## THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

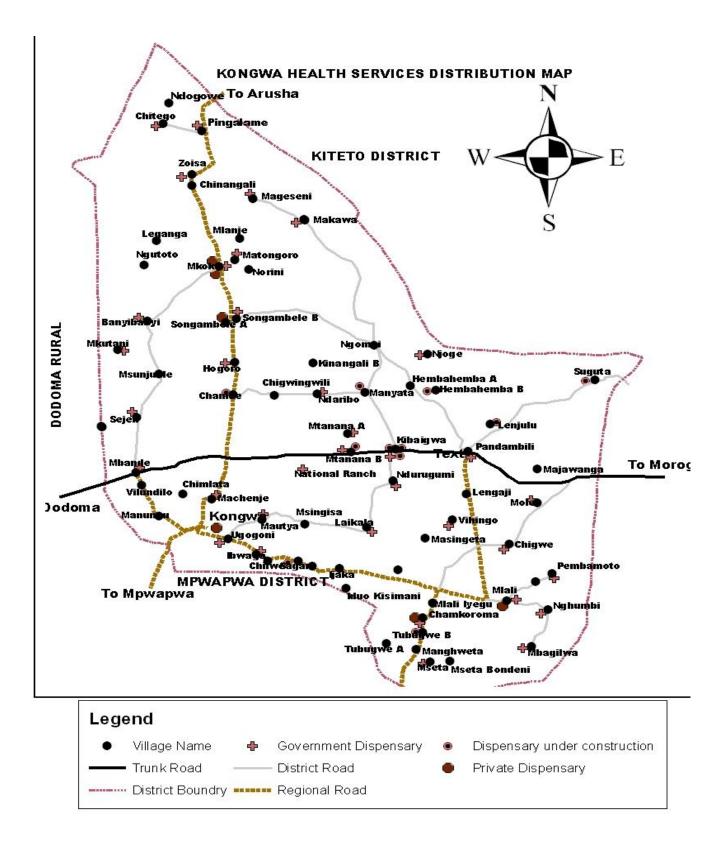
## **REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



# 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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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARV	Anti Retro Viral
ССМ	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CHADEMA	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
СНМТ	Council Hospital Management Team
CMT	Council Management Team
CTC	Counselling and Treatment Centre
CUF	Civic United Front
DED	District Executive Director
DP	Democratic Party
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PE	Personal Emoluments
TLP	Tanzania Labour Party
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

#### **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.

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

#### Table 1: Number of councillors elected in 2015

**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 hector of arable land which is suitable for rainy agriculture and 5,811 hector (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.

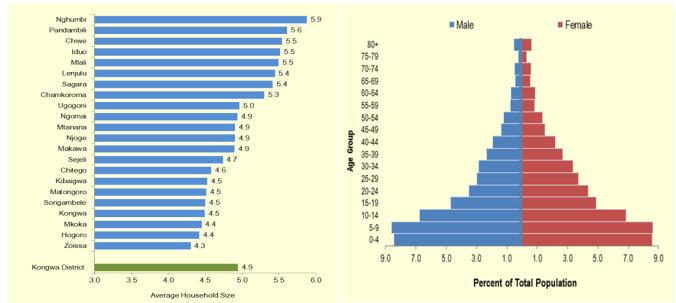
## 1.7 Population

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.

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

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

Source: "The United Republic of Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census"



Average Household size by wards and Population Pyramid of Kongwa District

## 1.8 Poverty circumstances

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. 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 enormously 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.

