KONGWA DISTRICT
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
This description comprises six chapters. The first chapter introduces the Council of Kongwa focusing on land, climatic condition, agro-ecological zones as well as its people.

Kongwa ward is the seat of the District Headquarter. The town started as a centre for German Colonial activities in 1942 following establishment of groundnuts estates. The choice of its location strategically made to fertile soil suitable for groundnuts cultivation and accessibility to road. The town also has historical roots that associate it with the great Gogo tribe. Overtime, the town has redefined and extended its role, eventually becoming a centre for social and economic development for the hinterlands as a whole.

The administrative area comprises a total of 22 wards, 87 villages, 383 suburbs and 2 township authorities. The distribution of wards include Sejeli, Kongwa, Sagara, Chamkoroma, Pandambili, Lenjulu, Chiwe, Kibaigwa, Mtanana, Njoge, Ngomai, Mkoka, Matongoro, Makawa, Chitego, Hogoro, Songambele, Zoissa, Iduo, Mlali, Nghumbi and Ugogoni.

The District Economy
The main economic activities in the council are farming, livestock keeping and informal sector activities. Overall, the industrial sector has been in a gradual development and scaling up their activities. This can be observed from small industries growing for processing cooking oil such as sunflower and groundnuts. This chapter covers the District GDP and average income (per capita), trade and cooperatives, annual budgeting, housing and unplanned settlements as well as informal sector.

Productive Sectors
Under this segment, characteristics and significance of activity sectors and their relation are being highlighted. The chapter discusses a number of activity sectors including agriculture, livestock, forest conservation, beekeeping industry, transport, energy and communication, manufacturing industry, construction sector, mining and minerals extraction and tourism and recreation.
Economic Infrastructure
The key economic base of Kongwa District lies on agriculture and livestock activities, other deeds do supplement to the overall economy. The sector includes sunflower oil refinery, maize flour processing and packaging, livestock products processing and packaging and agro-implements assembly and fabrication.

Social Services
Among other things, provision of social services is the core function of the Council. This section stipulates the trends of social services including education sector, health services, hydrogeology and water supply services, sanitation, solid waste management, parks, open space and historical areas.

Other Development Issues
This chapter discus the Stakeholders analysis, Needs of Stakeholders, SWOT analysis of the council, key issues and policies and strategies of Kongwa District council
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARV</td>
<td>Anti Retro Viral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>Chama Cha Mapinduzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHADEMA</td>
<td>Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHMT</td>
<td>Council Hospital Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMT</td>
<td>Council Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTC</td>
<td>Counselling and Treatment Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUF</td>
<td>Civic United Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DED</td>
<td>District Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGAs</td>
<td>Local Government Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBS</td>
<td>National Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSGRP</td>
<td>National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Personal Emoluments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLP</td>
<td>Tanzania Labour Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URT</td>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEO</td>
<td>Village Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDC</td>
<td>Ward Development Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEO</td>
<td>Ward Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Overture
This section generally introduces Kongwa District Council in terms of its Vision, Mission, Objectives, Location, Administrative Aspects and Political Status. 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.

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”.

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”.

Objectives
Through participatory process, Kongwa District Council developed the Objectives to guide its performance and direction for the next five years.
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

Location
Kongwa District is one of the seven Districts in Dodoma Region; others are Bahi, Chamwino, Kondoa, Chemba, Mpwapwa and Dodoma Municipal. The District lies between latitude 5° 30’ to 6° 00’ South and longitudes 36°15’ to 36°00’ East of Greenwich Meridian. Its altitude (height) 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.

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)

Political Status
The District has 6 viable Political Parties namely CHADEMA, CCM, CUF, TLP, ADC and ACT. 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 1: Number of councillors elected in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaders</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Members of Parliament</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Councillors – Elected Seats</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Councillors - Special Seats</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kongwa District Council

Decision Making, Policy and Policy Co-ordination
Policy issues for the management and growth of the District Council originate from Central Government as well as the community. Policy issues from the Central Government find their way to the District through government departments implementing national policy objectives. Policy issues originating from the community pass through Mitaa and ward leaders, the district council departments and on to the top.

Information, Knowledge and Technical Expertise
The thirteen departments and six units of Kongwa District Council are custodians of a considerable amount of data. Besides, other stakeholders like NGOs, CBOs, central government institutions and parastatal institutions have a wealth of data. Most custodians of information take part in the collection, distribution, analysis, management and use of the information. However, the general impression regarding information is that there are deficiencies regarding the accessibility of the information to organisations other than the custodians. Also, the mechanism for data collection and information and its storage need to be improved for easy reference and retrieval to other users. Most importantly, the Ward and Mtaa/Village level is the core source of information, efforts are needed to streamline a strategy for collection, updating and storage using local available methods and improvement to take place whenever new technology say computer are introduced. This will underline the importance of linking relationship between the District Council and Ward/Mtaa institutions. Ward and Mitaa leaders are used effectively in facilitating data collection. Training on data collection and synthesis were conducted to Ward and mtaa leaders to enhance data management. Also, to ensure compatibility and comparability of data collected from different
wards and mtaa in the District, a standard methodology of data collection tool and record keeping have been developed by the District. Generally, it is wealth to note that methods and approaches for data collection, analysis and storage as well as presentation need to be radically improved at all levels in the District. Greater incorporation of modern information and communication technology (ICT) is still an important tool for managing data in the District. This will improve the collection and availability as well as accessibility of the data. At Ward level the need for putting in place basic environmental data display boards cannot be over-emphasized. If provided, these can be starting points for regular review and monitory of trends.
CHAPTER ONE
LAND, CLIMATE, AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES AND PEOPLE

1.1 Land
Kongwa District covers 4,041 square kilometre of land with 3 Divisions, 22 Wards, 87 Villages, 383 Suburbs and 2 Township Authorities. Currently there are 2 villages with land use plans and 45 villages with certificate of occupancy. The District has 299,100 hectar of arable land which is suitable for rainy agriculture and 5,811 hectar (1.9% of total arable land) apposite for irrigation.

1.2 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 31° C 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.

1.3 Topography
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.

1.4 Geology
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 Energy and Minerals. 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.

