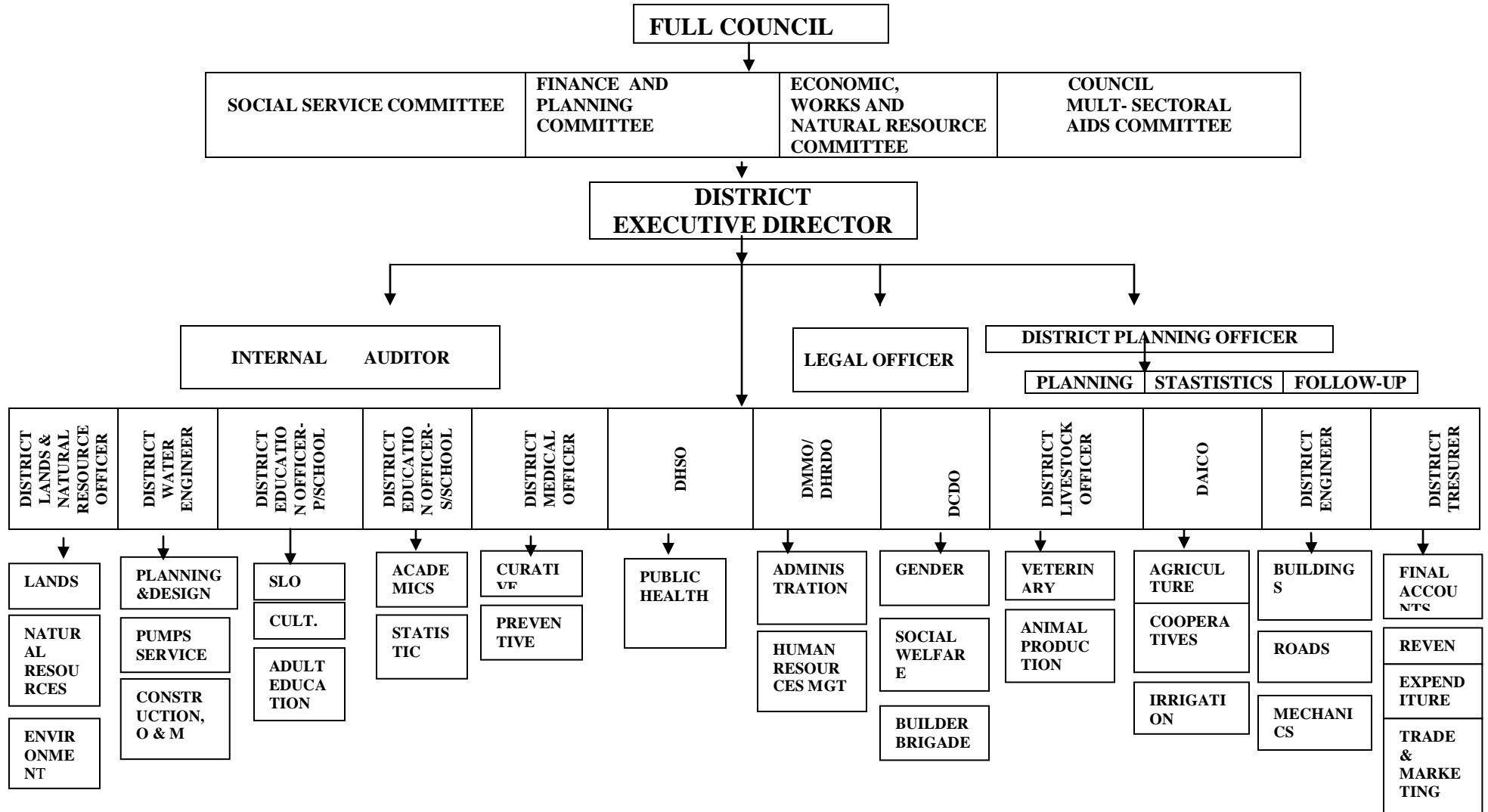
Community Development

- Minimal community participation in development activities and Increases in number of OVCs and MVCs

HIV/AIDS

- Slow change of peoples' attitudes against HIV infections in both urban and rural areas.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Appendix II: Contacts

Authority	Name	Contact
District Commissioner	Msovela,F	
Council Chairperson	Mwanzalila,Z	
District Executive Director	Bibie Mnyamagola	0786140152
Planning officer	Ganja,S.K	0754384712
District Treasurer	Masawe ,F	0788583027
Administration- HRO	Mgoyezi ,A	0756548560
Education officer (Primary school)	Kessy,J	0762423123
Education Officer (Secondary)	Bernad ,T	0787221988
District agriculture, irrigation and cooperative officer	Shija J.G	0754225245
District livestock development officer	Ngotonie,F	0754822237
Natural resource officer	Minja , A	0754964116
DMO	Mahava ,G	0754057383
Trade officer	Mchome,Y	0754944618
Community development	Kasuwi,F	0757243998
Water Engineer	Kijazi,H	0769387838
Cooperative officer	Mlungusye, E	0786353373
Auditor	Kilatu,	0757601129
DHSO	Kimaro,D	0754651576