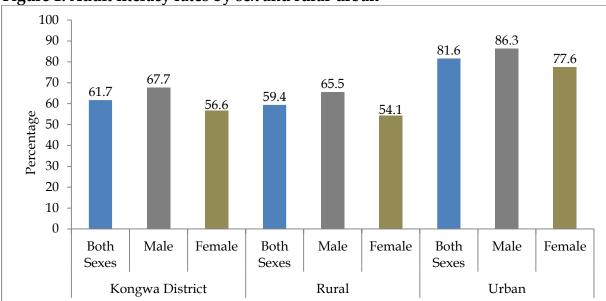


Figure 1: Adult literacy rates by sex and rural-urban

Source: "The United Republic of Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census"

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

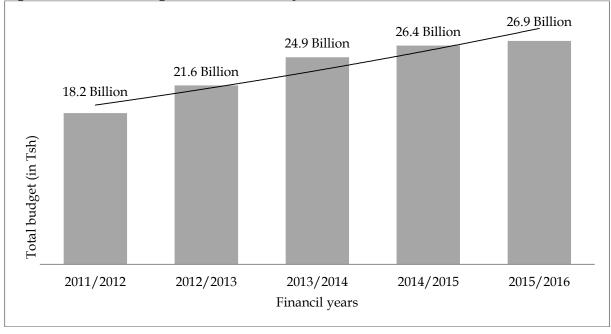
The council has been gradually increasing its budget as per needs and complexity of needs every year particularly in recurrent expenditure and to some extent the development services. The trend as it is shown in the table below has increased from 18.22 billion in 2011/2012 to 26.93 billion in 2015/2016.

Item	Financial Year & Amount									
nem	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016					
Own Sources	1,245,266,000	1,245,266,000	1,535,745,905	1,544,633,585	1,775,331,000					
Development	4,881,092,000	5,512,229,457	5,150,321,000	5,723,051,020	4,692,574,000					
PE	10,217,050,000	12,841,384,660	14,932,817,815	16,453,267,015	17,905,195,000					
Other Charges	1,879,402,000	1,962,614,000	3,335,674,785	2,652,349,565	2,555,405,000					
Total	18,222,810,000	21,561,494,117	24,954,559,505	26,373,301,185	26,928,505,000					

Table 3: Annual	<b>Budgets</b>	(in	Tshs)	
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**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 1200m<sup>2</sup> and 2000m<sup>2</sup>. Plot sizes for areas like Mlali, Mbande, Pandambili, and Mkoka range between 400m<sup>2</sup> and 800m<sup>2</sup>. In areas like Mtanana, Songambele, Hogoro, Ngomai, Kinangali, Zoissa, Ndurugumi and Manyata which are the main unplanned areas, plot sizes are normally no larger than 200m<sup>2</sup>. 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 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 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

	2012/2013 Season			2013/2014 Season			2014/2015 Season			2015/2016 Season						
Crop	Tar	get	Act	ual	Ta	rget	Act	tual	Taı	get	Act	ual	Tai	rget	Ac	tual
	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t	Ha	t
Maize	65,250	97,875	35,887.5	53,831	62,110	93,165	46,582	46,582	62,110	93,165	55,899	26,622	62,110	93,165	65,215	65,215.5
Sorghum	2,142	1,071	2,035	10,175	2,652	1,326	1,989	994.5	2,652	1,326	2,386.8	12,000	2,652	1,326	4,515.2	1,806.1
B/Millet	56,698	56,698	34,019	34,019	57,831	57,831	43,375	43,375.2 5	57,831	57,831	52,047	7,500	57,831	57,831	25,585	15,351.5
Cassava	4,610	9,220	4,610	9,220	3,141	6,282	2,355.8	4,711.5	3,141	9,423	3,096.9	3,100	3,197	10,550	2,929.8	9,668.3
Beans	750	562	675	508.8	750	562.5	562.5	281.25	750	562.5	675	506.25	750	562.5	187.5	93.8
C/peas	436	327	28.8	20.2	422	316.5	0.4	9.6	422	316.5	379.8	284.9	422	316.5	232.1	116.05
S/Potatoes	850	6,800	850	6,800	641	5,128	480.75	1,442.25	1,250	5,000	1,125	2,600	641	2,564	352.6	1,410.2
G/nuts	12,960	9,720	11,664	8,748	13,169	9,876.8	9,876.7	4,938.38	13,169	9,876.8	11,852	8,889.1	13,169	9,876.8	11,198	5,596.83
S/Flower	25,988	31,185	24,688.6	29,626	26,713	32,055.6	20,034	14,024.3	26,713	32,055	14,959	8,548	28,560	34,272	29,988	17,992.8
Simsim	161	81	144.9	72.9	161	80.5	120.75	48.3	12,500	80.5	11,250	72.45	202	101	250	50
Total	169,845	213,539	114,603	153,021	167,590	206,624	125,377	116,407	180,538	209,636	153,671	70,123	169,534	210,565	140,453	117,301