1.5 Vegetation Cover
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.

1.6 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
• Afforestation (1,000,000 to 1,200,000 seed nursery is being prepared and distributed to private and public institutions as well as individuals every year and practising natural regeneration in reserved and natural forests).
• Use of manure
• Use of soil protection method along the slopes of hills especially in Sagara and Ugogoni.
• 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.

1.7 Population
Basing on the URT (2012) Population and Housing Census, Kongwa District population were 309,973 (149,221 males and 160,752 females). To date the District population is projected to be 341,206 for the year 2016. Out of these, 159,759 are males and 173,072 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.

Table 2: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex in 2016 (2012 Projection)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>341,206</td>
<td>164,256</td>
<td>176,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 – 4</td>
<td>58,054</td>
<td>28,828</td>
<td>29,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 9</td>
<td>58,781</td>
<td>29,386</td>
<td>29,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 14</td>
<td>46,506</td>
<td>23,104</td>
<td>23,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19</td>
<td>32,782</td>
<td>16,156</td>
<td>16,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 24</td>
<td>26,854</td>
<td>11,989</td>
<td>14,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 29</td>
<td>22,907</td>
<td>10,166</td>
<td>12,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 34</td>
<td>21,250</td>
<td>9,828</td>
<td>11,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 39</td>
<td>17,171</td>
<td>8,026</td>
<td>9,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 44</td>
<td>14,068</td>
<td>6,645</td>
<td>7,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 49</td>
<td>9,825</td>
<td>4,709</td>
<td>5,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 54</td>
<td>8,839</td>
<td>4,172</td>
<td>4,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 59</td>
<td>5,458</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td>2,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 64</td>
<td>5,487</td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td>2,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 – 69</td>
<td>3,533</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 – 74</td>
<td>3,734</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>2,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 – 79</td>
<td>2,004</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>3,953</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>2,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: “The United Republic of Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census”
1.8 Poverty circumstances

Poverty can be measured in terms of capability by an individual or community to meet 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. When all of the above are 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 when one want to determine poverty in term of accessibility to social services, there is progressive improvements since 51.6% of people in Kongwa District gets safe water within 400 metres to their premises; every registered village has a school; there is a secondary school in every ward (there are 26 government and 5 private secondary schools in 22 wards) where accessibility is 100% free to all children of the required age and quality. The council has 58 health facilities (including those owned by private partners) in 87 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 aged 0 - 14 and persons aged 65+) is another
measure of poverty which is also influenced by other factors like fertility rate. Referring to the
population projection figure (Table 2), 51.75% of Kongwa District Council’s population are
dependant. This means that more than half of the population is non-productive. 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
evernorously and that is why the council is strategically working hard to improve people’s
welfare in all aspects and extremity as this plan reveals.

1.9 Underlying causes of poverty at Kongwa

(i) Disparities in Wages and Earnings Growth

Wages and earnings in some jobs have grown much faster than others. Examples include
business services, the financial sector and information, communication and technology. In
contrast many public sector service jobs have seen a decline in relative pay levels. Real
earnings growth is fastest for those workers with high-level skills whose jobs are in demand.
The situation is worse for workers in traditional manufacturing where employment has
declined and real wages have fallen behind other jobs. The worst paid jobs are still found in
low-skill service sector often where there is little trade union protection.

(ii) Falling Relative Incomes of Dependent on state benefits

Welfare benefits tend to rise in line with prices (they are index linked) rather than in line with
the growth of earnings of those in work. Therefore, households dependent on welfare
assistance see their relative incomes fall over time. The problem of pensioner poverty is
particularly acute for those totally dependent on the basic state pension. Several pressure
groups including Age Concern are lobbying for a restoration of the link between average
earnings of people in work and the basic state retirement pension.
(iii) **Higher levels of Unemployment**

Unemployment is a key cause of poverty. Twice in the last eleven years we have seen mass unemployment in Tanzania and a large rise in relative poverty - the two trends are connected. A related problem is the increase in the number of workless households - households where no one is in paid employment and where members of the family are dependent on state welfare aid to survive. For example most of the people at Kongwa district face food problems due to various reasons, hence the state provide the food to them.

1.10 **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 1). 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 61.7%) 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). During public work execution; which is unpaid, women representation is higher. Women tops the representation when the work itself is done manually, but when work involves use of machines like tractors and lorries for sand, water, stones and bricks ferrying; men volunteers. In that attributes women suffers more in public projects execution as manual works normally takes longer time and humiliates.
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, e.g. road maintenance, concrete mixing and other construction works. Women are contesting in leadership electoral seats as it happened in Hogoro and Kibaigwa during 2014 local government election and 2015 general election. Today we have villages with significant number of women in their village government committees and their contribution is remarkable; Ngutoto village is a good example where by the chairperson is the lady.

1.11 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 (those who recorded) living with HIV/AIDS in the district is 4,147 among them those who are on the stage of taking ARVs are
1,777. The prevalence rate among blood donors is 2.9%. The district has six centres (District Hospital, Mkoka, Kibaigwa, Mlali, Ngomai and Hogoro) providing CTC services.

Demonstration and provision of health services at World AIDS Day (District level) in 2014
CHAPTER TWO
THE DISTRICT ECONOMY

2.1 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. 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. Social services are provided in collaboration with private sector and it is at satisfactory level.

2.2 District GDP and Average Income

Basing on 2015 NBS database, the GDP of Dodoma region is estimated to be Tshs. 2,635,574,000,000/= with average income of Tshs. 1,188,343.16 for an individuals. Absence of household income survey and hence its estimates for recent years, the District is not in place to tell/estimate its GDP as well as average income (per capita). This exercise is expected to be carried out in this financial year.

2.3 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 centres are steadily growing and invigorating agriculture production, commodity trade shops, guest houses construction, bars and livestock selling. There are presently 37 registered co-operative societies in the district of which 19 are saving and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS), 8 are AMCOS, 2 are Livestock Cooperatives, 2 are Processing Cooperatives, 1 is Beekeepers Cooperative and other 5 are service providers. There are 7,121 cooperative members with 71,210 shares worth Tshs. 188,436,738 and deposit amounting to Tshs. 54,084,169 while saving are Tshs. 806,844,074.
2.4 Five Years Annual Budgeting
The council has been gradually increasing its budget as per needs and complexity of needs every year particularly in recurrent expenditure and to some extent the development services. The trend as it is shown in the table below has increased from 18.22 billion in 2011/2012 to 26.93 billion in 2015/2016.