Table 4: Crop production trend for season 2012/2013 to 2015/2016

Source: Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperation Department 2016

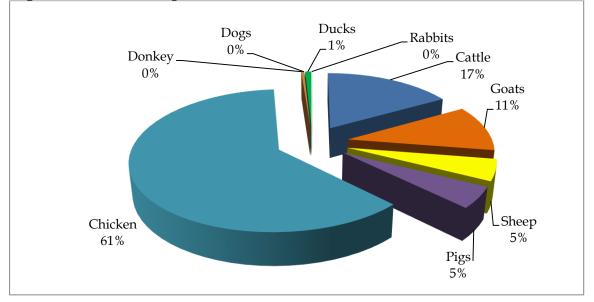
(t=tonnes)

## 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.

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

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.

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

Table 6: Forest distribution in the District

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.

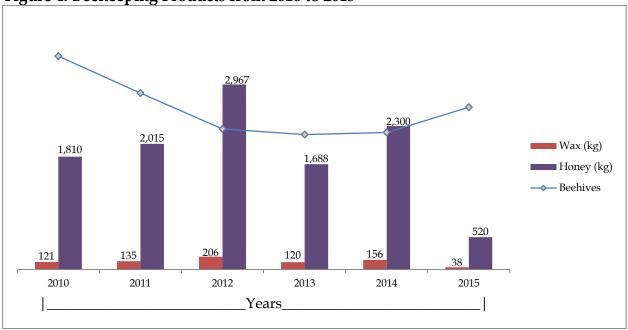
#### 3.4 Beekeeping Industry

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.

Deser	ptions		Years & Quantities									
Desch	prioris	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015					
Bee Keepers	Groups	7	10	14	18	22	26					
	Improved	210	367	555	591	677	1,255					
Beehives	Traditional	3,212	2,460	1,698	1,572	1,520	1,348					
	Total	3,422	2,827	2,253	2,163	2,197	2,603					
Honey produ	iction (in kg)	1,810	2,015	2,967	1,688	2,300	520					
Wax product	ion (in kg)	121	135	206	120	156	38					
	Honey	18,100,000	20,130,000	29,670,000	16,880,000	23,300,000	5,200,000					
Sales (Tshs)	Wax	1,210,000	1,350,000	2,060,000	1,200,000	1,560,000	380,000					
	Total	19,310,000	21,480,000	31,730,000	18,080,000	24,860,000	5,580,000					

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

Source: Natural Resources Unit 2016



## Figure 4: Beekeeping Products from 2010 to 2015

## 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

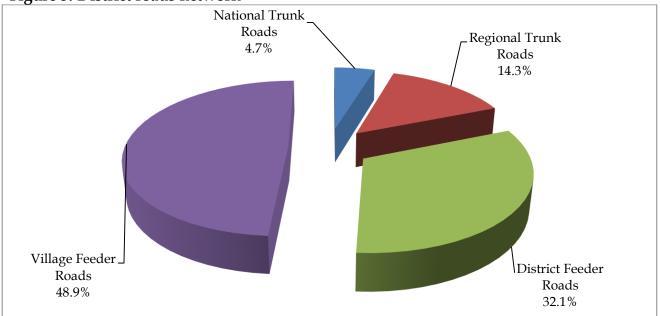
Kongwa district has a road network that total 1,376.6 kilometres. The regional and national trunk roads with some district gravel roads are passable throughout the year under good weather condition.