Table 3: Annual Budgets (in Tshs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,245,266,000</td>
<td>1,245,266,000</td>
<td>1,535,745,905</td>
<td>1,544,633,585</td>
<td>1,775,331,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,881,092,000</td>
<td>5,512,229,457</td>
<td>5,150,321,000</td>
<td>5,723,051,020</td>
<td>4,692,574,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,217,050,000</td>
<td>12,841,384,660</td>
<td>14,932,817,815</td>
<td>16,453,267,015</td>
<td>17,905,195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Charges</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,879,402,000</td>
<td>1,962,614,000</td>
<td>3,335,674,785</td>
<td>2,652,349,565</td>
<td>2,555,405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,222,810,000</td>
<td>21,561,494,117</td>
<td>24,954,559,505</td>
<td>26,373,301,185</td>
<td>26,928,505,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department 2016

Figure 2: Annual budgets trend for five years

2.5 Housing and Unplanned Settlements
Both planned and unplanned areas accommodate housing in Kongwa District. Like in other urban areas in Tanzania, in planned areas plots come in sizes for high, medium and low-density settlements. In the whole of Kongwa District, the estimated number of housing units is over 5,000, of which 40% are found in unplanned areas. The rest are found in planned areas, that is 60%. Plot sizes for planned areas like Kongwa, Kibaigwa and Mkoka which are low
density areas range between 1200m² and 2000m². Plot sizes for areas like Mlali, Mbande, Pandambili, and Mkoka range between 400m² and 800m². In areas like Mtanana, Songambele, Hogoro, Ngomai, Kinangali, Zoissa, Nduruugumi and Manyata which are the main unplanned areas, plot sizes are normally no larger than 200m². Most of the unplanned housing areas lack basic services and public utilities including piped water, access roads, storm water drainage channels; and solid waste management services. It has been observed that poor land servicing coupled with insufficient surveyed plots are the root causes of accelerated informal urbanization. It is notable that individual residents own about 95% of the residential houses in the District. The District has few houses, which are occupied by mainly civil servants, and have been earmarked for sale to the present tenants. Some of the houses have already been sold to their current occupiers. These are found in Kongwa, Mlali and Chamkoroma.

Parastatal corporations and institutions, including educational institutions like Prisons, colleges and schools also provide housing in the District, but mainly for their own employees. The main construction materials used for roofing are corrugated iron sheets, tiles, and reinforced concrete. Grass thatch is used for roofing to a small extent in the outskirts of the District in Ngomai, Ndalibo, Mageseni and Chamae. Walling materials are mainly burnt bricks, cement/sand blocks and stones. Mud bricks and mud walls are rather uncommon in the District. Housing demand and rent has been increasing in the District where the recruited employees cannot match with the existing accommodation. It is notable that the demand for housing is estimated to be more than 1000 units per annum while the supply is lower. Currently, the average occupancy is four persons per household and two households per dwelling unit. Survey plot production in the District is at low pace due to lack of funds to pay for compensation, which is a prerequisite before acquiring land from individuals for planning and development purposes. The District has worked out strategy to attract investors in land development to include reducing bureaucracy in plot allocation.

2.6 Informal Sector
In Kongwa District informal sector constitutes such activities as hair salon operation, shoe shining, second hand clothes retail trade, food vending by women known as "Mama Lishe", vegetable and fruits sales in kiosks; sign-writing, hawkers and handcraft as well as carpentry. Such businesses are distinguished by the fact that they need a rather small capital to start and most of them are carried out close or around homesteads. Some of the listed activities are new
– while others are old. Furthermore, some of them do not have permanent vending sites. They tend to move from one area to another. Major operators of informal sector activities are both men and women. Judging from its prevalence and profile of activities the informal sector is unquestionably a very important source of income and a formidable service provider. Informal sector activities can be found in every part of the Council, but the type of items sold differs depending on the location and local market.
CHAPTER THREE

PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

3.1 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 characterized 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 305,501 Ha but only 258,690 Ha are rotationally put under cultivation. There is a total of 5,811 Ha of land which can be used for irrigation, but only 372 Ha are cyclically cultivated using traditional canal irrigation. There are 735 tractors and 5,425 ploughs in the District, while number of agriculture extension staff is currently 43. 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ha t</td>
<td>Ha t</td>
<td>Ha t</td>
<td>Ha t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target Actual</td>
<td>Target Actual</td>
<td>Target Actual</td>
<td>Target Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>65,250 97,875</td>
<td>35,875 53,831</td>
<td>46,582 46,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>2,142 1,071</td>
<td>2,035 10,175</td>
<td>2,989 994.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B/Millet</td>
<td>56,698 34,019</td>
<td>57,831 43,375</td>
<td>57,831 52,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>4,610 9,220</td>
<td>3,141 6,282</td>
<td>3,141 5,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>750 562</td>
<td>750 562.5</td>
<td>750 675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C/peas</td>
<td>456 327</td>
<td>422 316.5</td>
<td>422 316.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/Potatoes</td>
<td>850 680</td>
<td>641 5,128</td>
<td>1,442.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G/nuts</td>
<td>12,960 11,664</td>
<td>9,876.8 9,987.6</td>
<td>9,876.8 8,889.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/Flower</td>
<td>25,988 31,185</td>
<td>26,713 32,056.6</td>
<td>14,959 8,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simsim</td>
<td>161 81</td>
<td>161 80.5</td>
<td>12,500 80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>169,845 213,539</td>
<td>153,021 216,624</td>
<td>153,471 209,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperation Department 2016 (t=tonnes)
3.2 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 124,517 for cattle; 79,793 for goats; 36,662 for Sheep and 35,932 Pigs. There are 456,416 chicken and 5,965 ducks.

Table 5: Livestock Population (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Type</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>124,517</td>
<td>16.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>79,793</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>36,662</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>35,932</td>
<td>4.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>456,416</td>
<td>61.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkey</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>1,73</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>5,965</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>742,244</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Livestock and Fisheries Department 2016

Figure 3: Livestock Population in 2016

3.3 Forest Conservation
The District has 161,640 hectares (1,616.4 square kilometre) of land and 172.98 square kilometres of natural forests owned by Local Authority (Local Authority Forest Reserves – LAFR) and Central Government (National Forest Reserves – NFR). The Kiborian forest reserve
is the only forest reserve under the Council, whereas Mlali, Njoge and Ijogo forest reserves are under Central Government. The Kiborian was declared a forest reserve in 1993 by the Government Notice number 19.