No	Type of Road	Length in km	Percentage
1	National Trunk Roads	65	4.7%
2	Regional Trunk Roads	196	14.3%
3	District Feeder Roads	442	32.1%
4	Village Feeder Roads	673.6	48.9%
	Total	1,376.6	100%

## Table 8: Kongwa District Roads Network in 2016

Source: Department of Works 2016

#### **Figure 5: District roads network**





Suguta - Kibaigwa road and Mautya bridge along Mautya - Msingisa road

## (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 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

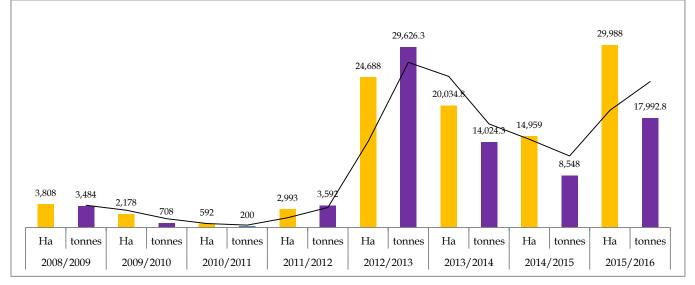
Currently there are about 89 private individuals in the area who are involved in the small scale processing business, however what they do is only pressing and purification/filtering which does not met the required market quality standard. These are individuals with oil pressing machines who either buy 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

2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes								
3,808	3,484	2,178	708	592	200	2,993	3,592	24,688	29,626.3	20,034.8	14,024.3	14,959	8,548	29,988	17,992.8

*Source:* Agriculture and Cooperation Department 2016





## 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.

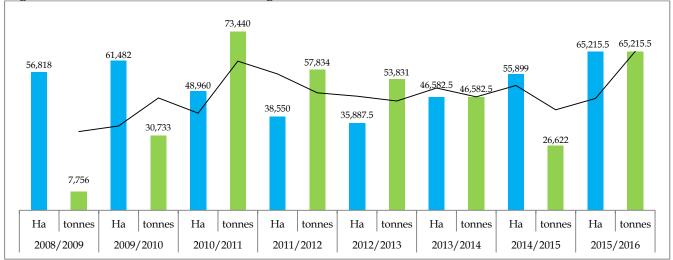
## Maize processing

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.

1,	Tuble 10. Mulle production trend from 2000 to 2010														
2008/2009 2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016			
Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes	Ha	tonnes
56,818	7,756	61,482	30,733	48,960	73,440	38,550	57,834	35,887.5	53,831	46,582.5	46,582.5	55,899	26,622	65,215.5	65,215.5

Table 10: Maize production trend from 2008 to 2015

Source: Agriculture and Cooperation Department 2016



#### Figure 7: Maize Production trend for eight consecutive terms

## 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).

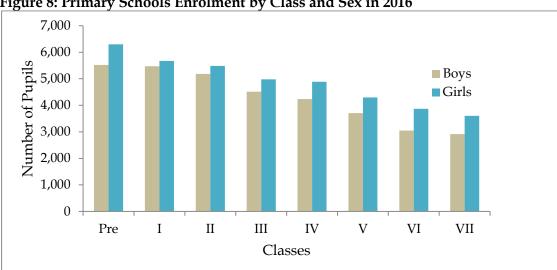
# (ii) Primary School

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.

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

Table 11: Primary School's Enrolment of Pupils by Class and Sex (2016)

Source: Primary Education Department 2016



#### Figure 8: Primary Schools Enrolment by Class and Sex in 2016

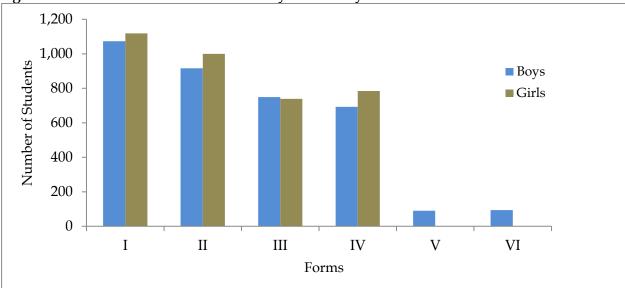
#### (iii) Secondary Schools

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.