Table 6: Forest distribution in the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Forest Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size (Ha)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Banyibanyi</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chamae</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chitego</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hogoro</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ijaka</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ijogo</td>
<td>Miombo</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>NFR</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kinangali</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Koboriani</td>
<td>Miombo</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>LAFR</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Leganga</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mageseni</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Makawa</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Matongoro</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mbande</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mkoka</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mkutani</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mlali</td>
<td>Miombo</td>
<td>6,216</td>
<td>NFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mlanje</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nghumbi</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Njoge</td>
<td>Miombo</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>NFR</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Norini</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pingalame</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sejeli</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Songambele 'B'</td>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VLFR</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Natural Resources Unit 2016

The forest comprises a natural and man-made forest component. The natural forest part consists of patches of Miombo and Acacia covering about 13,308 ha; the forest reserve is under poor management due to sustained depletion brought about by unregulated harvesting and crop cultivation in the forest. The man-made forest component is covered by exotic trees, predominantly eucalyptus. The natural forest also encompasses areas covered by short grassland and a few patches of elephant grass. Efforts to conserve the forest reserve were effected between 1992 and 2002 under Joint Forest Management (JFM)/Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). Soil erosion was controlled, water was conserved and the recreational quality of the forest was enhanced. Trees
were planted on both the forest reserves and water catchments of the Kongwa District. Additionally, forest fire control measures were instituted. In fact, most of the natural vegetation is gone and tree density is rather sparse. The only products that can be obtained from the forest are poles and firewood. The forest and other allied sources do not supply enough forest products for the District. Therefore, the shortfall has to be obtained from outside District and even outside the region. The District have taken stain measures to address the issue of mismanagement of the forest by signing management contract with adjacent communities who will provide manpower for undertaking patrol in the forest to prohibit malpractice activities.

3.4 Beekeeping Industry

On other hand, beekeeping diligence is being practiced for commercial purposes. There are 2,603 beehives; 1,255 improved and 1,348 traditional beehives producing about 520 kilograms of honey per annum which earns considerable amount of income. The table below contains six years details in bee keeping activities and its produce.

Table 7: Beekeeping trend and its products for the year 2010/2011 to 2015/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Years &amp; Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Keepers Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>3,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey production (in kg)</td>
<td>1,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax production (in kg)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,310,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Natural Resources Unit 2016
3.5 Transport, Energy and Communication

(i) Electric Power Supply

Previously the District had National Grid Electricity supply in Kibaigwa, Mlali, Kongwa, Mtanana and Pandambili wards. Through Central Government efforts in extending access of power supply; there are 18 villages with electricity power under Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC Programme), 38 villages under Rural Energy Agency (REA-II) and 4 villages with solar power supply under sponsorship of the Holland Government (through ELEKTRO MERL company). At the moment a total of 63 villages equivalent to 72.41% out of 87 villages and 2 townships have access to electricity supply. This in turn will hasten economic development of the respective areas as well as the District in general by considering that available power supply will be used for both household and small scale industries development.

One of Solar Power Plants at Ngutoto village
(ii) Transport and Communication

(a) Roads
Kongwa district has a road network that total 1,376.6 kilometres. The regional and national trunk roads with some district gravel roads are passable throughout the year under good weather condition.

Table 8: Kongwa District Roads Network in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Road</th>
<th>Length in km</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Trunk Roads</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Regional Trunk Roads</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District Feeder Roads</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Village Feeder Roads</td>
<td>673.6</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,376.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Works 2016

Figure 5: District roads network
(b) Telecommunication

The district has good coverage of electronic communication network supported by VODACOM, AIRTEL, HALOTEL, TTCL, ZANTEL and TIGO companies. Presence of these companies has made even e-governance and e-learning possible in the District. Some of our departments; Accounts, Health, Education and Human Resources are nationally linked/connected to their respective ministries and hence enjoying the service in their daily official conduct.

3.6 Manufacturing Industries
Up to the early 1990s, Kongwa District Council used to have a wide range of industries, including small scale, medium and a few large scale ones. However, over time, especially towards the middle and the end of the 1990s, many industries have either closed down or drastically scaled down their activities. Some industries were planned but never took off. These were to be located in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation estate (SIDO) and include a printing unit, a ceramic factory, a general engineering unit and a carpentry factory. Most Industries have been allocated to four specially designated major industrial areas in Kongwa, Kibaigwa, Mkoka and Mlali areas. These areas predominantly occupied by Milling Machines, Carpentry activities and others. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the profile of industries in Kongwa District Council included high level industries like the Groundnut production from Groundnut Schemes. The industrial decline in Kongwa District Council has been attributed to a poor economic base, lack of industrial infrastructure and limited market opportunities. It has also been observed that the industrial development
that gave rise to the industries now in decline was in response to the availability of markets, which has now dwindled following trade liberalisation. Originally, the market was almost guaranteed but now it can only be assured by competitiveness.

3.7 Construction Sector
The construction sector in Kongwa District holds the same level of importance as in any other District Council or town in Tanzania. The construction sector activities pertain to structures and infrastructures such as buildings, roads, bridges, and the airport. Pertinent construction materials are stones, aggregate, cement, burnt bricks, corrugated iron sheets, timber and earth. To a small extent tree poles and grass thatching are used as construction materials. All the above listed construction materials are available locally except for steel, corrugated iron sheets and cement. Most construction works pertain to residential buildings especially in newly developing areas of Kibaigwa, Mkoka, Mbande, Mlali, Pandambili and Kongwa. Construction of industrial premises and warehouses has slumped due to the industrial sector's decline. The Council is experiencing cropping up of high raising buildings the indication of economic rejuvenation and deliberate decision to tape the promising higher level investment. Burnt bricks constitute the most dominant walling material, presumably because of its easy availability. They are made in kilns within the district. The bricks are made manually by individuals and consuming a lot of fuel-wood within the District and the surrounding rural areas. Stakeholders in the construction sector include residents in the District who are present or potential house owners, professionals like engineers and architects and relevant Government ministries. Regulatory and registration bodies like the Contractors Registration Board (CRB), the Engineers Registration Board (ERB), and the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board form stakeholders as well. The construction sector is at the heart of the physical infrastructure services provision and housing development in the District. The sector is also necessary for economic and industrial revival in the District. The pace of construction activities in the District was slackened with the industrial and economic decline, but currently is picking up for several reasons to including emerging of different institutions. In any case, production of burnt bricks as well as the actual construction works going on in the District provides livelihood to a substantial number of people involved then contributing employment opportunities and household income generation.
3.8 Mining and Minerals Extraction
With the absence of a comprehensive mineral survey in the District, the potential of the District in terms of precious metals is not fully exploited. Currently, building materials are the only category of minerals available in the District. The building materials category of minerals includes stones, gravel, sand and clay soil. Mining of building materials provides construction materials for building construction, road construction and other related construction works within the District. The mining of construction materials also provides a means of earning a living for many people, as some engage in the mining of sand, stone crushing and brick making. Kongwa District has a great potential for construction materials. It rests on abundant granite rocks, stone, sand and clay soils which are suitable for construction purposes. No specific areas are designated for the exploitation of construction materials, and this leaves the choice to the private individuals. This has led to a haphazard exploitation of the construction materials with consequent environmental degradation. Stones are mined at Mnyakongo, Makambini, Mkoka, Mageseni, Njoge and Mlali. Sand is mined at Mnyakongo, Mtanana Chamkoroma and Songambele. The mining of sand in the water courses has given rise to and escalated river bank erosion as well as localised landslides with abundant siltation onto River causing to reduce river depth.

3.9 Tourism and Recreation
Within the District there are no significant tourist attractions or recreational areas except for Old Camp buildings used by the Namibians Freedom Fighters. Others are the historical caves at Sejeli village which is famous as sources of water. However, the District can only play such a role effectively if it is provided with the necessary infrastructure services. Tourist class hotels, a good road network as well as reliable power and telecommunications facilities are the pre-requisite for creating the environment for the development of a tourist industry. In respect of recreational areas, most of the planned open spaces are not developed and are in poor shape mainly due to budgetary constraints on the part of the District Council. This calls for private sector involvement in developing designated open spaces for public interest and the coming generation.
CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Sunflower oil refinery
Currently there are about 89 private individuals in the area who are involved in the small scale processing business, however what they do is only pressing and purification/filtering which does not met the required market quality standard. These are individuals with oil pressing machines who either buy seeds from farmers or provide pressing services by charging Tshs. 6,000 per bag of sunflower seeds in average (Average weight of 70 - 78kg/bag). The oil produced are either sold within the district in retail or sold in whole sale depending on the quantity obtained and wishes of the owner. This area is still un-exhausted economically since farmers seem to be discouraged to produce much due to poor market price. There is no doughty that investment in this venture will significantly propel more growing and production of sunflower oil since the product is highly demanded and recommended for better heath.

Table 9: Sunflower seed production trend for season 2008 to 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>3,808</td>
<td>3,484</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>3,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>24,688</td>
<td>29,626.3</td>
<td>20,034.8</td>
<td>14,024.3</td>
<td>14,959</td>
<td>8,548</td>
<td>29,988</td>
<td>17,992.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agriculture and Cooperation Department 2016

Figure 6: Sunflower Production trend for eight consecutive seasons
4.2 Maize flour processing and packaging

Maize availability and Market
Kibaigwa international maize market (KIMM) is the best point for maize grain collection from small and large producers who sale their produce at the centre. Apart from Kongwa, the market receives maize; as catchment area, from Kondoa, Kiteto, Chamwino, and Gairo and other neighbouring districts. In average the market collects between 74,205 to 116,095 tons of maize annually. Under normal weather condition and good rainfall season the number collected may surpass this average. The Kibaigwa maize market functions at this point include purification, sorting and grading, testing and controlling of moisture content before packaging for bulky freight. The buyers of maize from Kibaigwa International Maize market comes from Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, Eretria, Ethiopia, and sometimes Zambia, Zimbabwe and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The presence of this market makes possible for investing in maize and maize flour processing for export and sale to other areas of Tanzania.

Maize processing
Little quantity of maize is processed (Flour), packed and sold for consumers in Dodoma, Dar-Es-Salaam and other places in Tanzania. Currently there are 2 smaller scale private investors in the district who are engaged in the business. These are “Kibaigwa maize flour and food products” and “Babu Machine” (“Super Sembe/Sembe Safi”) all are located in Kibaigwa Township. This means that more partners are allowed to come and invest in the business.

Table 10: Maize production trend from 2008 to 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
<td>Ha tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56,818</td>
<td>7,756</td>
<td>61,482</td>
<td>30,733</td>
<td>48,960</td>
<td>73,440</td>
<td>38,550</td>
<td>57,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,887.5</td>
<td>53,831</td>
<td>46,582.5</td>
<td>46,582.5</td>
<td>58,899</td>
<td>26,622</td>
<td>65,215.5</td>
<td>65,215.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Agriculture and Cooperation Department 2016
4.3 Livestock products processing and packaging
As it is has been explained previous, livestock forms an important part of Kongwa economy. However its products are not exhaustively utilised particularly the hide and skins. Raw skin and hides is not much taken care and sometimes is partially treated or left to decompose after slaughtering. The number of cattle available allows significant supply of products; meat and milk, and raw material like skin and hide for processing investment at varying capacity in the area. **JUVA Holdings Ltd (Min ranch)** located in Mkoka ward and **Kongwa National Ranch (NARCO)** are currently producing significant number of livestock breeds suitable for meat and milk production. Kongwa ranch has 2 feedlots, one has a capacity of handling 200 heads of cattle at a time and the other has a capacity of 100 heads of cattle. The ranch also has a min abattoir and 2 chilling rooms with a capacity of handling 100 carcasses per day. Currently Kongwa ranch is famous in producing the most preferable Kongwa Beef which is mostly supplied in cities of Dar-es-Salaam and other places. This is another better area for investment particularly in skin and hides processing also meat and milk products which still have higher demand in and outside the district as well as the country.