		• •	, ,
Form	Boys	Girls	Total
Ι	1,073	1,118	2,191
II	916	1,000	1,916
III	749	739	1,488
IV	693	784	1,477
V	90	0	90
VI	94	0	94
TOTAL	3,615	3,641	7,256

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

Source: Secondary Education Department 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

facilities. 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

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

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<sup>1</sup> (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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 partner in providing financial services closer to the communities, these includes;- 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 partner 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)

Stake holder	What We Do For Them	Expectations	Impact Of Not Meeting Expectation	Ranking
Communities	<ul> <li>Promote economic growth</li> <li>Tracking the magnitude of our service delivery</li> <li>Policy interpretations</li> <li>Promote community initiatives</li> <li>Provision of leadership skills to village councils</li> <li>Mobilization for self help</li> <li>Guidance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Better social and economic services</li> <li>Information and communication sharing</li> <li>Active participation in development activities</li> <li>Quality service delivery</li> <li>Sustainable development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poor support of Local Government Development project</li> <li>Poverty increase</li> <li>Unsustainable projects</li> </ul>	High

# Table 14: Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

Corporate institutions	<ul> <li>Provide them with good working environment/ infrastructure</li> <li>Feedback over their performance</li> <li>Clientele</li> <li>Provide economic profiles</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Master plans</li> <li>Customary relation</li> <li>Good working environment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poor service delivery</li> <li>Un coordinated efforts in fighting poverty</li> <li>Increase susceptibility to income poverty</li> </ul>	High
Non - government organization	<ul> <li>Registration</li> <li>Track/monitor their performance</li> <li>Technical support</li> <li>Collaborate</li> <li>Coordination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local Personnel</li> <li>Support from the council</li> <li>Partnership</li> <li>Comprehensive district development plan</li> <li>Office accommodation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Frustration</li> <li>Lack of coordinated projects</li> <li>Poor service provision</li> </ul>	Medium
SACCOS/ Credit societies	<ul> <li>Mentor</li> <li>Technical support</li> <li>Nurturing</li> <li>Track/monitor their performance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Policy guidelines</li> <li>Auditing and supervision</li> <li>Technical support</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poor service delivery</li> <li>Conflicts among members</li> <li>Poverty</li> </ul>	High
Religious Groups	<ul> <li>Registration</li> <li>Track/monitoring their performance</li> <li>Peace and tranquillity environment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Social Service</li> <li>Support on their initiative to assist service provisions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Demoralized</li> <li>Poor service provision</li> </ul>	Medium
Political Parties	<ul> <li>Track/monitoring their conduct</li> <li>Peace and tranquillity environment</li> <li>Coordination</li> <li>Moderation</li> <li>Consultation/discussion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Policies</li> <li>Involvement in implementation of development activities</li> <li>Realistic Manifesto</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncoordinated efforts</li> <li>Instability</li> </ul>	Medium
Central Government Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies	<ul> <li>Receiving directives/policies</li> <li>Implementer of policies</li> <li>Reporting</li> <li>Seeking technical &amp; financial support</li> <li>Advisory</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Transparency</li> <li>Adherence to financial regulation</li> <li>Value for money</li> <li>Efficiency</li> <li>Effectiveness</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Corruption</li> <li>Complains from the communities</li> <li>Conflicts</li> <li>Firing/personnel discharge</li> <li>Mistrust</li> </ul>	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.

Criterion	Strength	Weakness
Agriculture sector	<ul> <li>Arable land (363,691 Ha)</li> <li>Kibaigwa Grains Market</li> <li>Suitable land for irrigation (5,811 Ha)</li> <li>Qualified personnel</li> <li>Agriculture equipment: 43 power tillers; 731 tractors; 5,425 animal pulled carts</li> <li>Moderate rains of 400 – 600 mm per annum.</li> <li>Agriculture being the main occupation of large community proportion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inadequate agriculture equipment and inputs for subsistence farmers</li> <li>Inadequate agricultural processing industries</li> <li>Improper marketing system at village level</li> <li>Lack of rainwater harvesting schemes</li> <li>Inadequate knowledge on soil erosion controlling</li> </ul>
Livestock Sector	<ul> <li>Larger number of livestock</li> <li>Livestock facilities</li> <li>Tsetse free areas</li> <li>Willingness of villages to adopt modern livestock farming</li> <li>Presence of Kongwa Ranch and Pasture Research centre</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inadequate veterinary services</li> <li>Disease outbreaks like anthrax, black quarter, new castle disease, rabies</li> <li>Low productivity of local breeds</li> <li>Overgrazing and free range management system</li> <li>Inadequate water for livestock all year round</li> </ul>

Table 15: Strength and Weakness of the Council

Education Sector	<ul> <li>Presence of 107 primary schools and 31 secondary schools.</li> <li>Presence of teaching facilities</li> <li>Readiness of community to contribute in staff houses &amp; classroom building/ construction</li> <li>Willingness of villagers to send their children to school</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inadequate classrooms and teachers houses</li> <li>Insufficient number of teachers, furniture and other T/L materials</li> <li>High dropout rate due to pregnancy and pastoral movements in some areas</li> <li>Truancy</li> <li>Illiteracy among communities members/villages</li> <li>Absence of Libraries and laboratories in secondary schools</li> </ul>
Health Sector	<ul> <li>1 District Hospital, 4 Health Centres and 45 Dispensaries (Public Owned) and 8 private health facilities</li> <li>Qualified personnel</li> <li>Transport facilities to hospital and rural health centres</li> <li>Established community Health Fund (CHF)</li> <li>Village health committees in 87 villages</li> <li>Readiness of communities to participate in health programmes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>Shortage of buildings in the district hospital, health centres, and dispensaries)</li> <li>Shortage of health staff and equipment</li> <li>Failure of some community members to contribute to Community Health Fund</li> </ul>
Natural Resources	<ul> <li>Presence of 172.98 square kilometres of natural forest</li> <li>Large area for tree planting</li> <li>Natural regeneration of vegetations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Failure to apprehend by-laws defiant</li> <li>Forest fires</li> <li>Forest encroachment by human activities</li> <li>Inadequate participation by communities in bee-keeping</li> </ul>
Lands & Environment Sector Water Sector	<ul> <li>Land use plans in place</li> <li>Growing demand for town planning in Kongwa, Kibaigwa, Mlali, Mkoka, Mbande and Pandambili</li> <li>Water Service (69 schemes)</li> <li>Village water committees in 69 villages</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of equipment for land use plans/ town plans</li> <li>Inadequate personnel</li> <li>Lack of transport facilities</li> <li>Inadequate water distribution points</li> </ul>
Works Sector	<ul> <li>Qualified personnel</li> <li>Water resources</li> <li>68 villages with water fund</li> <li>Availability of 1,204.4 kms of road</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of skills to village water committees</li> <li>Old age of some of water schemes</li> <li>Lack of road maintenance</li> </ul>
	network <ul> <li>Availability of qualified personnel</li> <li>Availability of village works committees</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>knowledge to the villages</li> <li>Impassable roads during rainy season</li> <li>Lack of road construction equipments</li> <li>Inadequate personnel</li> <li>Lack of proper stock routes</li> </ul>
Community Development	<ul> <li>Gender focal point person</li> <li>Active youth and women economic groups</li> <li>Village community banks (VICOBA)</li> <li>Presence of community development staff at ward level</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of reliable transport facilities</li> <li>Lack of data of NGOs and CBOs operating in the district</li> <li>Inadequate personnel</li> </ul>