4.4 Agro-implements assembling and fabrication
Farmers in the area need simple and appropriate agricultural implements and inputs. This is another area which by investing in, it will support maintenance of machineries already used in agricultural production. This will involves machinery and parts supply and fabrication for tractors, flour milling and oil refinery machines, irrigation implements and others. **Agricom Africa Ltd** is the only dealer for **SWARAJ tractors and parts** while **Digalus Garage** is the sole dealer for tractors spare parts, repair and maintenance. All are locate at Kibaigwa Township. The demand is still higher and more investors are welcome to regulate the market by broadening alternative economic choices to the farmer.
CHAPTER FIVE
SOCIAL SERVICES

5.1 Education Sector

(i) Pre - Primary School
The District has a total of 107 kindergarten schools with a total number of 8,418 pupils (4,138 boys and 4,280 girls).

(ii) Primary School
There are 107 primary schools in the district with total number of 1,842 streams. The number of pupils is 73,687 out of this 34,595 are boys and 39,092 are girls. There are 1,196 teachers, 680 classrooms, 850 pit latrines, 19,823 desks, 1,063 Cupboards, 30 stores, 1,677 tables, 1,913 chairs, 119 teachers’ offices and 161 teachers’ houses in the district. Enrolment of pupils by classes and sexes for 2013 is as narrated hereunder.

Table 1: Primary School’s Enrolment of Pupils by Class and Sex (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>5,519</td>
<td>6,299</td>
<td>11,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>5,673</td>
<td>11,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5,183</td>
<td>5,486</td>
<td>10,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>4,516</td>
<td>4,978</td>
<td>9,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4,237</td>
<td>4,889</td>
<td>9,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>3,704</td>
<td>4,294</td>
<td>7,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>3,046</td>
<td>3,871</td>
<td>6,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2,916</td>
<td>3,602</td>
<td>6,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34,595</td>
<td>39,092</td>
<td>73,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Education Department 2016

Figure 8: Primary Schools Enrolment by Class and Sex in 2016
(iii) Secondary Schools
There are 26 government secondary schools and 5 private secondary schools enrolling 7,256 students; out of this number, 3,615 are boys and 3,641 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 465 teachers, 232 classrooms, 248 pit latrines, 6,908 desks, 8 Administration Blocks, 3 stores, 173 Tables & Chairs and 68 teachers house.

Table 12: Students Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>2,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>1,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>3,641</td>
<td>7,256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary Education Department 2016

Figure 9: Students Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex in 2016

5.2 Health Services
The District has one District Hospital with 120 beds. Also there are 4 government health centres and 45 dispensaries. By including the 8 private health facilities, the district has 58 health facilities in total which are providing services. The council is currently constructing other 9 government dispensaries which after completion will make a total of 67 health
The common ten diseases in the district are malaria, respiratory tract diseases, venereal diseases, and diarrhoeas, trachoma and skin diseases, anaemia, worm, ear and urinary tract infections (UTI).

5.3 Hydrogeology and water supply services
Kongwa district council is striving to ensure that it provides adequate safe and clean water to the community. Currently there are 52 water supply schemes in which a population of 167,336 equivalents to 51.6% of the entire population have access to clean and safe water within 400 metre of residence. The table below illustrate the trend from the year 2011 to 2016

Table 13: The trend of Water supply services from 2011 to 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of water sources/projects</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Working water sources</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sources not working</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of boreholes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Working boreholes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boreholes not working</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of people getting safe and clean water within 400m</td>
<td>159,878</td>
<td>161,486</td>
<td>169,293</td>
<td>176,485</td>
<td>177,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Number of people without safe and clean water</td>
<td>153,608</td>
<td>148,487</td>
<td>148,209</td>
<td>147,811</td>
<td>146,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of villages with water committees</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Villages with water fund</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Water Department 2016

Water catchment infrastructure and transportation from reserve tank to domestic points at Mlali Iyegu
5.4 Sanitation
Two main types of sanitation systems serve Kongwa District. These are on site sanitation system in the form of septic tank systems and pit latrines. On site sanitation systems are estimated to cover 90% of the Council. 30% of users of on-site sanitation systems use septic tanks systems which comprise a septic tank and a soak away pit. Pit latrines, which are used by about 70% of all users of on-site sanitation systems, come in two types; ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPS) and unimproved pit latrines. The latter are mostly found in the District.

5.5 Solid Waste Management
The main sources of solid waste in the Council are households, institutions, commercial premises like markets and shops, and industries. A large proportion of waste from households, markets and restaurants is organic in nature. Institutional waste is of mixed nature, with paper making up a fair proportion of the total waste generated. Health facilities like the Kongwa District Hospital produce hazardous wastes which are handled separately by the producer. Households use metal and plastic bins as well as other improvised waste storage bins for storing solid waste. Institutions and commercial places also use bins of various sizes and types for storing solid waste.

5.6 Parks, Open Space and Historical Areas
As discussed under the tourism and recreation sector, parks, overall open spaces and natural areas have not been accorded the importance they deserve. As a result, it is as if they are non-existent.

Since 1964 Kongwa Camp\(^1\) (currently Kongwa Secondary) has been a key site in Southern Africa’s liberation movement. First SWAPO of Namibia, FRELIMO of Mozambique, and later the ANC of South Africa, MPLA of Angola and ZAPU of Zimbabwe inhabited in Kongwa where they trained their respective members and prepared to infiltrate their countries of origin. To date, there is a tunnel still existing which is a footprint that mark the area used to be a freedom fighters’ preparation ground

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\(^1\) Christian A. Williams, Living in Exile (Centre for Humanities Research; University of the West Cape)
CHAPTER SIX
OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

6.1 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

The Community
These includes Farmers, Livestock keepers, Business Communities and Special Groups.

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).

Faith based Organisation (FBO)
- Baraza Kuu la Waislamu Tanzania (BAKWATA)
- Roman Catholic Church
- Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT)
- Seventh Day Adventist
- St. Philips College
- Evangelical Assemblies of God Tanzania (EAGT)
- Tanzania Assemblies of God (TAG)
- Anglican Church of Tanzania
Savings and Credit Associations
These are important partners in providing financial services closer to the communities, these include:- KKKT SACCOS, KIFI SACCOS, CHAMTUMA, KOTE SACCOS, KODI SACCOS, DEFENCE, MAMI, CAVI, CARGO PORTERS, etc.