#### 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.

Trend	Opportunities	Challenges
Improved agricultural sector productivity	<ul> <li>Availability of donors and NGOs which support agriculture activities (ASPS, MIVARF, LVIA)</li> <li>Availability of central zone research centre</li> <li>Availability of national sector policy, strategy and plan</li> <li>Growing agricultural product demand</li> <li>Commitment of the central government to support agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Unstable agricultural product markets/pricing system</li> <li>Dislike of some extension staff to stay in rural area</li> <li>Unpredictable weather changes/erratic rainfall</li> <li>Conflict between livestock keepers and farmers on land use</li> </ul>
Improve Livestock sector productivity	<ul> <li>Presence of Kongwa Ranch</li> <li>Presence of Kongwa pasture research centre (PRC)</li> <li>Presence of private livestock veterinary service providers</li> <li>Presence of training centre in Mpwapwa which is near Kongwa</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Drought and climate changes</li> <li>Disease outbreak</li> </ul>
Quality Education provision	<ul> <li>Present of private partners</li> <li>Presence of PEDP and SEDP programmes</li> <li>Growing <i>e</i>-learning facilities</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Budget constraints</li><li>Poverty and undesirable culture</li><li>Poor economic performance</li></ul>
Quality Health services delivery	<ul> <li>National health sector policy and programmes</li> <li>Development partners (NGOs, Multilateral)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Disasters</li> <li>Disease outbreak</li> <li>Bureaucracy</li> <li>Poverty and undesirable culture</li> </ul>
Sustainable Natural Resources utilisation	<ul> <li>Sector policies</li> <li>Natural vegetative resources regeneration</li> <li>Diversified use of natural resource (medicine, housing, recreation etc)</li> <li>Partners</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uncontrolled harvest of forest</li> <li>Forest product smuggling</li> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Natural disasters</li> <li>Adverse Weather condition/climate changes</li> </ul>

Table 16: Development Trend, Opportunities and Challenges

Standardised Lands & Environment management	<ul> <li>Enough and extensive administrative area</li> <li>Land use policy</li> <li>Partners</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Budget constraints</li><li>Increased immigration</li><li>Natural disasters</li></ul>
Quality water services provision Quality works Sector performance	<ul> <li>Presence of development partners</li> <li>Policies and strategies</li> <li>High water table in the area</li> <li>Availability of roads fund</li> <li>Present of Development partners</li> <li>National policy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Natural disaster (Floods, drought)</li> <li>Climate changes</li> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Disaster (floods, earthquake, etc)</li> <li>Lack of Civil works contractors in the District council's jurisdiction</li> </ul>
Positive and equitable/just Community Development	<ul> <li>Positive social networking/Globalization</li> <li>Presence of development partners</li> <li>Gender policy</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Budget constraints</li><li>Negative Global dynamics</li><li>Conflicts</li></ul>