Central Government Ministries, Independent Department and Agencies
Provision of technical support guidelines and, policies and grants

Corporate Institutions
TANESCO, TTCL, Posts, CRDB, National Micro Finance Bank (NMB), NARCO, etc. are important partners in providing saving and credit services in both large and small scale level.

6.2 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 - PPP)

Table 14: Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stake holder</th>
<th>What We Do For Them</th>
<th>Expectations</th>
<th>Impact Of Not Meeting Expectation</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Communities  | • 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 | • Better social and economic services
               • Information and communication sharing
               • Active participation in development activities
               • Quality service delivery
               • Sustainable development | • Poor support of Local Government Development project
               • Poverty increase
               • Unsustainable projects | High |
| **Corporate institutions** | • Provide them with good working environment/infrastructure  
• Feedback over their performance  
• Clientele  
• Provide economic profiles | • Master plans  
• Customary relation  
• Good working environment | • Poor service delivery  
• Uncoordinated efforts in fighting poverty  
• Increase susceptibility to income poverty | High |
| **Non-government organization** | • Registration  
• Track/monitor their performance  
• Technical support  
• Collaborate  
• Coordination | • Local Personnel Support from the council  
• Partnership  
• Comprehensive district development plan  
• Office accommodation | • Frustration  
• Lack of coordinated projects  
• Poor service provision | Medium |
| **SACCOS/Credit societies** | • Mentor  
• Technical support  
• Nurturing  
• Track/monitor their performance | • Policy guidelines  
• Auditing and supervision  
• Technical support | • Poor service delivery  
• Conflicts among members  
• Poverty | High |
| **Religious Groups** | • Registration  
• Track/monitoring their performance  
• Peace and tranquility environment | • Social Service  
• Support on their initiative to assist service provisions | • Demoralized  
• Poor service provision | Medium |
| **Political Parties** | • Track/monitoring their conduct  
• Peace and tranquility environment  
• Coordination  
• Moderation  
• Consultation/discussion | • Policies  
• Involvement in implementation of development activities  
• Realistic Manifesto | • Uncoordinated efforts  
• Instability | Medium |
| **Central Government Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies** | • Receiving directives/policies  
• Implementer of policies  
• Reporting  
• Seeking technical & financial support  
• Advisory | • Transparency  
• Adherence to financial regulation  
• Value for money  
• Efficiency  
• Effectiveness | • Corruption  
• Complaints from the communities  
• Conflicts  
• Firing/personnel discharge  
• Mistrust | High |
6.3 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.

6.3.1 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 14 bellow narrates the strength and weakness of the council.

Table 15: Strength and Weakness of the Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Weakness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture sector</strong></td>
<td>• Arable land (363,691 Ha)</td>
<td>• Inadequate agriculture equipment and inputs for subsistence farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kibaigwa Grains Market</td>
<td>• Inadequate agricultural processing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Suitable land for irrigation (5,811 Ha)</td>
<td>• Improper marketing system at village level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Qualified personnel</td>
<td>• Lack of rainwater harvesting schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agriculture equipment: 43 power tillers; 731 tractors; 5,425 animal pulled carts</td>
<td>• Inadequate knowledge on soil erosion controlling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate rains of 400 – 600 mm per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Agriculture being the main occupation of large community proportion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock Sector</strong></td>
<td>• Larger number of livestock</td>
<td>• Inadequate veterinary services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livestock facilities</td>
<td>• Disease outbreaks like anthrax, black quarter, new castle disease, rabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tsetse free areas</td>
<td>• Low productivity of local breeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Willingness of villages to adopt modern livestock farming</td>
<td>• Overgrazing and free range management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Presence of Kongwa Ranch and Pasture Research centre</td>
<td>• Inadequate water for livestock all year round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Education Sector** | • Presence of 107 primary schools and 31 secondary schools.  
• Presence of teaching facilities  
• Readiness of community to contribute in staff houses & classroom building/ construction  
• Willingness of villagers to send their children to school | • Inadequate classrooms and teachers houses  
• Insufficient number of teachers, furniture and other T/L materials  
• High dropout rate due to pregnancy and pastoral movements in some areas  
• Truancy  
• Illiteracy among communities members/villages  
• Absence of Libraries and laboratories in secondary schools |
| **Health Sector** | • 1 District Hospital, 4 Health Centres and 45 Dispensaries (Public Owned) and 8 private health facilities  
• Qualified personnel  
• Transport facilities to hospital and rural health centres  
• Established community Health Fund (CHF)  
• Village health committees in 87 villages  
• Readiness of communities to participate in health programmes | • Inadequate health facilities  
• Shortage of buildings in the district hospital, health centres, and dispensaries  
• Shortage of health staff and equipment  
• Failure of some community members to contribute to Community Health Fund |
| **Natural Resources** | • Presence of 172.98 square kilometres of natural forest  
• Large area for tree planting  
• Natural regeneration of vegetations | • Failure to apprehend by-laws defiant  
• Forest fires  
• Forest encroachment by human activities  
• Inadequate participation by communities in bee-keeping |
| **Lands & Environment Sector** | • Land use plans in place  
• Growing demand for town planning in Kongwa, Kibaigwa, Mlali, Mkoka, Mbande and Pandambili | • Lack of equipment for land use plans/ town plans  
• Inadequate personnel  
• Lack of transport facilities |
| **Water Sector** | • Water Service (69 schemes)  
• Village water committees in 69 villages  
• Qualified personnel  
• Water resources  
• 68 villages with water fund | • Inadequate water distribution points  
• Lack of skills to village water committees  
• Old age of some of water schemes |
| **Works Sector** | • Availability of 1,204.4 kms of road network  
• Availability of qualified personnel  
• Availability of village works committees | • 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** | • Gender focal point person  
• Active youth and women economic groups  
• Village community banks (VICOBA)  
• Presence of community development staff at ward level | • Lack of reliable transport facilities  
• Lack of data of NGOs and CBOs operating in the district  
• Inadequate personnel |
6.3.2 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 16: Development Trend, Opportunities and Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Improved agricultural sector productivity | • Availability of donors and NGOs which support agriculture activities (ASPS, 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 | • 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 | • Presence of Kongwa Ranch  
• Presence of Kongwa pastures research centre (PRC)  
• Presence of private livestock veterinary service providers  
• Presence of training centre in Mpwapwa which is near Kongwa | • Budget constraints  
• Drought and climate changes  
• Disease outbreak |
| Quality Education provision | • Present of private partners  
• Presence of PEDP and SEDP programmes  
• Growing e-learning facilities | • Budget constraints  
• Poverty and undesirable culture  
• Poor economic performance |
| Quality Health services delivery | • National health sector policy and programmes  
• Development partners (NGOs, Multilateral) | • Budget constraints  
• Disasters  
• Disease outbreak  
• Bureaucracy  
• Poverty and undesirable culture |
| Sustainable Natural Resources utilisation | • Sector policies  
• Natural vegetative resources regeneration  
• Diversified use of natural resource (medicine, housing, recreation etc)  
• Partners | • Uncontrolled harvest of forest  
• Forest product smuggling  
• Budget constraints  
• Natural disasters  
• Adverse Weather condition/climate changes |
### 6.4 Key Issues