# 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.

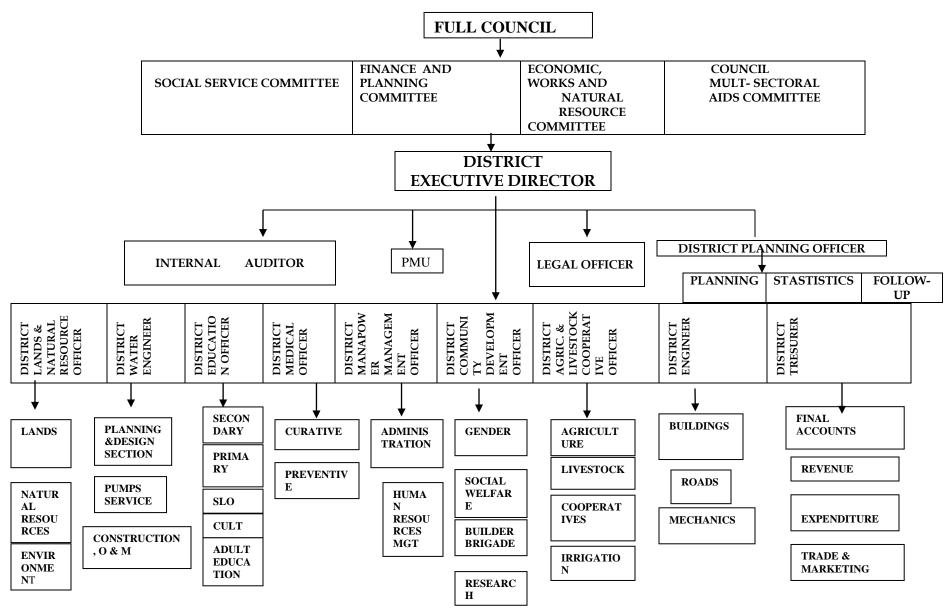
# HIV/AIDS

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

# **Table 17: Policies and Strategies**

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR POLICY	RELATED NATIONAL POLICIES	POSITIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES	IS THE POLICY MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES	WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT	STRATEGIES
AGRICULTURE	1						
To improve productivity and raise income at household level in participator manner	Agriculture and livestock policy of 1997	<ul> <li>Women</li> <li>Development policy</li> <li>Agriculture sector</li> <li>development strategy of 2001</li> <li>Small and medium</li> <li>enterprise policy</li> <li>Rural development</li> <li>strategy of 2001</li> <li>-Cooperatives</li> <li>development policy of 1997</li> <li>Cooperative policy</li> <li>2006</li> </ul>	Increase gender balance in agriculture production	None	Yes	Provider and facilitator	Involve village governments and all stakeholders
EDUCATION							
To improve quality access to education services	Education and vocational Training Policy of 2014	Education Policy	<ul> <li>Provide training for teachers</li> <li>Construction of classrooms, pit latrines, teachers' houses</li> <li>Running of in service courses and up grading courses for teachers</li> <li>Employing many teachers</li> <li>Enrolling out of school children in COBET disease</li> <li>Providing adult education to illiterate men</li> </ul>	Inadequate funds for completion of planned activities	Yes	<ul> <li>Training and Providing teachers</li> <li>Providing building material and transport</li> <li>Providing learning/teaching materials</li> <li>To raise funds to support staff capacity building</li> <li>Recruit more grad III A teachers to meet standard ration of</li> </ul>	Motivate communities, involve school boards and committees, involve village governments, and involve all stakeholders

OBJECTIVE	SECTOR POLICY	RELATED NATIONAL POLICIES	POSITIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES	NEGATIVE IMPACT OF POLICIES	IS THE POLICY MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES	WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT	STRATEGIES
			and books in primary schools			teacher pupil - Mobilization of resources	
HEALTH							
To improve quality and access to health service provision	National health policy of 1990	Health sector reform local government reforms	sustainable health activities through involvement of community in planning, implementation and evaluation of health activities	None	Yes	Provider and facilitator	Create awareness among communities, involve all stakeholders, train service providers and improve clinic services
WATER				·	·	·	
To improve access and quality of water service	National water policy	National environmental management policy	<ul> <li>- 69 villages have water committees and village water accounts</li> <li>- Sense of ownership to water projects has eliminated water pump theft and vandalism of water supply systems</li> <li>- Increase number of NGO assisting in water provision</li> </ul>	None	Yes	- Provider - Facilitator - Coordinator	create awareness among communities, involve all stakeholders, train service providers, and formation of water user groups
WORKS							
To improve quality of road network in the district	National road fund policy	Poverty reduction strategy	6% of district road network is passable throughout the year	None	Yes	- Technical support ' and Financial support - Guidelines	involve communities and all stakeholders



#### DISTRICT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

# Appendix II: Names and Contacts of Participants

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