The key issues are priority problems that 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>SECTOR POLICY</th>
<th>RELATED NATIONAL POLICIES</th>
<th>POSITIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES</th>
<th>NEGATIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES</th>
<th>IS THE POLICY MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGRICULTURE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>To improve productivity and raise income at household level in participatory manner</td>
<td>Agriculture and livestock policy of 1997</td>
<td>- Women - Development policy - Agriculture sector development strategy of 2001 - Small and medium enterprise policy - Rural development strategy of 2001 - Cooperatives development policy of 1997 - Cooperative policy 2006</td>
<td>Increase gender balance in agriculture production</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provider and facilitator</td>
<td>Involve village governments and all stakeholders</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To improve quality access to education services</td>
<td>Education and vocational Training Policy of 2014</td>
<td>Education Policy</td>
<td>- Provide training for teachers - Construction of classrooms, pit latrines, teachers’ houses - Running of in service courses and up grading courses for teachers - Employing many teachers - Enrolling out of school children in COBET disease - Providing adult education to illiterate men</td>
<td>Inadequate funds for completion of planned activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>- Training and Providing teachers - Providing building material and transport - Providing learning/teaching materials - To raise funds to support staff capacity building - Recruit more grad III A teachers to meet standard ration of</td>
<td>Motivate communities, involve school boards and committees, involve village governments, and involve all stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>SECTOR POLICY</td>
<td>RELATED NATIONAL POLICIES</td>
<td>POSITIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and books in primary schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>teacher pupil - Mobilization of resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve quality and access to health service provision</td>
<td>National health policy of 1990</td>
<td>Health sector reform local government reforms</td>
<td>sustainable health activities through involvement of community in planning, implementation and evaluation of health activities</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provider and facilitator</td>
<td>Create awareness among communities, involve all stakeholders, train service providers and improve clinic services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 69 villages have water committees and village water accounts - Sense of ownership to water projects has eliminated water pump theft and vandalism of water supply systems - Increase number of NGO assisting in water provision</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>- Provider - Facilitator - Coordinator</td>
<td>create awareness among communities, involve all stakeholders, train service providers, and formation of water user groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6% of district road network is passable throughout the year</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>- Technical support ‘ and Financial support - Guidelines</td>
<td>involve communities and all stakeholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I: District Organization Structure

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

FULL COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC, WORKS AND NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MULT-SECTORAL AIDS COMMITTEE

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

INTERNAL AUDITOR

PMU

LEGAL OFFICER

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

PLANNING STATISTICS FOLLOW-UP

DISTRICT LANDS & NATURAL RESOURCE OFFICER

DISTRICT WATER ENGINEER

DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER

DISTRICT MANPOWER & MANAGEMENT OFFICER

DISTRICT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

DISTRICT AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVE OFFICER

DISTRICT ENGINEER

DISTRICT TREASURER

LANDS

PLANNING & DESIGN SECTION

PUMPS SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION, O & M

SECON DARY

PRIMA RY

SLO

CULT

ADULT EDUCATION

CURATIVE

ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN RESOURCES MGT

GENDER

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK

COOPERATIVES

IRRIGATION

RESEARCH

BUILDINGS

ROADS

MECHANICS

FINAL ACCOUNTS

REVENUE

EXPENDITURE

TRADE & MARKETING
### Appendix II: Names and Contacts of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHORITY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Commissioner</td>
<td>Deogratius Ndejembi</td>
<td>0655-022325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Executive Director</td>
<td>Ngusa L. Izengo</td>
<td>0784-256173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Planning Officer</td>
<td>Benedict J. Mabula</td>
<td>0784-436422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Treasurer</td>
<td>Rumadha Mhando</td>
<td>0715-123535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Human Resources Officer</td>
<td>Isack Gwalugwano</td>
<td>0784-851659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Education Officer (P/S)</td>
<td>Zuberi Karugutu</td>
<td>0713-622828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Education Officer (S/S)</td>
<td>Silvanus Kunambi</td>
<td>0655-990250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer</td>
<td>Jackson G. Shija</td>
<td>0754-225245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Livestock and Fisheries Development Officer</td>
<td>Dr. Omary Nkullo</td>
<td>0782-651999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Land and Natural Resource Officer</td>
<td>Atufigwege Mwaipopo</td>
<td>0787-636917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Medical Officer</td>
<td>Dr. Festo Mapunda</td>
<td>0713-937252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Trade Officer</td>
<td>Yonaza Mchome</td>
<td>0754-944618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council HIV/AIDS Coordinator</td>
<td>Faraja Kasuwi</td>
<td>0757-243998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Water Engineer</td>
<td>Kaitaba L. Lugakingira</td>
<td>0786-997711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Cooperative Officer</td>
<td>Daniel Mlungusye</td>
<td>0786-353373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Engineer (Works)</td>
<td>Salim Bwaya</td>
<td>0717-991381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Salum S. Dhamini</td>
<td>0784-549550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Unambwe M. Erasto</td>
<td>0717-253254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistician</td>
<td>Frank E. Uhwello</td>
<td>0787-325275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Susan A. Otieno</td>
<td>0685-509091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Christina C. Chihimba</td>
<td>0783-999034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>